



LEADERS HANDBOOK

Preparing For

Confirmation



*Come Holy Spirit
And Fill the Hearts of Your People*

*A STUDY GUIDE FOR
THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION
FOR YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS*



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LEADERS HANDBOOK

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CONFIRMATION STUDY GUIDE

FOR CONFIRMATION/INQUIRERS/REAFFIRMATION CLASSES

INTRODUCTION

This Confirmation course has been designed with the adolescent in mind, and yet it has been used in a modified form by us, with other age groups. For adults, additional reading materials have been offered in the past that will encourage the candidate to do a more in depth study. In addition, filmstrips and videotapes have been used. It must be noted that this course can be used for those who are reaffirming their vows or are being Received from another Communion. In a real sense this Course is intended to be an outline written, with the expectation that the teacher will expand the outline with thoughtful teaching, historical facts, illustrations, and personal stories. Portions of this outline depend heavily upon the Catechism of our Prayer Book.



It is assumed that careful preparation is used in presenting a candidate for Confirmation, and thus this course has been developed with approximately twenty one-hour sessions in mind. It is our experience that minimal Confirmation instruction usually results in minimal knowledge and maximum confusion as it relates to the Faith.

Having snacks available, often provided by the students themselves, can reinforce the idea of sharing and the joy of being a Christian community. Students who are involved in Christian music groups or who would like to lead some Christian music for the class should be encouraged to do so.

COMMENTARY

Pages eight and nine (8-9) of the following Student Study Guide asks for the basic information that is needed to fill out the Confirmation Register. It is expanded to include optional information, which is based on Holy Tradition. For instance, a time-honored tradition is that a child is baptized with a Christian name, that is, a name of a saint. Thus, one's patron saint is the saint after whom the person is named. Noting the name of the saint, and day on which the Church celebrates that Saint, enriches a person's life and allows the person to have a link with a rich heritage. Learning about our patron saint can help us to have a "hero" with whom we can identify or aspire to emulate.

Likewise, a time-honored tradition is that the Confirmand selects a name for Confirmation. In the event that a person is not named after a saint, selecting a Confirmation name can be an exciting opportunity to discover a saint, which the candidate may admire. Assisting the candidate in finding an appropriate saint's name can be an exciting cooperative effort between priest and Confirmand. The history behind selecting a saint's name in some respects parallels the Western Church relationship between Baptism and Confirmation. In Baptism, our parents and Godparents "name" us, and make vows on our behalf. In Confirmation, we select our name and we make vows on our own. In Semitic thought, "naming" is a powerful act for it carries with it a sense of authority. In Creation, God gave Adam the authority to name what God had created. Page two of the workbook presents the possibility to ponder the vows made for us at Baptism if we were baptized as an infant or child.

It is assumed that page eight (8) will not be just an exercise in filling in blanks, but will give the deacon, priest, or lay teacher an opening to teach about the significance of these dates and these events.

Apostolic Succession

Page ten (10) would be an appropriate time to explain the concept of Apostolic Succession. Instruction regarding the bishop's Apostolic Succession Chart can be highly enlightening. In addition, carefully reviewing the promises, which the candidate will make, assists in the process of discussing commitment. By reviewing the promises that were made at Baptism the candidate can understand the relationship between Baptism and Confirmation. Likewise, in order to reinforce the relationship between Baptism and Confirmation it is most apropos for Godparents to be present at the confirmation, and for them to place their hands on the shoulders of their Godchild as the bishop lays hands on the Confirmand's head.

Recording Impressions

Page eleven (11) can be a very fascinating project for the Confirmand to record impressions from a tour of the church buildings and grounds. Ideally, this tour will take into account what all of our churches have in common: sanctuary, chancel, pulpit, nave, narthex, and also elements peculiar to their own parish church. A tour of the sacristy and the significance of the vestments can give us wonderful opportunities for instruction. Most

people have never seen some ecclesiastical items “close-up.” In most churches, it is necessary to have at least a two-hour tour teaching or two one-hour sessions. It would be wise to include Altar Guild members and the parish historiographer in these sessions.

Bible and Book of Common Prayer

The section regarding the Church Year, pages twelve through fourteen (12-14), is an opportune time to instruct the candidate on the use of the *Bible* and the *Book of Common Prayer*, in teaching the significance of each season in our Church Calendar. Again, depending upon our teaching style, it is probable that this section will involve three or four sessions depending upon the resources we use and the number of questions, which are asked by the class. It should be noted that for those churches, which utilize blue in Advent, instruction may be given as to the significance of the Sarum usage color scheme, and the concept of “Sarum blue” reflecting a “restrained joy.”

Major Feast and Fast Days

Pages fifteen and sixteen (15-16) cover major feasts and fast days of the Church. This gives us an opportunity once again to assist the candidate in exploring a frequently underused section of the Prayer Book. It also enables us to explain the significance of special days to which Holy Mother Church calls us to gather as a family.

Seven Sacraments

Pages seventeen through twenty (17-20), regarding the Seven Sacraments, is certainly a section which may well require three to five sessions, again depending upon our resources. Taking the candidates into the church and reminding them of the place where these Sacraments are celebrated, and the various vestments and sacramentals which are used can give them visual reinforcement.

The Three fold Ministry

Page twenty-one (21) regarding the Three-Fold Ministry, once again is but an outline, and it gives us an opportunity to give great detail to the significance of ordination. For adults coming from other traditions, this is an opening to do some comparisons and contrasts.

An outline

The rest of the course is of a didactic nature, and is certainly an outline, some of which is extracted from our Catechism. It is assumed that, since this section is in outline

fashion, one will find great occasion for augmentation through visual means, personal experience, Scripture, music and video, and other resources.

Personal Workbook

It is our expectation that this Course will be duplicated, but for internal use only. Each Confirmand should have his or her own study guidebook with additional blank pages for notes. This course is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather it is meant to be a starting point as one embarks upon a spiritual pilgrimage in the Church Militant.

The Concluding Games Pages

We have prepared the Crossword Puzzle, the Jeopardy game and the Multiple Choice games in such a way that it would hopefully be fun for the candidate. Keeping the process light hearted takes the stress away from the learning process and conveys a sense of joy in being able to learn the Mysteries of the Faith.

The Final Exam

As is the case with the crossword puzzles and the Jeopardy game, the final exam is meant to be fun. It is not meant to be graded for admission to Confirmation nor to cause any particular anxiety on the part of the Candidate. It may not even be necessary for the exam to be given to the leader for grading, but could very well be used for a class discussion and/or self-grading.

For those who work best with multiple-choice questions, there will be ample opportunity to ponder a serious answer. In addition, for those who like to write in a narrative form, there is opportunity to write in a manner that may help the person express deeper sentiments and thoughts. As is the case with this entire Confirmation Course, it is understood that the instructor may very well add other forms of inquiry that will reflect the supplemental information provided by that particular teacher.

At the end of the class year you may also want to ask people to summarize their thoughts about the classes and what it is that they will miss about not meeting. You may even wish to have a reunion after Confirmation where they can bring along someone with them, such as a parent or a spouse.

MY HISTORY

MY NAME IS: _____

MY CHURCH IS: _____

In the Diocese of: _____

MY BIRTHDAY IS: _____

MY BAPTISMAL DATE IS: _____

MY PATRON SAINT IS: _____

MY FEAST DAY IS: _____

MY FATHER'S NAME IS: _____

MY MOTHER'S NAME IS: _____

MY GODPARENTS NAMES ARE: _____

MY PRIEST'S NAME IS: _____

MY CONFIRMATION NAME WILL BE: _____

MY CONFIRMATION DATE WILL BE: _____

MY BAPTISM DAY

WHEN I WAS A BABY (OR AGE _____),

I WAS BAPTIZED BY (NAME OF PRIEST) _____

AT (NAME OF CHURCH) _____

(CITY AND STATE) _____

(COUNTRY) _____

NAMES GIVEN AT MY BAPTISM _____

My GODPARENTS MADE PROMISES TO GOD FOR ME.

BUT NOW I AM MATURE ENOUGH TO MAKE PROMISES TO GOD MYSELF.

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE VOWS MADE FOR ME AS A CHILD.

(PAGES 301-305 IN THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER)

MY CONFIRMATION DAY

On _____ the Feast of _____

I WILL BE CONFIRMED BY THE RIGHT REVEREND _____,

THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF _____

(CITY AND STATE) _____

(COUNTRY) _____

*HE IS THE CHIEF PASTOR OF OUR DIOCESE,
AND IS A SUCCESSOR TO THE APOSTLES, THE FIRST FOLLOWERS OF JESUS.*

ON MY CONFIRMATION DAY, I WILL PROMISE GOD, THE BISHOP, AND THE CHURCH THAT I WILL FOLLOW JESUS CHRIST FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE.

THE PROMISES THAT I WILL MAKE ON THAT DAY ARE FOUND ON PAGES 415-418 IN THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF WHAT I WILL BE PROMISING:

TODAY WE TOURED THE
CHURCH BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

THIS IS A GLOSSARY OF CHURCH TERMS AND NAMES OF PLACES AND ITEMS IN MY
CHURCH.

THE CHURCH YEAR

THE SEASONS AND HOLY DAYS IN THE CHURCH YEAR CALENDAR HELP US TO CELEBRATE ALL OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF OUR LORD, AND OUR MOTHER, THE ONE, HOLY, CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH, OF WHICH OUR CHURCH IS A BRANCH.

ADVENT

- THERE ARE FOUR SUNDAYS IN ADVENT.
- ADVENT HAS TWO THEMES:
- WE PREPARE FOR THE BIRTH OF CHRIST
- WE PREPARE FOR THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST
- ADVENT IS THE FIRST SEASON OF THE CHURCH YEAR.
- PURPLE IS THE MAIN COLOR OF ADVENT, BUT ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF ADVENT WE MAY USE THE COLOR ROSE. THIS SUNDAY IS KNOWN AS ROSE SUNDAY.
- ONE REASON THE ROSE COLOR IS USED TO BREAK THE MONOTONY OF PURPLE. ROSE IS A SYMBOL OF THE PROMISED MESSIAH. SEE SONG OF SOLOMON 2:1
- IF THE COLOR BLUE IS USED FOR THE VESTMENTS (SARUM USAGE) THEN FOUR BLUE CANDLES ARE USED IN THE ADVENT WREATH.

AS I READ ABOUT THE COMING OF CHRIST IN THE BIBLE, THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE:

(READ - ST. LUKE CHAPTERS 1,2, &3)

CHRISTMAS (DECEMBER 25)

- THIS MEANS THE MASS OF CHRIST.
- ANOTHER NAME FOR THIS DAY IS THE FEAST OF THE NATIVITY.
- THE CHRISTMAS SEASON IS TWELVE DAYS LONG.
- THIS IS THE FEAST WHEN WE CELEBRATE THE INCARNATION (GOD WAS MADE FLESH).
- WHITE IS THE USUAL COLOR FOR THIS SEASON, BUT GOLD MAY ALSO BE USED FOR THE CHURCH HANGINGS AND CLERGY VESTMENTS.

(READ – ST. LUKE CHAPTER 2 VERSES 1-15)

EPIPHANY (JANUARY 6)

- THIS WORD MEANS “SHOWING FORTH”— THE MANIFESTATION OF CHRIST TO THE WORLD.
- ON THIS FEAST WE CELEBRATE THE VISITATION OF THE THREE WISE MEN.
- WHITE IS THE USUAL COLOR, OF THE CHURCH VESTMENTS AND ALTAR HANGINGS, BUT GOLD MAY BE USED.

