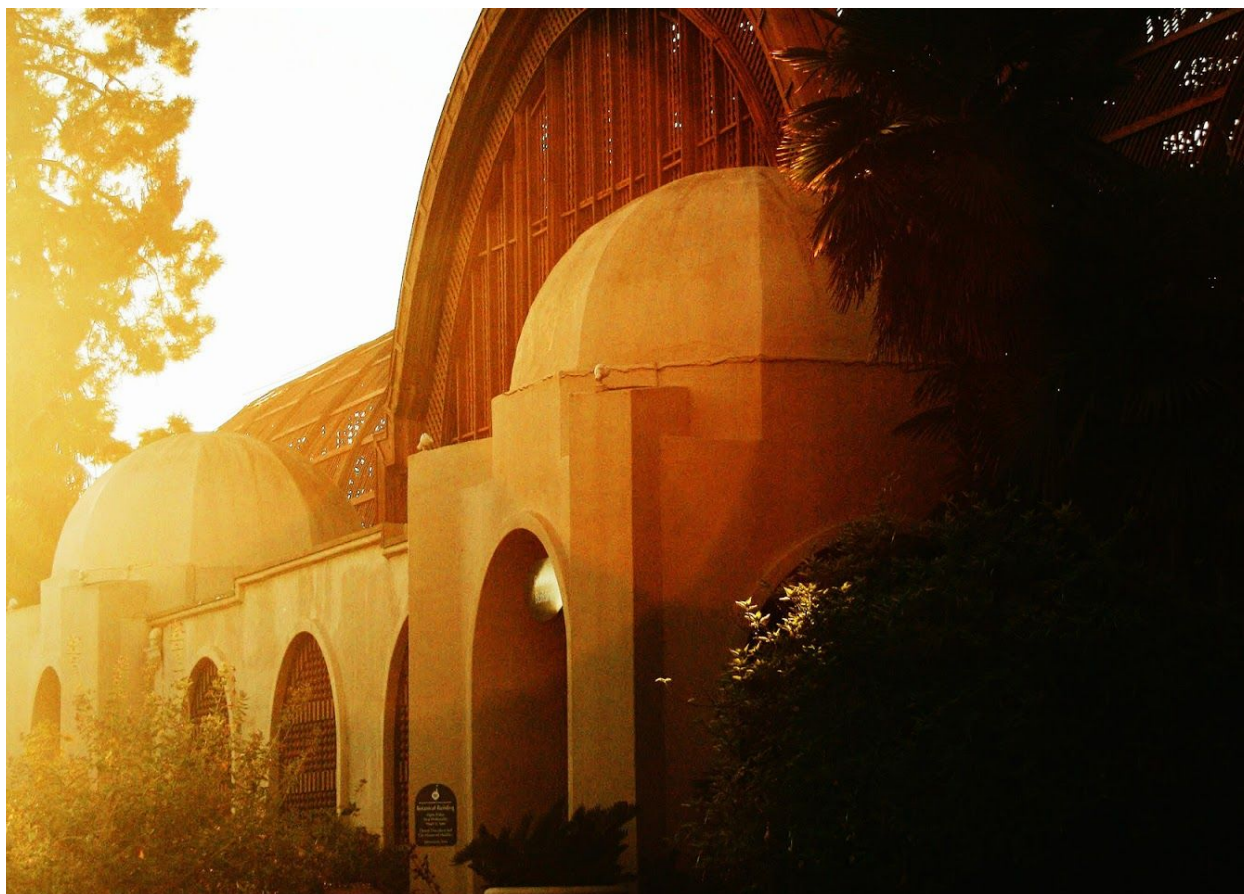


Confirmation 201 for Adults

Exploring Our Faith



Why Attend?

Many of us either never attended confirmation classes, attended them so long ago that we have long forgotten their content, or maybe we're just coming to the table with questions of faith that need to be answered before we can commit to life together in the Church. Beginning September 11, meet with Pastor Matt on **Monday nights at 6 p.m.**, at [Pizzeria Luigi in North Park](#) (2121 El Cajon Blvd, San Diego, CA 92104), we can order pizza by the slice and will discuss some of the deepest questions of our faith.

Discussion Schedule

(Monday Nights at 6 p.m.)

