

Study Guide: The Sacrament of Confirmation

To study the topic on the Church's teaching about Confirmation, consult the paragraphs indicated in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* (CCC). **Note that the "In Brief" sections may help answer the questions below.**

1. The Catechism emphasizes that Confirmation is “necessary for the completion of baptismal grace. Why? (CCC 1285)
2. Of what is the “fullness of the Holy Spirit” the sign for Christians? (CCC 1286-1287)
3. How did the apostles confer this fullness? (CCC 1288)
4. Although both Eastern and Western Churches have a sacrament that confers the “fullness of the Spirit,” they call it by different names. What are these names, and what is their meaning? What different emphases do the Eastern and Western Churches give this sacrament? (CCC 1289, 1292)
5. How did Confirmation become separated from Baptism? (CCC 1290-1291)
6. The word *epiclesis* is a Greek word. What does it mean? (CCC1105) What action and what prayer accompany the epiclesis during Confirmation? (CCC 1299)
7. What does the anointing with oil signify in Confirmation (*not* Baptism)? Why is Confirmation called a *seal*? What action and what words actually confirm the candidate? (CCC 1293-1296, 1300)

8. List the effects of Confirmation. (CCC 1302-1303)

9. Why can Confirmation be received only once? (CCC 1304)

10. The Catechism says that, although “Confirmation is sometimes called the sacrament of Christian maturity, we must not confuse adult faith with adult age of natural growth.” What does that mean? (CCC 1308)

11. How should persons prepare to receive Confirmation? (CCC 1309-1311)

12. Who is the original minister of Confirmation? Who in the Latin Rite Church (ours) is the ordinary minister? Under what circumstances may a priest confirm? (CCC 1312-1314)

13. **“Extra Credit” question** (answer is not in the Catechism, but you should be able to figure it out):? Why must a person who has been confirmed in a Protestant denomination be confirmed in the Catholic Church?