(READ – ST. MATTHEW 2:1-12)

LENT

- THE FIRST DAY OF LENT IS ASH WEDNESDAY.
- THIS IS THE SEASON WHEN WE PREPARE FOR THE PASSION, DEATH, AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS CHRIST.
- LENT IS 40 DAYS LONG. (SUNDAYS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE 40 DAYS).
- THE USUAL COLOR FOR THIS PENITENTIAL SEASON IS PURPLE, HOWEVER THE COLOR ROSE MAY BE USED ON THE FOURTH SUNDAY OF LENT IN PART, TO BREAK THE MONOTONY OF PURPLE. OTHER NAMES FOR THIS SUNDAY ARE: LAETARE, REFRESHMENT AND MOTHERING SUNDAY.
- THE LAST WEEK OF LENT IS CALLED HOLY WEEK.

- *(READ – CHAPTER 4 OF ST. LUKE’S GOSPEL)*

EASTER

- ANOTHER NAME FOR EASTER IS THE FEAST OF THE RESURRECTION.
- ON THIS DAY AND DURING THIS SEASON WE CELEBRATE THE FACT THAT JESUS OVERCAME DEATH, AND HE ROSE FROM THE DEAD.
- THE EASTER SEASON IS FIFTY DAYS LONG, AND ENDS WITH THE FEAST OF THE PENTECOST.
- THE USUAL COLOR FOR EASTER IS WHITE, BUT GOLD MAY ALSO BE USED.

(READ – ST. LUKE CHAPTER 24).

ASCENSION

- ON THIS DAY WE CELEBRATE THE FACT THAT JESUS ASCENDED INTO HEAVEN.
- ASCENSION DAY OCCURS ON THE FORTIETH DAY OF EASTER, AND IS ALWAYS ON A THURSDAY.
- THE USUAL COLOR FOR ASCENSION IS WHITE, HOWEVER GOLD MAY ALSO BE USED.
 - *(READ – ST. MATTHEW CHAPTER 28 VERSES 16-20)*

PENTECOST

- PENTECOST IS THE FIFTIETH AND LAST DAY OF EASTER.
- ON THAT DAY THE HOLY SPIRIT DESCENDED UPON THE APOSTLES.
- PENTECOST IS THE BIRTHDAY OF THE CHURCH, FOR ON THAT DAY THE CHURCH RECEIVED HER POWER.
- THE PENTECOST SEASON IS THE LONGEST SEASON IN THE CHURCH YEAR.
- THE COLOR FOR THE FEAST DAY IS RED (SUNDAY). GREEN IS THE COLOR FOR THE SEASON.

(READ ACTS OF THE APOSTLES CHAPTER 2)



THE SEVEN MAJOR FEAST DAYS OF THE CHURCH

ON THESE DAYS I MUST ATTEND MASS IN ADDITION TO EVERY SUNDAY OF THE YEAR.

(see page 16 of the Book of Common Prayer)

Easter	Sunday	
ASCENSION	THURSDAY	40 DAYS AFTER EASTER
PENTECOST	SUNDAY	50 DAYS AFTER EASTER
TRINITY	SUNDAY	SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST
ALL SAINTS DAY	NOVEMBER 1	
CHRISTMAS DAY	DECEMBER 25	
EPIPHANY	JANUARY 6	

(SEE PAGE 15 OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER)

THE MAJOR FAST DAYS OF THE CHURCH

- ON THESE DAYS WE ARE EXPECTED TO FAST.
 - a. Ash Wednesday
 - b. Good Friday

- LIKewise DURING THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT WE ARE TO ADOPT SOME FORM OF FASTING.

- FASTING GENERALLY MEANS EATING TWO HALF MEALS AND ONE FULL MEAL. ON A DAY IN WHICH WE FAST AND ABSTAIN, WE EAT TWO HALF MEALS AND ONE FULL MEAL WITHOUT EATING ANY MEAT.

- ON ALL FRIDAYS EXCEPT DURING MAJOR FEASTS AND FESTIVAL SEASONS (EASTER AND CHRISTMAS), WE ARE TO ABSTAIN FROM EATING MEAT IN COMMEMORATION OF OUR LORD'S CRUCIFIXION.

- AS A PREPARATION TO RECEIVING OUR BLESSED LORD IN THE EUCHARIST, WE ARE TO KEEP A PERIOD OF FASTING. THIS MAY BE FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL THE NEXT MORNING BEFORE MASS, FOR THREE HOURS OR FOR ONE HOUR. THE LENGTH OF THE FAST DEPENDS UPON THE TIME OF THE MASS AND ALSO UPON THE CONDITION OF OUR HEALTH.

(SEE PAGE 17 OF THE BCP)

THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

- A SACRAMENT IS AN OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN OF AN INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE, GIVEN BY CHRIST AS SURE AND CERTAIN MEANS BY WHICH WE RECEIVE THAT GRACE.
- A SIGN IS SOMETHING WE SEE.
- GRACE IS GOD’S FREE GIFT TO US, UNEARNED AND UNDESERVED, BUT GIVEN FREELY TO US BECAUSE HE LOVES US.
- WHILE GOD’S GRACE CAN BE BESTOWED IN ANY WAY AND AT ANY TIME, WE ARE ASSURED OF HIS GRACE IN THE SACRAMENTS.
- A SACRAMENT IS AN ENCOUNTER WITH GOD.

BAPTISM

- BAPTISM IS THE SACRAMENT IN WHICH GOD ADOPTS US AS HIS CHILDREN.
- IN THIS SACRAMENT:
- OUR SINS ARE WASHED AWAY
- WE ARE INCORPORATED INTO CHRIST’S BODY, THE CHURCH
- WE BECOME INHERITORS OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD
- THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN IS WATER (AND OIL). THE INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE IS UNION WITH CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH, FORGIVENESS OF SIN, AND A NEW LIFE.

(READ – ST. MARK CHAPTER 1 VERSES 9-11)

EUCHARIST

- THE EUCHARIST IS THE SACRAMENT COMMENDED BY CHRIST FOR THE CONTINUAL REMEMBRANCE OF HIS LIFE, DEATH AND RESURRECTION UNTIL HIS COMING AGAIN.
- THE WORD “EUCHARIST” IS A GREEK WORD WHICH MEANS “THANKSGIVING”.
- We believe in the “Real Presence”. Namely, Jesus is present in the Sacrament.

- **The Eucharist has been called:**
 - a. THE HOLY MYSTERIES
 - b. THE DIVINE LITURGY
 - c. THE MASS
 - d. THE LORD'S SUPPER
 - e. THE HOLY COMMUNION
 - f. THE EUCHARIST
- THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN IS BREAD AND WINE.
- THE INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE IS THE TRANSFORMATION OF BREAD AND WINE INTO THE BODY AND BLOOD OF CHRIST.
- AT THE MASS WE HAVE A FORETASTE OF HEAVEN; THAT IS, BEING WITH JESUS.

(READ – ST. LUKE CHAPTER 22 VERSES 12-23)

CONFIRMATION

- GENERALLY THIS SACRAMENT IS SEEN AS THE SACRAMENT IN WHICH WE EXPRESS A MATURE COMMITMENT TO CHRIST.
- WE RENEW OUR BAPTISMAL VOWS.
- WE RECEIVE STRENGTH FROM THE HOLY SPIRIT
- THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN IS THE LAYING ON OF HANDS AND ANOINTING WITH OIL. THE INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE IS RENEWED STRENGTH TO LIVE THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

(READ – THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, PAGES 413-419)

PENANCE

- PENANCE IS THE SACRAMENT IN WHICH THOSE WHO REPENT OF THEIR SINS ARE FORGIVEN.
- THE PEOPLE CONFESS THEIR SINS TO GOD IN THE PRESENCE OF A PRIEST, WHO GRANTS ABSOLUTION.
- IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH, PRIVATE CONFESSION IS NOT MANDATORY, BUT IS OFFERED AS A PRIVILEGE.

- * THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF CONFESSION:
 1. THE GENERAL CONFESSION, AS AT MASS
 2. PRIVATE CONFESSION
 3. COMMUNAL: A LITURGY THAT IS OF A PENITENTIAL NATURE
- THERE ARE SEVERAL NAMES FOR THIS SACRAMENT:
 1. PENANCE
 2. CONFESSION
 3. RECONCILIATION OF A PENITENT
- THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN IS THE PERSON WHO IS SORRY. RECEIVING ABSOLUTION FROM CHRIST THROUGH A PRIEST. THE INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE IS THE FORGIVENESS OF SIN.

(READ – THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, PAGES 446-452)

MATRIMONY

- HOLY MATRIMONY IS CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE IN WHICH THE WOMAN AND MAN ENTER INTO A LIFELONG UNION.
- THEY MAKE THEIR VOWS BEFORE GOD AND RECEIVE THE BLESSING OF GOD THROUGH THE PRIEST, TO HELP THEM FULFILL THEIR VOWS.
- THE MINISTERS OF THIS SACRAMENT ARE THE COUPLE THEMSELVES.
- THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN IS THE COUPLE WHO ARE MAKING THEIR VOWS.
- THE INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE IS THE JOINING TOGETHER OF THE COUPLE IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER AND OF THE SON AND OF THE HOLY SPIRIT: “AND THE TWO SHALL BECOME ONE FLESH.”
- THE BLESSING OF THE CHURCH IS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF A CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

(READ THE BCP, PAGES 422-432 AND ST. MARK, CHAPTER 10 VERSES 6-9)

UNCTION OF THE SICK

- UNCTION IS THE SACRAMENT OF ANOINTING THE SICK WITH OIL AND THE LAYING ON OF HANDS, WHEREBY GOD'S GRACE IS GIVEN FOR THE HEALING OF SPIRIT, MIND, AND BODY.
- UNCTION OF THE SICK IS FOR ALL WHO ARE ILL, NOT JUST FOR THOSE WHO ARE DYING.
- THIS OIL, AS IS THE CASE WITH ALL HOLY OIL, IS OLIVE OIL, WHICH IS BLESSED BY THE BISHOP DURING HOLY WEEK AT THE CATHEDRAL.
- THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN IS OIL AND LAYING ON OF HANDS. THE INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE IS HEALING BY GOD.

(READ – THE BCP, PAGES 455-457 AND ST. JAMES CHAPTER 5 VERSES 14-16)

HOLY ORDERS

- HOLY ORDERS (ORDINATION), IS THE SACRAMENT WHEREBY GOD BESTOWS AUTHORITY AND THE GRACE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT TO THOSE BEING MADE BISHOPS, PRIESTS, AND DEACONS, THROUGH PRAYER AND THE LAYING ON OF HANDS BY BISHOPS.
- SINCE THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IS PART OF THE ONE, HOLY AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH, OUR HERITAGE AND MINISTRY GOES BACK TO THE APOSTLES AND CHRIST HIMSELF.
- JESUS CHRIST IS THE GREAT HIGH PRIEST, THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH AND ALL PRIESTLY AUTHORITY COMES FROM HIM.
- THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN IS THE LAYING ON OF HANDS. THE INWARD AND SPIRITUAL SIGN IS AUTHORITY FROM GOD.

