LEABHAR AITHGHEARR NAN CEIST.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

IN GAELIC AND ENGLISH.

EDINBURGH:
D. R. COLLIE & SON, HILL STREET LANE.

1879.
THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

1 What is the chief end of man? 
MAN'S chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him for ever.

2 What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him? 
The word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.

3 What do the Scriptures principally teach? 
The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

4 What is God? 
God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.

5 Are there more Gods than one? 
There is but one only, the living and true God.

6 How many persons are there in the Godhead? 
There are three persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory.
7 Ciad iad òrduighean Dé?
'S iad òrduighean Dé, a rùn tiorruidh a réir comhairle a thoile, leis an d'orduich e roimh làimh, chum a ghloire féin, gach ni a thug gu crích.

8 Cionnus a tha Dia a' cur 'òrduigh-

an gnìomh?
Tha Dia a' cur 'òrduighean an gnìomh ann an oibilibh a' chruth-achaidh agus an fhreasail.

9 Ciad i obair a' chruthachaidh?
'Si obair a' chruthachaidh, gu'n d'rinne Dia na h-uile ni do neo-ni, le focal a chumhachd, ann an sè làithibh, agus iad uile ro-mhaith.

10 Cionnus a chruthaich Dia an duine?

Chruthaich Dia an duine, fear agus bean, a réir iomhaigh féin, ann an eòlas, fireantachd, agus naomhachd, le uachdaranaich os ceann nan cretairean.

11 Ciad iad oibre fhreasail Dé?
'S iad oibre fhreasail Dé, a bhith coimhead agus a' riaghladh nan uile chreutairean le'n uile ghniomharaibh, gu ro-naomh, ro-ghlic, agus ro-chumhachdach.

12 Ciad an gnìomh àraidh fhreasail a rinn Dia a' staobh an duine, 's an staid anns do chruthachaidh e?

'Nuair a chruthaich Dia an duine, rinn e coimhcheangal beatha ris, ag iarraidh ùmhlaich iomlaine air mar chumha; agus a' toirmeasg dha iteadh do chraobh eolais a' mhaith agus an uilc, fuidh phéin a' bhàis.

13 An d'fh'an ar ceud sinnseara's an staid anns do chruthaiceadh iad?
Air bhì d'ar ceud sinnsearaibh air am fàgail gu saorsa an toile

7 What are the decrees of God?
The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, according to the counsel of his will, whereby, for his own glory, he hath fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass.

8 How doth God execute his decrees?
God executeth his decrees in the works of creation and providence.

9 What is the work of creation?
The work of creation is, God's making all things of nothing, by the word of his power, in the space of six days, and all very good.

10 How did God create man?
God created man male and female, after his own image, in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness, with dominion over the creatures.

11 What are God's works of providence?
God's works of providence are, his most holy, wise, and powerful preserving and governing all his creatures, and all their actions.

12 What special act of providence did God exercise toward man in the estate wherein he was created?
When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience; forbidding him to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, upon the pain of death.

13 Did our first parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?
Our first parents, being left to the freedom of their own will,
fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against God.

14 *What is sin?*

*Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God.*

15 *What was the sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?*

The sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit.

16 *Did all mankind fall in Adam's first transgression?*

The covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself, but for his posterity; all mankind, descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first transgression.

17 *Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?*

The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery.

18 *Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell?*

The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called Original Sin; together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.

19 *What is the misery of that estate whereinto man fell?*

All mankind by their fall lost communion with God, are under his wrath and curse, and so made liable to all the
air an deanamh buailteach do uile thruaighibh na beatha so, do'n bhàs féin, agus do phiant-aibh ifrinn gu siorruidh.

20 An d'fhàg Dia an cinne-davine uile gu bhìcaille ann an staid peacuidh agus truaighhe?

Air taghadh do Dhia d'a fhior ghean maith féin, roimh thois-each an t-saoghail, cuid do'n chinne-dhaoine chum na beatha maireannaich, rinn e coimh-cheangal gràis, chum an saoradh o staid peacaidh agus truaighhe, agus an toirt gu staid slàinte, tre Fhearr-saoraidh.

21 Co is Fear-saoraidh do phobull taghta Dhè?

'Se s aon Fhearr-saoraidh do phobull taghta Dhè, an Tighearn Iosa Criosd, neach air bhi dha 'na Mhac siorruidh do Dhia, a rinneadh 'na dhuine, agus mar sin bha agus mairidh e 'na Dhia agus 'na dhuine, ann an dà nàdur eadar-dhealaichte, ach 'na aon phearsa gu siorruidh.

22 Air bhi do Chriosd 'na Mhac do Dhia, cionnus ar rinneadh e 'nu dhuine?

Rinneadh Criosd, Mac Dhé, 'na dhuine, le corp fior agus anam reusonta a ghabhalt da féin, air dha bhi, le cumhachd an Spioraid Naoimh, air a ghintinn am broin na h-Oighe Muire, agus air a bhreith leatha, gidheadh as eugmhas peacaidh.

23 Ciod iad na h-oifigean a ta Criosd a' cur an gniomh mar ar Fear-saoraidh?

Tha Criosd mar ar Fear-saoraidh a' cur an gniomh oifigean fàidh, sagait, agus righ, ar aon ann an staid 'irioslachaidh agus 'àrdachaidh.

