

Date: 21 April, 2020

1. What is sacrament?

sacrament is defined as a visible sign of an invisible grace. The Latin sacramentum pertained to something sworn in dedication and devotion to the gods. It meant a shift from the secular to the sacred. The difference that whereas an ordinance remembers God's grace toward us, a sacrament is a means by which God's divine presence is actualized in the midst of the believing community.

2. According to the author what makes one holy catholic church?

It is the holiness of its Lord--not the holiness of its doctrines or clerical orders, but the holly Lord cleaved and united with his people, partly through the sacraments he ordained for them. Jesus is the God of all holiness and sacraments he ordained for them. Jesus is the God of all holiness and boundless grace, whom we remember and meet in baptism and the Lord's Supper. Because Christ is indelibly connected to the church, he both authorizes and sanctifies the sacraments as a means of grace that communicates himself to his people.

3. Concerning the gospel, what's the role of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper serve as?

They serve as "virtual realities" of the gospel, which draw the believing community into the story of redemption and into Christ's presence through the Spirit.

4. What's the relationship between the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper?

They are recollections of the work of the Lord Jesus as recounted in the gospel; they are confessions of our faith about Jesus as narrated in the gospel; they identify the believing community with the story of the gospel that centers on Christ Jesus. That's why whenever there is a baptism or a Lord's Supper, there should also be preaching of the gospel. Sacrament and preaching mutually reinforce each other and doubly edify the body of Christ.

5. What is baptism?

In the Christian faith, across its many forms, the rite of passage for entry into the church is baptism. Baptism is a symbol of the gospel; it marks entry into the gospelizing community and creates a bond of unity with all those in every place who are baptized into Christ Jesus.

6. What is Paedobaptism?

The baptizing of infants is known as paedobaptism; it is practice by Catholic, Orthodox, Luthern, Anglican, Methodist, and Reformed churches.

7. What is Credobaptism?

The baptism of persons upon a profession of faith is known as "credobaptism". It is practiced in Anabaptist, Baptist, Pentecostal, Independent, and Free Church.

8. What is the hub of credobaptist position?

It is the conviction that the church consists entirely of a regenerate membership.

9. What is Dual Baptism?

It permits both views of baptism, credo and paedo, to be practiced side by side. It is held by the Nazarene church, American Evangelical Covenant Church, Evangelical Free Church, French Reformed Church, and Presbyterian Church.

10. What does baptism do for the recipient?

Baptism is a public testimony of an invisible grace that believers in Christ and has received the gift of the Holy Spirit. There is no real spiritual benefit to baptism, the only blessing is that of obedience, and afterward a person can be formally admitted into membership in a local church.