(READ THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, PAGES 510-555)

MINISTRY

1. A BISHOP IS A SUCCESSOR TO THE APOSTLES. HE IS A CHIEF PASTOR, AND IS TO GUARD THE FAITH, UNITY, AND DISCIPLINE OF THE CHURCH.
2. A PRIEST IS TO REPRESENT CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH AND IS TO ADMINISTER THE SACRAMENTS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST.
3. A DEACON IS TO REPRESENT CHRIST IN THE MINISTRY OF SERVICE AND IS TO ASSIST BISHOPS AND PRIESTS AND PROCLAIM THE GOSPEL.

(READ I TIMOTHY, CHAPTER 3)

THE HOLY TRINITY

- GOD IS TRINITY: FATHER, SON, AND HOLY SPIRIT.
- THERE IS ONE GOD, WHO CREATES, SUSTAINS, AND SANCTIFIES.
- GOD, AS THE FATHER, EMPHASIZES THE CREATIVE ASPECT OF GOD.
- GOD, AS THE SON, IS OUR REDEEMER, WHO DIED ON THE CROSS FOR OUR SINS.
- GOD, AS THE HOLY SPIRIT, GUIDES US AND LEADS US INTO ALL TRUTH.
- WE CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT GOD. GOD IS THE VERY MEANING OF OUR LIFE.

THE SUMMARY OF THE LAW

JESUS WAS ASKED TO SUMMARIZE THE LAW. HE DID SO AS FOLLOWS:

“YOU SHALL LOVE THE LORD YOUR GOD WITH ALL YOUR HEART, AND WITH ALL YOUR SOUL AND WITH ALL YOUR MIND. THIS IS THE FIRST AND GREAT COMMANDMENT. AND THE SECOND IS LIKE IT: YOU SHALL LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AS YOURSELF.”

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

GOD GAVE MOSES THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

(READ EXODUS, CHAPTER 20 VERSES 1-17)

1. YOU SHALL HAVE NO OTHER GODS BUT ME.
2. YOU SHALL NOT WORSHIP IDOLS.
3. YOU SHALL NOT TAKE THE NAME OF THE LORD IN VAIN.
4. REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY, AND KEEP IT HOLY.
5. HONOR YOUR FATHER AND MOTHER.
6. YOU SHALL NOT COMMIT MURDER.
7. YOU SHALL NOT COMMIT ADULTERY
8. YOU SHALL NOT STEAL.
9. YOU SHALL NOT BE A FALSE WITNESS.
10. YOU SHALL NOT COVET.

SIN

- SIN IS THE SEEKING OF OUR OWN WILL INSTEAD OF THE WILL OF GOD, THUS DISTORTING OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD, WITH OTHER PEOPLE, AND WITH ALL CREATION.
- SIN SEPARATES US FROM GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOR.
- SIN KEEPS US FROM BEING FREE IN CHRIST. IT MAKES US A SLAVE.
- ALL OF US ARE SINNERS IN NEED OF FORGIVENESS.
- SINS OF OMISSION ARE THE TIMES WHEN WE FAIL TO RESPOND TO NEEDS.
- SINS OF COMMISSION ARE THE ACTUAL EVILS WE COMMIT.

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. P R I D E | PUTTING SELF BEFORE GOD |
| 2. A N G E R | LOSING SENSE OF LOVE |
| 3. L U S T | ALLOWING PASSIONS TO CONTROL US |
| 4. E N V Y | ALLOWING JEALOUSY TO CONTROL US |
| 5. G L U T T O N Y | THINKING MORE ABOUT SENSES THAN ABOUT GOD |
| 6. A V A R I C E | GREED, THINKING ONLY OF SELF |
| 7. S L O T H | LAZINESS, MORE INTERESTED IN COMFORT THAN IN GOD |

(IN EACH CASE, GOD WILL FORGIVE US IF WE ARE TRULY SORRY)

PRAYER

- PRAYER IS RESPONDING TO GOD BY THOUGHT AND DEEDS, WITH OR WITHOUT WORDS.
- THE CHRISTIAN PRAYER IS RESPONSE TO GOD THE FATHER, THROUGH JESUS CHRIST, IN THE POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.
- PRAYER IS A DIVINE ENCOUNTER WITH GOD
- PRAYER IS A NECESSITY FOR GROWTH. IT IS COMMUNICATION WITH GOD.
- PRAYER IS THE WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE. IT IS OUR COMMUNION WITH GOD.
- PRAYER INVOLVES “THE HEAD, THE HEART, AND THE HANDS.”
- THE PRAYER OF GOD’S PEOPLE IS: I WILL TO WILL THE WILL OF GOD.

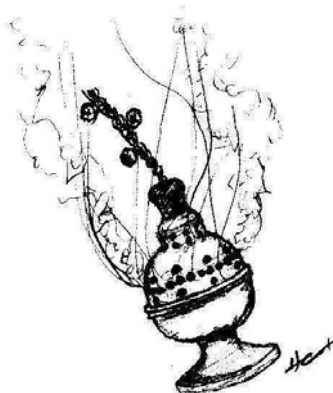
PRINCIPLE TYPES OF PRAYER

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| • ADORATION | ENJOYING GOD’S PRESENCE |
| • PRAISE | GOD DRAWS US TO HIM |
| • THANKSGIVING | WE THANK GOD FOR ALL THE BLESSINGS OF THIS LIFE |
| • PENITENCE | WE CONFESS OUR SINS |
| • OBLATION | WE OFFER OURSELVES TO GOD |
| • INTERCESSION | WE PRAY FOR OTHERS |
| • PETITION | WE PRAY FOR OURSELVES |
| • CORPORATE WORSHIP | WE PRAY WITH OTHERS |

COMMON PRAYER FORMS

(COMMIT THESE TO MEMORY)

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| • THE “OUR FATHER” | <i>SEE ST. MATTHEW, CHAPTER 6 VERSES 9-13</i> |
| • THE “HAIL MARY” | <i>SEE ST. LUKE, CHAPTER 1 VERSES 28-30</i> |
| • THE GLORIA PATRI | <i>SEE THE PRAYER BOOK PAGE 46.</i> |



HOLY SCRIPTURE

- THE HOLY SCRIPTURE, COMMONLY CALLED THE BIBLE, CONTAINS THE OLD TESTAMENT, THE APOCRYPHA, AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.
- THE BIBLE IS ACTUALLY A LIBRARY.
- THE OLD TESTAMENT IS THE WORD OF GOD IN THE PRE-CHRISTIAN ERA.
- THE APOCRYPHA IS A COLLECTION OF BOOKS WRITTEN BY PEOPLE OF THE OLD COVENANT.
- THE NEW TESTAMENT IS THE WORD OF GOD IN THE CHRISTIAN ERA. IT CONTAINS THE GOOD NEWS OF JESUS CHRIST!
- A COVENANT IS A SOLEMN AGREEMENT – A CONTRACT.
- ALL THAT IS NECESSARY FOR SALVATION IS TO BE FOUND IN GOD’S HOLY WORD TO HIS PEOPLE.
- THE OLD TESTAMENT, WHICH CONSISTS OF 39 BOOKS, CAN BE DIVIDED INTO:
 1. THE LAW – GENESIS AND DEUTERONOMY
 2. THE PROPHETS – FORMER AND LATTER
 3. THE WRITINGS
- THE APOCRYPHA CONTAINS 15 BOOKS.
- THE NEW TESTAMENT CONSISTS OF 27 BOOKS, AND CAN BE DIVIDED INTO:
 1. THE GOSPEL – (GOOD NEWS)
 2. THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES
 3. THE EPISTLES
 4. THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

(TAKE TIME TO LOOK AT YOUR BIBLES TO DISCOVER THESE BOOKS)

THE TWO NATURES OF CHRIST

- WE BELIEVE THAT JESUS HAS TWO NATURES: ONE HUMAN AND ONE DIVINE.
- BY GOD’S OWN ACT, HIS DIVINE SON RECEIVED OUR HUMAN NATURE FROM THE VIRGIN MARY, HIS MOTHER.
- HE BECAME MAN SO THAT IN HIM HUMAN BEINGS MIGHT BE ADOPTED AS CHILDREN OF GOD, AND BE MADE HEIRS OF GOD’S KINGDOM.
- JESUS, HOWEVER, IN HAVING TWO NATURES, IS STILL ONE – THE ETERNAL CHRIST THE SAVIOR OF THE WORLD.
- INCARNATION: “*AND THE WORD BECAME FLESH AND DWELT AMONG US.*”
SEE, BCP, PAGE 864

THE CREEDS

A CREED IS A STATEMENT OF OUR BASIC BELIEFS ABOUT GOD.

WE HAVE THREE HISTORIC CREEDS:

- THE APOSTLES CREED – SEE BCP, PAGES 53-54
- THE NICENE CREED – SEE BCP, PAGES 327-328
- THE ATHANASIAN CREED – SEE BCP, PAGES 864-865

- THE APOSTLES CREED IS OUR BAPTISMAL CREED.
- THE NICENE CREED IS GENERALLY USED AT MASS.
- THE ATHANASIAN CREED FURTHER PROCLAIMS THE TRUTH OF THE TRINITY AND THE TWO NATURES OF CHRIST.

(WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO RECITE FROM MEMORY BOTH THE APOSTLES CREED AND THE NICENE CREED)

THE CHURCH

THE CHURCH IS THE COMMUNITY OF THE NEW COVENANT.

THE CHURCH IS:

- THE BODY OF CHRIST
- THE BRIDE OF CHRIST
- THE PEOPLE OF GOD

SHE IS ALSO:

- ONE ONE HEAD, JESUS CHRIST
- HOLY THE HOLY SPIRIT DWELLS IN HER
- CATHOLIC UNIVERSAL
- APOSTOLIC BUILT ON THE APOSTLES' TEACHING

THESE ARE CALLED THE FOUR MARKS OF THE CHURCH.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IS NEITHER PROTESTANT NOR ROMAN CATHOLIC NOR EASTERN ORTHODOX.

WE ALSO SPEAK OF THE CHURCH AS HAVING THREE DIMENSIONS:

- MILITANT THE CHURCH MILITANT IS THE CHURCH HERE ON EARTH – US.
- EXPECTANT THE CHURCH EXPECTANT IS THE CHURCH IN PARADISE – THE DEPARTED.
- TRIUMPHANT THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT IS THE CHURCH IN THE FULL PRESENCE OF CHRIST, EXPERIENCING THE BEATIFIC VISION – HEAVEN.

THE CHRISTIAN HOPE

THE CHRISTIAN HOPE IS TO LIVE WITH CONFIDENCE IN NEWNESS AND FULLNESS OF LIFE, AND TO AWAIT THE COMING OF CHRIST IN GLORY, AND THE COMPLETION OF GOD'S PURPOSE FOR THE WORLD.

WE BELIEVE THAT CHRIST WILL COME AGAIN AND WILL JUDGE US. OUR ASSURANCE AS CHRISTIANS IS THAT NOTHING, NOT EVEN DEATH, SHALL SEPARATE US FROM THE LOVE OF GOD, WHICH IS IN CHRIST JESUS OUR LORD. *AMEN*

KEY BIBLE IDEAS

By Fr. John Spencer

Understanding the Bible requires that we know the meaning of some basic words and ideas that underlie it.

God: The supreme spiritual person who made everything that exists, including our world, and each of us.

Revelation: The process by which God discloses his nature, his will, and his plan for mankind and the world. Revelation is also the name of the last book of the Bible. The word, similar to “reveal,” simply means to “disclose” or “uncover” something, which was hidden, or to make visible something that was (is) invisible.