24 Cionnus a tha Criosd a' cur oifig fàidh an gniomh?

Tha Criosd a' cur oifig fàidh

miseries in this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell for ever.

20 Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?

God having out of his mere good pleasure, from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life, did enter into a covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of salvation by a Redeemer.

21 Who is the Redeemer of God's elect?

The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord Jesus Christ, who, being the eternal Son of God, became man, and so was, and continueth to be, God and man in two distinct natures, and one person, for ever.

22 How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?

Christ, the Son of God, became man, by taking to himself a true body, and a reasonable soul, being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her, yet without sin.

23 What offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?

Christ, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation.

24 How doth Christ execute the office of a prophet?

Christ executeth the office
25 Cinnus a tha Criod a' cur oifig sageirte an gniomh?

Tha Criod a' cur oifig sagairte an gniomh le e féin a òthir suas aon uair 'na lòbairt, a dhìoladh ceartais Dhé, agus gu ar deanamh-ne réidh ri Dia, agus le gnàtheadar-ghuidhe a dheanamh air ar son.

26 Cinnus a tha Criod a' cur oifig righ an gniomh?

Tha Criod a' cur oifig righ an gniomh le sinne a cheannsachadh dha féin, le ar riaghladh agus ar dionadh, agus le cosgadh a chur, agus buaidh a thoir, air na h-uile is naimhde dhasan agus duinne.

27 Cinnus a bha Criod air arioslabadh?

Bha Criod air arioslabadh, le bhi a bhreith, agus sin ann an staid ìosal; air a dheanamh fuidh'n lagh; dol fuidh thruaighibh na beatha so; fuidh fhèirg Dhé, agus fuidh bhàs malluichte a' chrionn-cheusaidh; le bhi air adhlabadh, agus fantuinn fuidh chumhachd a' bhàis rè seal.

28 Cinnus a tha Criod air 'ardachadh?

Tha Criod air 'ardachadh, 'na aiseirigh o na marbhaibh air an treas là; 'na dhol suas gu nèamh, 'na shuidhe air deas-làimh Dhé an Athar; agus 'na theachd a thoirt breith air an t-saoghal air an là dheireannach.

29 Cinnus a tha sinn air ar deanamh 'nar luchd-compairt do'na t-saorsa a chothiann Criod?

Tha sinn air ar deanamh 'nar of a prophet, in revealing to us, by his word and Spirit, the will of God for our salvation.

25 How doth Christ execute the office of a priest?

Christ executeth the office of a priest, in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice, to satisfy Divine justice, and reconcile us to God; and in making continual intercession for us.

26 How doth Christ execute the office of a king?

Christ executeth the office of a king, in subduing us to himself, in ruling and defending us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our enemies.

27 Wherein consisteth Christ's humiliation?

Christ's humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in a low condition, made under the law, undergoing the miseries of this life, the wrath of God, and the cursed death of the cross; in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

28 Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation?

Christ's exaltation consisted in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in ascending up into heaven, in sitting at the right hand of God the Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last day.

29 How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?

We are made partakers of
luchd-comhpairt do’n t-saorsa a choisinn Criosd, le i bhi air a cur ruinne gu h-éifeachdach le a Spiorad Naomh-san.

30 Cionnus a tha ’n Spiorad a’ cur ruinne na saorsa a choisinn Criosd?

Tha ’n Spiorad a’ cur ruinne na saorsa a choisinn Criosd, le creidimh oibreachadh annainn, agus le sin g’ar dlùth-cheangal ri Criosd ann ar gairm éifeachdach.

31 Cionnus a’ ghairm éifeachdach?

’Sia’ghairm éifeachdach, obair Spiorad Dé, leis am bheil e dearbhadh oirnne ar peacanna agus ar truaighe; a’ soilleachadh ar n-inntinn le còlas air Criosd; ag ath-nuadhachadh ar toile; agus an lorg sin g’ar deanach dèonach agus comasach air Isra Criosd a dhlùth-ghabhail thugainn, mar a ta e air a thaigseadh dhuinn gu saor anns an t-soisgeul.

32 Cionnus na sochairean a tha iadsan a ta air an gairm gu h-éifeachdach a’ faghail anns a’ bhéitha so?

Tha iadsan a ta air an gairm gu h-éifeachdach a’ faghail anns a’ bhéitha so, fireanachaidh. uchd-mhacachd, agus naomhachaidh; maille ris gach sochair eile, a ta anns a’ bhéitha so ’nan cuid-eachd-san, no sruthadh uatha.

33 Cionnus e firearachadh?

Is e fireanachadh gnìomh saor ghràis Dhé, anns am bheil e ‘maitheadh dhuinn ar n’uile pheacanna, agus a’ gabhail ruinn mar fhireanaibh ’na fhianuis; agus sin a mhàin air sgàth fireantachd Criosd air a meas dhuinn agus air a gabhail thugann le creidimh a mhàin.

1 Cionnus e uchd-mhacachd?

Is e uchd-mhacachd, gnìomh the redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to us by his Holy Spirit.

30 How doth the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ?

The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.

31 What is effectual calling?

Effectual calling is the work of God’s Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel.

