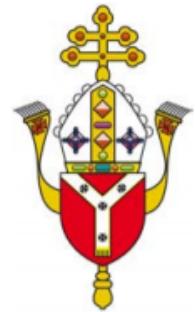


# CATHOLICISM UNPACKED



DIOCESE OF WESTMINSTER  
EDUCATION SERVICE

SACRAMENTS:  
**Confirmation**



# CONTENTS

<b>SECTION 1: SACRAMENTS OF INITIATION</b>	<b>3</b>
Useful videos on Sacraments of Initiation	4
Visual aids	6
<b>SECTION 2: CONFIRMATION</b>	<b>7</b>
Confirmation Q and A	7
What happens at Confirmation?	8
Confirmation A-Z	9
Scripture – Confirmation	12
Videos - Confirmation, Pentecost and the Holy Spirit	14
Visual aids	19
Music: for Confirmation, Pentecost and the Holy Spirit	20
<b>SOURCES USED</b>	<b>23</b>

## Section 1: Sacraments of Initiation

### Aims

The main purpose of this resource is to help you as an educator to appreciate more fully what the Catholic Church teaches about the **Sacraments of Confirmation**, the sacrament which completes Baptism and one of the three Sacraments of Initiation. It is hoped that the information and resources can develop your understanding of the theology, religious literacy and spirituality of pupils.

### Structure

There are two main sections in this document:

1. Sacraments of Initiation – an overview
2. Sacrament of Baptism



The Sacrament of Confirmation is very closely linked to the sacrament of Baptism so it is strongly recommended that you engage with the **Catholicism Unpacked: Baptism** document also so that you have a deeper understanding of Confirmation. The Eucharist is the third Sacrament of Initiation and this will be explored in **Catholicism Unpacked: Eucharist**.

The overview of the sacraments and explanation of the Sacraments of Initiation is the same as in other documents in the sacraments series so you may already be familiar with this.

### Sacraments - an overview

#### Sacraments

The seven sacraments are meeting points where God himself is present, waits for you, blesses you and leads you into deeper community of the Church.

The word ‘sacrament’ means ‘an effective sign of something hidden which comes from God’. Catholics believe that they are outward signs of an inward grace through which we share in God’s love. In other words, they are visible ways in which the invisible gifts of God’s love and mercy are given to us through the Holy Spirit.

The sacraments were entrusted to the Church by Jesus so they are all deeply rooted in Scripture and Tradition. They are administered through prayer services known as liturgical rites which usually take place inside a church but which may be celebrated elsewhere.

The seven sacraments can be divided into three kinds: Sacraments of Initiation, Sacraments of Healing and Sacraments of Service.

Sacraments of Initiation

Sacraments of Healing

Sacraments of Service

Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist

Reconciliation and the Sacrament of the Sick

Marriage and Ordination

In this document, information about Baptism is provided in the form of videos and artwork as well as the written word which is based on the teaching from the Catechism of the Catholic Church. We hope that you find them useful for your own personal and professional development.

## Videos on the Sacraments of Initiation

For the videos included below, simply click on the links.



### [The Seven Sacraments \(OBD Films\)](#)

This short film offers a brief overview of the seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church and the purpose each serves. It uses images of sacred art and references to Scripture. Suitable for teachers and pupils in KS2.



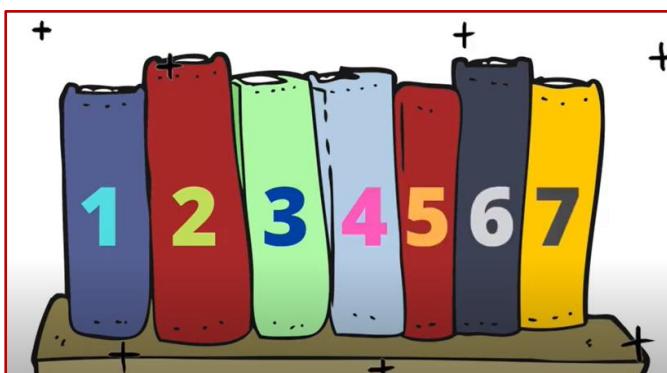
### [The Sacraments \(Sketchy Catholicism\)](#)

Using sketches, this video explains what a sacrament is and then explains each of the sacraments of initiation, healing and service and how they link together. Suitable for teachers and some pupils in KS2.



### [The Sacraments of Initiation \(Brother Francis Online\)](#)

This animated video explains the meaning of initiation and the sacraments linked with this in a very simple way. It is from the "Brother Francis" series, a Catholic animation for children. For other videos suitable for pupils in similar style see [here](#).



### [7 Sacraments - Catechism Songs](#)

Jesus instituted the 7 Sacraments and these are explained in the Catechism which can be found [here](#). This song will help to memorise them in a fun way! Suitable for teachers and pupils in KS2.