Creation: The Bible teaches us that God made both spiritual (invisible) creatures and material (visible) creatures. “Creature” in the Bible can mean both living beings and non-living things (Genesis 1-2).

Heaven and Earth: The Bible constantly talks about the two realms of God’s creation as “the heavens and the earth.” In the understanding of the Bible’s writers, “heaven” and “earth” are two parts of one single, whole creation of God. They are both “areas” within creation. “Heaven” is not separate from the rest of the world, but represents the place where God and his invisible creatures exist. Sometimes people think of “Heaven” as “some other place, of the place where dead people go. But that is not what the word means in the Bible. The place where the spirit of a Christian person goes after death is called “Paradise” (Luke 23:43; 2 Corinthians 12:1-4).

The Kingdom of God (sometimes called “The Kingdom of Heaven”) means the Lordship and reign of God over all things, not only man, but all of creation (Romans 8). Sometimes people mistakenly think “the Kingdom of Heaven” is where we go when we die. But the phrase in the Bible actually means “the Kingdom *from* heaven.” That is why Our Lord taught us to pray daily, “Your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.”

Salvation, depending on the context, may mean:

1. Being saved from pain, or physical death.
2. Being saved from sin, or its consequences.

3. Being restored to a right relationship with God, and inheriting everlasting life from him in a restored creation.

Righteousness simply means living in a right relationship with God, learning his will, and doing it. Jesus is our model in this (John 6:37-40; Matthew 7:21, 12:50).

Perfection simply means that something is “complete,” or has reached its intended goal. In the life to come we will reach “perfection” because we will have reached the glorious and sinless life God has always intended for us. The idea comes from a Greek word, “telios,” which means completion, or fulfillment.

The end of the Age is a phrase (from Greek) that refers to the end of the present corrupt period of human history, a period under the domination of evil, and sin. The phrase was sometimes incorrectly translated “**the end of the world**” (as in the King James version of the Bible (example at Matthew 13:39, 13:49 24:3, 28:20, Hebrews 9:26). The Bible though doesn’t speak about “the end” in the sense of the world ceasing to exist. To the contrary, the Bible promises only a destruction, or cleansing, of the *present* world and it being replaced (superseded) by a restored creation referred to as the new heavens and new earth (Isaiah 65:17, 66:22; 2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1-2; Hebrews 2:5). People of Bible times viewed the history of the world as divided into long “epochs” or “ages.” So when Jesus or the prophets speak of “the end of the Age,” they mean the end of the *present* age that will herald the beginning of the new and final age, the “Messianic Age” in which Christ will reign over not just the world of mankind, but the whole of creation and all creatures (1 Corinthians 15:21-28; Ephesians 1:22; Hebrews 2:1-10).

Resurrection means being restored to full human life with a restored, glorified body that can no longer die. Jesus was the first resurrected in the manner to live eternally, although the Bible tells of some other people who were temporarily restored to life by Jesus or one of his disciples. In the world to come, faithful Christians are promised not just a spiritual existence, but the resurrection of the body and life in a restored “new creation.” The resurrection of Jesus is well documented in the Bible and is the most important, central message of the Christian gospel.

Mortal mean subject to death of body, and/or soul (Matthew 10:28).

Immortal does not mean life without a body (non-corporeal), but rather means "not subject to death," in other words, that you will "live forever." Similar in meaning to "everlasting life" or "eternal life."

The Holy Trinity is how Christians describe the complete *revealed* nature of God, one God but revealed as three distinct persons. The *word* "Trinity" does not itself appear in the Bible, but the concept—the three-fold personal nature of God — is clearly revealed throughout Holy Scripture (Matthew 3:16-17, 28:16-20 and many other places).

CATECHISM BASICS – SOURCES OF AUTHORITY

By Father John Spencer

Holy Scripture

The Holy Scriptures, commonly called *the Bible*, include the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, and The New Testament. "Testament" is another word for "covenant" or "Promise."

We call the Bible "The Word of God" because it is the inspired record of what God said to his chosen people over many centuries, and because God continues to speak to us through it today.

Everyone should study the parts of the Bible, and learn about its writing, history, and development.

The Book of Common Prayer

From its beginning, the Anglican Communion translated the old Latin Church prayers and rites into the common language of the people of England. Before that, only the clergy could usually understand the words used at public worship, and lay people did not have access to the rich prayer traditions preserved by the Holy Catholic Church over the centuries since the Resurrection of Jesus.

The Prayer Book is several things for us: a prayer manual in the common tongue (different in different countries), a teaching manual, and a depository of Christian doctrine and faith. We will study parts of it, too.

The Catechism

The Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism, starts on page 845 of The Book of Common Prayer.

"Catechism" is from a Greek word, *Catekesis*, that means "to teach." The Catechism is a short, simplified statement of the basic beliefs and practices of the historic Christian Church.

THE BIBLICAL BASIS OF THE CREEDS

By Father John Spencer

Every statement of the Christian creeds is found in, and based upon, Holy Scripture. The following are *some* of the references upon which our historic Faith is based, but this list is not exhaustive.

THE APOSTLES' CREED

I believe in God, that Father almighty, creator of heaven and earth:

Genesis 1:1, Matthew 5:16, 5:45, 6:1-9, 11:25; Acts 14:15, 17:24; Revelation 4:11.

I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord.

Matthew 3:17, 8:29, 14:33, 17:5, 26:63-64, 27:43; Mark 1:1, 3:11; Luke 1:35 John 1:34, 1:49, 5:24-25, 11:27, 19:7, 20:31; Acts 9:20; Romans 1:4; 2 Corinthians 1:19; Galatians 2:20; Hebrews 4:14; 1 John 3:8, 4:15.

He was conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary.

Matthew 1:20-21; Luke 1:34-35.

He suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried.

Matthew 27; Mark 15; Luke 23; John 18-19, 19:30-42.

He descended to the dead.

1 Peter 3:18-19, 4:6.

On the third day he rose again.

Mark 16; Matthew 28; Luke 24; John 20-21; Acts 2:24, 3:15, 4:10, 5:30, 10:41; Romans 1:4, 4:24; 1 Corinthians 6:14; 2 Corinthians 4:14; Hebrews 13:20; 1 Peter 1:3, 1:21, Revelation 1:5.

He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of the Father.

Luke 24:50-51; John 20:17; Acts 1:9-11; Matthew 26:64; Mark 14:62, (16:19); Luke 22:69; Acts 2:33, 5:31, 7:55-56; Romans 8:34; Ephesians 1:20; Colossians 3:1; Hebrews 1:3, 8:1, 10:12, 12:2; 1 Peter 3:22.

He will come again to judge the living and the dead.

Matthew 10:15, 11:22, 12:36, John 5:27; Romans 2:6, 14:10; 1 Corinthians 5:12-13; 2 Corinthians 5:10; Hebrews 9:27; 1 Peter 4:5; 2 Peter 2:9, 3:7; 1 John 4:17; Jude 14-15; Revelation 11:18, 14:13.

I believe in the Holy Spirit.

Matthew 1:18, 3:11, 12:32, 28:19; Mark 1:8, 3:29, 12:36, 13:11; Luke 1:15, 1:67, 4:1, 10:21, 11:13, 12:12; John 14:26, 20:22; Acts 1:8, 2:4.

The holy catholic Church.

Matthew 16:18, 18:17, 28:16-20; Acts 1:8, 5:11, 8:1-3, 13:47, 14:23, 20:28; Romans 10:18; 1 Corinthians 12:28; Ephesians 1:22, 3:10-21; Colossians 1:18-24; 1 Timothy 3:15.

The communion of saints.

Luke 9:28-36; Acts 9:13, 9:32, 26:10; Romans 1:7, 8:27, 15:25; 1 Corinthians 6:2, 16:15; 2 Corinthians 1:1, 8:4, 13:13; Ephesians 1:15, 1:18, 3:18-21, 6:18; Philippians 4:22; Colossians 1:4, 1:12, 1:26; Hebrews 12:1-2; Jude 3; Revelation 5:8, 8:3-4, 11:18, 18:20, 20:1-4.

The forgiveness of sins.

Matthew 26:28; Mark 1:4; Luke 12:10, 24:47; Acts 2:38, 5:31, 10:43, 13:38, 26:18; Ephesians 1:7; Colossians 1:14.

The resurrection of the body.

Matthew 22:29-32, 27:53, 28:1-20; Mark 16:1-8; Luke 14:14, 20:35-36, 24:1-48; John 11:24-26, 20:1-21:14; Acts 1:22, 4:4, 10:41, 17:32.

And the life everlasting.

Matthew 7:14, 10:39, 19:29, 25:46; Mark 10:29-30; John 3:15-16, 3:36, 5:21-24, 6:40-47, 6:54, 10:28, 17:3; Acts 13:48; Romans 2:7, 6:23; Galatians 6:8; 1 Timothy 1:16; 1 John 2:25, 5:11-13; Jude 21.

THE NICENE CREED

The following notes cover only statements *not* found in the Apostles Creed.

...all that is, seen and unseen.

Romans 1:20; Colossians 1:15-16; 1 Timothy 1:17; Hebrews 11:27.

Eternally begotten of the Father.

John 17:5; Colossians 1:15-20; Hebrews 1:1-13.

God from God, Light from Light.

John 1:1-9, 8:12, 9:5; 2 Corinthians 4:4; Colossians 1:15-20; 1 Timothy 6:15-16; Hebrews 1:1-13; 1 Peter 2:9; 1 John 1:5; Revelation 21:23.

Begotten, not made.

John 17:5; Colossians 1:15-20; Hebrews 1:1-13.

Of one being with the Father.

John 10:30, 17:11.

Through him all things were made.

- John 1:3; 1 Corinthians 8:5-6; Colossians 1:15-16.
- For us and for our salvation he came down from heaven.**
John 3:13, 6:33, 6:41, 6:51; 1 Corinthians 15:46-49.
- And his kingdom will have no end.**
Luke 1:33; John 6:51, 14:16; Romans 16:27; 1 Corinthians 9:25; 1 Thessalonians 4:17; Hebrew 7:23-24, 13:8; Revelation 11:15.
- We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son.**
Matthew 3:16, 4:1, 10:20, 12:28-31; Luke 2:27, 4:14, 4:18; John 1:32-34, 3:5, 3:34, 6:63, 7:39, 14:16-17, 15:26, 16:13-15; Acts 2:4, 5:9, 6:3, 6:10, 8:18, 8:39, 16:7, 20:22; Romans 1:1-4, 8:1-16, 8:26-27, 15:30; 1 Corinthians 2:9-13, 6:11, 7:40, 12:3-7, 2 Corinthians 3:3-6; Galatians 6:8; Ephesians 6:17-18; Philippians 1:19; 2 Thessalonians 2:13-14; 1 Timothy 3:16; Hebrews 10:29; 1 Peter 1:2, 1:11, 3:18, 4:14; 1 John 3:23-24, 4:2, 5:6; Revelation 2:7, 14:13.
- With the Father and the Son he is worshipped and glorified.**
Matthew 14:33, 28:9, 28:17-19; Luke 24:52-53; John 4:20-24, 9:38; 2 Corinthians 3:17-18; Galatians 4:6; Ephesians 5:18-20; Philippians 3:3; Revelation 5:13-14..
- He has spoken through the prophets.**
Matthew 22:43; Acts 3:18, 11:27-28, 13:1-3, 15:32, Romans 1:1-3; ; 1 Corinthians 12:28, 14:29-32; Ephesians 3:4-5; 1 Timothy 4:1; Revelation 19:10, 22:6.
- ...Apostolic Church**
Matthew 16:18; Acts 1:24-26; Ephesians 2:20, 3:5, 4:11-13; 1 Corinthians 3:10-11; Revelation 21:14.
- ...one baptism for the forgiveness of sins.**
Mark 1:1, 10:38-39; Acts 19:3-4; Romans 6:4; Ephesians 4:1-5; 1 Peter 3:18-21.
- ...and the life of the world to come.**
Matthew 19:28; Hebrews 2:5; 1 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1-7.