32 What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life?

They that are effectually called do in this life partake of justification, adoption, and sanctification, and the several benefits which, in this life, do either accompany or flow from them.

33 What is justification?

Justification is an act of God’s free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.

34 What is adoption?

Adoption is an act of God’s
saor ghràis Dhé, leis am bheil sinn air ar ghabhail a steach an aireamh cloinne Dhé; agus faghail còir air gach sochair a bhuin-cas doibh.

35 Ciod e naomhachadh?
Is e naomhachadh, obair saor ghràis Dhé, leis am bheil sinn air ar n-ath-nuadhachadh 's an duine gu h-iomlan, a réir iomhaigh Dhé, agus air ar Jeanamh comasach ni's mò agus ni's mò gu bàsachadh do'n pheacadh, agus teachd beò do fhìreantachd.

36 Ciod na sochairean a ta sa' bheatha so an cuideachd, no sruadhadh o fhìreanachadh, uchd-mhacachd, agus naomhachadh?
'S iad na sochairean a ta sa' bheatha so an cuideachd no sruadhadh o fhìreanachadh, uchd-mhacachd, agus naomhachadh, dearbh-bheachd air gràdh Dhé, sin coguis, aoibhneas anns an Spiorad Naomh, fàs ann an gràs, agus buanachadh ann gus a' chrich.

37 Ciod na sochairean a tha na creidhmhich a' faghail o Chrioisid aig a' bhas?
Aig a' bhàs tha anama nan creidmheach air an deanamh fòr'fe ann an naomhachd, agus air ball a' dol chum glòire; agus a ta 'n cuirp, air dhoibh bhi sior-cheangailte ri Chriosd, a' gabhail fois 'nan uaignibh gus an aiseirigh.

38 Ciod na sochairean a tha na creidhmhich a' faghail o Chrioisid aig an aiseirigh?
Aig an aiseirigh, air bhi do na creidmheach air an togail suas ann an glòir, bithidh iad air an aid-eachadh gu follaiseach, agus air an làn-shaoradh aig là a' bhreith-canais, agus air air an deanamh uile-

free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the sons of God.

35 What is sanctification?
Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

36 What are the benefits which, in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?
The benefits which, in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are, assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end.

37 What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?
The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory; and their bodies, being still united to Christ, do rest in their graves till the resurrection.

38 What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?
At the resurrection, believers being raised up in glory, shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly
bheannaichte ann an Dhia a lann-mhealtuinn gu siorrudh.

39 Ciod an dleasdanas a tha Dia ag iarraidh air an duine?
'Se 'n dleasdanas a tha Dia ag iarraidh air an duine, umhlachd d'a thoil a ta air a foillseachadh.

40 Ciod an riaghailt umhlachd a thug Dia do'n duine air tus?
'Si 'n riaghailt umhlachd a thug Dia do'n duine air tus, lagh nam modhanna.

41 C'uit am bheil lagh nam modhanna gu h-aithheantaibh a chur sios?
Tha lagh nam modhanna gu h-aithheantaibh a chur sios, anns na deich aitheantaibh.

42 Ciod is sùim do na deich aitheantaibh?
'Se is sùim do na deich aitheantaibh, "An Tighearn ar Dia a ghràdhachadh le r-n-ule chridhde, le r-n-ule anam, le r-n-ule neart, le r-n-ull' inntinn; agus ar coimhearsnach a ghràdhachadh mar sinn fein."

43 Ciod e roimh-ràdh nan deich aitheantaibh?
Tha roimh-ràdh nan deich aitheantaibh air a chur sios anns na briathraibh so, "Is mise an Tighearna do Dhia, a thug a mach thu. á tir na h-Eiphit, á tigh na daorsa."

44 Ciod a tha roimh-ràdh nan deich aitheantaibh a' teagasa dhuin?
Tha roimh-ràdh nan deich aitheantaibh a' teagasa dhuin, a chionn gur e Dia is Tighearn ann, agus gur e ar Dia-ne agus ar Fear-saoraidh e, uime sin, gu beille e mar fhiachaibh oirnme, eil' aitheantaibh a choimhead.

45 Ciod i a' chued aithne?
'Si a' chued aithne, "Na biodh Dee 'sam bith eile agad a'm' fhianuis-se."
46 Ciod a tha a' cheud àithne ag iar-uidh? 
Tha a' cheud àithne ag iar-uidh oirnne, Dia aithneachadh agus aicheadh mar an t-aon Dia fior, agus ar Dia-ne; agus aoradh is g'oir a thoirid da a réir sin.

47 Ciod a tha a' cheud àithne a' toirm-easg? 
Tha a' cheud àithne a' toirm-easg an Dia fior aicheadh, no an t-aoradh agus a' ghlòir a bhùineas a mhàin dhasan mar Dhia agus mar ar Dia-ne, a chumail uaithe, no a thoirid do neach air' bith eile.

48 Ciod a tha na briathran so sa' cheud àithne [a'm' fhianuis,] gu h-àrraidh a' teagasc dhuinn? 
Tha na briathran so sa' cheud àithne [a'm' fhianuis,] a' teagasc dhuinn, gu bheil Dia d'an leòr na h-uile nithe, a' toirt aire do'n pheacadh so, eadhon dia sam bith eile bhi againn, agus gu bheil e ro-dhiombach air a shon.

