

# Denomination Say What?!

- a) Catholic

1 This denomination emphasise the transformative and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit, particularly through the sacraments, which they refer to as "holy mysteries." They believe the Holy Spirit is active in theosis, the process by which Christians become partakers of the divine nature (2 Peter 1:4). This perspective is deeply mystical, viewing the Holy Spirit as facilitating a direct, personal union with God.
- b) Non-Denominational

2 In this type denomination, the sovereignty of God in salvation is underscored. The Holy Spirit's activities are seen in terms of irresistible grace, whereby the Spirit effectually calls and regenerates the elect, sealing them unto salvation.
- c) Pentecostal and Charismatic

3 This denomination traditionally emphasise the Holy Spirit's role in the personal conversion experience of each believer. They stress the immediacy of the Spirit's presence in the life of the individual, who indwells believers from the moment of salvation.
- d) Orthodox

4 This denomination often blend various theological traditions, the Holy Spirit is generally viewed as essential for understanding Scripture, guiding ethical and moral decisions, and empowering personal and communal transformation. The emphasis is often on a personal relationship with God through the Holy Spirit, who provides guidance and spiritual gifts to each believer as needed for the growth of the church.
- e) Lutheran

5 In this denomination, the Holy Spirit is seen as active in the sacraments, particularly in baptism and confirmation, which are viewed as channels of divine grace. The Holy Spirit's mission is to "sanctify the church, to give life, and to build and animate her". They also emphasise the Holy Spirit's role in the preservation of the truth through the magisterium (teaching authority) of the Church, believing that the Spirit guides the leaders in unerring teaching on faith and morals.
- f) Reform

6 This perspective hold to the belief that the Holy Spirit is active in the sacraments but emphasise scripture as the means through which the Holy Spirit works to create and sustain faith.
- g) Baptist

7 These place a strong emphasis on the experiential aspects of the Holy Spirit's work, including spiritual gifts such as speaking in tongues, prophecy, and healing. They see the baptism of the Holy Spirit as a secondary experience that empowers believers for ministry and witness.

Answers:

a) Catholic = 5

b) Non-denominational = 4

c) Pentecostal and Charismatic = 7

d) Orthodox = 1

e) Lutheran = 6

f) Reform = 2

g) Baptist = 3