

CONFIRMATION QUESTIONS



- 1. Who is a Christian?**
A Christian is a follower of Jesus Christ.
- 2. When did you become a Christian?**
I became a Christian at Baptism.
- 3. What is a Sacrament?**
A Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.
- 4. What is a purpose of the Sacraments?**
The purpose of the Sacraments is to give us grace, to build up the Body of Christ and to give worship to God.
- 5. Do Sacraments always give grace?**
Yes. The Sacraments always give grace if we receive them with the right attitudes.
- 6. What is Confirmation?**
Confirmation is the Sacrament by which baptized persons are given the special strength of the Holy Spirit so that they can be true witnesses of Christ and defenders of the faith
- 7. Who is the Holy Spirit who comes to us in Confirmation?**
The Holy Spirit who comes to us in Confirmation is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity.
- 8. Is the Holy Spirit God?**
Yes. The Holy Spirit is God.
- 9. Is the Holy Spirit equal to the Father and Son?**
Yes. The Holy Spirit is equal to the Father and Son.
- 10. How does the Holy Spirit come in Confirmation?**
The Bishop extends his hands over those to be confirmed and prays that they receive the Holy Spirit. He anoints their foreheads with Chrism in the form of a Cross. Our Confirmation by the Bishop reminds us of the First Pentecost.
- 11. What is Chrism?**
Chrism is the oil blessed by the Bishop on Holy Thursday. It is a sign of the strength the Holy Spirit gives us to carry out our mission for Jesus.
- 12. What does the Bishop say when he Confirms?**
Bishop: (NAME) be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.
Newly Confirmed: Amen
Bishop: Peace be with you.
Newly Confirmed: And also with you.

- 13. Why does the Bishop anoint the forehead in the form of the Cross?**
The Bishops anoints the forehead in the form of a Cross to remind us that we belong to Christ our Savior and that we must practice and defend our faith and never be ashamed of the cross.
- 14. The effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation are:**
A. An increase in sanctifying Grace
B. A spiritual character (or an active power) which shows that Jesus has marked a Christian with the seal of His Spirit.
- 15. How often may Confirmation be received?**
Confirmation may be received only once. Like Baptism, Confirmation imprints a Spiritual Character.
- 16. Who is the usual minister of Confirmation?**
The usual minister of Confirmation is the Bishop.
- 17. Why are Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders received only once?**
Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders can be received only once because they imprint on the Soul a Spiritual Mark, called a Character, which lasts forever.
- 18. Why should all Catholics be confirmed?**
All Catholics should be confirmed in order to be strengthened against the dangers to salvation and to be prepared better to defend their Catholic Faith.
- 19. What special preparation should we make to receive Confirmation?**
In preparing to receive Confirmation we should pray, serve others, and know the chief mysteries of our faith and the duties of a Christian. We need to be instructed in the nature and effect of the Sacrament of Confirmation.
- 20. What is required to be a Sponsor at Confirmation?**
A. A practicing Catholic
b. Already confirmed and able to fulfill the duties of a sponsor.
- 21. Why are there Sponsors at Confirmation?**
Sponsors at Confirmation present the persons to be confirmed to the Bishop for anointing. They are to help and to support the Confirmed persons in their daily witness to Christ in their lives.
- 22. Which Sacraments are called Sacraments of Initiation?**
Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist are called Sacraments of Initiation.

23. Why are Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist called Sacraments of Initiation?

Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist are called Sacraments of Initiation because through these visible actions a person becomes a member of the Church.

24. Explain how these Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist are visible signs of initiation.

Christians are Reborn in Baptism, Strengthened by Confirmation and sustained by Eucharist.

25. The Child who is confirmed should be able to describe the First Pentecost.

The Acts of the Apostles, according to Luke, tells us that on Pentecost Sunday, the Holy Spirit came upon the Apostles at the First Pentecost in the form of Tongues of Fire.

SEVEN GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Wisdom: The ability to see things as they really are.

Counsel: The ability to make good decisions.

Understanding: Means that your heart cares, listens, and forgives. You put God first in your life.

Knowledge: The ability to learn the faith and know the truth.

Fortitude: To have the courage to do what is right.

Piety: To have a deep love for God and His creation.

Fear of the Lord: To understand the greatness of God and that he is always very near to us

FRUIT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Love (Charity): Love of God and neighbor.

Joy: To be filled and express peace and happiness that comes from God.

Peace: An acceptance of God's will in your life.

Patience: To accept God's timing.

Kindness: To be gentle and good to all you meet by seeing Christ in them.

Generosity: To give yourself as though you were giving to Christ himself.

Endurance: To believe God's love can help you through long periods of hard times.

Faithfulness: To believe, love, and serve God always.

Self Control: To speak, think, and act always in the presence of God.

Chastity: Gift of self in a loving and holy way.

Modesty: To act as God would want you to. In humility

Goodness: To always do the good and upright thing, to be pleasing in God's eyes.

THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES

Faith: God's invitation to believe in him, and by saying "yes" to his invitation.

Hope: To trust in God and in his promise's in our desire to go to Heaven.

Charity: To love God and others, and to serve them in love.

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