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

By Father John Spencer

The Anglican Communion Is:

- ❖ A constituent part of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church
- ❖ Faithful to the Authority of Scripture
- ❖ Faithful to the Teaching of Christ
- ❖ Faithful to the Historic Teaching Authority of the Church
- ❖ Maintains a balanced focus on both Word and Sacrament

The Communion Includes:

- ❖ 73 Million Christians
- ❖ Approximately 385 Dioceses around the world
- ❖ Endorses the Lambeth Quadrilateral of 1884
- ❖ Removed itself from the authority of Rome in the 16th century
- ❖ Since the first Lambeth Conference (1867) has worked diligently toward the reunion of Christian churches
- ❖ Anglican Consultative Council established in 1968 to advise the Archbishop of Canterbury

Head of the Communion:

- ❖ The Archbishop of Canterbury
- ❖ This Archbishop directly oversees 29 Dioceses in the Province of Canterbury
- ❖ The Province began in 597 AD with the arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury
- ❖ The Act of Supremacy separated the Church of England from the Church of Rome in 1534

Essentials of the Communion:

- ❖ How it is similar to the Roman and Orthodox Communions
- ❖ How it is different from the Roman and Orthodox Communions

The Episcopal Church in the United States:

- ❖ Formed in 1789
 - ❖ 140 Dioceses
 - ❖ 7400 congregations in the U.S. and abroad
 - ❖ About 2.5 million members
- Vigorous supporter of Ecumenism (Chicago - Lambeth Quadrilateral)

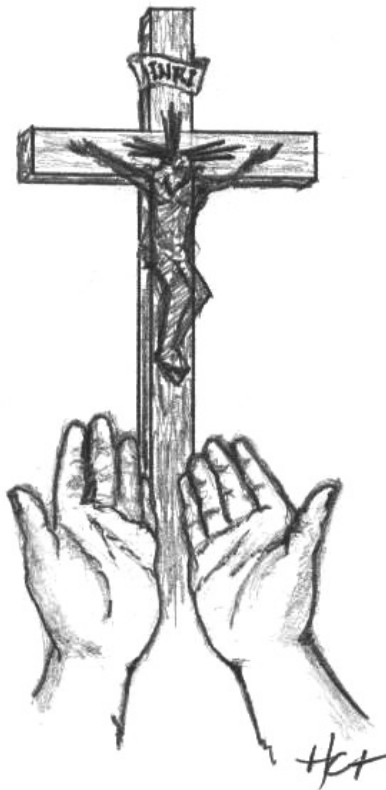
HISTORIC MARKS OF THE CHURCH

The Church Is:

- ❖ The People of God
- ❖ The New Testament Community
- ❖ The Body of Christ
- ❖ The Bride of Christ

The four historic "Marks" of the Church:

- One
- Holy
- Catholic
- Apostolic



FUN AND GAMES

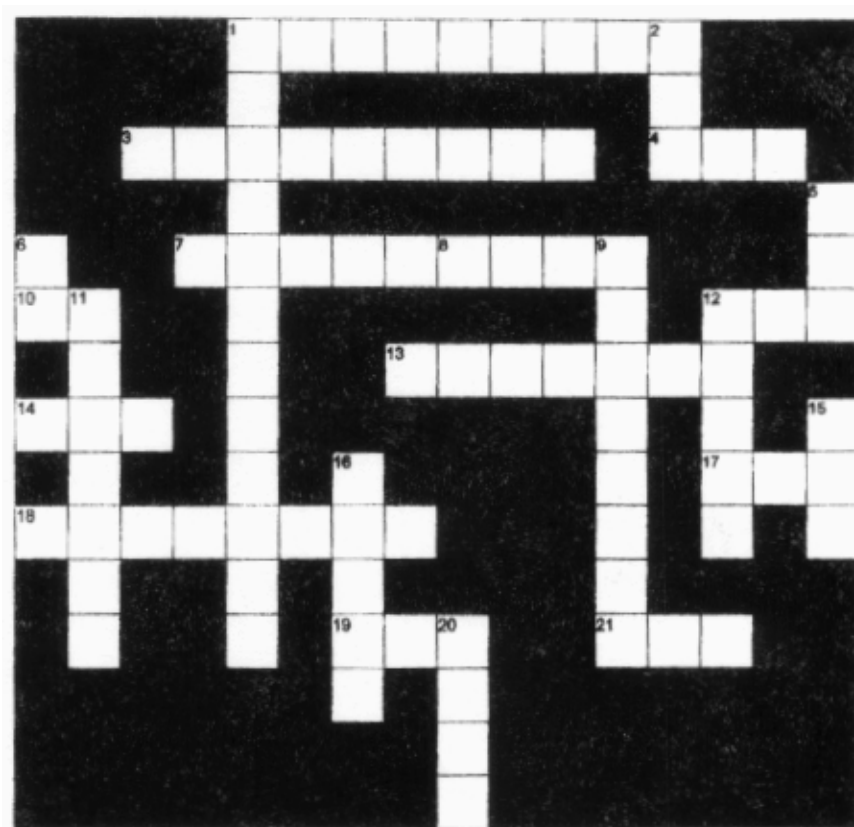
CROSSWORD PUZZLES

BISHOP'S QUIZZES

JEOPARDY

“SACRAMENTAL EDITION”

Confirmation Exam Puzzle #1



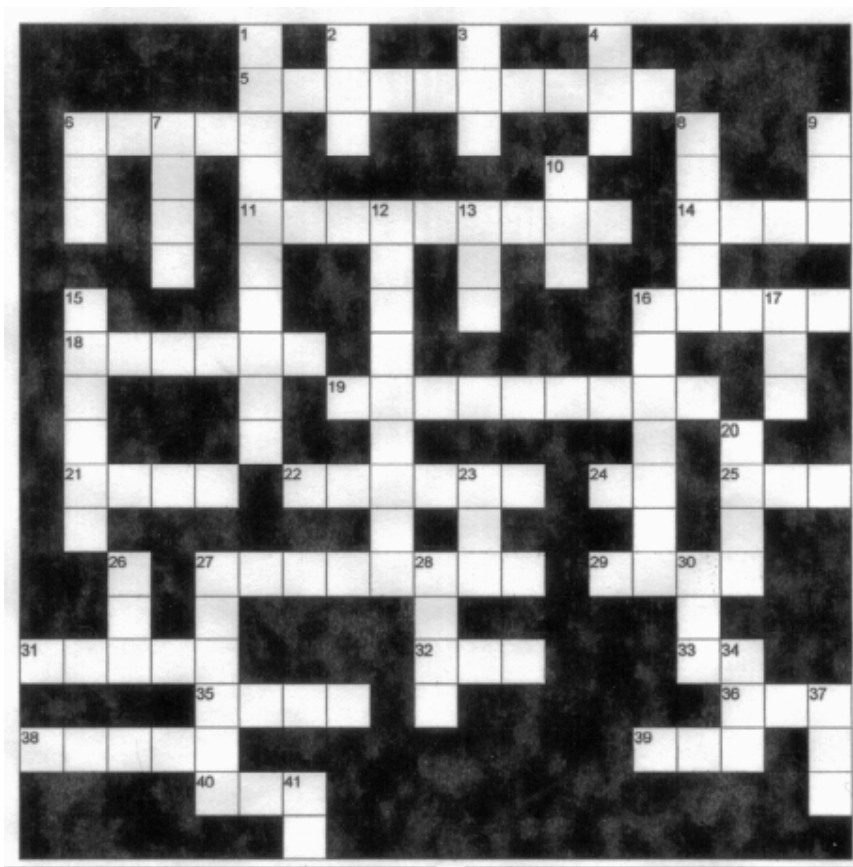
ACROSS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nativity of Christ | 13. Healing Sacrament |
| 3. Longest Church Season | 14. After we ____, we will live for eternity |
| 4. The night before a Feast is called the ____. | 17. Satan in the garden looked like an ____. |
| 7. The first order of ministry | 18. A first follower of Jesus |
| 10. Pronoun | 19. A black, sticky substance |
| 12. A Christian must ____ on God's word. | 21. To God we must say ____ not no. |

DOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sacrament where we renew Baptismal vows | 9. Feast of the Wise Men |
| 2. Pronoun | 11. God - Father, Son, and Holy Spirit |
| 5. We must not change one ____ in the Bible | 12. A sin — a synonym for mad |
| 6. Abbreviation for Drill Instructor | 15. Synonym for sick |
| 8. Abbreviation for Gnostic | 16. The sin of laziness |
| | 20. Fourth Sunday in Lent and the Third Sunday in Advent. |

Confirmation Exam Puzzle #2

**ACROSS**

5. Sacrament of ministry
 6. Sin of wanting something selfishly
 11. Feast when Jesus went to Heaven
 14. Abbrev. for the deacon's vestment — dalmatic
 16. Thinking too much of self
 18. Preparation season for Christmas
 19. Sacrament where a man and a woman make vows to each other.
 21. Abbrev. for Episcopalian
 22. Second order of ministry
 24. Jesus was for three days — the tomb
 25. The first day of Lent is called _____ Wednesday
 27. Sin of wanting too much
 29. Church Season-40 days long
 31. Queens and _____ are even under Jesus' rule
 32. Pentecost Sunday color
 33. Initials for Presiding Bishop
 35. The Sunday before Easter is called _____ Sunday
 36. "Take, this is my Body"
 38. If we follow Satan, we will be his _____
 39. We see through our _____
 40. Synonym for "fib"

DOWN

1. They made vows for us at baptism
2. Synonym for strange
3. We must be good, not ____
4. The devil is not a friend; he is a
6. We believe in one _____
7. Sin of jealousy
8. An English House that ruled England
9. Nickname for Samuel
10. Love of God must be _____, not cold or lukewarm
12. Sacrament of Christ's Body and Blood
13. Jesus walked on the
15. Feast when Jesus arose from the dead
16. Sacrament of forgiveness
17. We serve God every ____
20. We must be sorry for our _____, but look to the future
23. When we choose Satan we are guilty of _____
26. Christ died for all ____ and women
27. Synonym for Good News (the first four books of the NT)
28. to move ahead, a boat needs _____
30. After a game you may need a _____
34. A _____ makes honey
37. Synonym for also
41. Abbrev. for Evening Prayer

JEOPARDY

“SACRAMENTAL EDITION”

The Rev. Dom Harold Camacho, OSB, Author

QUESTIONS ONLY

BAPTISM

1. This element is a main component in the celebration of this Sacrament.
2. According to the Gospels, Jesus received the Sacrament in this River.
3. Through this Sacrament you become a member of Christ's _____.
4. In the name of Him who is the _____, the _____, and the _____.
5. These people take the promises in the name of the child.
6. In this item the people receive the Sacrament.
7. It is also called “The Sacrament of Christian Initiation”

EUCCHARIST

1. These are the two main elements that are used in this Sacrament.
2. Jesus instituted this Sacrament on this occasion with His Disciples.
3. It is also known as the Sacred Table.
4. In this Sacrament Christ offers to us his _____.

