

REQUIRED LEARNING FOR CONFIRMATION/YEAR A

Confirmation Year A

The **Required Learning Exam** (given during second semester) is a cumulative exam and draws directly from the following. This contains the materials studied each year of religious education. You will need to know the answers to all the questions in this handout.

We Believe

What is faith?

The gift of God's invitation to us to believe and trust in him; it is also the power God gives us to respond to his invitation. {MG, 148}

What is inspiration of the Bible?

The Holy Spirit guiding the human writers of Sacred Scripture so that they would faithfully and accurately communicate the word of God, who is the principal author of the Scriptures. {MG, 148}

What is Sacred Scripture (the Bible)?

The collection of all the writings God has inspired authors to write in his name that are collected in the Bible. {MG, 149}

What is Sacred Tradition?

The passing on of our faith in Christ by the Church through the power and guidance of the Holy Spirit. {MG, 149}

What is the Magisterium?

The teaching authority of the Church. {MG, 148}

Where can the main truths of the Catholic faith be found?

They can be found in the Apostle's Creed and the Nicene Creed. {JT, ~80}

Who is the Holy Trinity?

The mystery of one God in three Persons – God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. {MG, 148}

Who is Jesus?

Jesus is the Son of God and the Savior. He is true God and true man. {MG, 66}

What is the Incarnation?

Incarnation means "take on flesh." It is the term the Church uses to name our belief that the Son of God truly became human while remaining truly God. {MG, 148}

What is the Paschal Mystery?

The saving events of the Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension of Jesus Christ; the passing over of Jesus from death into a new and glorious life; the name we give to God's plan of saving us in Jesus Christ. {MG, 149}

What is the supreme act of God's love for all people?

The supreme act of God's love for all people is the death of Jesus on the cross. {John 3:16}

What is the Gospel?

The word gospel means “good news.” The “good news” of the Gospels and the entire New Testament is that Jesus, the Son of God, suffered, died, and was raised from the dead to save us from sin and death. Jesus, Lord and Messiah, is the Savior of the world. {JNT, 20}

Name the four Gospels:

The four Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. {JNT, 20-21}

What are the infancy narratives?

Gospel stories about the birth and early life of Jesus. {JNT, 50}

What three-fold anointing did Jesus receive as the Messiah of God?

The Holy Spirit anointed Jesus as priest, prophet, and king. A priest represents the people in offering sacrifice to God. A prophet hears God’s word and proclaims it. A king is one who has the greatest power and authority. {CCC, 1241}

What is a parable?

A type of story Jesus used to teach, comparing one thing to another, inviting his listeners to make a decision to live for the kingdom of God {JNT, 149}

Who is the Holy Spirit?

The Holy Spirit is the third divine Person of the Holy Trinity sent to us by the Father in the name of his Son, Jesus. {MLC, 148}

Who is the Paraclete?

Jesus called the Holy Spirit, “Paraclete”, which means helper, advocate, defender, and consoler. {CCC, 692}

What are the four marks of the Catholic Church?

The Church is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. These are the four attributes and essential characteristics of the Church and of the mission of the Church. {CS, 148}

We Worship

What is grace?

The gift of our sharing in God’s life {JNT, 148}

What are the seven sacraments and what happens when they are celebrated?

Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation (Penance), Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

The sacraments put us in contact with the saving work of Jesus; through them Christ touches our lives and we are changed. {JNT, 34}

What are the three Sacraments of Initiation and why are they important?

Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist

Through the Sacraments of Initiation we are joined to Jesus Christ and share in his life. {MG, 144}

Name the two Sacraments of Healing.

Reconciliation (Penance) and Anointing of the Sick {MG, 144}

Name the two Sacraments at the Service of Communion.

Holy Orders and Matrimony {MG, 144}

What happens to us at Baptism?

Baptism wipes away original sin, all sin; it is our birth into new life in Christ. At Baptism, we become adopted children of God the Father, members of Christ's Body, and temples of the Holy Spirit. {CS, 84-85}

What does Confirmation do for us?

