

Clifford Yan

Questions

1. What are the two recognized sacraments that were instituted by Jesus Christ himself?
 - a. Baptism and the Lord's Supper
2. Why are rites of passage important for communities?
 - a. They indicate inclusion, acceptance, and membership
3. What are the main agreements about the Eucharist among major traditions?
 - a. Instituted by Jesus, to be repeated by followers, form of proclamation about his death, and it is a means to the unity of the church
4. What is the crucial aspect of the Reformed view of the Eucharist?
 - a. That the Holy Spirit is the instrument of communicating Christ's presence and conferring grace on the participant
5. Why was Paul upset with the Corinthians and their meals?
 - a. He says that everyone ought to examine themselves and make sure you're not oppressing the poor through the meal

Terms

1. Sacrament - holy signs and seals of the covenant of grace, immediately instituted by God, to represent Christ and His benefits
2. Paedobaptism - the baptizing of infants that is practiced by Catholic, Orthodox, Lutheran, Anglican, Methodist, and Reformed churches
3. Eucharist - the Christian service, ceremony, or sacrament commemorating the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and consumed

Summary

Chapter 8.6 highlights the two most recognized sacraments of Christianity, baptism and communion. Bird talks about the importance of rites of passage and goes on to describe different kinds of baptism, paedobaptism, credobaptism, and dual-practice baptism. After

baptism, he talks about the Lord's Supper and how different denominations practice communion differently. Bird talks about the Roman Catholics, Lutheran, Zwinglian, and Reformed view. He concludes that the most important part of the Eucharist is the presence of Jesus. He notes that these sacraments are meant to bring unity to the followers of Christ, but they actually bring some division between believers due to the differing interpretations.