

Name:

Chapter XLIII – Baptism

1. Baptism is a new supernatural _____; penance is a _____ from the dead.

2. St. Paul says that after baptism our body is not for uncleanness, but “for the _____.” It is in fact consecrated to _____.

3. Christ said to Nicodemus: “Unless a man be _____ again of _____ and the _____, he cannot enter the _____.”

4. He said to His Apostles: “Going, therefore, teach all nations, _____ them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.”

5. It was the Council of _____ that defined baptism as one of the sacraments.

6. The remote matter of baptism is _____ and _____ water.

7. The proximate matter is the _____ of the _____ on a person to be baptised.

8. This washing may be done by _____, or by _____, or by _____.

9. The form in baptism is: _____.

10. If one man poured the water and another said the words, this baptism (*would*) (*would not*) be invalid.

11. One (*can*) (*cannot*) baptise oneself.

12. Baptism cannot be repeated because it is a supernatural _____; moreover, Christ _____ and _____ only once; finally, it imprints a _____ which is _____.

13. There are three kinds of baptism, namely _____, _____ and _____.

14. Of these _____ alone is a sacrament.

15. Which form of baptism carries with it the grace of final perseverance? _____.

16. Baptism may also be solemn or it may be _____.

17. The ordinary minister for solemn baptism is _____; the extraordinary, is _____.

18. Can a doctor who is an atheist administer baptism validly? (Yes) (No).

19. How many god-parents should be present at a baptism where possible? Not more than _____; and at least _____.

20. Baptism sets up between the baptised and both the minister and the sponsor a spiritual relationship which is an impediment to _____.

21. Christ says: "Suffer little _____ to come unto Me, and forbid them not." From this, does it seem that He was opposed to infant baptism? (Yes) (No).

22. Complete education is impossible without grace, for man is destined for _____.

23. Children have a right to be protected by their parents from all evils, _____ as well as physical.

24. When received validly and fruitfully, baptism by water removes (all) (some) guilt of (all) (some) sins.

25. It also removes (all) (some) of the temporal punishment due to sin.

26. It also gives _____ grace to the soul; and with it all the _____ virtues and all the _____ of the Holy Ghost.

27. Its special sacramental graces are those of union, _____, and _____.

28. The character it gives incorporates into the _____ Body of Christ.

29. It also enables layfolk to be ministers of the sacrament of _____.

30. It gives us, too, a share in the virtues displayed by Christ as a _____, namely, in His _____, His _____ and His _____.

31. By it, again, we are made subjects of Christ, the _____; hence we are obliged to be utterly loyal to Him and to His Church.

1. Baptism is a new supernatural **birth**; penance is a **resurrection** from the dead. 2. St. Paul says that after baptism our body is not for uncleanness, but “for the **Lord**.” It is in fact consecrated to **Christ**. 3. Christ said to Nicodemus: “Unless a man be **born** again of **water** and the **spirit**, he cannot enter the **Kingdom of God**.” 4. He said to His Apostles: “Going, therefore, teach all nations, **baptising** them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.” 5. It was the Council of **Trent** that defined baptism as one of the sacraments. 6. The remote matter of baptism is **true** and **natural** water. 7. The proximate matter is the **washing** of the **skin** on a person to be baptised. 8. This washing may be done by **immersion**, or by **sprinkling**, or by **pouring**. 9. The form in baptism is: **I baptise thee, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost**. 10. If one man poured the water and another said the words, this baptism **would** be invalid. 11. One **cannot** baptise oneself. 12. Baptism cannot be repeated because it is a supernatural **birth**; moreover, Christ **died** and **rose** only once; finally, it imprints a **character** which is **indelible**. 13. There are three kinds of baptism, namely **water**, **desire** and **blood**. 14. Of these **water** alone is a sacrament. 15. Which form of baptism carries with it the grace of final perseverance? **Blood**. 16. Baptism may also be solemn or it may be **private**. 17. The ordinary minister for solemn baptism is **a priest**; the extraordinary, is **a deacon**. 18. Can a doctor who is an atheist administer baptism validly? **Yes**. 19. How many god-parents should be present at a baptism where possible? Not more than **two**; and at least **one**. 20. Baptism sets up between the baptised and both the minister and the sponsor a spiritual relationship which is an impediment to **marriage**. 21. Christ says: “Suffer little **children** to come unto Me, and forbid them not.” From this, does it seem that He was opposed to infant baptism? **No**. 22. Complete education is impossible without grace, for man is destined for **heaven**. 23. Children have a right to be protected by their parents from all evils, **moral** as well as physical. 24. When received validly and fruitfully, baptism by water removes (**all**) (some) guilt of (**all**) (some) sins. 25. It also removes (**all**) (some) of the temporal punishment due to sin. 26. It also gives **sanctifying** grace to the soul; and with it all the **supernatural** virtues and all the **Gifts** of the Holy Ghost. 27. Its special sacramental graces are those of union, , and . 28. The character it gives incorporates into the **Mystical** Body of Christ. 29. It also enables layfolk to be ministers of the sacrament of **Marriage**. 30. It gives us, too, a share in the virtues displayed by Christ as a **child**, namely, in His **obedience**, His **humility** and His **filial confidence in His Heavenly Father**. 31. By it, again, we are made subjects of Christ, the **King of kings**; hence we are obliged to be utterly loyal to Him and to His Church.