

# THE LEAST YOU SHOULD KNOW

## **What is a sacrament?**

A sacrament is an outward sign, instituted by Christ to give grace.

There are seven sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. By participating in sacraments, we receive grace, which is a sharing in God's own life.

## **Name the Sacraments of Initiation**

The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist.

## **What does initiation mean?**

Initiation means to become a member. The Sacraments of Initiation join us to the dying and rising of Jesus and make us members of his Body, the Church.

## **What is a covenant?**

A covenant is a solemn and mutual agreement between people or between God and a human being or community.

## **What is a disciple?**

A disciple is a follower. We are disciples of Jesus.

## **What is the Sacrament of Confirmation?**

Confirmation, together with Baptism and the Eucharist, completes the grace given in Baptism and gives us the fullness of the Holy Spirit by bestowing the fullness of the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit, which strengthen and seal us for ministry and mission.

## **What are the effects of Confirmation?**

It increases the grace of Baptism; deepens our relationship with God, the Father; binds us more closely to Christ; increases the Gifts of the Holy Spirit in us; unites us more closely to the Church; and gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to witness to Jesus and the cross.

## **What are the Gifts of the Holy Spirit?**

The Gifts of the Holy Spirit are powers and inclinations to act in ways that help us grow in our relationship to Jesus, God's Son, and give us the help to lead an active Christian life in the world.

## **Name the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit. You should also be able to define each one.**

Wisdom, Understanding, Right Judgment, Courage, Knowledge, Reverence, and Wonder and Awe - See pgs. 45-47 of *Confirmed in the Spirit*.

## **What is evangelization?**

Evangelization is the process of bringing the Good News of Jesus to others.

**What is chrism?**

Chrism is the holy oil used to anoint candidates at Confirmation and Holy Orders.

**What does the anointing in Confirmation mean?**

It means we are chosen to participate in God's mission of bringing the Good News of Jesus to others.

**What is the Trinity?**

The Trinity is the name of the Church's basic dogma that there are three divine Persons in one God: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.

**Who is the Holy Spirit?**

The Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Holy Trinity.

**What are some titles of the Holy Spirit?**

Some titles of the Holy Spirit are Advocate, Paraclete, Comforter, Sanctifier, Helper, and Guide.

**What are some symbols of the Holy Spirit?**

Some symbols of the Holy Spirit are water, cloud and light, wind, fire, seal, dove, and finger of God.

**What is the Incarnation?**

The Incarnation is the name of the Church's doctrine that explains that God became fully human in Jesus.

**Who is the Blessed Virgin Mary?**

Mary is the Mother of God's Son, Jesus. She was conceived without sin (Immaculate Conception) and was taken body and soul to heaven at her death (Assumption). *The Immaculate Conception is NOT Mary having Jesus as a virgin.*

**What is a saint?**

A saint is a person who led a holy life for the glory of God and who now enjoys eternal life with God in heaven.

**What is holiness?**

Holiness is a quality possessed when one shares in God's life. God is the source of all holiness.

**What is a sin?**

Sin is an offense against God or the Church.

**What is the difference between a mortal and a venial sin?**

Mortal sin is a very serious offense against God or the Church. The sinner turns completely away from God or the Church. Venial sin is a less serious offense. It weakens but does not destroy the relationship with God or the Church.

## **What is the Real (or True) Presence?**

Real Presence is the term used to describe the unique presence of Jesus in the Eucharist. We believe that Jesus is truly and wholly present body and blood, soul and divinity in the consecrated bread and wine.

## **IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS**

**God:** the all-powerful, almighty, all-knowing, and eternal being Who created the universe

**Annunciation:** the event in which the Archangel Gabriel announced to Mary that God wanted her to be the Mother of His son.

**Visitation:** Mary's visit to her cousin Elizabeth after Mary learns she is to be the Mother of God

**Nativity:** Jesus' birth in Bethlehem

**Crucifixion:** Jesus' death on the Cross on Good Friday

**Resurrection:** Jesus' rising from the dead on Easter morning, the third day after His resurrection

**Ascension:** Jesus' returning to heaven to be with His heavenly Father forty days after His resurrection

**Immaculate Conception:** Mary's being free of original sin from the time of her own conception in the womb of her mother, St. Anne

**Assumption:** Mary's being taken into Heaven, body and soul, when her earthly life was over

**Redemption:** the act of God merited by Jesus' death and resurrection that freed us from sin and some of the effects of sin

**Salvation:** our being saved from sin, death and hell by the merits of Jesus' death and resurrection

**Grace:** the spiritual gift from God that is unmerited by us and that brings us closer to God and enabled us to remain faithful to Him; God's life in us