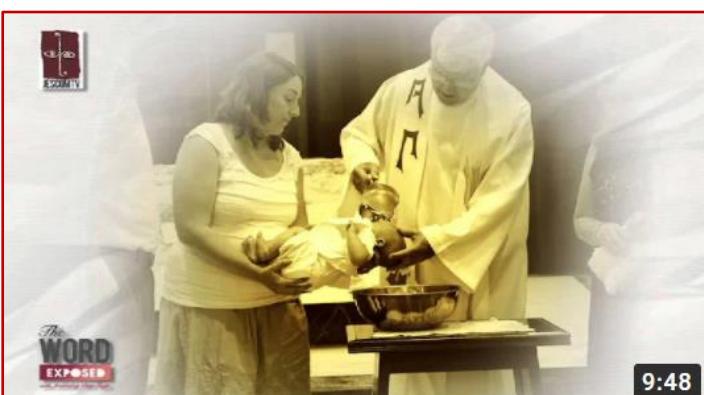
### [The Sacraments of Initiation \(Little George\)](#)

Using various images and artwork, this video explains the Church's need for the physical signs of God's grace and how the sacraments have evolved over the centuries since the beginning of Christianity. It uses the phrases from the Catechism of the Catholic Church and explains them briefly. This is suitable for teachers.



### [The Sacraments \(Theo Matters\)](#)

This video explains the sacraments as a whole. It uses simple images to explain each of the sacraments using the words from the Catechism. It is suitable for teachers and may be used for some pupils in KS2.



### [The Faith Exposed - Catechism - Sacraments of Christian Initiation \(JesCom TV\)](#)

This video explains clearly and comprehensively the meaning of the Sacraments of Initiation in light of the Catechism and teachings of the Church. It explains the meaning of the vocabulary associated with the sacraments and links the teaching to Scripture. It is suitable for teachers only.



### [Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation \(Mr McMillan REvises\)](#)

This video focuses on the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation as well as explaining what a Sacrament is. It was designed for GCSE students but is suitable for teachers and parts of this may be suitable for some pupils in KS2. Screenshots from this video may be very useful for memory aids for pupils aged 7-11 and are included in this document.

(Sacramentum = Mystery) **SACRAMENT** [needs to be revealed]  
 instituted by Christ revealing the Grace of God through ordinary things



## SACRAMENT



These images were screenshots from Mr Millan REvises Baptism and Confirmation. Click [HERE](#) to see the YouTube video.

## SECTION 2: CONFIRMATION

### What is Confirmation?

Confirmation is the sacrament that completes Baptism; in it the gift of the Holy Spirit is bestowed upon us. Anyone who freely decides to live a life as God's child and asks for God's Spirit under the signs of the imposition of hands and anointing with chrism receives the strength to witness to God's love and might in word and deed. He is now a full-fledged responsible member of the Catholic Church. [CCC 1285-1314]

### Why do we need Confirmation if we have been baptised?

Catholics believe that, just as bodies and minds grow, the soul also needs to grow in the life of grace. The sacrament of Confirmation builds on the sacraments of Baptism, Penance, and Holy Communion, completing the process of initiation into the Catholic community. In Confirmation the person becomes a full member of the Church and is able to make promises for themselves.

### Why is it called Confirmation?

This sacrament is called Confirmation because the faith given in Baptism is now confirmed and made strong. During Baptism, parents and godparents make promises to renounce Satan and believe in God and the Church on the child's behalf. At Confirmation, those same promises are renewed, this time the child or adult is speaking for themselves.

### What is the focus of Confirmation?

During Confirmation, the focus is on the Holy Spirit, who confirmed the Apostles on Pentecost and gave them courage to practise their faith. Catholics believe that the same Holy Spirit confirms Catholics during the sacrament of Confirmation and gives them the same gifts.

### What are the gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit?

Traditionally, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude (courage), knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. These gifts are supernatural graces given to the soul. The fruits of the Holy Spirit are love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, trustfulness, gentleness and self-control. Modesty, chastity and longanimity are also fruits of the Spirit. There are 12 in total (CCC).

### Where does the sacrament of Confirmation take place?

The Confirmation ceremony may take place at Mass or outside of Mass at a time of the bishop's choosing. Each person wishing to be confirmed comes forward with his or her sponsor, who may or may not be one of the godparents chosen for Baptism.

### Who can be confirmed?

Any Catholic Christian who has received the sacraments of Baptism and is in the 'state of grace' can be admitted to Confirmation. [CCC 1306-1311, 1319]

To be in a state of grace means not to have committed any serious (mortal) sin. By a serious sin a person separates himself with God and can be reconciled with God only by making a good confession. Usually the candidates receive the sacrament of Reconciliation in the weeks leading up to their Confirmation.

