## The Faith Once Delivered

An Introduction to the Lutheran Confessions

## Part II Introduction to the Augsburg Confession Articles 1-3

I.	Introduction	to	the	Augst	ourg	Conf	ession
----	--------------	----	-----	-------	------	------	--------

- **a.** What historical and religious circumstances surround the presentation of the Augsburg Confession?
- **b.** What are some of the thoughts conveyed in the Preface to the Augsburg Confession

## The Augsburg Confession

- II. *Article 1: God*a. God is \_\_\_\_\_ Divine \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. Where do the Holy Scriptures teach this?
  - **ii.** With which church council do the confessors state their ready agreement (and which do they cite in this article)?

	What phrase(s) in the Nicene Creed express(es) this oneness in essence?  1. English:
	2. Greek:
iv.	What properties are confessed of God?
	ere are Persons
<b>i.</b> ]	How is the word "Person" being used?
ii. V	What, then, do we call God?
God, to confession i. It ii. It iii. It iii. It iii. It v. It vi. S	their erroneous, and dangerous, variant teachings about he following teachers/teachings are condemned by the sors.  Manichaeans — Valentinians — Arians — Eunomians — Mohammedans — Samosatenes — What about modern faiths/confessions? —
Article 2: O	riginal Sin —
a. Since t	the fall, what is the condition of man before conversion?
	ticle notes that this applies to "all men begotten in the lawy." Why is this phrase important?

III.

- **c.** Original sin is described not merely as an acquired cursed state worthy of punishment, but is said to be also *without* and *with* what?
  - i. Without—
  - ii. With—
- **d.** Which teachers/teachings do the confessors condemn in this article?

## IV. Article 3: Son of God-

- **a.** What are the two natures of Jesus Christ?
  - i.
  - ii.
- **b.** Consider the import of the phrase used to describe the union of the two natures: "inseparably conjoined"