Confirmation seals the graces of Baptism, unites us more closely to Jesus, and increases the life of the Spirit within us. We are strengthened to spread and defend the faith by word and deed. {CS, 88}

What are the gifts of the Holy Spirit?

There are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit: wisdom, understanding, right judgment, courage, knowledge, reverence, and wonder and awe. These graces strengthen us to live our Baptism; these gifts are strengthened at Confirmation. They help us persevere in our friendship with God, guide us in our decisions and conduct so that we become more like Jesus. {CS, 142, Con, 123}

How is the Sacrament of Confirmation conferred?

The Sacrament of Confirmation is conferred by the Bishop through the laying on of hands, the anointing with chrism on the forehead, and the words, "(NAME), be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit." {CS, 88}

What is the significance of Pentecost?

On Pentecost the Holy Spirit came upon the disciples and the Church was born. The Holy Spirit breathes life into each of us and into the Body of Christ, the Church. {MG, ~127} Read Acts of the Apostles, Chapter 2

What is the Eucharist?

The Eucharist is the sacrament in which we share in the Paschal Mystery of Christ and receive the Body and Blood of Christ, who is truly present under the appearances of bread and wine. {JNT, 148}

What is the Redemption?

Redemption is the word we use to describe Christ delivering us from sin and death through the Paschal Mystery of his Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension. {MG, 95}

Why is the Resurrection of Jesus so important?

The mystery of Jesus' Resurrection from the dead is at the heart of our faith in Christ. It is the source of our hope in our own resurrection. {MG, 104}

We Live

What is a disciple?

One who learns from and follows a teacher; a follower of Jesus; one who places total unconditional trust in God the Father, as Jesus did – and in no one and nothing else. {MG, 147}

How do we come to know the teachings of Jesus?

We come to know the teachings of Jesus through the way he lived his entire life. We also learn his teachings through Tradition, Scripture, and the Magisterium (the teaching authority of the Church). {MG, 24, 148; JT, 13}

What are the theological virtues?

Faith, hope, and charity – strengths or habits that God gives us to help us attain holiness. {CS, 149}

What are the cardinal moral virtues?

Prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. Also called the cardinal virtues. {MLC, 148}

What is temptation?

The desire or attraction to do or say something wrong or not to do what we know we have the responsibility to do. {MG, 149}

What is original sin?

The sin Adam and Eve committed by turning away from God and choosing to do what they knew God did not want them to do. As a result of original sin, human nature is weakened. (MG, 149, 94)

What is mortal sin?

Mortal sin is a serious offense against God that breaks our relationship with him. {FF, gr. 6, p. 176}

What is venial sin?

Venial sin is a less serious offense against God. Because all sin turns our heart away from God's love, we should seek forgiveness of all sins, including venial sins. {FF, gr. 6, p. 176}

What are the Corporal Works of Mercy?

The Corporal Works of Mercy are these kind acts by which we help our neighbors with their material and physical needs. Feed people who are hungry, give drink to people who are thirsty, clothe people who need clothes, visit prisoners, shelter people who are homeless, visit people who are sick, bury people who have died. {JT, 142}

What are the Spiritual Works of Mercy?

The Spiritual Works of Mercy are acts of compassion, as listed below, by which we help our neighbors with their emotional and spiritual needs.

Help people who sin, teach people who are ignorant, give advice to people who have doubts, comfort people who suffer, be patient with other people, forgive people who hurt you, pray for people who are alive and for those who have died. {JT, 142}

We Pray

Some basic prayers *the candidate should be able to write/say and explain what each prayer means.*

Apostles Creed, Our Father, Hail Mary, Glory Be,

Act of Contrition, the Mysteries of the Rosary, Prayer to the Holy Spirit

In addition, the 10 Commandments (in order)

Information on this list can be found in the textbook series, *Faith First, Legacy Edition (FF)*, which includes the individual books, *Church and Sacraments (CS)*, *Morality: Life in Christ (MLC)*, *Mystery of God (MG)*, and *Jesus in the New Testament (JNT)*. Additional information is taken from *Confirmation* textbook (*Con*), the *Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC)*, and the *Bible*.

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