## What happens at Confirmation?

In Confirmation the soul of a baptised Christian is imprinted with a permanent seal that can be received only once and marks this individual forever as a Christian. The gift of the Holy Spirit is the strength from above in which the individual puts the grace of their Baptism into practice throughout their life and acts as a ‘witness’ for Christ. [CCC 1302-1305, 1317]

To be confirmed means to make a ‘covenant’ with God. The confirmand says ‘Yes, I believe in you, my God; give me your Holy Spirit, so that I might belong entirely to you and never be separated from you and may witness to you throughout my whole life, body and soul, in my words and deeds, on good days and bad.’ And God says, ‘Yes, I believe in you too, my child – and I will give you my Spirit, my very self. I will belong entirely to you. I will never separate myself from you, in this life or eternally in the next. I will be in your body and in your soul, in your words and in your deeds. Even if you forget me, I will still be there – on good days and bad.’ (YouCat 205)



### The Rite of Confirmation:

- 1. The candidate stands or kneels before the bishop.**
- 2. The sponsor lays one hand on the candidate’s shoulder and speaks their Confirmation name.**
- 3. The bishop anoints the candidate by using oil of chrism (a consecrated oil) to make the Sign of the Cross on their forehead while saying their Confirmation name and “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.”**
- 4. The candidate responds, “Amen.”**

Being confirmed in the Church means accepting responsibility for your faith and destiny. Adulthood, even young adulthood, means that you must recognise the difference between right and wrong, and choose to do the right, not for the recognition or reward but because it’s the right thing to do.

- 5. The bishop then says, “Peace be with you.”**
- 6. The candidate responds, “And with your spirit” or “And also with you.”**

The candidate is now an adult in the eyes of the Church.

# An A-Z of Confirmation

## Anointed

Just as royalty and priests are anointed for a particular mission, so are we as Christians given a particular mission to be Christ in the world today.

## Bishop

Confirmation is usually conferred by a bishop, although there are special circumstances in which the sacrament will be conferred by a priest.

## Character

Confirmation completes Baptism and also confers a special ‘character’, a sign marking the soul with the gift of the Holy Spirit.

## Discipleship

The gifts of the Holy Spirit are given to strengthen us in our discipleship (our following of Jesus).

## Evangelise

In Confirmation, we receive the Holy Spirit who unites us and helps us in the work of evangelisation, which means sharing God’s love and message with others.

## Fruits of the Holy Spirit

The fruits of the Holy Spirit are: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, trustfulness, gentleness and self-control. Modesty, chastity and longanimity are also fruits of the Spirit. There are 12 in total (CCC).

## Gifts of the Holy Spirit

In the sacrament of Confirmation, a person receives the gifts of the Holy Spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety and fear of the Lord.

## Holy Spirit

The newly confirmed receives the gifts of the Holy Spirit to help them with whatever role God has planned for them in life. In the early Church, when the Holy Spirit came upon the Apostles at Pentecost, it united them more closely to Christ and helped them spread the faith. In artwork, the Holy Spirit is often represented by a dove as it is mentioned at Jesus’ Baptism. (Mk 1:8; Jn 1:33).

## IHS

The shortened form of Jesus (Ιēsous - Greek: Ἰησοῦς) is **IHS**. This is a very popular symbol for Jesus and you will see it in churches, on priest’s vestments and on some religious art and artefacts. Through the sacraments, the believer tries to live more like Jesus and grow in relationship with him.

## Jesus

Jesus is the Christ and the word Christ means the ‘Anointed’. We call ourselves Christians because we are anointed in Baptism. We are the community anointed to continue the work of Christ, the ‘Anointed One’ and we are strengthened to do this during the sacrament of Confirmation.

## **Light/fire**

In the Old Testament, fire is a symbol of God's purifying presence. In the biblical narratives we read of Moses before the burning bush, intensely aware of the presence of God. We read of the Hebrew people journeying through the desert, led by a pillar of fire by night. In the Bible, transformation is nearly always manifested by light. In the Old Testament, Moses is transfigured. In the New Testament, Jesus is transfigured, shining brighter than the sun. This 'shining' signifies the radiance of God's presence. In the New Testament also, the flames of Pentecost are a symbol of the presence of God transforming the lives of Jesus' disciples.

We too will be transformed through the sacraments. At Baptism we are given a lighted candle to symbolise the light and resurrection of Christ. This is the transforming light of faith that drives out the darkness of despair. And we are commissioned at Confirmation to keep this light burning brightly throughout our lives.

## **Laying on of Hands**

One of the primary symbols in the liturgy is the 'laying on of hands'. From ancient times, to impose hands on someone or to extend one's hand over the person's head was the sign of calling down the Holy Spirit. All seven sacraments employ this symbol, although it is a very special part of the rite of Confirmation. We call the prayer which accompanies the imposition of hands an epiclesis, which is an invocation (a prayerful appeal to a higher power).

## **Member**

When they are confirmed the child becomes a full adult member of the Church.

## **Name**

Those confirmed can also take a Confirmation name, similar to a Baptismal **name**, which is announced immediately before the formula said by the bishop. Usually the candidate will choose a saint's name as a sign that they want to follow Jesus more closely, like that saint.

## **Oil**

For the Jewish people, our ancestors in faith, anointing in oil meant setting the person apart for a particular mission. The oil of chrism is used during Confirmation.

## **Peace**

The bishop anoints you by using oil of Chrism (a consecrated oil) to make the Sign of the Cross on your forehead while saying your Confirmation name and "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit." You respond, "Amen." The bishop then says, "Peace be with you."