September 11 - Why Do I follow Jesus?

September 18 - How Did Methodism Start?

September 25 - If I Am a Methodist, What's Next?

October 2 - Why Do I Believe that God Exists?

October 9 - Why is it Not Three Gods?

October 16 - Why Would I Ever Pray in Public?

October 23 - Was Jesus God?

October 30 - Is God Still Creating?

November 6 - What is the Bible and Who Wrote It?

November 13 - What is Prevenient Grace, How Does it Relate to the Sacraments, and What in the World is the Wesleyan Quadrilateral?

Why Do I Follow Jesus?

Confirmation 201: Session 1

September 11, 2017

Introduction

Most of us can't explain what it is that makes us follow Christ. This session of discussion and Bible Study seeks to help us find words for the way we feel about our faith.

Why do you follow Jesus?

Take a moment and turn to someone at the table and ask, "Why do you follow Jesus?"

Test Case #1: Andrew and the Unnamed Disciple

John 1:21-42

1. Following someone/something else.
2. Experienced a new understanding.
3. Immediately changed their whole lives/hearts.

Test Case #2: Nicodemus

John 3:1-19, 7:45-52, 19:38-42

1. Following someone/something else.
2. Experienced a new understanding.
3. Experienced confusion, but continued intrigue.
4. After some time life/heart is changed.

Test Case #3: Paul

Acts 9:1-7, 17-21

1. Following someone/something else.
2. Experienced an event.
3. Experienced confusion/difficulty
4. Life/heart immediately changed.
5. Can't help but tell the story.

Who are you?

In which of these stories do you most find your story?

1. Is it Andrew and the unnamed disciple who turned as soon as it was made known?
2. Or was it the more intellectual and skeptical Nicodemus who needed time?
3. Or maybe Paul who was knocked down and struggled before being desperate to share?
4. Or is it none of these? Is there another biblical model that you would use for your story?

Why do you follow Jesus?

Take a moment and turn to someone at the table and ask, “Why do you follow Jesus?”

How Did Methodism Start?

Confirmation 201: Session 2

September 18, 2017

Introduction

Many church historians say that it was the Methodists and the Baptists who ‘won’ the west. That is to say that we became the largest denominations in America by the way we did evangelism. Unfortunately many of our members have lost their connection to the origins of our church. This session seeks to reconnect us and allow us to articulate our roots, to John and Charles Wesley’s vision for passionate followers of Jesus who live a life of faith and service in the world.

Did you ever go to church in a different denomination?

Take a moment and turn to someone at the table and ask, “Have you ever attended a non-Methodist church?” Follow up with, “What were your thoughts?”

Influences

- ★ Apostolic and Primitive Christianity
 - Disciples and Paul
- ★ Reformers
 - Martin Luther (1483-1546)
 - Introduction to Romans/Moravians
 - John Calvin (1509-1564)
 - Predestination vs. “Hair’s Breadth.”
 - Grace is overwhelming but no uncoerced response
 - Election
 - Universal Grace
 - Righteousness of and from God
 - Jacobus Arminius (1560-1609)
 - Free will (paradox)
 - Salvation requires an uncoerced response
 - Fully Christian (More on this later)
 - Holy Spirit testifies in our lives
 - King Henry VIII and Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)

-
- Archbishop of Canterbury
 - More than divorce
 - National Church
 - One liturgy (high church)
- ★ Pietism
 - ★ Mystics
 - ★ English Church (see above)
 - ★ Anglican Renewal

Who were your influences in faith; either when you were growing up or new to Christianity?

Young John and Charles

- ★ 1703/1707 - the boys are born.
- ★ Susanna and Samuel in Epworth
- ★ “Like a brand plucked from burning.”
- ★ Holy Club “Methodists”
- ★ Georgia
- ★ Aldersgate + assurance immediately changed whole lives/hearts.
- ★ Means of Grace = ways in which God changes our hearts and lives.

When have you felt most sure of God’s love for you?

