

The minister, essential rite/signs, and the fruits/graces of each sacrament

Sacrament	Minister	Essential Rite/Sign of Each Sacrament	Fruits/Graces/Effects of the Sacraments
Baptism	The ordinary ministers of Baptism are bishops, priests, and deacons. (In case of necessity, anyone with the required intention can baptize by using the Trinitarian baptismal formula. The required intention is the will to do what the Church does when she baptizes.) – CCC # 1256	Immersing the candidate in water or pouring water on his/her head while saying, “I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forgiveness of original sin and all personal sins - The baptized becomes a partaker of the divine nature - The baptized receives the gift of sanctifying grace, the grace of justification - Birth into the new life by which one becomes an adopted son or daughter of God the Father - Baptized becomes a partaker of the divine nature - Become a member of Jesus Christ and a co-heir with Him - Become a temple of the Holy Spirit - Incorporation into the Mystical Body of Christ, the Church - Receive the theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity - Receive the power to live under the prompting of the Holy Spirit through His gifts
Confirmation	The ordinary minister is the bishop. In certain well-defined circumstances, a priest can be the extraordinary minister of Confirmation, by virtue either of a faculty conceded him by law or of a faculty granted him by the bishop.	Anointing of the forehead with sacred chrism together with the laying on of the minister’s hands and the words: “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase and deepening of baptismal grace: - Roots us more deeply in the divine filiation, which makes us cry, “Abba, Father.” - Unites us more firmly to Christ - Increases in us the gifts of the Holy Spirit - Renders our bond with the Church more perfect - Gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ, and never to be ashamed of the Cross

Eucharist	Only bishops and priests	Wheat bread and grape wine, on which the blessing of the Holy Spirit is invoked and the priest pronounces the words of consecration spoken by Jesus during the Last Supper: "This is my body which will be given up for you....This is the cup of my blood...."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increases the communicant's union with the Jesus - Wipes away venial sins - Preserves us against mortal sins - Strengthens the unity of the Mystical Body of Christ, the Church - Commits us to the poor
Penance	Only bishops and priests	The three actions of the penitent (contrition for sins committed, the confession of sins to a priest, and satisfaction/penance performed) and the priest's absolution, "I absolve you from your sins...."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconciliation with God by which the penitent recovers grace - Reconciliation with the Church - Remission of the eternal punishment incurred by mortal sins - Remission, at least in part, of temporal punishment resulting from sin - Peace and serenity of conscience, and spiritual consolation - An increase of spiritual strength for the Christian battle
Anointing of the Sick	Only bishops and priests	Anointing of the forehead and hands of the sick person accompanied by the liturgical prayer of the celebrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The uniting of the sick person to the passion of Christ, for his own good and that of the whole Church. - The strengthening, peace, and courage to endure in a Christian manner the sufferings of illness or old age - Forgiveness of sins, if the sick person was not able to obtain it through the sacrament of Penance - Restoration of health if it is conducive to the person's soul - Preparation for passing over to eternal life
Holy Orders	Only Bishops	Bishop's imposition of hands on the head of the ordinand and the consecratory prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configures the recipient to Christ by a special grace of the Holy Spirit, so that he may serve as Christ's instrument for His Church - Enabled to act as a representative of Christ, Head of the Church, in his triple office of

			<p>priest, prophet, and king.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As with Baptism and Confirmation, Holy Orders confers an indelible spiritual character on the one receiving this sacrament and cannot be repeated or conferred temporarily. <p>Note: Holy Order has three degrees, deacon, priest, and bishop. Bishops have the fullness of Holy Orders. Only a baptized man can validly receive sacred ordination.</p>
Matrimony	The spouses, that is, the baptized man and the baptized woman, (each of whom must be free to contract marriage), who are marrying each other.	<p>The spouses as ministers of Christ's grace mutually confer upon each other the Sacrament of Matrimony by freely expressing their consent before the Church.</p> <p>Note: Unity, indissolubility, and openness to fertility are essential to marriage, cf. CCC #1664</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gives spouses the grace to love each other with the grace with which Christ has loved His Church - The grace of the sacrament perfects the human love of the spouses - It strengthens their indissoluble unity - It sanctifies them on the way to eternal life <p>Note: Unity, indissolubility, and openness to children are essential to marriage, cf. Can. 1050, 1055, 1061.</p>