5. This Sacrament serves as requirement for receiving the Holy Eucharist.
6. Christ said these words to perpetuate this Sacrament.
7. The Mass, The Lord's Supper and Holy Communion.

CONFIRMATION

1. In this Sacrament we make a personal _____ with Christ.
2. He is the main celebrant of the Sacrament.
3. While in the Upper Room, the Apostles received the _____ in the form of tongues of fire.
4. The Spirit bestows a certain number of gifts to the believer.
5. The Bishop does this to confer the grace of this Sacrament.
6. This is the lowest age for those who receive this Sacrament
7. This is the Sacrament of _____.

UNCTION

1. Jesus _____ many illnesses as part of his ministry.
2. The Servant of this character in the Gospel was healed by Jesus

3. The apostle Peter cured an impaired man in Jesus' name according to the passage found in this Book of the Bible.
4. Sick people are prayed for and anointed by a Priest with this element.
5. Usually, the Priest or Deacon visits the sick in this center of professional health.
6. In a community of believers, this method has proven to heal people through God's power.
7. This Sacrament is called the _____ of the sick.

HOLY ORDERS

1. Christ called men to follow in his service. These are described as...
2. Jesus said, "Follow me, and I will make you _____ of men."
3. These are called 'Pastors' of God's flock in our present day Church. They sometimes use a miter, a staff, a pectoral cross and a ring.
4. These are also called Elders, Pastors, Presbyters or Ministers. They celebrate the Mass and other sacraments with stole and chasuble.
5. These are ministers who work as subjects to the Bishop and assist in different churches using a "crossed-over" stole.
6. This is a term mostly used for those who feel "called" to minister.
7. This is the Sacrament bestowed on those who serve the Church in God's name.

PENANCE

1. This word describes that we have done wrong and broken our relationship with God.
2. Jesus said in the Gospel “The Son of Man has power to _____ transgressions.”
3. The Church describes with this name the Christian who asks for forgiveness.
4. The main purpose of this Sacrament will lead us to the kingdom of _____.
5. This term describes the previous “revision” of sins that is made before hand to prepare the person that participates in this Sacrament.
6. With this word it is described the “spiritual instructions” of the Priest.
7. This Sacrament brings us back to God; reconciled. Therefore its name.

MARRIAGE

1. According to the Biblical account, God created her as an “ideal companion” to Adam.
2. Mary was formally engaged to this man according to the Gospel.
3. This words: “for better for worse, for richer for poorer...” are part of this Sacrament and are described with this term.
4. It is normally white, with a long veil and gets the attention at the ceremony of the lady who wears it.
5. In the Book of Revelation, the Church is proclaimed with this name in relation to Jesus Christ.

6. A married couple establishes this as the basic structure of any society.
7. A man and a woman are joined through this sacrament.

CHURCH TERMS QUIZ

By Bishop Ackerman

COMPONENTS OF THE CHURCH BUILDING

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| SANCTUARY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The entire “worship area” in a church b. Where people hide c. The area behind the Altar Rail |
| CHANCEL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To stop something. b. An Ecclesiastical Attorney. c. The area in the church where the choir sits (between the nave and the sanctuary) |
| NAVE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A bad knight b. A type of orange c. The area in the church where the people sit |
| NARTHEX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A former narth b. A chewing gum to help stop smoking c. The “vestibule” of a church |
| TRANSEPT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An ocean liner b. A short message c. The section on the church on the right and left of the “crossing” on a cruciform structure |
| SACRISTY/VESTRY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A fancy sleeping bag b. A female name c. The vesting room |
| PARISH HOUSE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Rector’s house b. The same as a Parish Hall c. A separate building unattached to the church building used as a Parish Hall |
| UNDERCROFT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vestment worn under a croft b. The second croft in command c. The church’s “basement” located under the “croft” (cross shaped church) |

- PARISH HALL
- a. A Pub located in a church
 - b. From the Christmas Carol *“Deck the Halls with Boughs of Parishes.”*
 - c. The section attached to the church building where parishioners gather for various events

CHURCH FURNITURE

- ALTAR
1. To change something
 2. A ladies tank top
 3. A holy table Consecrated by the Bishop for the Celebration of the Mass
- BAPTISMAL FONT
1. A computer print style
 2. A Greek water pool into which coins are thrown
 3. The bowl used for bestowing the Sacrament of Baptism
- CATHEDRA
1. A tube used in the hospital
 2. A small Cathedral
 3. The Bishop's official throne in a church designated by him as the Cathedral
- CHANCEL STALLS choir
1. What happens when acolytes walk too slowly past the choir
 2. An English comedy on the BBC
 3. The pews for choir members or Clergy in the Chancel
- CREDENCE TABLE
1. A table used by a Rock Group
 2. A table used to dance the Jitterbug
 3. A table where the bread, wine and water are placed before the Mass begins
- LECTERN
1. A popular game where a lec is spinned
 2. "Hannibal's" real last name
 3. The podium used for Liturgical reading
- PASCHAL CANDLE STAND
1. A memorial to a famous Philosopher
 2. What Paschal Candles do when they don't sit
 3. The large holder for the Easter Resurrection Candle

- PEW
1. That which is shared by a black and white furry animal
 2. A common English family name
 3. The benches placed in the Nave of a Church
- PIPE ORGAN
1. A part of the body shaped like a thin cylinder
 2. An instrument at the end of a gas line
 3. A liturgical instrument that functions like an orchestra
- PRIEDIEU
1. Special moisture that appears after a meditation
 2. A French exclamation
 3. The kneeling desk placed in front of the Sedelia or Celebrant's chair or Bishop's throne
- PULPIT
1. A big hole where pulps are dropped
 2. How to clean an orange
 3. The podium that is used for sermons or homilies
- REREDOS
1. An uncommon computer program
 2. Ancient Spanish word for "good-bye"
 3. the screen or Sacred artwork behind the Altar
- RE-TABLE
1. To-table again
 2. Child of Mrs. Re and Mr. Table
 3. The shelf behind the Altar where candles and vases are placed
- SANCTUARY LAMP
1. The light in a person's private office
 2. The large spot light at a Rare Animal Preserve
 3. The 51% beeswax candle that burns in the Sanctuary at all times signifying the presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament
- SEDELIA
1. A town in Southern Illinois
 2. The Patron Saint of musicians
 3. The Sacred chairs for the sacred Ministers of the Mass

ECCLESIASTICAL EQUIPMENT FOUND IN THE SANCTUARY OR ELSEWHERE IN THE CHURCH

CIBORIUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An enema 2. Latin word for "I've lost interest" 3. A chalice like container, with a lid, in which the Body of Christ is placed
PATEN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Army hero in World War II 2. Repeated action by one's hand on another person's back 3. The plate on which the Priest's host and the people's hosts are placed
LAVABO BOWL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An important football contest 2. A bowl where lavabo chips are placed 3. A bowl used to wash the celebrant's fingers at Mass
CORPORAL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The second rank in the army 2. Spanking someone 3. The cloth placed on top of the fair linen on which the chalice and paten are placed
PALL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fog over the city 2. A bad feeling 3. Either the square stiffened cloth placed on the chalice to keep out dust or the cloth placed over a casket
PURIFICATOR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person who washes the celebrants hands 2. A fresh air device 3. The linen used to wipe the chalice
THURIBLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A clown on the Howdy Doody Show 2. Not nice such as in "Ivan the Thurible" 3. A metal bowl, with chains, in which incense is burned.
ASPERGILLUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A chewing gum with aspirin in it 2. A popular vegetable 3. A brush or wand use to sprinkle Holy Water
ASPERSORIUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A super hero

2. An airplane
3. A Holy Water bucket or a dried plant used to sprinkle Holy Water

- CHALICE
1. A modern, feminine name
 2. An ancient Old Testament city
 3. The cup used in the Holy Eucharist usually of silver and gold

PEOPLE

- CHAPTER
- a. A section of a book
 - b. A place where chaps meet
 - c. At a cathedral, people elected by the annual meeting to function on behalf of the parish. In most Cathedrals it also includes elected members from the Diocese at Large.

- VESTRY
- a. A store where one purchases a vest
 - b. What one is after they have paid into a fund for a sufficient amount of time.
 - c. A group which functions as an elected council of the Parish, so named because they originally met in the largest room of the Church, namely the “vestry” or vesting room. □

- RECTOR
- a. To fix or to “rectify”
 - b. A demoted director.
 - c. From the English word for “ruler.” The pastor of a Parish

- CURATE
- a. The Priest who corrects mistakes made by the Rector
 - b. What a person says to the doctor.
 - c. A full time assistant to the Rector.

- CANON
- a. A great camera
 - b. A big shot.
 - c. A “curate” and or a position of honor in the Cathedral or Diocese. They have a particular area or responsibility.

- VERGER
- a. A maiden
 - b. A song sung by Madonna *"Like a Verger"*

c. A layperson who leads processions in churches, and also gives tours of the church.

CANON
PRECENTOR

- a. A tripod for a great camera
- b. A Priest who makes all the introductions at the Cathedral.
- c. The person on the Cathedral staff who usually is director of music.

PROVOST

- a. Last name of an actress
- b. A professional vest
- c. The title used for certain "Deans" of particular Cathedrals

MARTYRS

- a. Wives with difficult husbands
- b. Young people who are asked to clean their room
- c. People who died for their faith in Jesus Christ

SAINTS

- a. A football team
- b. What some husbands think they are
- c. Individuals recognized by the Church as worthy heroes of the Faith

RURAL DEAN

- a. An exiled Dean
- b. What a popular Italian singer was called when he moved to the country.
- c. Priests appointed by the Bishop to help him oversee a particular area.

CATHOLIC

- a. Someone who follows the Pope
- b. The opposite of Protestant
- c. The Universal Church

PONTIFICATE

- a. What a person does when he/she drones on in discussing a subject
- b. The daughter of an early Bishop of Rome
- c. What the Bishop does from his throne when he is not the Celebrant of the Mass

- MADONNA AND CHILD
- A provocative rock singer and her baby
 - A new Fashion Store
 - A Holy Statue depicting the Blessed Virgin Mary and our Lord Jesus
- ROMAN CATHOLIC
- A Catholic who is lost
 - Christian people living in Rome
 - Those who are in Communion with the Bishop of Rome
- ANGLO CATHOLIC
- Caucasian Catholics
 - Catholics who descended from a British Tribe
 - Anglicans who subscribe to the principles and tenets of the Oxford Movement of the 19th Century
- POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC American
- The current Pope's heritage
 - A popular sausage enjoyed by people in Poland
 - An independent Catholic Church, in origin Polish-
- PROTESTANT
- Opposite of Catholic
 - People who dislike rules
 - A term used to describe a Continental European religious movement
- ORTHODOX
- Comfort pads put in shoes
 - A large area where boats are placed
 - "True" also the collective name for Eastern Christians not in communion with Rome
- CHANCELLOR
- A former newscaster
 - Someone who sits in the Chancel
 - An ecclesiastical attorney
- DEAN
- An Italian singer
 - An Academic Officer
 - The Rector of a Cathedral
- VICAR
- To do something with gusto
 - A winner

c. The Pastor of a Mission Church who works vicariously for the Bishop

BISHOP

- a. He moves laterally on a chess board
- b. A vertical lift
- c. The Chief Pastor of the Diocese and a Successor to the Apostles

ARCHBISHOP

- a. A Bishop standing under a gothic door
- b. Mr. Bunker's real first name
- c. The Chief Pastor of a Province or an Archdiocese

PRESIDING
BISHOP

- a. A bishop chairing a meeting
- b. A bishop waiting to be dressed
- c. The bishop elected to Preside at the House of Bishops' meetings in the Episcopal Church in the USA.