Revival

- ★ The Almost Christian
- ★ Field Preaching
- ★ Justification and Sanctification
- ★ Develops means of grace
 - Prayer
 - Searching Scripture
 - Fasting
 - Communion
 - Christian Conferencing (Develops into committee structure)
- ★ Expansion and Solifying
 - Circuit Riding
 - Societies

-
- Negative Christian
 - Good Christian
 - Dynamic Christian
 - Class and Bands
 - Restrictive Rules (attached)

Do you have rules in your life that you would have to be thoroughly convinced before you would change them?

Do you think these are enough unchangeable rules for our denomination?

1776-1791

- ★ 44,000 members
- ★ 178 preachers
- ★ 63 Circuits
- ★ Reflecting on Aldersgate
- ★ Wesley's advice (attached)
- ★ American Revolution and the Church of England

Have you ever had something happen in your life that changed the way you had to live it - whether you liked it or not?

Denominational Methodism

- ★ (Quick note on Otterbein and Albright) - (See Attached)
- ★ Methodist Episcopal Church (1784-1844)
 - Christmas Conference
 - John Wesley started the church with both African and Woman preachers
 - Coke and Asbury (Was Wesley allowed?)
 - First Church fight: Bishops and their authority
 - 257,000 members by 1820
 - 883,000 by 1840
- ★ MEC South
 - Over slavery
 - Re-merged in 1939 as The Methodist Church
 - Jurisdictions
- ★ United Methodist Church

-
- The Methodist Church
 - Evangelical United Brethren
 - ★ African Methodist Episcopal (1794 -)
 - Richard Allen

Final Thoughts

What do you find to be most surprising about United Methodism?

I Think I'm a Methodist

Now What?

Confirmation 201: Session 3

September 25, 2017

Introduction

Joining the United Methodist Church can sometimes feel like we did it by accident. We liked going to church. We liked the people we went to church with. And then, all of a sudden, we're up in front of the church being asked some really difficult theological questions. This week's study focuses on those questions and a few more in order to best understand what it means to be a Methodist in action.

Membership Vows

1. To renounce the spiritual forces of wickedness, reject the evil powers of the world, and repent of their sin;
 - a. *What do Methodists think is wicked?*
 - b. *What do we mean by evil powers? Like Satan?*
 - c. *What is repentance of sin?*
 - d. *Why do I need to 'renounce,' 'reject,' and 'repent'?*
2. To accept the freedom and power God gives them to resist evil, injustice, and oppression;
 - a. *What is this freedom and power that God gives?*
 - b. *What is the Church's role in fighting injustice?*
 - c. *In what ways are we responsible to seek to reject oppression?*
3. To confess Jesus Christ as Savior, put their whole trust in his grace, and promise to serve him as their Lord;
 - a. *What does it mean that Jesus Christ is Lord?*
 - b. *How do we put our trust in him?*
 - c. *How do we serve Jesus Christ?*
4. To remain faithful members of Christ's holy church and serve as Christ's representatives in the world;
 - a. *What does it mean to be a faithful member?*
 - b. *When do you feel like you are at your best at being like Christ in the world?*
5. To be loyal to Christ through The United Methodist Church and do all in their power to strengthen its ministries;

-
- a. *If all denominations are a part of the Christian Church, why do I need to be loyal to the UMC?*
 - b. *How have you felt called to strengthen the ministries of the Church?*
 6. To faithfully participate in its ministries by their prayers, their presence, their gifts, their service, and their witness;
 - a. *Which of these are the most difficult for you to do in your life?*
 - b. *Which have come the easiest for you?*
 7. To receive and profess the Christian faith as contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.
 - a. *When you meet someone who asks you about your religion, how do you respond to them?*
 - b. *What part of the Bible has proven the most meaningful for you?*

Do I Need to Go to Church?

1. Do I need to be Baptized?
 - a. Baptism is the first step in becoming a member of the Church of Jesus Christ.
 - i. Mark 16:16 says, “The one who believes and is baptized will be saved.”
 - ii. 1 Peter 3:21 says, “Baptism... saves you—not as a removal of dirt from the body, but as an appeal to God for a good conscience, through the resurrection of Jesus Christ.”
 - iii. It is the first step toward....
2. Do I need to do Sundays?
 - a. Community and Disciple Making: Acts 2:42-
 - b. Building Up the Body: Hebrews 10:23-25
 - c. Faith Training Toward Love: John 13:34-
 - d. Communion: Matthew 26:26-29
 - e. Baptism
 - f. Liturgy: Good liturgy helps us rehearse the story in a similar fashion.
 - g. Do these have to be done as a part of Sunday worship or in other spaces?
 - h. So why Sunday worship? How does it develop?

