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Confirmation: East and West Answer Key

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| Questions about the  Sacraments of Christian Initiation | Eastern Catholic Churches’ Tradition | Western Catholic Church’s Tradition |
| What is the order in which the Sacraments of Christian Initiation are most frequently celebrated in this tradition? | Confirmation and reception of the Eucharist immediately follow Baptism (even for infants). | Baptism, the Eucharist, and then Confirmation (Adults entering the Church receive these sacraments at the same liturgy: the Easter Vigil.) |
| How does this tradition maintain  an important connection to the bishop? | The sacred oil used at Confirmation has been consecrated by the bishop. | Confirmation is reserved to the bishop. |
| Who is the ordinary minister of Confirmation and why (include relevant history)? | Originally, the bishop, but as the Church began to grow, priests became the ordinary ministers. | The bishop, in order to emphasize that the Church is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic. |
| What aspect of the universal Church’s Tradition is highlighted by the way Confirmation is celebrated in this tradition? | Emphasizes the unity of Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist | Emphasizes communion between the newly confirmed and the bishop; Apostolic Succession |
| In your opinion, what are the advantages or disadvantages of this tradition’s way of celebrating the Sacraments of Christian Initiation? | *Answers will vary.* | *Answers will vary.* |