49 Ciod i an dara àithne? 
'Si an dara àithne, "Na dean dhuit féin dealbhbh snaidhte, no coslas 's am bith a dh'aon ni a ta's na nèamhaibh shuas, no air an talamh shios, no sna h-uigseachaidh a ta fuidh'n talamh. Na crom thu féin càit a dh'aon ná a ta s na nèamhaibh shuas, no air an talamh shios, no sna h-uigseachaidh a ta fuidh'n talamh. Na crom thu féin càit a dh'aon ná a ta s na nèamhaibh shuas, no air an talamh shios, no sna h-uigseachaidh a ta fuidh'n talamh. Na crom thu féin càit a dh'aon ná a ta s na nèamhaibh shuas, no air an talamh shios, no sna h-uigseachaidh a ta fuidh'n talamh." 

46 What is required in the first commandment?
The first commandment requires us to know and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our God; and to worship and glorify him accordingly.

47 What is forbidden in the first commandment?
The first commandment forbiddeth the denying, or not worshipping and glorifying the true God, as God, and our God; and the giving of that worship and glory to any other which is due to him alone.

48 What are we specially taught by these words [before me] in the first commandment?
These words [before me] in the first commandment teach us. That God, who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with, the sin of having any other god.

49 Which is the second commandment?
The second commandment is, Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.
50 What is required in the second commandment?
The second commandment requireth the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire, all such religious worship and ordinances as God hath appointed in his word.

51 What is forbidden in the second commandment?
The second commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by images, or any other way not appointed in his word.

52 What are the reasons annexed to the second commandment?
The reasons annexed to the second commandment are, God's sovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the zeal he hath to his own worship.

53 Which is the third commandment?
The third commandment is, Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain:
for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

54 What is required in the third commandment?
The third commandment requireth the holy and reverend use of God's names, titles, attributes, ordinances, word, and works.

55 What is forbidden in the third commandment?
The third commandment forbiddeth all profaning or abusing of any thing whereby God maketh himself known.

56 What is the reason annexed to the third commandment?
The reason annexed to the third commandment is, That
57 *Ciod i a’ cheathramh àithne?*

'Si a’ cheathramh àithne,

"Cuirmnich là na Sàbaid a choimhead naomh. Sà làithean saothraichidh na agus ni thu t’obair uile; ach air an t-seachd-d-àmh là tha Sàbaid an Tighearrn do Dhé; air an là sin na dean obair sam bith: thu féin, no do mhac, no do nighean, do'glach, no do bhanoglach, no t’ainmhidh, no do choigreach a ta ’n taobh a stigh do d’cheart-ch; oir ann an sè laithibh rinn an Tighearrn na nèamha agus an talamh, an fhàirse agus gach ni a ta anna; agus ghabh e fois air an t-seachdamh là: air an aobhar sin bheannaich an Tighearrn là na Sàbaid agus naomhaich se e.'

58 *Ciod a tha a’ cheathramh àithne ag iarraidh?*

Tha a’ cheathramh àithne ag iarraidh coimhead naomh a dheanamh do Dhia air na h-amannaibh suidhichte a dh’òrduich e ’na fhocal; gu h-àraidh aon là iomlan anns na seachd làith-ibh, gu bhi ’na shàbaid naomh dha féin.

59 *Ciod an là do na seachd laithibh a dh’orduich Dia gu bhi ’na shàbaid anns gach seachdhuin?*

O thoiseach an t-saoghal a nuas gu aiseirigh Chriosd, dh’-òrduich Dia an seachdamh là gu bhi ’na shàbaid anns gach seachdhuin; agus a riamh o sin, a cleud là do’n t-seachdhuin, a however the breakers of this commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous judgment.

57 *Which is the fourth commandment?*

The fourth commandment is, Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is therein, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it.

58 *What is required in the fourth commandment?*

The fourth commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he hath appointed in his word; expressly one whole day in seven, to be a holy Sabbath to himself.

59 *Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?*

From the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath; and the first day of the week ever
since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian Sabbath.

60 How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?

The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and mercy.

61 What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performance of the duties required, and the profaning the day by idleness, or doing that which is in itself sinful, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works, about our worldly employments or recreations.

62 What are the reasons annexed to the fourth commandment?

The reasons annexed to the fourth commandment are, God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments, his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own example, and his blessing the Sabbath-day.

63 Which is the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment is,
"Tadhair urram do t'athair agus do d' mhàthair, a chum gu'm bi do làithean buan air an fhrearrann a tha 'n Tighearn do Dhia a' toirt dhuit."

64 C'òr a tha a' chuigeamh àithne ag iarraidh?
Tha a' chuigeamh àithne ag iarraidh, an t-urram a choimhead agus an dleasdanas a choimh-lionadh, a bhuinteach do gach neach, an long gach inbhe agus daimh fa leth sam bheit iad; ma's ann an inbhe àrd, no lòsal, no an coimheas inbhe.

65 C'òr a tha a' chuigeamh àithne a' toirmeousg?
Tha a' chuigeamh àithne a' toirmeousg, ni 'sam bith a dheanamh an aghaidh an urraim, agus an dleasdanas a bhuinteach do gach neach, an long an inbhe agus an daimh fa leth, 'sam bheit iad d'a chèile.

