



## **THIRD CLERGY TALK**

### **TALK #7 MEANS OF GRACE**

#### **Overview of All Talks**

One message is delivered during The Walk to Emmaus 72-hour experience; it is communicated throughout the music, meals, clergy meditations, attitudes and actions of the team members, and the talks. You have been selected to deliver one of the 15 talks. In reality, you will deliver 1/15 of the Emmaus talk—one message, fifteen presenters.

Prepare your talk using the outlines provided. In general, 2/3 of your presentation will come from the outlines; the remaining 1/3 will come from your original insights and personal experience.

The talks are sequenced in a defined order; each builds on the next to provide pilgrims with the complete message of Emmaus. Do not try to cover more than your assigned topic. The expanded outline intends to provide a solid understanding of the material from which your talk will be developed. The abbreviated outline helps you see the progression of the main points. *Neither outline is a script*; you will need to add personal examples to give life to the content and make it real to the hearers. Use visual aids to help convey the main points.

The Holy Spirit, as well as feedback from the team after your talk preview, will provide additional guidance for your unique presentation of this talk. Once you incorporate the suggestions offered after your preview, your presentation no longer belongs just to you but to the team God is forming to deliver the Emmaus message.

*This presentation is allotted a maximum of ~~35 to 45~~ 60 to 70 minutes.* Please honor the time limit out of a spirit of cooperation, charity, good stewardship of time, and consideration for the hearers.

#### **Overview for Speaker**

MEANS OF GRACE is the third of the five clergy talks on the grace of God. All of the grace talks focus on our relationship with God. This talk builds on the understanding of prevenient grace and justifying grace described in the first two clergy talks. It will be followed by a deeper exploration of hindrances to our relationship with God in the OBSTACLES TO GRACE talk. The final clergy talk, SANCTIFYING GRACE, will help pilgrims understand how we grow and mature in our relationship with God. There is no need to review all that has been said or to say all that is yet to come. Focus on going the next step in the journey of grace.

Remember that talk #4, JUSTIFYING GRACE, focused on the double acceptance at the heart of the relationship God offers. We accept the relationship, and God accepts us in the midst of our brokenness and welcomes us home. In talk #5, LIFE IN PIETY, and talk #6, GROW THROUGH STUDY, the pilgrims received instruction about ways we can develop our relationship with God in Christ through the classic spiritual disciplines and practices that nurture us in grace. This clergy talk covers some of the same disciplines from a more theological perspective and suggests additional practices that help us experience the grace of God.

The MEANS OF GRACE talk raises pilgrims' awareness of God's provision for each of us to become fully mature in Christ (Col. 1:21-29). Through the means of grace we receive strength for our daily walk with Christ. The means of grace are those practices that connect us most directly with God's life-transforming love.

As you develop the main points of the talk, personalize the content by sharing your own experience of God in and through these means of grace. **This talk is twice as long as any other talk;** therefore, a break occurs midway through. Taking this break is important; otherwise the transition to the Dying Moments Communion will be disrupted by the need for a restroom break. At the end of the talk, encourage the group to move to the chapel in silence for a guided meditation, which will be followed immediately by the Communion service. Lunch comes after this service, so honoring the schedule is important.

## Question-and-Answer Session after This Talk

MEANS OF GRACE is the only clergy talk that allows pilgrims to ask questions of the speaker. Pilgrims may submit questions on the MEANS OF GRACE talk in writing on 3 by 5 cards to the Lay Director, Assistant Lay Directors, or Spiritual Director(s). After lunch, a long break occurs, followed by a 15-minute period in the conference room when the Spiritual Director or Directors respond to the questions they deem most important. *Inviting spontaneous questions from the floor is not a good idea.* Remember, Spiritual Directors are available throughout the weekend to answer pilgrims' personal questions. The questions addressed in the conference room should directly relate to the MEANS OF GRACE talk; limit them to the most important ones for the entire group to hear discussed.