**Sanctifying grace:** the spiritual gift from God that enables us to share in His life and to become holy like Him

**Soul:** the invisible, spiritual and immortal gift from God that gives us life.

**Old Testament:** the first part of the Bible, written before the coming of Jesus Christ

**New Testament:** the second part of the Bible, written after the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ

**Liturgy:** the official, public prayers and rites of the Church, particularly the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass

**Transubstantiation:** the term used to indicate that at the consecration of the Mass the bread and wine become a new substance, namely, the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ

**Pastor:** the priest who has been put in charge of a parish. Our pastor is Father Thomas Milota.

**Deacon:** a man ordained to be of service in the church and who can baptize, witness marriages, assist at the Eucharist, preach, and bury the dead

**Laity (lay people):** the non-ordained, baptized members of a parish

**Diocese:** a geographical territory of the church under the authority of a bishop. Ss. Peter & Paul is in the Diocese of Joliet.

**Cardinal:** an honorary title given usually to a bishop. A cardinal has the privilege of electing a Pope and is occasionally consulted by the Pope on special matters

**Bishop:** a successor to the Apostles, who is pastor of a diocese. He teaches, sanctifies, and governs in the name of Christ, and, with the other bishops of the world in union with the Pope, teaches the entire Church.

**Pope (Holy Father):** the successor to St. Peter who, as bishop of Rome and head of the college of bishops, is pastor of the universal Catholic Church and teaches, sanctifies, and governs all Catholics. **The current pope is Pope Benedict XVI.**

**Infallibility:** the gift given by the Holy Spirit to the Church that it might be free from error concerning truths of Faith and morals necessary for our salvation. This gift is given especially to the Magisterium, the teaching authority of the Church

**Catholic Church:** the church founded by Jesus Christ, which contains the fullness of Christ's teachings and the seven sacraments

**Divine revelation:** the hidden truths that God chose to reveal about Himself

**Mystery:** a truth that cannot be fully understood by man

**Heaven:** the place where those who have died in the state of sanctifying grace will receive the rewards of everlasting life, particularly the happiness of seeing God face-to-face

**Purgatory:** the state in which those who have died in the state of sanctifying grace are purified of the effects of sin, so they can enjoy heaven for all eternity

**Hell:** the place where those who have died in the state of mortal sin will suffer for all eternity, particularly because of being separated from God

**Absolution:** the action of the priest in the sacrament of Reconciliation whereby, as a representative of Jesus Christ and His church, he forgives sins

**Conscience:** the interior faculty that enables us to decide what is right or wrong in a particular situation

**Examination of Conscience:** a review of how one has been faithful to God's will and commands

**Original Sin:** the first sin committed by Adam and Eve. We inherit original sin from Adam and Eve, which means we are conceived and born without grace. Without grace, we cannot share God's life on earth and we cannot live with God in heaven

**Mortal sin:** a thought, word, deed, or an omission of a deed that offends God so grievously that it cuts us off from the friendship of God

**Venial sin:** a thought, word, deed, or an omission of a deed that offends God but does not break our friendship with Him

**Capital (deadly) sins:** Pride, greed, envy, wrath (anger), lust, gluttony, and sloth (laziness). They are called capital because all the sins of commission and omission that we commit are said to flow from these seven capital sins

**Sacramental:** a prayer, object, or action that helps us to become closer to God through the disposition of the one using it, rather than the rite being used. Sacramentals include rosaries, holy water, religious medals, blessed ashes and palms, etc.

**Holy Days of Obligation:** Days on which the faithful are obliged to participate in Mass in addition to Sunday. See pg. 82 of *Confirmed in the Spirit*

**Precepts of the Church:** Duties of Catholics as set forth in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. See pg. 82 of *Confirmed in the Spirit*

**The Ten Commandments:** See pg. 81 of *Confirmed in the Spirit*

**The Four Marks of the Church:** One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic - see pgs. 25-26 of *Confirmed in the Spirit*

## YOU SHOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING PRAYERS MEMORIZED:

Sign of the Cross, Our Father (The Lord's Prayer), Hail Mary, Glory Be, Act of Contrition, Apostles' Creed

# CONFIRMATION REVIEW

Name and define the Gifts of the Holy Spirit:

GIFT	DEFINITION

What are the two kinds of actual sin? Explain their effects.

1.

2.

What is the Trinity?

How do we know that the Catholic Church is the one true church?

What is a sacrament?

Name the Sacraments of Initiation.

What is Confirmation and what does it do?

What are the two parts of the Mass? What happens during each?

What is a Holy Day of Obligation? Name the six Holy Days of Obligation in the United States.

What do Catholics believe about Mary and the Immaculate Conception?

What is the name of our current pope?

What is the name of our pastor?

Explain what Catholics believe about the True Presence (Jesus and Holy Communion).

A friend asks you why Catholics worship Mary. How do you respond?