

Q: What is the Blessed Trinity?

A: The Blessed Trinity is the Three Divine Persons in One God: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.

Q: Why is belief in the Blessed Trinity important?

A: Belief in the Blessed Trinity is the center of our Catholic faith and at the heart of becoming a fully initiated member of the Catholic Church.

Q: Who is the Holy Spirit?

A: The Holy Spirit is God, the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Q: In what ways did the Holy Spirit show his presence throughout the life of Jesus?

A: Jesus was conceived through the power of the Holy Spirit. At Jesus' baptism, the Holy Spirit descended like a dove upon Jesus. The Holy Spirit helped and guided Jesus as he taught, healed, and worked miracles among the people.

Q: What is the Church?

A: The Church is all the people who believe in Jesus Christ, have been baptized in him, and follow his teachings.

Q: What is a sacrament?

A: A sacrament is an effective sign given to us by Jesus Christ through which we share in God's life.

Q: How are the baptism of Jesus and our Baptism connected?

A: At Jesus' baptism, God revealed himself as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit came upon Jesus, anointing him and establishing him as Priest, Prophet, and

King. At our Baptism, each of us begins new life in Christ in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. At our Baptism, we are also anointed—blessed with holy oil. With this anointing Jesus calls us to share in his mission as Priest, Prophet, and King.

Q: How are the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation connected?

A: In the Sacrament of Baptism we receive the Gift of the Holy Spirit for the first time. In the Sacrament of Confirmation the Gift of the Holy Spirit received at Baptism is confirmed, strengthened, and perfected for living the Christian life and spreading the faith to others.

Q: What are the Sacraments of Christian Initiation?

A: The Sacraments of Christian Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist, the sacraments through which we become members of the Church.

Q: What are the effects of receiving the Sacraments of Christian Initiation?

A: The Sacraments of Christian Initiation fully initiate us into Christ and the Church. They lay the foundation of our lives as Jesus' disciples. Through these three sacraments, we are born into the Church, strengthened, and nourished.



Q: What is transubstantiation?

A: Transubstantiation is the changing of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ that takes place during the Consecration of the Mass, by the power of the Holy Spirit through the words and actions of the priest.

Q: What is the Real Presence?

A: The Real Presence is the true presence of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist.

Q: What is the Paschal Mystery?

A: The Paschal Mystery is the suffering, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ. Through the Paschal Mystery, Jesus Christ accomplished his work of salvation.

Q: What is the liturgy?

A: This is the official public ritual prayer of the Church. It includes the Mass and all the sacraments.

Q: How are the Paschal Mystery and the liturgy connected?

A: The liturgy celebrates and makes present the Paschal Mystery.

Q: What is the Communion of Saints?

A: The Communion of Saints is the union of all the baptized members of the Church on earth, in heaven, and in purgatory.

Q: What happened on Pentecost?

A: Pentecost is the day on which the Holy Spirit came to Jesus' Twelve Apostles as Jesus promised. They were empowered to proclaim the Good News of Christ to the crowds in Jerusalem. About 3,000 people were baptized into the Church. Pentecost

marks the beginning of the public ministry of the Church, as shown by the public preaching of the Apostles on Pentecost.

Q: What is Scripture?

A: Scripture is the Word of God written by human authors under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Also known as Sacred Scripture or the Bible, it communicates God's Revelation and his relationship with his people.

Q: What is Tradition?

A: Tradition consists of all that the Church has learned with the guidance of the Holy Spirit, including her teachings, documents, worship, prayer, and other practices. Together with Scripture, Tradition communicates God's Revelation.

Q: Why is the bishop the ordinary minister of Confirmation?

A: The bishop is the ordinary minister of Confirmation because his administration of the sacrament unites those who receive the sacrament more closely to the Church and her apostolic beginnings.

Q: What is the mission of the Church?

A: The mission of the Church is to evangelize the world.

Q: Why is it important to participate in the celebration of the Sacrament of Penance before Confirmation?

A: Candidates for Confirmation must be in the state of grace, free of serious sin, and filled with grace in order to be fully open to the effects of Confirmation.

Q: What does performing works of service signify?

A: The candidates' works of service signify commitment to giving witness to Christ in daily life.

Q: What are the gifts of the Holy Spirit?

A: The gifts of the Holy Spirit are: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.

Q: What are the fruits of the Holy Spirit?

A: The fruits of the Holy Spirit are: charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, and chastity.

Q: How does the bishop confer the Sacrament of Confirmation on each candidate?

A: The bishop confirms each candidate by laying his hand on the candidate's head and tracing the sign of the cross on the candidate's forehead with Sacred Chrism, while calling the candidate by name and saying, "Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit."

Q: What is the essential ritual of Confirmation?

A: The essential ritual of Confirmation is the anointing of the candidate's forehead with Sacred Chrism together with the laying on of the minister's hand as he says the words "Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit."

Q: What is the importance of the laying on of hands by the bishop and the other priest-celebrants in Confirmation?

A: The laying on of hands by the bishop and the other priest-celebrants is important because it helps to give us a clearer understanding of the meaning of the origin of Confirmation.

Q: Why do we renew our baptismal promises at Confirmation?

A: We renew our baptismal promises at Confirmation to affirm the faith that was professed at Baptism.

Q: Why is Confirmation, like Baptism, received only once?

A: Confirmation, like Baptism, imprints an indelible spiritual mark, or character, on our souls, which can never be erased. We are sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.

Q: What is our common vocation?

A: Our common vocation is holiness and the mission of evangelizing the world.

Q: What is sanctifying grace?

A: Sanctifying grace is grace that we receive in the sacraments, first in the Sacrament of Baptism. Sanctifying grace heals us of sin and makes us holy by the power of the Holy Spirit.

Q: What are actual graces?

A: Actual graces are the urgings or promptings from the Holy Spirit that help us to do good and to deepen our relationship with Christ.

Q: What are charisms?

A: Charisms are special gifts bestowed by the Holy Spirit that are given for the building up of the Church and for the good of all people.

The Great Commandments	Corporal Works of Mercy (for the body)	Spiritual Works of Mercy
1. You shall love the Lord your God – With you whole heart, with your whole soul, and with all your mind. 6. You shall love your neighbor as yourself.	1. Feed the hungry. 2. Give drink to the thirsty. 3. Clothe the naked. 4. Visit those in prison. 5. Shelter the homeless. 6. Visit the sick 7. Bury the dead.	1. Correct sinners. 2. Teach the ignorant. 3. Give advice to the confused. 4. Comfort those who suffer. 5. Be patient with others. 6. Forgive others 7. Pray for the living and dead.

The Ten Commandments

1. I, the Lord, am your God. You shall not have other gods besides me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord, Your God, in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day.
4. Honor your father and your mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbor.

1. Name the Beatitudes

Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they who mourn, for they will be comforted

Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the land.

Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be satisfied.

Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the clean of heart, for they will see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.

Blessed are they who are persecuted for the sake of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

2. What are the Beatitudes

The Beatitudes are guidelines for true happiness given to us by Jesus. They challenge us to live Jesus' way. Each one of them announces the spirit in which we are to live for God's kingdom, or the kingdom of heaven as it is called in Matthew's Gospel. When we depend on God's love and not on possessions, when we show compassion, humility, and mercy, we are working to build up the kingdom of God. This is also true when we choose to work for justice and peace despite challenges and difficulties.