## **Receive**

At Confirmation we receive the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

## **Sponsor**

At Confirmation the sponsor presents the child to the bishop. This person is usually chosen by the child and is someone who will pray for them and set an example of faith.

## **Tongues**

When the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles at Pentecost, there appeared tongues of fire above their heads. For this reason, fire is an important symbol. When the Apostles received the Holy Spirit, they were filled with courage and energy and were able to speak in 'tongues' and share God's word in many different languages.

### Unites

This sacrament unites a person more closely with Christ through the power of the Holy Spirit so that he or she might better fulfil the responsibilities of Christian living.

### Vestments

The presiding bishop wears red vestments to symbolise the red tongues of fire seen hovering over the heads of the apostles at Pentecost.

### Wind

When the Apostles were locked in the Upper Room on the day of Pentecost, they heard the sound of wind although the room was locked. They also saw flames of fire.

### X

In Greek, the language of the New Testament, the word Christos (Christ) begins with the letter "X," or chi. Here's what it looks like: **Χριστός**. The X and the P are combined to form the chi-rho which is an important Christian symbol.



### Zeal

Through the sacraments, the candidate can develop a real desire, a deep zeal, to be an active adult member of the Church and to do God's will in their lives.



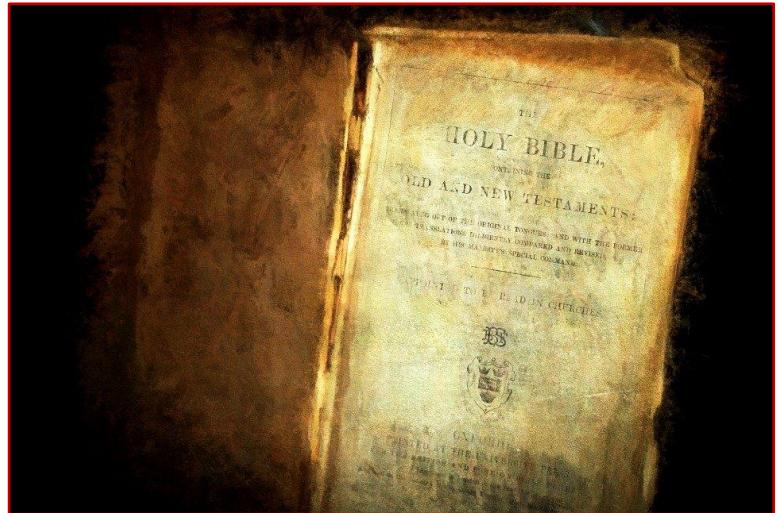
I wonder...

Could you create a word game for children based on Baptism and/or Confirmation?

Which words would you include in your own Sacraments A-Z?

### What does Scripture say about the Sacrament of Confirmation?

In the Old Testament, the People of God expected the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Messiah. Jesus lived his life in a special Spirit of love and of perfect unity with his Father in heaven. The Spirit of Jesus was the ‘Holy Spirit’ for whom the people of Israel longed; this was the same Spirit whom Jesus promised to the disciples, the same Spirit who descended upon the disciples fifty days after Easter, on the feast of Pentecost. And it is again this same Holy Spirit of Jesus who descends upon everyone who receives the sacrament of Confirmation. [CCC 1285-1288, 1315]



The Acts of the Apostles, which was written a few decades after the death of Jesus, tell us about Peter and Paul travelling around to confirm new Christians who previously ‘had only been baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus’ so that their hearts might be filled with the Holy Spirit (YouCat 204). Five of these accounts are included below.

1. Now when the apostles at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had accepted the word of God, they sent Peter and John to them. The two went down and prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Spirit (for as yet the Spirit had not come upon any of them; they had only been baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus). Then Peter and John laid their hands on them, and they received the Holy Spirit.

**Acts 8:14-17**

Note: The people of Samaria were baptised in Christ, but did not receive the fullness of the Spirit until they were confirmed by the elders. Confirmation is a sacrament that Jesus Christ instituted within his Catholic Church to further strengthen those who have reached adulthood.

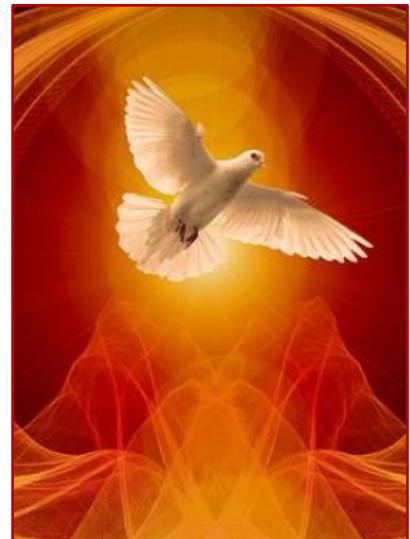
2. On hearing this, they were baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus. When Paul had laid his hands on them, the Holy Spirit came upon them, and they spoke in tongues and prophesied. **(Acts 19:5-6)**

**Note:** the people of Ephesus were baptised in Christ, but Paul laid hands on them to seal them with the Holy Spirit. This sealing refers to the sacrament of Confirmation.

