1. **1 Corinthians 11:2**

* **2 Thessalonians 2:15**
* How important do you think it is to Paul that we follow the customs and traditions passed down by him and the Apostles?
* Why do you think it is important for us to do so?
* Please name some of the traditions that you believe Paul might be speaking about, which were handed down by him and the apostles to the Church.
* **Genesis 17:9-12, Colossians 2:9-12, Matthew 28:18-20, John 3:5, Acts 2:38, Romans 6:2-4, Ephesians 4:1-6**
* What sacrament might this represent?
* Why do you think the word “one” is used so frequently in **Ephesians**?
* How closely do the Church teachings align to **verse 5** in **Ephesians**, please explain?
* **Catechism 1210, 1277-1280**
* **Matthew 26:26-28, John 6:47-66, Acts 2:42, 1 Corinthians 10:16-17**
* What sacrament might this represent?
* How hard are Christ’s words in John to accept?
* Does the Church today mirror what we see in **Acts 2:42**, please share your thoughts?
* **Catechism 1407, 1411-1413**
* **Acts 8:14-20**
* What sacrament might this represent, considering these are new believers who had only received the sacrament of Baptism thus far?
* How do the Apostles (Bishops) confer the Holy Spirit?
* **Catechism 1316-1317**
* **Jeremiah 23:3-6, John 20:21**
* Who is the “righteous shoot to David” Jeremiah is talking about?
* Who will this “righteous shoot to David” appoint and what purpose will they serve?
* In the **Gospel of John**, what does Jesus say that might imply the Apostles’ have a responsibility to continue to appoint shepherds to lead the flock too?
* **Acts 1:15-22, Psalms 109:6-8, Acts 6:1-6, Acts 14:23, 1 Timothy 4:14 & 5:22, 2 Timothy 1:6, Titus 1:5-9**
* What sacrament might this represent?
* In **Acts** chapter 1 and **Psalms,** what reasoning is given for the Apostles to appoint a new shepherd in place of Judas?
* The Greek word for “office” in Psalms is “*επισκοπην (episkopen)”*, look up this word and see what it translates to in English and share it with the group.
* In **Acts 6**, **1** **Timothy and Titus**, what is the purpose of appointing “presbyters”?
* According to the readings in **Acts 6:6**, **1 Timothy 4:14** and **2 Timothy 1:6**, what was the process for appointing individuals to “office” (what actions did they take to do so)?
* **Catechism 1591-1600**
* **Matthew 9:1-8, Matthew 16:18, Matthew 18:18, John 20:22-23, 2 Corinthians 5:17-20**
* What sacrament might this represent?
* According to the **Gospel of Matthew** in **verse 8**, who has authority to forgive sins on earth?
* Read the footnote for **Matthew 9:8,** is this evidence in **Matthew** new to you?
* In **Matthew** and **John**, whom does Jesus explicitly give authority to remit or retain sin (loose or bind), so that they may exercise this power in his name?
* Why do you think Jesus chose to allow these Apostles and their successors to exercise this power in the Church, why not just call us to repentance?
* **Catechism 1486, 1495-1496**
* **Mark 6:7-13, James 5:13-15**
* What sacrament might this represent?
* What happened to the sick in the **Gospel of Mark** who the Apostles anointed?
* The Greek word for “presbyter” in James is “*Πρεσβύτερος* *(presbuteros)*”, look up this word and see what it best translates to in English and share it with the group.
* According to the **Book of James**, what does prayer and anointing from the presbyters do for the “sick”?
* **Catechism 1527-1532**
* **Genesis 1:26-28, Genesis 2:18-24, Matthew 19:1-6, Hebrews 13:4**
* What sacrament might this represent?
* Why do you think God established this sacrament in his Church?
* **Catechism 1660**
* Please share something that was meaningful to you today from this study with the group.