66 C'òr an reusan a tha ceangaille ris a' chuigeamh àithne?
'Se an reusan a tha ceangailte ris a' chuigeamh àithne, gealladh air saoghal fada, agus sonas do uile luchd coimhid na h-àithne so, a réir mar bhitheas sin chum glòire Dhè agus am maith féin.

67 C'òr i an t-seathamh àithne?
'Si an t-seathamh àithne, "Na dean mortadh."

68 C'òr a tha an t-seathamh àithne ag iarraidh?
Tha an t-seathamh àithne ag iarraidh gach uile dhichioll laghail a dheanamh, chum ar beatha féin agus beatha dhaoinne eile a choimhead.

69 C'òr a tha an t-seathamh àithne a' toirmeousg?
Tha an t-seathamh àithne a' toirmeousg, ar beatha féin no

Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

64 What is required in the fifth commandment?
The fifth commandment requireth the preserving the honour, and performing the duties belonging to every one in their several places and relations, as superiors, inferiors, or equals.

65 What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?
The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing against, the honour and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations.

66 What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment?
The reason annexed to the fifth commandment, is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's glory and their own good) to all such as keep this commandment.

67 Which is the sixth commandment?
The sixth commandment is, Thou shalt not kill.

68 What is required in the sixth commandment?
The sixth commandment requireth all lawful endeavours to preserve our own life, and the life of others.

69 What is forbidden in the sixth commandment?
The sixth commandment forbiddeth the taking away of
beatha ar coimhearsnaich a thoirt air falbh gu h-eucorach, no nisam bith a chuidicheas gu sin a dheanamh.

70 Ciod i an t seachdhamh àithne?
'Si an t seachdhamh àithne, "Na dean adhaltrannas."

71 Ciod a tha an t seachdhamh àithne ag iarraidh?
Tha an t-seachdhamh àithne ag iarraidh, ar gloinne fein agus gloinne ar coimhearsnaich a choimhead ann an cridhe, ann an cainnt, agus ann am beusaibh.

72 Ciod a tha an t seachdhamh àithne a toimeasg?
Tha an t-seachdhamh Àithne a’ toimeasg, gach uile smuain, bhriathar, agus ghnìomh neo-ghlan.

73 Ciod i an ochdhamh àithne?
'Si an ochdhamh Àithne, “Na dean gadaich.”

74 Ciod a tha an ochdhamh àithne ag iarraidh?
Tha an ochdhamh Àithne ag iarraidh, ar saobhreas saoghalta fein agus saobhreas saoghalta dhaoin’ eile a chur air aghaidh gu laghail.

75 Ciod a tha an ochdhamh àithne a’ toimeasg?
Tha an ochdhamh Àithne a’ toimeasg, gach ni a bhacas ar saobhreas saoghalta fein, no saobhreas saoghalta ar coimhearsnaich, gu h-eucorach.

76 Ciod i an naothamh àithne?
'Si an naothamh Àithne, “Na tabhair fianuis bhréige an aghaidh do choimhearsnaich.”

77 Ciod a tha an naothamh Àithne ag iarraidh?
Tha an naothamh Àithne ag our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, or whatsoever tendeth thereunto.

70 Which is the seventh commandment?
The seventh commandment is, Thou shalt not commit adultery.

71 What is required in the seventh commandment?
The seventh commandment requireth the preservation of our own and our neighbour’s chastity, in heart, speech, and behaviour.

72 What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?
The seventh commandment forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts, words, and actions.

73 Which is the eighth commandment?
The eighth commandment is, Thou shalt not steal.

74 What is required in the eighth commandment?
The eighth commandment requireth the lawful procuring and furthering the wealth and outward estate of ourselves and others.

75 What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?
The eighth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth or may unjustly hinder our own or our neighbour’s wealth or outward estate.

76 Which is the ninth commandment?
The ninth commandment is, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

77 What is required in the ninth commandment?
The ninth commandment
requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man, and of our own and our neighbour's good name, especially in witness bearing.

78 What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own or our neighbour's good name.

79 Which is the tenth commandment?

The tenth commandment is, Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's.

80 What is required in the tenth commandment?

The tenth commandment requireth full contentment with our own condition, with a right and charitable frame of spirit toward our neighbour, and all that is his.

81 What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?

The tenth commandment forbiddeth all discontentment with our own estate, envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour, and all inordinate motions and affections to any thing that is his.

82 Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God?

No mere man since the fall is able, in this life, perfectly to keep the commandments of
àitheanta Dhé a choimhead gu foirfe sa’ bheatha so; ach a ta iad g’am briseadh, gach là, ann an smuain, focal, agus gniomh.

83 Am bheil gach uile briseadh an lagha coimeas ann an uamharrachd?
Tha cuid do pheacannaibh annta féin, agus a thaobh iomadh gnè antromachdhi, ni’s uamh-arr a na chéile a’m’ fianuis Dhé.

84 Ciod a tha gach aon pheacadh a’ toilltinn?
Tha gach aon pheacadh a’ toilltinn feirge agus mallachd Dhé, ar aon anns a’ bheatha so, agus anns a’ bheatha a ta ri teadh.