**3.** And you also were included in Christ when you heard the message of truth, the gospel of your salvation. When you believed, you were marked in him with a seal, the promised Holy Spirit. (**Eph. 1:13**)

**Note:** Paul writes that the baptised Ephesians were sealed with the promised Holy Spirit, in reference to Confirmation.

**4.** In him you also, when you had heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation, and had believed in him, were marked with the seal of the promised Holy Spirit; (**Eph. 4:30**)



**Note:** Paul says the Ephesians were sealed in the Holy Spirit of God, referring to the sealing of Confirmation.

**4.** Instruction about baptisms, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. (**Heb. 6:2**)

**Note:** Paul gives instruction to the Hebrews about the laying on of hands, in reference to Confirmation, not Ordination. The early Church laid hands upon the confirmand to administer the sacrament of Confirmation. This verse also refers to the cycle of life and its relationship to the sacraments – Baptism, Confirmation, death and judgment – which apply to all people.

**5.** Do not work for the food that perishes, but for the food that endures for eternal life, which the Son of Man will give you. For it is on him that God the Father has set his seal.” (**John 6:27**)

**Note:** Jesus says the Father has set his seal on him. As the Father sets his seal on Jesus, so Jesus sets his seal on us on the sacrament of Baptism, and later, in the sacrament of Confirmation.



These Scripture references, as well as the ones in the previous section on Baptism, highlight the importance of the sacraments to the Early Church. They have been passed on to us through the tradition and teachings of the Church for two thousand years.

To find out more about what the Church teaches about **Confirmation** see the Catechism of the Catholic Church [here](#).

For more information about the Church teachings from the Catechism of the Catholic Church on the Holy Spirit see [here](#).

### Confirmation



#### [Confirmation \(Sophia's Sketchpad\)](#)

This video focuses on Confirmation, explaining the connection to Pentecost, the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit that deepens and perfects Baptismal grace, and the mission that accompanies reception of the Sacrament. It is suitable for teachers and may be suitable for some pupils in KS2.



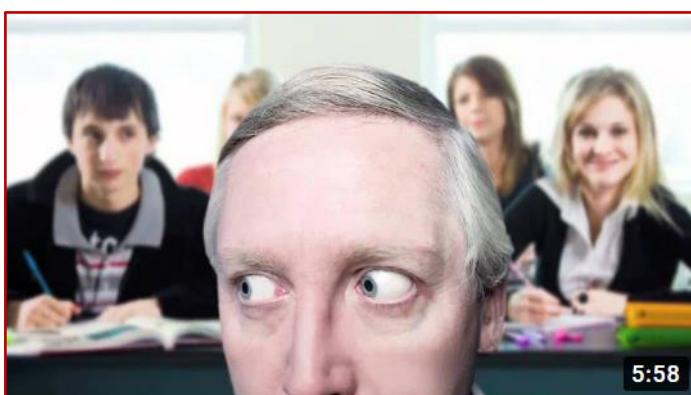
#### [Confirmation \(Catholic Central\)](#)

What exactly is happening at Confirmation? Kai and Libby explain just what is being confirmed, who is doing the confirming, and, most importantly...why? Suitable for teachers and some pupils in KS2. Visit their website for the transcript, study guide, and many more videos. See [here](#).



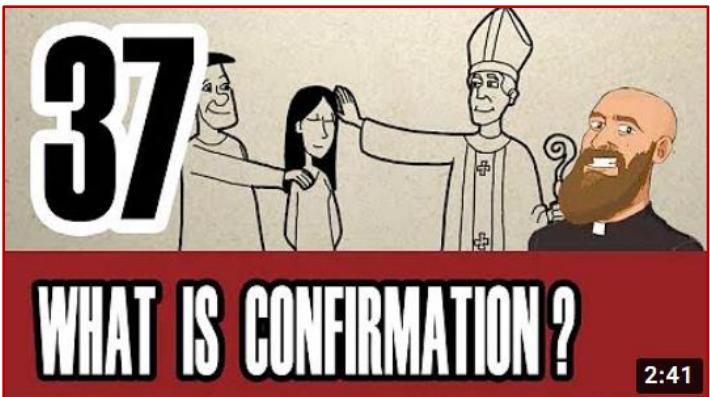
#### [Confirmation \(Syracuse diocese\)](#)

Father John Kurgan discusses the significance and what one should expect when receiving Confirmation. It includes a commentary on the sacrament and shows the Bishop confirming some candidates. Suitable for teachers and may be suitable for some pupils in KS2, especially the visuals.



#### [Sacraments 101: Confirmation \(Busted Halo\)](#)

Why do I have to get confirmed if I'm already baptised? How do I choose a sponsor as I prepare for Confirmation? Why do I have the option to choose a new name? It explains how it is a personal Pentecost, when we receive the tools we need for our spiritual journey — the gifts of the Holy Spirit. Suitable for teachers and some pupils in KS2.