Other Thoughts

- ★ What Does it Mean When We Use the Word Salvation?
 - Does everyone need to be saved?
- ★ What Does it Mean to Be Born Again?

Why Do I Believe in God?

Confirmation 201: Session 4

October 2, 2017

Introduction

Isn't it surprising that when Jesus calls his disciples, and they answer that call, Jesus doesn't give them a list of all the right things to believe, he just says, "Come and see" or "Come and follow me." For this session, we are going to consider whether faith and belief are the same thing. Then we will ask whether 'knowledge' has any relationship with faith and belief.

Is Faith the Same Thing As Belief?

1. What do you think of when I ask you if you believe?
2. Does it change if I ask you if you have faith?
3. Spoiler: Faith and belief are often taken from the same Greek word in translations. But the meanings seem to have become separate in English.

What Does the New Testament Say That We Need to Believe?

1. Matthew

- a. Healing the Blind (9:28): Believe that he can heal.
- b. Be Like Children (18:6): Do Not Stand in the Way of Others' Belief
- c. Way of Righteousness (21:32): Believe those who model righteousness
 - Does it look like God?
- d. Don't Believe (24:22-28): Do Not Believe False Messiahs
 - Do they look like Jesus?
- e. Jesus on Cross (27:42): Do Not Look For Signs Alone

2. Mark

- a. John the Baptist (1:15): Repent and believe the gospel
- b. Healing the Dead Girl (5:36): Believe that Jesus brings healing and new life
- c. Boy With a Spirit (9:23-24): Believe that Jesus can heal.
- d. Mary and Two Disciples: (16:10-13): Believe those who witness to Jesus Christ
- e. What? (16:16): Believe what and be baptized?

3. Luke

- a. Zechariah and Mary (1:20, 45): Believe God's Messengers
- b. Sower: (8:11-15): Believe the Word of God
 - What does it mean by the Word?
- c. Girl Raised (8:50): Believe that Jesus can heal
- d. Jesus and the Council (22:67): Believe that Jesus is the Messiah
- e. Resurrection (24:11): Believe that Jesus raised from the dead

4. John

- a. In the beginning (1:7, 12): Believe in his light and name
- b. Fig Tree Miracle (1:50): Don't believe just because of Signs
- c. Passover (2:23): Believe because you have seen
- d. Nicodemus (3:15): Believe in him
- e. Samaritan woman (4:41): Believe because you have heard
- f. Moses Testifies (5:47): Believe because scripture testifies to Christ
- g. Disciples (6:69): Believe that he is the Holy One of God
- h. Disciples (8:45): Believe his truth
- i. Jesus Rejected (10:25): Believe because he told you
- j. More
 - Believe that he is the resurrection and the life (11:25)
 - Believe that he is the Son of God (11:27)
 - Believe because his disciples testified (20:25-27)
 - Believe that he is the Messiah (20:31)

Other Thoughts

- ★ What is the core of your story with Jesus?
 - If someone asked you why you believe what you do, what would you say?
- ★ What is the most important thing that you believe about God?

Why Not Three Gods?

Confirmation 201: Session 5

October 9, 2017

Introduction

An orthodox view of the Trinity can help us to see that at the core of all things, the Trinity (creator, relator, mover) is a loving, giving relationship. When we try to treat God as a problem to be solved, we do harm to our faith. This is a deep and difficult question that has been discussed by many great theologians of the Church and that caused many of our Church's heresies. The quest that we are on in this session is to let God be God, allowing ourselves to sit deeply in God's mystery, while allowing ourselves to ask the deepest questions of the Church in relationship to the very nature of God.

Why Not Three Gods?

1. Why is it not three gods? (*We'll get to Gregory of Nyssa*)
2. Is there a person of the Trinity to whom you pray more often than others?
 - "Lately I have been saying that my experience of the trinity is that I pray to God, sing to Jesus, and feel the guidance of the Holy Spirit."
3. Liturgical prayers in Church
 - Father/Son/Holy Spirit
 - Communion Liturgy
 - Does this matter to you personally?
4. Do you experience the Holy Spirit in your life in emotional ways?
 - Do you ever think of the Holy Spirit?
5. Why do you think it is important that Jesus, the Son, is God?
6. How do you experience prayer when only one person of the Trinity is prayed to?