85 Ciod a tha Dia ag iarraidh uainne, chum as gu feud sinn dol as o sheirg agus o mhallachd-san a thoill sinn a thaobh ar peacaidh?
Chum dol as o sheirg agus o mhallachd Dhé a thoill sinn a thaobh ar peacaidh, tha Dia ag iarraidh uainne creidimh ann an Iosa Criostd, aithreachais a chum beatha, maílle ri gnàthachadh dìchìollach a dhéanamh do uile mheadhonàibh an leth muigh, leis am bheil Criostd a’ compàirteachadh ruinne shochairean na saorsa.

86 Ciod e creidimh ann an Iosa Criostd?
Creidimh ann an Iosa Criostd, is gràs slàinteil e, leis am bheil sinn a’ gabhail ris, agus ‘gar socraichadh féin air-san ‘na aonar air son slàinte, mar a ta e air a thairgse dhuinn anns an t-soisgeul.

87 Ciod e aithreachas a chum beatha?
Aithreachas a chum beatha, is gràs slàinteil e, leis am bheil am peacach (o mhothachadh ceart d’a pheacadh féin, agus o bheachd God, but doth daily break them in thought, word, and deed.

83 Are all transgressions of the law equally heinous?
Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others.

84 What doth every sin deserve?
Every sin doth deserve God’s wrath and curse, both in this life, and that which is to come.

85 What doth God require of us, that we may escape his wrath and curse, due to us for sin?
To escape the wrath and curse of God due to us for sin, God requireth of us in Jesus Christ, repentance unto life, with the diligent use of all the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption.

86 What is faith in Jesus Christ?
Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace, whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the gospel.

87 What is repentance unto life?
Repentance unto life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner, out of a true sense of his sin, and apprehension of the
do thròcair Dhé ann an Criosd) le doilghios agus le fuadh d'anpheacadh, a' tìonndaidh uaith gu Dia, le làn-rùn agus dichioll air ùmhlachd nuadh a thoirt dha.

88 Cid iad na meadhona o'n leith muigh leis am bheil Criosd a' compàirt-eachadh ruinn shochairean na saorsa?
'Siad na mheadhona o'n leith muigh leis am bheil Criosd a' compàirt-eachadh ruinn shochairean na saorsa, 'òrduihean féin; gu h-àraidh am focal, na sàcramainte, agus ùrnigh; a ta uile air an deanamh ëifeachdach chum slàinte do na daoinnibh taightha.

89 Cionnus a tha am focal air a dhearnamh ëifeachdach chum slàinte?
Tha Spiorad Dé a' deanamh leughaidh, ach gu h-àraidh searnachaidh an fhocail, 'na mheadhon ëifeachdach, chum peacaich a' thoirt gu mothachadh, agus iompachadh, agus chum an togail suas an an naomhachd, agus ann an comhfhurtachd, tre chreidimh, chum slàinte.

90 Cionnus is cùir am focal a leughadh agus ëiseachadh, chum 's gu'm b' e ëifeachdach chum slàinte?
Chum 's gu'm b' am focal ëifeachdach chum slàinte, feumaidh sinn aire a thoirt dà le dûráchd, ulluchadh, agus ùrnigh; a ghabhail thugann le creidimh agus gràdh, a thasgaidh 'nár crìdeachaidh, agus a chur an gniomh 'nár caithe-beatha.

91 Cionnus a tha na sacramainte air an deannamh 'nam meadhonaibh ëifeachdach chum slàinte?
Tha na sacramainte air an deanamh 'nam meadhonaibh ëifeachdach chum slàinte, cha'n ann o bhrigh sam bith anna réin, mercy of God in Christ, doth, with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God, with full purpose of, and endeavours after, new obedience.

88 What are the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?
The outward and ordinary means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption, are his ordinances; especially the word, sacraments, and prayer; all which are made effectual to the elect for salvation.

89 How is the word made effectual to salvation?
The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but especially the preaching of the word, an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners, and of building them up in holiness and comfort, through faith unto salvation.

90 How is the word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to salvation?
That the word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence, preparation, and prayer, receive it with faith and love, lay it up in our hearts, and practise it in our lives.

91 How do the sacraments become effectual means of salvation?
The sacraments become effectual means of salvation, not from any virtue in them, or in him that doth administer
no 'san ti a fhritheileas iad, ach tre bheannachadh Chríost a mhain, agus oibreachadh a Spioraid annta-san, a ghabhas iad le creidimh.

92 Ciod e sacramaint?
Is e sacramaint órdugh naomh a chuirteachd air chois le Chríost, anns am bheil Chríost agus sochairean a' chùmhnaidh nauidh air an taisbeanadh, air an seulachadh, agus air an curris na creidmhe le comharibh so-fhaicinneach.

93 Ciod iad sacramainte an Tiomaidh Nuaidh?
'Siad sacramainte an Tiomaidh Nuaidh, am Baisteadh agus Suipeir an Tighear.

94 Ciod e Baisteadh?
Is e Baisteadh Sàcramaint, anns am bheil ionnlad le h-uigse, ann an ainm an Athar, a' Mhic, agus an Spioraid Naoimh, a' chìallachadh agus a' seulachadh, gu bheil sinn air ar suidheachadh ann an Chríost, agus 'nar luichd-compàirt do shochairibh cùmhnaide nan gràs, agus a' daingneachadh fòs ar bòid gur leis an Tighearna sinn.