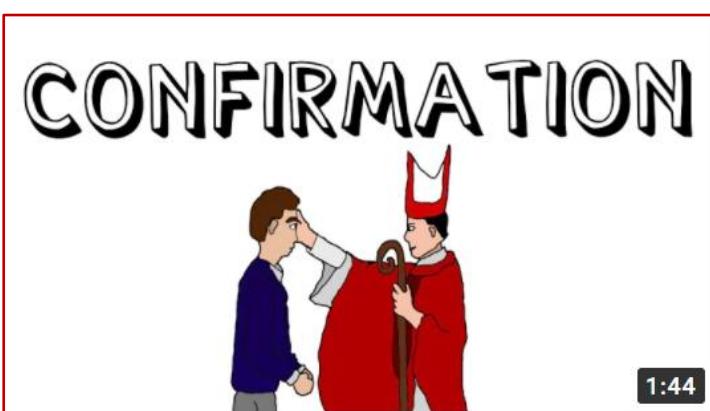
### [What is Confirmation? \(Kathmedia\)](#)

This video explains why we need the Holy Spirit again when we have been baptised. It links Jesus' words after the Resurrection, the events of Pentecost and the sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation. It is suitable for teachers and may be used with some pupils in KS2.



### [Confirmation - Flame of Faith \(Archdiocese of Brisbane\)](#)

This is an introduction to Confirmation for children undertaking the sacramental program of the Archdiocese of Brisbane. It shows a Confirmation and includes a commentary with key words and subtitles which makes it suitable for teaching. It is used for sacramental preparation in Brisbane. For more useful information see [here](#).



### [Confirmation \(TheoMatters\)](#)

This very short video explains what Confirmation is, how it is linked to Baptism and why believers should be confirmed. It shows how the sacrament is linked to Pentecost and explains simply what happens during the Rite of Confirmation. Suitable for teachers and may be suitable for some pupils in KS2.



### [Pope explains the significance of Laying of Hands and Anointing with Chrism](#)

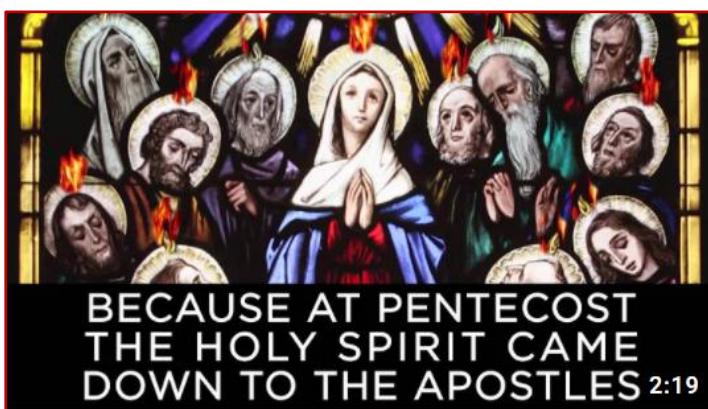
This is a summary of the Pope's words about the Sacrament of Confirmation, explaining how it invokes a new outpouring of the Holy Spirit. It talks about how it strengthens us to bear witness to Christ and increases our missionary zeal. It is suitable for teachers.

## Pentecost



### [Pentecost \(Catholic Central\)](#)

In this short video it answers questions such as: What happened at Pentecost? Why is it called the Church's birthday? How does the Holy Spirit help us today? It is suitable for teachers and pupils in KS2.



### [Pentecost in two minutes \(Busted Halo\)](#)

Can't remember what or when Pentecost is? This two-minute video is a quick refresher and uses music, words and graphics refresher to present the key facts about this celebration of the Holy Spirit and the birthday of the Church. It is suitable for teachers and KS2 pupils.



### [What Is Pentecost? \(Concordia\)](#)

This video explains how the Church is decorated during Pentecost and links it to the Liturgical Year of the Church. It uses images and subtitles to describe the events of Pentecost and how this affects us today. It uses voices of adults and children and is suitable for teachers and pupils in KS2.



### [Pentecost Song No More Waiting](#)

A Pentecost action song for children. 'No more waiting' by John Hardwick that could be used in KS1

## The Holy Spirit



### [The Holy Spirit \(Catholic Central\)](#)

What - or who - is the Holy Spirit? Where does he show up in Scripture, and in our lives? Kai and Libby fill you in on the most mysterious person of the Trinity. It refers to various pieces of Scripture and the symbols of the Holy Spirit. It is suitable for teachers and KS2 pupils.



### [Who is the Holy Spirit? \(Dynamic Catholic\)](#)

This video begins with the Sign of the Cross and discusses the mystery of the Trinity. It talks about Revelation and the story of God's love for us in the Bible and how this links to our own lives. It is suitable for teachers and some pupils in KS2.



### [What is the Holy Spirit? CQ Kids \(Christian Questions\)](#)

This very short video explains what the Holy Spirit is, describing him as a helper. It explains how God sends his Spirit to faithful Christians like Cornelius. It is suitable for teachers and may be used with pupils in KS2.



### [What does the Holy Spirit do? \(Got Questions Ministries\)](#)

This video answers questions such as What does the Holy Spirit do? What is the activity of the Holy Spirit in the lives of Christians? It highlights various pieces of Scripture which mentions the Holy Spirit and looks at the work of the Holy Spirit. Words and graphics are used to help understanding. It is suitable for teachers and may be used with pupils in KS2.