EPISCOPAL VESTURE QUIZ

By Bishop Ackerman

(Multiple choice questions)

- RABAT
1. a four-legged animal that hops
 2. a vest worn by clergy - the color determined by office
 3. a mechanical person
- CASSOCK
1. the basic street wear of the clergy -- the color determined by office
 2. a Russian soldier
 3. an immigrant from Eastern Europe
- MOZZETTA
1. a popular Italian cheese (good on pizza)
 2. a shoulder cape worn by the clergy -- the color determined by office
 3. an Italian sports car
- BAND
CINCTURE
1. an ointment put in a vaporizer
 2. a French coin
 3. a strip of cloth that goes around the waist, and hangs on the ends -- the color determined by office
- BIRETTA
1. a popular television detective
 2. the academic hat worn by clergy -- the color determined by office -- the number of "blades" determined by Academic Degree
 3. an automobile produced by Chevrolet
- FERIOLA
1. a cape worn by clergy --the color determined by office
 2. a female creature with wings
 3. a new crayon color

- HOUSE
CASSOCK
1. the clothing that a bishop wears to bed
 2. something that requires bug spray
 3. a black, purple piped cassock worn by a bishop when not celebrating Mass
- ANGLICAN
CASSOCK
1. a Russian who has an English mother
 2. a smock worn by an angel
 3. a double-breasted cassock-color determined by office
- PRELATE'S ALB
1. a bishop's white vestment worn over the cassock with red trim and lace
 2. on time (pre-late)
 3. white bunny owned by a bishop
- AMICE
1. a licorice flavored spice
 2. a Lebanese first name
 3. a napkin like vestment worn at the collar of an alb
- GIRDLE
1. the rope that goes around the waist over the alb
 2. a nasty invention rejected in the 60's
 3. a rare form of an amphibian
- MITRE
1. a heart valve
 2. a pointed hat worn by a bishop - symbolizing the flame of the Holy Spirit
 3. a carpenter's tool
- COPE
1. what mothers with small children try to do
 2. a cape-like vestment worn by the clergy
 3. a new program for Windows 95

- CROSIER
(CROZIER)
1. a bishop's shepherd's staff
 2. a popular automobile in the 1940's
 3. a popular French sur-name
- PECTORAL
CROSS
1. a bad thing to do - worse than a double cross
 2. an angry person
 3. the cross worn by a bishop over his vestments that touches his chest
- AMETHYST
1. the purple stone used by bishops, meaning "not drunk" in Greek
 2. a popular 90's name for a girl
 3. the number 10 in Swahili
- GREEN
1. the earliest color associated with Bishops (shepherds)
 2. a popular character on "Captain Kangaroo"
 3. what people would like to see in the snow belt in January
- CATHEDRA
1. an abbreviation for "cathedral"
 2. the official chair of the Diocesan Bishop
 3. a type of architectural ceiling
- CANOPY
1. a bucket kept under the bed in cold weather
 2. an hors d'oevres
 3. what is sometimes carried by four people over the head of a bishop in procession
- BISHOP'S RING
1. his portable seal used for official acts
 2. where a bishop performs at the circus
 3. what is left after a bishop bathes

- STOLE
1. past tense of steal
 2. colored band worn around the neck of clergy
 3. a German cake
- LAPPETS
1. the ribbons which hang down the back of a Mitre -
Bible markers - showing that the Bishop defends
the Old and New Testaments
 2. running around a track field
 3. annoying next door neighbors
- MANIPLE
1. a section of an automobile engine
 2. a band of cloth that hangs on the left arm of the
clergy - symbolizing the servants role
 3. synonym for “many”
- ROCHET
1. what an astronaut flies to the moon
 2. a tool used by plumbers
 3. a white vestment worn by bishops for
Non-Eucharistic events — one type has ruffled cuffs
- ZUCHETTO
1. a vegetable in the squash family
 2. “skull cap” worn by clergy — color is determined by
office
 3. New York Mafia family originally from Sicily
- CHIMERE
1. a black or red sleeveless vestment worn by a bishop
over the rochet
 2. part of the song sung by Laverne and Shirley
 3. a popular Arab first name for men
- ACADEMIC
HOOD
1. an intelligent criminal
 2. the vestment worn by clergy over their under
vestments at non-Eucharistic liturgies
 3. the front end of an automobile owned by a Ph.D.

- TIPPET
1. a little advice given before playing the Lottery
 2. what people do with a pitcher when they pour the contents into a glass
 3. a black scarf worn by clergy over their hoods
- CHASUBLE
1. a popular 19th century female name
 2. the name of a popular Latin American Baseball player
 3. the outer vestment worn by bishops and priests when they celebrate Mass
- PALLIUM
1. a very long vestment (like a stole) that was wrapped several times around the clergy, and used in worship
 2. the Latin name for “my good buddy”
 3. a wonder drug used to calm people down
- CANTERBURY
CAP
1. what the Archbishop drinks before going to bed
 2. a square cut hat worn by clergy - the color determined by office
 3. a limit on pilgrims going to Canterbury Cathedral
- VIMPA
1. a Swedish bread
 2. a white stole-like vestment worn by the crosier bearer assisting the Bishop
 3. an Italian macaroni noodle
- PONTIFICAL
GLOVES
(Gauntlets)
1. gloves with gold or white cuffs worn by a bishop at a Solemn Pontifical High Mass
 2. gloves worn during debates at the House of Bishop’s meetings
 3. white gloves worn by the Pope while riding in his bullet-proof bubble car

A
Confirmation Class
Exam

5. The white under-garment vestment that acolytes, deacons, priests, and bishops all wear is called the

- Chasuble
 Stole
 Alb

6. The poncho-like colored vestment worn by the priest or bishop to celebrate the Eucharist is called the

- Stole
 Chasuble
 Alb

7. The long-handled candles carried in formal processions are called

- Processional cross
 Thurible
 Processional torches

8. When we say a book of the Bible is "inspired" we mean

- The writer felt good when he wrote it.
 We particularly like that one.
 The Holy Spirit led and guided the human writer.

9. The Bible is our foundational teaching authority because

- We like to read it.
 It contains beautiful poetry and myths.
 It is the Word of God written and preserved to instruct and guide us.
 It is old.

10. The "Kingdom of God" spoken of in the bible is

- In heaven
- On earth
- Everywhere

11. In the Bible, "salvation" may mean

- Being saved from pain or physical death
- Being saved from sin and its consequence
- Being restored to a right relationship with God and receiving everlasting life
- All of the above

12. In the understanding of the people in biblical times, the sky over the earth was contained within

- An envelop of gas
- A hard dome-like roof stretching from one end of earth to the other
- A pudding made of cream-cheese

13. When we pray for someone other than ourselves, this kind of prayer is called

- Adoration
- Thanksgiving
- Intercession
- Petition

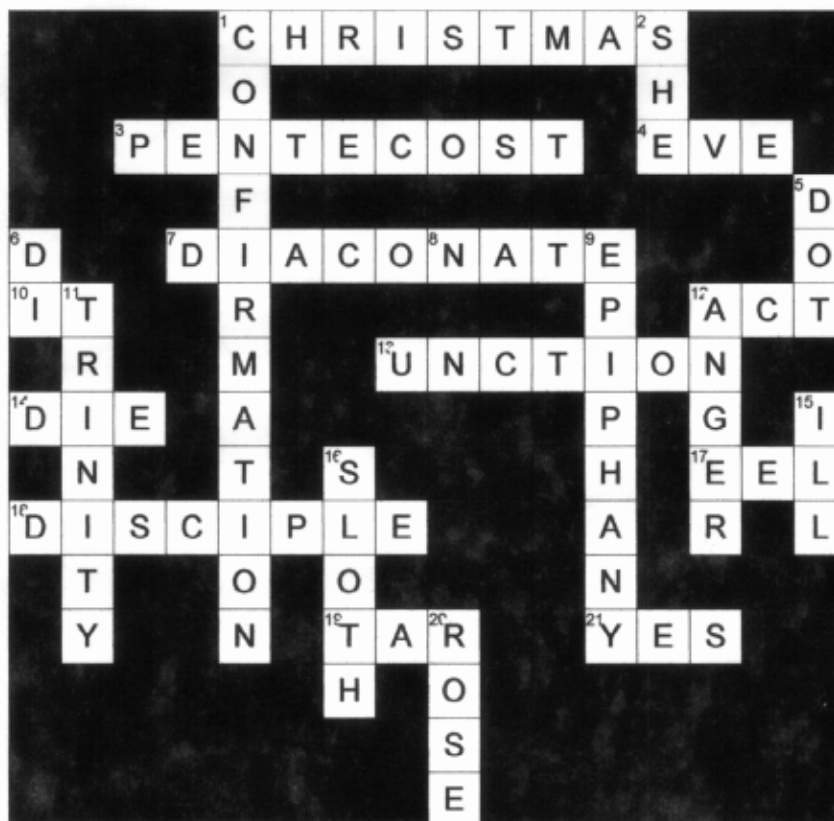
14. The two main Creeds used in worship are the (mark two)

- The Pledge of Allegiance
- The Nicene Creed
- The Creed of St. Victorius
- The Apostles Creed

15. The Creeds teach that we believe in
- Three Gods
 - Two Gods and a friend of God
 - One God in three "persons"
 - Many gods
16. When we say in the creeds that we believe in the "resurrection of the body" we mean
- That God will raise our spirits after death to heaven
 - That God will someday give us a new, real body in a new world
 - That our resurrection body will be made only of light
17. The four "marks" of the universal Church are that it is (mark four)
- Catholic
 - Big
 - Grand
 - Holy
 - Rich
 - Apostolic
 - Special
 - Many denominations
 - One
18. The two primary sacraments of the Church that all Christians must receive are (mark two)
- Baptism
 - Confirmation
 - Eucharist
 - Matrimony
 - Unction

Leaders Answer Sheets

Confirmation Exam Puzzle Answers #1



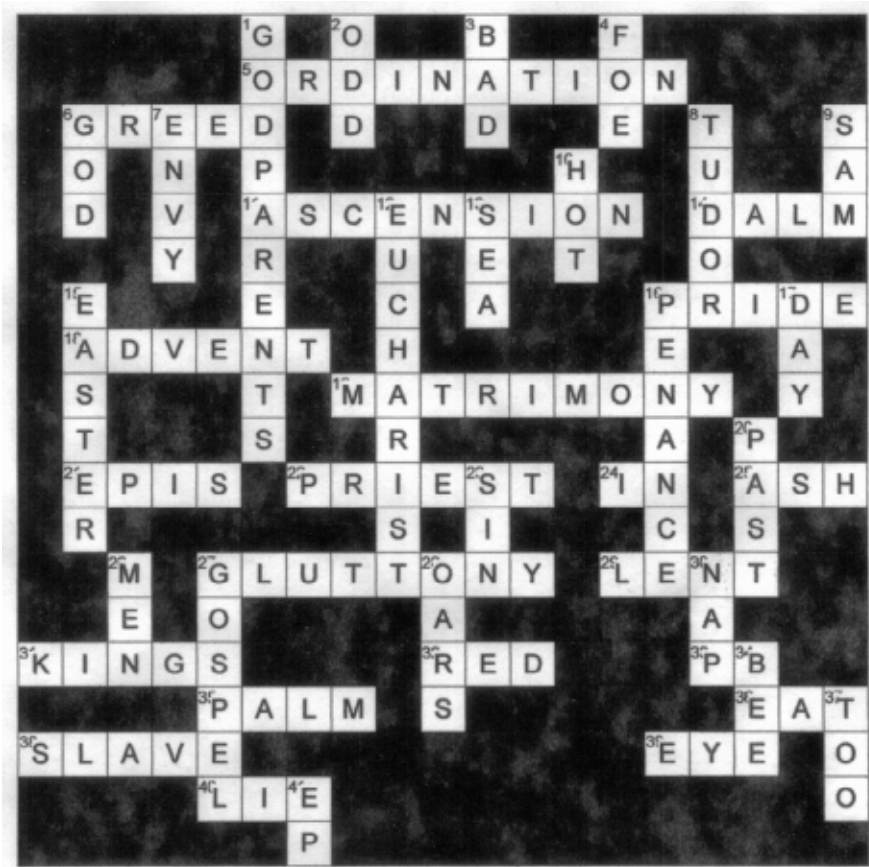
ACROSS

1. Nativity of Christ
3. Longest Church Season
4. The night before a Feast is called the _____.
7. The first order of ministry
10. Pronoun
12. A Christian must _____ on God's word.
13. Healing Sacrament
14. After we _____, we will live for eternity
17. Satan in the garden looked like an _____.
18. A first follower of Jesus
19. A black, sticky substance
21. To God we must say _____ not no.