95 Do d'an cóir am baisteadh a fhrithchaladh?
Cha chuir am baisteadh a fhrithchaladh do dhream sam bith a ta an taobh a muigh do'n eagalais fhaicsinnich, gus an aidich iad an creidimh ann an Chríost, agus an umhlaichd dha; ach is cóir naoidheana na muinntir a tha 'nam buill do'n eagalais fhaicsinnich a bhaisteadh.

96 Ciod i Suipeir an Tighearna?
Suipeir an Tighearna is sacramaint i, anns am bheil bàs

92 What is a sacrament?
A sacrament is an holy ordinance, instituted by Christ, wherein, by sensible signs, Christ, and the benefits of the new covenant, are represented, sealed, and applied to believers.

93 Which are the sacraments of the New Testament?
The sacraments of the New Testament are, Baptism, and the Lord's-Supper.

94 What is baptism?
Baptism is a sacrament, wherein the washing with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, doth signify and seal our ingrafting into Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace, and our engagement to be the Lord's.

95 To whom is baptism to be administered?
Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the visible church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him; but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized.

96 What is the Lord's Supper?
The Lord's Supper is a sacrament, wherein, by giving
and receiving bread and wine, according to Christ’s appointment, his death is showed forth; and the worthy receivers are, (not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by faith) made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment and growth in grace.

97 What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord’s Supper?

It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord’s Supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to discern the Lord’s body, of their faith to feed upon him, of their repentance, love, and new obedience; lest, coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.

98 What is prayer?

Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.

99 What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?

The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called The Lord’s Prayer.
100 Ciod a tha roimh-ràdh urnuigh an Tighearna a’ teagasg dhuinn?
Tha roimh-ràdh urnuigh an Tighearna, (eadhon, “Ar n-Athair a ta air Nèamh”) a’ teagasg dhuinn teachd am fagus do Dhìa leis gach uile urram agus mhuinghin, mar chloinn chum an Athar, a tha comasach agus deònach air ar cuideachadh; agus gur còr dhuinn urnuigh a dheanamh maille ri daoinibh eile, agus air an son.

101 Ciod a tha sinn a’ guidheadh sa’ cheud iarrtus?
’Sa cheud iarrtus (eadhon, “Gu naomhaichear t’ainnm”) tha sinn a’ guidheadh gu ma toil le Dia sinne agus muinnitir eile a dheanamh comasach air e féin a ghlòrachadh, anns gach aon ni leis am bheil e g’a fhoilseachadh féin, agus gu’n òr-luicheadh e na h-uile nithe chum a ghlòire féin.

102 Ciod a tha sinn a’ guidheadh san d’orru iarrtus?
San dara iarrtus, (eadhon, “Gu tgìeadh do Rioghachd”) tha sinn a’ guidheadh gu’m biodh rioghaich Shatain air a sgrios, agus rioghaich nan gràs air a meudachadh; gu biodh sinn féin agus muinnitir eile air ar toirt d’a h-ionnsuidh, agus air ar coimhead innte; agus gu biodh rioghaich na glòire air a luathachadh.

103 Ciod a tha sinn a’ guidheadh san treas iarrtus?
San treas iarrtus (eadhon, “Gu deanan do thoil air thalamh mar a nithear air nèamh”) tha sinn a’ guidheadh gu deanan Dia sinn comasach agus deònach le a ghràs, chum eòlas a ghabhail air a thoil, agus a bhi umhal, agus st啁chdadh dhi anns gach aon, mar a ta na h-àingil air nèamh.

100 What doth the preface o the Lord’s prayer teach us?

The preface of the Lord’s prayer (which is, Our Father which art in heaven) teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help us; and that we should pray with and for others.

101 What do we pray for in the first petition?

In the first petition, (which is, Hallowed be thy name) we pray, that God would enable us and others to glorify him in all that whereby he maketh himself known, and that he would dispose all things to his own glory.

102 What do we pray for in the second petition?

In the second petition, (which is, Thy kingdom come) we pray, that Satan’s kingdom may be destroyed; and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced, ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it; and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.

103 What do we pray for in the third petition?

In the third petition, (which is, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven, (we pray, That God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all things, as the angels do in heaven.
104 Ciod a tha sinn a’ guidheadh
sa’ cheathramh iarrtus?

Sa’ cheathramh iarrtus (eadhon, “Tabhair dhuinn an diugh
ar n-arain lathail,”) tha sinn-a’
guidheadh gu faigh Artemaid do
shaor-thoirbhheartas Dhé, cuibh-
rionn chumseach do nithibh
maithe na beatha so, agus gu
mealamaid a bheannaich-an teathar.

105 Ciod a tha sinn a’ guidheadh
su’ chuigeamh iarrtus?

Sa’ chuigeamh iarrtus (eadhon, “Agus maith dhuinn ar
fiachan mar a mhaith Artemaid d’
ar luchd-fiach,”) tha sinn a’
guidheadh gu maitheadh Dia
dhuinn gu saor air sgáth Chriosd,
ar n-ule pheacanna; agus is
mò ar mìseach gu so iarruida,
gu bheil sinn air ar neartachadh
le a' ghràs-sa gu maitheanas a
thoirt o ar cridhe do dhaoinibh
eile.