## [Holy Spirit \(Bible Project\)](#)

In this Christian video, they explore the original meaning of the biblical concept of “spirit” and what it means that God’s Spirit is personally present in all of creation. Ultimately, the Spirit was revealed through Jesus and sent out into the lives of his followers to bring about the new creation. It refers to Scripture from Genesis to revelation using graphics and is useful for teachers and some pupils in KS2.



## [Fruits of the Holy Spirit \(Dynamic Catholic\)](#)

This explains the fruits of the Holy Spirit and speaks of our yearning for all of these. It looks at the 12 fruits of the Holy Spirit and explains them in a simple way. It is suitable for teachers and pupils in KS2.



## [Fruits of the Holy Spirit song](#)

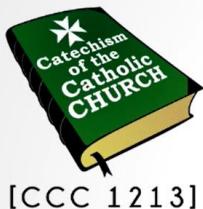
This is a really fun song to help remember the names of the fruits of the Holy Spirit and can be used with pupils in KS1 and KS2.



## [7 Gifts of the Holy Spirit \(Mr Morris\)](#)

This looks at each of the gifts of the Holy Spirit using definitions from Thomas Aquinas. It looks at what this means practically for pupils and uses images to help understanding. It is suitable for teachers and pupils in KS2.

## WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF BAPTISM FOR CATHOLICS?



[CCC 1213]

Baptism is the basis of the whole Christian life, the gateway to life in the Spirit, & the door which gives access to the other sacraments. Through Baptism we are freed from sin & reborn as sons of God; we become members of Christ, are incorporated into the Church & made sharers in her mission.



**Baptism** is the 'Door' through which a person **enters** the Church and can share in other **sacraments**



Jesus said "no one can enter the Kingdom of God without being born of water and the spirit"

**Baptism** saves a person from **Sin**, like the **Ark saved Noah**. It is a washing from **Original Sin**

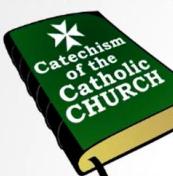


**Baptism** means being in union with Christ's **death & resurrection**; being **reborn** into God's family



[CCC 1285]

## WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF CONFIRMATION?



"confirmation is necessary for the completion of baptismal grace. For by the sacrament of Confirmation, the baptized are more perfectly bound to the Church & are enriched with a special strength of the Holy Spirit. Hence they are, as true witnesses of Christ, more strictly obliged to spread & defend the faith"

the confirmand renews their own Baptismal Promises as a profession of their own faith



Anointing with Oil gives a person a 'seal' of the Spirit, uniting them with the Church



By the laying on of hands by a Bishop, a person receives the outpouring of the gifts of the Spirit



Confirmation is a "Personal Pentecost" receiving Power to proclaim their faith in public



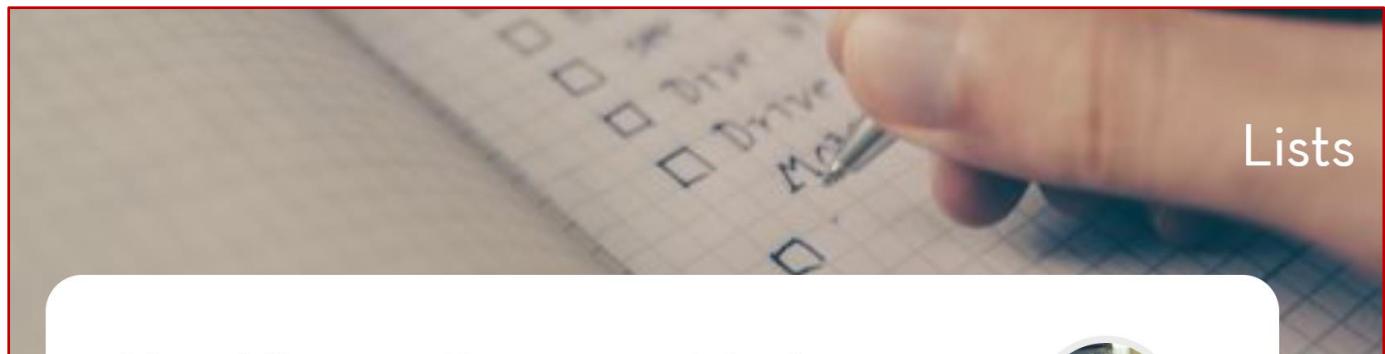
The 'Seal' of the Holy Spirit marks an allegiance and "total belonging" to Christ in his service forever

These images were screenshots from the video Mr Millan REvises Baptism and Confirmation. Click [HERE](#) to see the YouTube video.