Trinity in Scripture

1. The word Trinity is not in the Bible, but...
 - Matthew 3:16.
 - Matthew 28:19
 - Acts 2:33
 - Hebrews 9:14
 - 1 Peter 1:2

-
2. But the Bible does not say that the Holy Spirit is God.
 - John 14:26
 - John 15:26
 3. Did the biblical writers have an understanding of the Trinity?
 - Probably not
 - So why do we have one?
 - Discuss the very nature of God revealed

Start with the heresies; end with the orthodoxy.

Partialism?

- $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$:
 - Not three gods, but three parts of God, like head, heart, hands of a human.
 - 3 leaf clover
 - Why is this a problem?
 - Makes God understandable.
 - Limits God's own being
 - Makes it seem like Jesus Christ's suffering was not shared by the other 'parts' of the Trinity. Like they sent him to suffer while they enjoyed the comfort of heaven.

Modalism?

- **(Sabellianism) Water/Ice/Steam**
 - That the Trinity is a mirage like how water, ice, and steam are all the same substance, but act in different ways depending on stimuli and the situation.
 - Same woman can be mother, wife, and doctor
 - Why is this a problem?

Tritheism?

- Three gods united by one divine nature (*We'll get to Gregory of Nyssa*)
 - Why is this a problem?

Arianism?

- Like the Sun in the sky is a star and emanates light and heat.
 - Why is this a problem?
 - Makes Spirit and Son created by the Father.

Marcionism?

- Two Gods: one of creation and judgement and one of Mercy
 - Father and God of Christ

-
- God of the Old Testament a different god than Jesus's Father.
 - Why is this a problem?

Trinitarianism?

- **Gregory of Nyssa**
 - Fighting two options:
 - Three Gods
 - Son and Holy Spirit not divine
 - Peter, James, and John are three men united by their human nature
 - “How is it that...we say that the Godhead of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost is one, and yet forbid men to say there are three Gods?”
 - “Since... the character of [God] is one, in Father, Son, and Holy Spirit... issuing from the Father as from a spring, brought into operation by the Son, and perfecting its grace by the power of the Spirit....”
 - The character and unity of God cannot be severed like Peter, James and John can.
 - Even “Godhead” should be seen like a verb, an activity of the persons of the Trinity.
 - How does this solve some of the other problems?
- **Meaning of YHWH**
 - God is irreconcilable
 - God is not able to be treated as a math equation
 - God does not even have a name
- **Perichoresis**
 - Around/to make room for
- **Circumincession**
 - “To go, to step, approach”
- **Conceptions of God that are broken by heresies**
 - God's power to redeem us
 - God's power to heal the world
 - God's experience of our human suffering
 - God's unity in ministry to us
 - God's love as evidence even within God's own self
 - Others?

Why Would I Ever Pray in Public?

Confirmation 201: Session 6

October 16, 2017

Introduction

Last week was difficult and, frankly impractical. Tonight we will discuss prayer: private and public and how we can use it for our personal and communal spirituality. How can we pray and get closer to God?

Why Public?

1. What is Liturgy?
2. Praying for Others?
3. Matthew 6:1-15 - What Jesus teaches about prayer.
4. Luke 11:1-9 - Lord, teach us to pray.

An Algorithm for Public Prayer

1. Name God
2. What Has God Done?
3. What Do You Need?
4. Why Do You Need It?
5. Bring it Back to Jesus
6. Amen (So Be It)

Why Would I Pray Privately When God Does Not Answer My Prayer?

1. 1 John 5:14-16 - God Listens
2. Mark 11: 20-25 - Forgiveness
3. Matthew 26:40-41 - Lead from Temptation; Strength

What have you consistently prayed for?

What do you wish would happen when you pray?

Who Is Jesus Christ?