DOWN

1. Sacrament where we renew Baptismal vows
2. Pronoun
5. We must not change one _____ in the Bible
6. Abbreviation for Drill Instructor
8. Abbreviation for Gnostic
9. Feast of the Wise Men
11. God - Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
12. A sin — a synonym for mad
15. Synonym for sick
16. The sin of laziness
20. Fourth Sunday in Lent and the Third Sunday in Advent

Confirmation Exam Puzzle Answers # 2



ACROSS

5. Sacrament of ministry
 6. Sin of wanting something selfishly
 11. Feast when Jesus went to Heaven
 14. Abbrev. for the deacon's vestment — dalmatic
 16. Thinking too much of self
 18. Preparation season for Christmas
 19. Sacrament where a man and a woman make vows to each other.
 21. Abbrev. for Episcopalian
 22. Second order of ministry
 24. Jesus was for three days — the tomb
 25. The first day of Lent is called _____ Wednesday
 27. Sin of wanting too much
 29. Church Season-40 days long
 31. Queens and _____ are even under Jesus' rule
 32. Pentecost Sunday color
 33. Initials for Presiding Bishop
 35. The Sunday before Easter is called _____ Sunday
 36. "Take, this is my Body"
 38. If we follow Satan, we will be his _____
 39. We see through our _____
 40. Synonym for "fib"

JEOPARDY

“SACRAMENTAL EDITION”

The Rev. Dom Harold Camacho, OSB, Author

Questions and Answers

BAPTISM

1. This element is a main component in the celebration of this sacrament.
What is water?
2. According to the gospels, Jesus received the sacrament in this river.
What is the Jordan River?
3. Through this Sacrament you become a member of Christ's _____.
What is body?
4. In the name of Him who is the _____, the _____, and the _____.
What is the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit?
5. These people take the promises in the name of the child.
What are Godparents?
6. In this item the people receive the Sacrament.
What is the Baptismal Font?
7. It is also called “the Sacrament of Christian Initiation”
What is Baptism?

EUCCHARIST

1. These are the two main elements that are used in this Sacrament.
What are Unleavened Bread and Grape Wine?
2. Jesus instituted this Sacrament on this occasion with his Disciples.
What is the Last Supper?
3. It is also known as the Sacred Table.
What is the Altar?
4. In this Sacrament Christ is offers to us his _____.
What is Body and Blood?

5. This Sacrament serves as requirement for receiving the Holy Eucharist.
What is Baptism?
6. Christ said these words to perpetuate this Sacrament.
What are, “This is my Body... This is my Blood...”?
7. The Mass, The Lord’s Supper and Holy Communion.
What are other names for the Holy Eucharist?

CONFIRMATION

1. In this Sacrament we make a personal _____ with Christ.
What is Commitment?
2. He is the main celebrant of the Sacrament.
What is the Bishop?
3. While in the Upper Room, the Apostles received the _____
in the form of tongues of fire.
What is the Holy Spirit?
4. The Spirit bestows a certain number of gifts to the believer.
What is Seven?
5. The Bishop does this to confer the grace of this Sacrament.
What is Laying of Hands?
6. This is the lowest age for those who receive this Sacrament
What is Twelve?
7. This is the Sacrament of _____.
What is Confirmation?

UNCTION

1. Jesus _____ many illnesses as part of his ministry.
What is cured?
2. The Servant of this character in the Gospel was healed by Jesus
What is the Roman Soldier?

3. The apostle Peter cured an impaired man in Jesus' name according to the passage found in this Book of the Bible.

What is the Acts of the Apostles?

4. Sick people are prayed for and anointed by a Priest with this element.

What is Holy Oil?

5. Usually, the Priest or Deacon visits the sick in this center of professional health.

What is the Hospital?

6. In a community of believers, this method has proven to heal people through God's power.

What is Prayer?

7. This Sacrament is called the _____ of the sick.

What is Anointing?

HOLY ORDERS

1. Christ called men to follow in his service. These are described as...

What are the Disciples

2. Jesus said, "Follow me, and I will make you _____ of men."

What is fishers?

3. These are called 'Pastors' of God's flock in our present day Church. They sometimes use a miter, a staff, a pectoral cross and a ring.

What are Bishops?

4. These are also called Elders, Pastors, Presbyters or Ministers. They celebrate the Mass and other sacraments with stole and chasuble.

What are Priests?

5. These are ministers who work as subjects to the Bishop and assist in different churches using a "crossed-over" stole.

What is a Deacon?

6. This is a term mostly used for those who feel "called" to minister.

What is Vocation?

7. This is the Sacrament bestowed on those who serve the Church in God's name.

What are Holy Orders?

PENANCE

1. This word describes that we have done wrong and broken our relationship with God.
What is sin?
2. Jesus said in the Gospel “The Son of Man has power to _____ transgressions.”
What is forgive?
3. The Church describes with this name the Christian who asks for forgiveness.
What is a penitent?
4. The main purpose of this Sacrament will lead us to the kingdom of _____.
What is Heaven?
5. This term describes the previous “revision” of sins that is made before hand to prepare the person that participates in it?
What is Examination of Conscience?
6. With this word it is described the “spiritual instructions” of the Priest.
What is Spiritual Counsel?
7. This Sacrament brings us back to God; reconciled. Therefore its name.
What is Reconciliation?

MARRIAGE

1. According to the Biblical account, God created her as an “ideal companion” to Adam.
Who is Eve?
2. Mary was formally engaged to this man according to the Gospel.
Who is Joseph?
3. This words: “for better for worse, for richer for poorer...” are part of this Sacrament and are described with this term.
What are the Wedding Vows?
4. It is normally white, with a long veil and gets the attention at the ceremony of the lady who wears it.
What is the Wedding Gown?

5. In the Book of Revelation, the Church is proclaimed with this name in relation to Jesus Christ.

What is the Bride?

6. A married couple establishes this as the basic structure of any society.

What is a Family?

7. A man and a woman are joined through this sacrament.

What is Holy Matrimony?

A Confirmation Class Exam Answers

By Father John Spencer

Answers: On essay questions, one or more points made be scored.

(Directions: write out your answer, or check the correct box.)

1. What is the purpose of Confirmation?
 - ❖ In confirmation we reaffirm the vows we made, or were made for us, at our Baptism, affirming Jesus as our Lord and Savior.
 - ❖ We also receive the blessing of the bishop through the laying on of hands, representing apostolic blessing of Christ entrusted to his Church.
 - ❖ Through the laying on of hands, we receive a fresh indwelling of the Holy Spirit to empower us to live the Christian life.

2. What promises will you affirm at your Confirmation?
 - ❖ Renounce the world, the flesh, and the devil
 - ❖ Accept Jesus as my Savior
 - ❖ Follow Jesus Lord of my life
 - ❖ Affirm my belief in the articles of the Apostles Creed

3. In the Anglican/Episcopal Tradition, what are the three main written sources of authority for Christian teaching (mark three choices)?
 - The Bible
 - The Book of Common Prayer
 - The Hymnal
 - The Acolyte Manual
 - The Catechism
 - Canons of the Episcopal Church

4. The central and most important sanctuary furnishing is the
 - Lectern
 - Pulpit
 - Altar
 - Credence Table

5. The white under-garment vestment that acolytes, deacons, priests, and bishops all wear is called the

- Chasuble
 Stole
 Alb

6. The poncho-like colored vestment worn by the priest or bishop to celebrate the Eucharist is called the

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 Holy
 Rich
 Apostolic
 Special
 Many denominations
 One

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 Confirmation
 Eucharist
 Matrimony
 Unction

INSPIRATION

1. What do we mean when we say the Bible is Inspired?
 - ❖ God spoke to His people and guided them in the writing of books that reveal his nature, his purpose, and his will.

2. How does God inspire us?
 - ❖ By indwelling us through his own Holy Spirit
 - ❖ By giving us an inquiring heart and mind
 - ❖ By calling us away from sin and self to himself

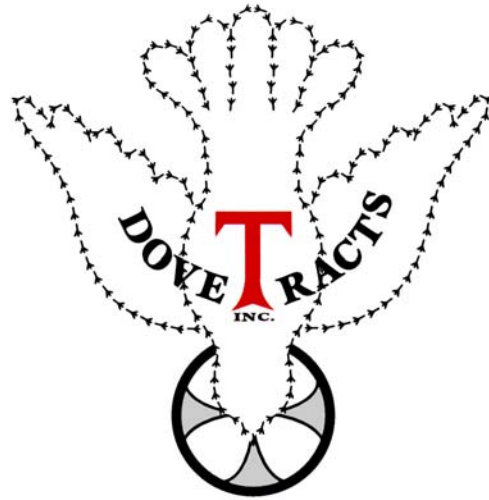
3. How is that inspiration transferred into written work?
 - ❖ When the biblical writers received personal knowledge or messages from God, they committed these words to writing as God gave them understanding to do so.

4. Did the biblical writers receive "special inspiration"?
 - ❖ Yes. Many writers are "inspired" in a general sense to write, but the authors of the books of the Bible received the direct guidance of the Holy Spirit to know what to say, and how best to say it.

5. How should we receive "inspired" writings?
 - ❖ We should accept them as books whose writers were inspired by God, and therefore accept them as authoritative.
 - ❖ We should read them carefully and with devotion, first asking God the Holy Spirit to open our eyes, inspire our own hearts, and show us the meaning of each passage and book.

6. Can other books be "inspired" in the same sense the Bible is?
 - ❖ Yes. As God inspired his priests and prophets of old, he has inspired godly writers over all the centuries. The Holy Spirit has not retired, and does not go on vacation.

- ❖ *However*, because the canonical books of the Bible have been studied, received, and examined by the Church over many centuries, we accept only them as the rule and standard by which all other inspired writing (and teaching) must be judged, and measured.
- ❖ Therefore, no books outside the Bible should be given the same authority as the books of accepted Scripture.
- ❖ However, we may and should read Christian books by others, especially those that uphold or explain the teaching of Holy Scripture, or are based on sound Christian doctrine and tradition.



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