## Music for Confirmation, Pentecost and the Holy Spirit

There are very many traditional hymns about Confirmation and the Holy Spirit which can be found in hymn books. There is also a range of Christian music and songs available on the Internet and YouTube. Here are just a few examples which you could use for your own reflection or with pupils. Music could be used for:

- Pupil and teacher-led prayer and liturgy throughout the year, including during special feasts such as Pentecost and Holy Trinity Sunday
- Teaching about the Sacraments, Holy Spirit, Trinity, the Church and Being a Christian
- Activities to develop spirituality and religious literacy and demonstrate by composing a prayer, poem or song



## Your Ultimate Pentecost Playlist

FEASTS AND SOLEMNITIES | MUSIC AND ART



Written By  
**Genevieve Perkins**

Click [HERE](#) for the playlist which includes links and lyrics for the following tracks:



1. Build Your Kingdom Here by Rend Collective
2. Heaven Came Down by David Crowder
3. Set a Fire by Jesus Culture
4. Holy Spirit by Francesca Battistelli
5. Fire, Fall Down by Hillsong United
6. The Church's One Foundation (Hymn)
7. Send Us Your Spirit by David Haas
8. The Summons
9. SpiritSong by Lynn Geyer
10. Glory Be by Chris Tomlin
11. Spirit of The Living God by Audrey Assad
12. Holy, Holy, Holy (God With Us) by Matt Maher
13. I Am Not Alone by Kari Jobe
14. Let the Heavens Open by Kari Jobe

# GodSongs.net

The songs God's people sing together

Home

Popular

Hymns

Books

People

Subjects

Hymn request

About

This website has sheet music, lyrics and videos of a number of traditional hymns used by the Catholic Church which are free to use and copyright-free. They could be used for singing, prayer or learning as the songs are also a form of poetry and can help to develop religious language and understanding.

Click [HERE](#) for the complete list of Holy Spirit songs or click on the links below:

[The Eucharist Song \(This is my body, take now and share\)](#)

[By my Spirit \(Not by Might nor Power\)](#)

[Sweep over my Soul](#)

[See the Paraclete Descending](#)

[Spirit of God in the Clear Running Water](#)

[Come Holy Ghost Creator Blest / Come O Creator Spirit Blest](#)

[Come Down O Love Divine](#)

[Holy Spirit Come to Me - Hoy](#)

[Spirit of the Living God, fall afresh on me - Inverson](#)

[Everyone Moved by the Spirit - Landry](#)

[Spirit Filled Day](#)

[Canticle of Creation \(As night gives birth to the dawn\) - Watts](#)

[Abba Father Send Your Spirit](#)

[Come Holy Spirit We Need Thee / You](#)

[Bring Back the Springtime](#)

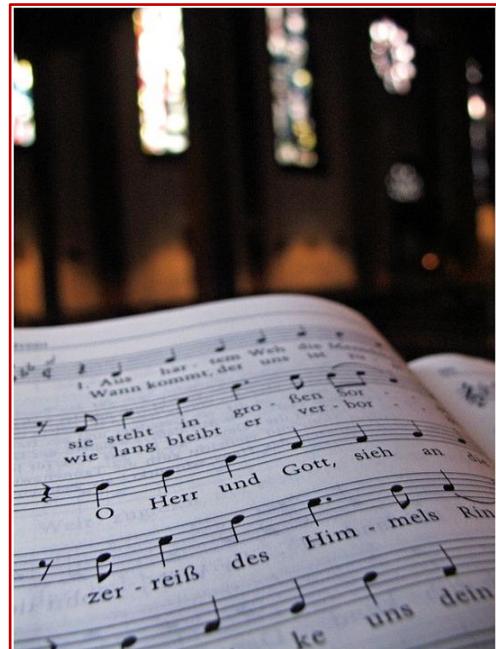
[Deep in the Spirit \(If the Spirit of God lives in you\)](#)

[Holy Spirit \(Come into Our Lives\)](#)

[The Spirit Is A-Movin'](#)

[Spirit Blowing Through Creation](#)

[Spirit of the Living Christ](#)



# LiturgyTools.net

Home    Hymns    Pictures    Prayers    Templates    Articles    Links    Topics    Contact

This website has art and music for Sundays and feast days throughout the liturgical year, although it is American so there may be slight differences with some dates. Click [HERE](#) for music suitable for Confirmation and Pentecost.



This CJM website includes links to 11 contemporary songs. There are some short clips of each of them which could be used at the beginning or end of prayer or as stimulus for a lesson. For these clips and more information about the songs click [HERE](#).

I wonder...

What is your favourite song or hymn about the sacraments/the Holy Spirit?  
Why is it meaningful for you?

Could you put some Baptism or Confirmation Scripture to music or  
compose a song about it?

### Images

All images from Pixabay

### Books

All Bible references are from the New Revised Standard Version

Catechism of the Catholic Church

YouCat: Youth Catechism of the Catholic Church

Catholic Foundation Stones by Archbishop John Wilson and Fr Andrew Allman

### Websites

<https://www.scripturecatholic.com/sacrament-of-Confirmation/> (Confirmation Scripture and notes)

<https://www.togetheratonealtar.catholic.edu.au/craft/> (Signs and symbols)

<https://www.dummies.com/religion/christianity/catholicism/the-catholic-sacrament-of-confirmation/>  
(What happens at Confirmation)

Other websites and videos used are included in the text.