Confirmation 201: Session 7

October 23, 2017

Introduction

Two weeks ago, we studied the Trinity and talked about the way the Trinity works in a theological sense that many of you found unhelpful for your faith in Christ. The church believes that Jesus was a man. We also believe that Jesus Christ was God. Some churches go so far as to call Mary the Theotokos, the God-bearer. Today we are going to try to understand how Jesus can be both God and human.

Is Jesus human or God?

Hypostasis

1. Luke 1 & 2
2. Luke 23:44-46, 24:36-43
3. Acts 1:6-9
4. 2 Corinthians 9:4, 11:17
5. Hebrew 1:3, 3:14; 11:1

Who is Jesus to You?

1. Why do you serve Jesus in the Church?
2. What is it about Jesus' story in scripture that you find compelling?
3. Did you have a favorite story about his life when you were a kid?
4. Has it changed now that you're older?
5. When you pray, do you ever pray to Jesus or Christ?
6. Do you think it is important that we call it the "Christian" Church? Why not the "Trinitarian" Church?
7. What is the most challenging story about Jesus in the Bible?

Is God Still Creating?

Confirmation 201: Session 8

October 30, 2017

★ Introduction

We have considered God the Father in the session on the Trinity. We have discussed the dual-natured, fully human and fully divine Christ in the session on Jesus Christ. This session will consider the creativity of God by and through the Holy Spirit. Students will be encouraged to look for ways that God is still creating and, especially, ways that God is not done creating in order to provide hope for a resurrection world.

★ God Created.

★ Genesis 1 (Recap)

- First Creation Story
- Six Days?
 - What's a Day? Sun and moon are not created until day 4.
 - Is there significance to people being created last?
- Dominion
 - What do you think it means that humans have 'dominion' over creation?
- God Rested?
 - What do we think Genesis means by God resting?
 - If God sustains creation, what would happen if God stopped doing everything?

★ Genesis 2:4-25 (Recap)

- Second Creation Story
- Read 2:4-14
- How does this story compare to the first?
- Does it say something different about God than the first one did?

★ Brief Summary of the Documentary Hypothesis

★ John 1 (Recap)

- Compare to Hebrews 1

★ God is Creating.

★ New people, plants, animals are growing and being born all the time.

- God is responsible for all of this life.
- Stars are being born all the time.
- According to astronomers, the universe is expanding constantly, growing faster every moment.

★ Dreams

- Zacharias (Luke 1:5-23)
- Ananias (Acts 9:10)
- Cornelius (Acts 10:1-6)
- God uses dreams to create a new story within us.

★ A New Creation

- 2 Corinthians 5:16-21
 - We become the righteousness of God
- Galatians 6 (Recap)
 - Circumcision is not the goal, new creation is the goal
- Ephesians 2 (Recap)
 - We are created anew in Christ Jesus for good works.

★ Inspiration

- Scripture
- Tradition
- Reason
- Experience

★ God Will Create.

★ New Heaven/ New Earth

- Revelation 21
 - Longer discussion needed for how to best interpret Revelation

★ Invitation

- Revelation 22:17
 - The Spirit and the bride say, “Come.” And let everyone who hears say, “Come.” And let everyone who is thirsty come. Let anyone who wishes take the water of life as a gift.
- Gospel of John
 - Come and See

★ Resurrection/Eternal Life

What is the Bible and Who Wrote it?

Confirmation 201: Session 9

November 6, 2017

★ Introduction

"The Bible doesn't call us to believe in the Bible. It calls us to believe in Jesus."

- Brian Zahnd

When Jesus' first disciples asked a question, Jesus responded, "Come and see" (Jn. 1:39-41). In other places Jesus said, "Come and follow me" (Mt. 4:19). Either way, Jesus did not say, "Read the entire Bible, and know its contents, live all of its rules, and then you will know God and the secrets of the universe." Jesus is our savior, not the Bible, but one of the key ways that we know Christ is in scripture. This session seeks to answer the question: What is the Bible. As a secondary goal, we will discuss the origins of each portion of the Bible and the authorship.

★ How Did Jesus Talk About the Bible?

★ What was Jesus' Bible?