106 Ciod a tha sinn a’ guidheadh
san t-seathamh iarrtus?

San t-seathamh iarrtus, (eadhon, “Agus na leig sinn am
buaireadh ach saor sinn o olc,”) 
tha sinn a’ guidheadh, aon chuid,
gu'n gleidheadh Dia sinn o bhi
air ar buaireadh chum peacaidh,
no gu’n cumadh e suas agus gu’n
saoradh e sinn, an uair a bhuair-
ear sinn.

107 Ciod a tha co-dhunan dhunigh
an Tighearna a’ teagasg dhuninn?

Tha co-dhunan dhunigh an
Tighearna (eadhon, “Oir is leat sa
rioghadh, agus an cumhacht,
agus a’ ghloir, gu siorruidh,
Amen,”) a’ teagasg dhuninn, ar
mìseach ann an ùrnigh a
ghabhail o Dhia a mhain; agus
ann ar n-ùrnigh esan a mhol-
adh, le rioghadh, cumhacht,

104 What do we pray for in the
fourth petition?

In the fourth petition,(which
is, Give us this day our daily
bread,) we pray, That of God’s
free gift we may receive a
competent portion of the good
things of this life, and enjoy
his blessing with them.

105 What do we pray for in the
fifth petition?

In the fifth petition, (which
is, And forgive us our debts,
as we forgive our debtors,) we
pray, That God, for Christ’s
sake, would freely pardon all
our sins; which we are the
rather encouraged to ask, be-
cause by his grace we are
enabled from the heart to for-
give others.

106 What do we pray for in the
sixth petition?

In the sixth petition, (which
is, And lead us not into tem-
ptation, but deliver us from
evil,) we pray, That God
would either keep us from
being tempted to sin, or sup-
port and deliver us when we
are tempted.

107 What doth the conclusion of
the Lord’s prayer teach us?

The conclusion of the Lord’s
prayer, (which is, For thine
is the kingdom, and the power,
and the glory, for ever,Amen,) teacht u, to take our en-
couragement in prayer from
God only, and in our prayers
to praise him, ascribing king-
dom, power, and glory to him.
agus glòr a thabhait da. Agus mar theisteas air ar dûrachd, agus ar dochas èisdeachd fhaghail, tha sinn ag ràdh, "Amen."

And, in testimony of our desire, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.

URNUIGH AN TIGHERNA. Ar n-athair a ta air nèamh, Gu naomhairc an t-sinn. Gu tigeadh do rioghachd. Gu dearnar do thoil air thalamh, mar a nìtheir air nèamh. Tabhair dhùinn an diugh ar n-aran làthail. Agus maith dhùinn ar fìacha, mar a mhaitheamaid d'ar luchd-fhàchtaibh. Agus na leig sinn am buairdeal, ach saor sinn o' olc Oir leatasa an rioghachd, agus an cumhachd, agus a' ghlòr; gu siorruidh. Amen.

A' CHREID. CREIDEAM ann an Dia an t-athair Uile-chumhachdach. Chruithfhearr nèimh agus na talmhainn; agus ann an Iosa Criosd, an Mhac-san, ar Tighearna, neach a ghineadh o'n Spiorad Naomh, a rugadh leis an Oigh Muire, a dh'huiling fuidh Phoughtis Pilat, a cheusadh, a fhuar bàs, agus a dh'adhal ceàideachd, a chaidh sios do staid nam marbh, a dh'èirich a ris o na marbhaidh air an treas là, a chaidh suas air nèamh, agus a ta 'na shuidhe air deas làimh Dhé an Athair Uile-chumhachdach, agus as sin a thig a theith brith air na bethaigh agus air na marbhaidh. Creideam anns an Spiorad Naomh, anns an Eaglais naomhaich choitichionn, ann an cochumunn naomh naomh, ann maithnean peacaighd, ann an aiseirigh a' chuirp, agus anns a' bheatha mhàhrainnich. Amen.

ALTACH ROIMH BHIADH. O Dhe ghràsmhoir, phracach sinne a't' aghaidh, agus leis a sin chailt sinn coir air gach uile thiodhlaic; their maithneanais dhùinn ann ar peacaibh; agus naomhaich an rochairean so chum ar feum, agus deònach dhùinn itheidh agus oll chum do ghlòr-sa, air sgàth Iosa Criosd. Amen.

ALTACH AN DEIGH BIDH. A Dhe bh'annuichte's ann annad a ta air bith, ar beatha, agus comas ar gluaisaid. Mar a ta sinn air ar gleidh-eadadh beo le do threasa-bal-sa a Thighearna, deonlich dhùinn bhi beo chum do chlu, le duit agus deagh air beatha is fearr maile riut fein shuas air neamh, tríd Iosa Criosd ar Tighearna. Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER. OUR Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

THE CREED. I BELIEVE in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; he descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy catholic church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

GRACE BEFORE MEAT. GRACIOUS God, we have sinned against thee, and are unworthy of thy mercy; pardon our sins, and bless these mercies for our use, and help us to eat and drink to thy glory, for Christ's sake. Amen.

GRACE AFTER MEAT. BLESSED God, in thee we live, move, and have our being; make us thankful for thy mercies; and as we live by thy providence, help us to live to thy praise; looking and waiting for a better life with thyself above, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.