

5-3-1 Assignment 11 on Bird, Sec. 8.6.3-8.6.2.9

QUESTIONS

1. In what way are paedobaptist churches open to believer's baptism?
2. What was Karl Barth's view on baptism and was he a traditional paedobaptist?
3. What are the three "views" for understanding the Eucharist according to Bird?
4. What are the key characteristics of the Zwinglian View of the Eucharist?
5. What does Calvin say about those who would not partake the Lord's break with the wicked?

Answers

1. They do not *force* congregants to baptize their children but only refuse to *rebaptize* adults.¹
2. Barth saw baptism as uniting divine action with human action. He argued against paedobaptism.
3. The Roman Catholic View, the Lutheran View, the Zwinglian View, and the Reformed View.
4. That it is *symbolic* and *commemorative* of Jesus' death.
5. That they are more rigid than Paul, and that we should not examine *others*, but ourselves.²

TERMS

paedobaptism: Baptizing of infants. Catholic, Orthodox, Lutheran, Anglican, Methodist, and Reformed.

credobaptism: The baptism of person upon that person's profession of faith.

agape: Love. Used in New Testament in relation to the Eucharistic "love feast".³

SUMMARY

In this final section, Bird clarifies the only two sacraments administered by Jesus: baptism and the Eucharist. He takes time to go through the scope of baptism, who should be baptized and what the different historical views are of this. For the Lord's Supper, Bird cycles through the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Zwinglian, and the general Reformed view. Care is taken for Bird to explain the subtleties of differences, even among professing Calvinist-like views. He concludes with views on the restrictions on administering of the sacraments and Paul's admonition to observe the Lord's Supper with reverence.

¹ Michael F. Bird, *Evangelical Theology, A Biblical and Systematic Introduction* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2013), 873.

² Michael F. Bird, 903.

³ Michael F. Bird, 908.