- Likely the Septuagint
 - See attachment
- Matthew (gospel) certainly used the Septuagint
 - Young Woman vs. Virgin (Matthew 1:23 vs. Isaiah 7:14)
 - "Look, the virgin shall conceive and bear a son,
 - and they shall name him Emmanuel,"
 - which means, "God is with us." **Mt.**
 - "Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign. Look, the young woman is with child and shall bear a son, and shall name him Immanuel." **Is.**
- Gospel writers quoting Jesus may have looked to their own sources for help, but...
 - Jesus quotes Isaiah from the Septuagint in [Mark 7:6-7](#).
 - New Testament writers quote the Septuagint 340 times

compared to only [33 times](#) quoting the Hebrew Bible as written in Hebrew.

- ★ How did Jesus read scripture?
 - Matthew 5
 - You have heard it said, but I say unto you.
 - Literal versus interpreted
 - Eye for an eye
 - He knows the whole thing well, but chooses his interpretation well.
 - Matthew 22:36-40
 - Most important commandments
 - He makes sure that scripture changes your life and actions.

★What is in Our Bible and Who Wrote It?

- ★ Old Testament
- ★ New Testament
- ★ Why not many of the books in Jesus' Bible?

★How do we read scripture

- ★ Augustine
 - Even if Moses were here, he would become an interpreter along with us. (Confessions)
- ★ Luther
 - Thesis 95: “And thus be confident of entering into heaven through many tribulations rather than through the false security of peace” (Acts 14:22).
 - Covenant and struggle
- ★ Wesley
 - General Tenor of Scripture
 - Scripture, Tradition, Reason, Experience

Septuagint

★ Why is it called the Septuagint?

- [Septuagint](#) means “The translation of the seventy.” Tradition says that Ptolemy II commissioned seventy Jewish scholars to translate the Torah into Greek. It is named for those seventy.

★ What is in the Septuagint?

Law	History	Wisdom	Prophets
Genesis	Joshua	Psalms	Hosea
Exodus	Judges	Psalm 151	Amos
Leviticus	Ruth	Prayer of Manasseh	Micah
Numbers	I Samuel	Job	Joel
Deuteronomy	II Samuel	Proverbs	Obadiah
	I Kings	Ecclesiastes	Jonah
	II Kings	Song of Solomon (or Canticles)	Nahum
	I Chronicles	Wisdom of Solomon	Habakkuk
	II Chronicles	Sirach (or Ecclesiasticus)	Zephaniah
	1 Esdras	Psalms of Solomon	Haggai
	Ezra-Nehemiah		Zachariah
	Tobit (or Tobias)		Malachi
	Judith		Isaiah
	Esther (with additions)		Jeremiah
	1 Maccabees		Baruch
	2 Maccabees		Lamentations
	3 Maccabees		Letter of Jeremiah
	4 Maccabees		Ezekiel
			Daniel (with additions)

What is Prevenient Grace?

How Does It Relate the Sacraments? And What in the World is the Wesleyan Quadrilateral?

Confirmation 201: Session 10

November 13, 2017

★ Introduction

This session serves as a clean up of sorts. There are a few important topics that we have not yet discussed. There are several theological understandings that make Methodists distinctive. The first is grace, but specifically that we believe God imparts grace even before we recognize it or do anything about it. Second, that belief impacts how we give the sacraments. Third, from that grace, we believe that God gives us the tools we need to follow Christ by scripture (the most important), tradition, reason, and experience. For this ‘clean up’ session, we will discuss each of these beliefs and how they impact our lives in faith.

★ What is Prevenient Grace?

★ pre - before (lat.); venio - come approach (lat.)

- John 6:44
- John 12:32
- Romans 2:4

★ Talk about the word whosoever in regard to prevenient

★ Wesley talked about grace acting in 3 ways:

- Prevenient

-
- Justifying
 - Sanctifying
 - One grace acting in three ways
 - House
 - Porch - Preventive
 - Door - Justifying
 - All the rooms - Sanctifying

★ Who has been given preventive grace?

★ How does preventive grace relate to the sacraments?

★ Other churches' requirements for baptism and communion

★ Who can take communion in the UMC?

- Why did Wesley believe this was the way it should be?

★ Baptism of babies

★ Wesleyan Quadrilateral

★ Outler, *Responsible Grace*, page 36, review.

★ Scripture

★ Tradition

★ Reason

★ Experience (John Wesley's reconception of the sacraments)

★ Closing Thoughts?