

NAME _____

Confirmation Questions 2010—2011

1. What is a Sacrament?
A Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.
2. How many Sacraments are there?
There are seven sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Matrimony.
3. What is the purpose of the Sacraments?
The purpose of the Sacraments is to sanctify us, to build up the Body of Christ, and to give worship to God.
4. Do the Sacraments always give grace?
Yes, the Sacraments always give grace, if we receive them in the right disposition.
5. What is Confirmation?
Confirmation is the Sacrament in which the Holy Spirit comes in a special way to Enable us to witness to Jesus Christ in both word and deed as committed Christians.
6. Who is the Holy Spirit that comes to us in Confirmation?
The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Blessed Trinity.
7. How does the Bishop Confirm?
The Bishop extends his hands over those to be confirmed, and prays that they receive the Holy Spirit, and anoints their forehead with Chrism in the form of a cross.
8. What is Chrism?
Chrism is the oil blessed by the Bishop at the Mass of the Oils during Holy Week. It Is a sign of strength the Holy Spirit gives us to carry out a mission for Jesus.
9. What are the words used during the anointing.
Bishop: _____, be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.
Confirmandi: Amen
Bishop: Peace be with you.
Confirmandi: And also with you.
10. Why does the Bishop anoint the forehead with Chrism in the form of the cross?
The Bishop anoints the forehead with Chrism in the form of a cross to remind us that We must openly profess and practice our faith, never be ashamed of it, and rather die Than deny it.

11. What are the effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation?
The effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation are:
 - a. an increase in Sanctifying Grace.
 - b. a spiritual character (active power) to publicly profess and defend the faith

12. What is the character of Confirmation?
The character of Confirmation is a spiritual and permanent mark that signifies that the person Confirmed is a witness to Christ and a defender of the faith.

13. Why should Catholics be confirmed?
Catholics should be confirmed in order to be strengthened against the dangers to salvation and to be prepared to better defend their Catholic faith.

14. What special preparation should be made to receive Confirmation?
In preparing to receive Confirmation we should pray, serve others and know the chief mysteries of our faith. We should be instructed in the nature and effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation.

15. What is required to be a sponsor for Confirmation?
To be a sponsor at Confirmation a person must be:
 - suitable for the role and intend to fulfill it.
 - at least 16 years of age
 - a practicing Catholic who has been Confirmed and receives Eucharist regularly
 - someone other than the parents of the person being confirmed.
 - if married, married according to the laws of the Catholic Church.

16. Why are there sponsors are Confirmation?
Sponsors at Confirmation present the persons to be confirmed to the Bishop for anointing. They are to support the confirmed persons in their daily witness to Christ in their lives.

17. Who is the highest Catholic official in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia?
Cardinal Justin Rigali is the highest Church official in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

18. Who assists Cardinal Rigali?
Cardinal Rigali is assisted by, Bishop Thomas, Bishop Fitzgerald, Bishop Senior and Bishop McIntire. In addition, he is assisted by Cardinal Bevilacqua, Bishop DeSimone, and Bishops Lohmuller, retired bishops residing in our diocese.

19. What does the word "Confirmation" mean?
Confirmation means "to make strong." This means the work begun in Baptism is strengthened.

20. What are the Sacraments of Initiation?
The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist.

21. Why are Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist Sacraments of Initiation?
They are Sacraments of Initiation because it is through these visible actions that a person becomes a member of the Church.
22. How are Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist visible signs of initiation?
Christians are reborn in Baptism, strengthened by Confirmation and sustained by the food of the Eucharist.
23. What happened at the First Pentecost?
At the First Pentecost, the Holy Spirit came down upon the Apostles in the form of Fiery tongues and gave them the strength to be witnesses to Jesus Christ.
24. Name the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
The gifts of the Holy Spirit are: wisdom, understanding, right judgment, knowledge, Courage, reverence, and wonder and awe.
25. What are the Fruits of the Holy Spirit?
The Fruits of the Holy Spirit are love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, chastity and self-control.
26. What are the Theological Virtues?
The Theological Virtues are Faith, Hope and Love. (charity)
27. What are the signs of Confirmation?
The signs of Confirmation are the extension of hands by the bishop over those to be confirmed and the anointing with the oil of Chrism while saying the words "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.
28. What does the Bishop wear on his head?
The Bishop wears a miter on his head.
29. What does the Bishop carry in his hand?
The Bishop carries a staff called a crozier. It is a sign of his role as a shepherd in the Church.

Candidates for Confirmation should also know the following which can be found in their textbooks:

The Beatitudes, the Ten Commandments and the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy: