

Guided Notes

Lesson 1: Introduction

1. What is confirmation?

Confirmation isn't your graduation from Sunday School. It's your opportunity to formally confirm that the faith into which you were baptized is the faith that you now confess. And in order to confess that faith from an informed stance, we take the time to teach it to you over the next year.

As Lutherans, we have three main resources that not only teach the content of our Christian faith but reinforce it and support us in it for the rest of our lives. **Can you guess what those resources are?**

1.	2.	3.
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2. What is the catechism?

On Confirmation day, you will be asked, "Do you confess the doctrine of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, drawn from the Scriptures, as you have learned to know it from the *Small Catechism* to be faithful and true?" (LSB 273)

You probably don't know much about the *Small Catechism* (yet), but if you've been attending church regularly you also probably know more of it than you realize, like the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed, and maybe a few of the Ten Commandments! The *Small Catechism* book contains a lot of additional questions and answers that we'll use in class, but the main parts of it are listed below.

6 CHIEF PARTS OF THE SMALL CATECHISM		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Generally, we divide the six parts of the *Small Catechism* into two categories: the Word and the Sacraments. We will get into the categories in (much) more detail when we learn about each chief part, but to start us off, this will do.

_____ : These are all right from the Bible. Why would the Apostles' Creed be considered part of the Word? Is it inspired like Scripture?

_____ : These are how we receive gifts from God. Did you realize that was going on here during Communion and Baptism?

3. What is a Christian?

A Christian has _____ and _____ in their salvation through baptism and Christ's crucifixion on the cross. This is also known as _____ by _____.

4. Who is God?

Father -	Son -	Holy Spirit -
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5. Who wrote the bible?

_____ wrote the bible, using men inspired by the _____.

6. Where does human reason fit when understanding scripture?

Human reason has limits, therefore we _____ reason through these things on our own, we need faith first. Once faith comes, we can

reason through “the _____ who is from _____”
and not through “the _____ of the _____.”

What are the 2 uses of reason?

- letting human reason rule, or be the deciding argument in all matters. Similar to a magistrate or judge sitting or ruling over a courtroom.	- letting reason serve, or minister, the scripture. This reason sits below and submits to the scripture. This is the proper use of reason when wrestling with scripture.
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7. What are the two great teachings of the Bible?

- shows us our _____	- shows us our _____
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