Here are some notes that may help you answer pilgrims' questions about healing:

- **The Christian tradition makes it clear that Christ heals in three ways:** (1) through instantaneous miracle, (2) through progressive restoration, and (3) through death and resurrection.
- We must never forget that **every person Jesus healed or raised from the dead during his earthly ministry ultimately died**—for example, Lazarus (John 11:1-44) and Jairus's daughter (Mark 5:22-43). Christian healing is for a limited time and purpose. Ultimate healing always comes through death and resurrection.
- **Forgiveness is an important part of healing.** Forgiveness means letting go of bitterness, anger, guilt, and resentment. It involves unlocking the door of the prison and

releasing those bound in negative attitudes and relationships. Jesus gives us the power to forgive (Col. 3:13; Eph. 4:32) just as he forgave from the cross (Luke 23:34). If we do not forgive, anger and bitterness will act as a cancer to our spirits. When bitterness takes root in our lives, it can destroy many other people, and it can destroy us (Matt. 6:7-15; 18:15-18).

**This talk is ~~35 to 45~~ 60 to 70 minutes long (not counting the question-and-answer period after lunch). It is scheduled for Saturday at ~~10:15~~ 9:45 a.m.**



# Expanded Outline:

## MEANS OF GRACE

### **Lead the Prayer to the Holy Spirit:**

*Please turn to page 48 in your Worship Booklet and join me in the Prayer to the Holy Spirit.*

### **Introduction (1–2 minutes)**

Choose a story or experience from your life that is brief, personal, and related to the main point of this talk. If you cannot think of an appropriate introduction, consult the Community Spiritual Director. A good introduction will engage the hearts, minds, and attention of pilgrims and move them into the theme of God's unconditional love extended to us through the means of grace. For example, you might do the following:

- Option 1: Share a personal story or experience of the rituals and practices that have sustained you in a meaningful relationship over the years or on a long journey.
- Option 2: Gift wrap a large box with Christmas wrapping paper, and bring it to use as a visual aid. The box needs to be large enough to hold the following items: pitcher and bowl; loaf of bread and cluster of grapes or a cup and plate; small cushion or confirmation book; certificates of baptism and membership; clerical stole; ring; Bible; towel; basin (plastic dishpan); small bottle of oil; hand-cuffs or piece of rope. Explain that the means of grace are those places and practices through which God's gift of grace is presented to us.

**My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and the title of this talk is MEANS OF GRACE.**

### **I. The means of grace are sacred moments where Christ is re-presented, or becomes present to us anew. (5 minutes)**

- A. Sacraments are sacred moments that Jesus gave us by clear instruction and example in the scripture. Sacraments involve our physical senses through outward and visible signs; in addition, they involve our spiritual senses through an inward and spiritual work of grace.
- B. The number of sacraments celebrated within the church varies according to the teaching of the particular tradition or denomination.
  - 1. Most Christians recognize two sacraments: baptism and the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion.
    - a) In Matthew 28:19, Jesus said "Go . . . make disciples . . . baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

- b) Jesus said to his disciples, “This [bread] is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me” (Luke 22:19). “Then he took a cup, and after giving thanks he gave it to them, saying, ‘Drink from it, all of you’” (Matt. 26:27).
- 2. Some churches consider other rites or practices to be sacraments as well. Since the Council of Trent (1545–63), the Roman Catholic Church has celebrated seven sacraments. In addition to baptism and the Lord’s Supper, these include: penance, marriage, holy orders (ordination), confirmation, and healing (also known as extreme unction, the last rites, or anointing of the sick or dying).
- C. Christians must have an attitude of love and humility toward the different practices of various traditions. John Wesley said, “We may not all believe alike, but we can all love alike.” We may disagree on important matters like Christian baptism. However, we can still find the foundation for our fellowship with one another and treat one another with genuine respect—as members of the body of Christ (1 Cor. 12:1–14:40).

## II. The two sacraments observed by most Christians (15 minutes)

- A. Baptism is an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual work of grace.  
*[Option 2: Remove the pitcher and bowl from the gift box.]*
  - 1. Baptism marked the beginning of Jesus’ public ministry (Matt. 3:13-17; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21-22).
  - 2. John the baptizer made it clear, “I baptize you with water; but one who is more powerful than I is coming..... He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit” (Mark 1:8; parallel passages: Matt. 3:11; Luke 3:16; John 1:26, 33).
  - 3. Jesus entrusted the ministry of baptism to his disciples (Matt. 28:19-20). At Pentecost, the promised baptism of the Holy Spirit and fire gave birth to the church (Acts 2). The promise of baptism “is for you, for your children, and for all who are far away, everyone whom the Lord our God calls to him” (Acts 2:38-39).
  - 4. Christian baptism marks our new identity in Christ.
    - a) Baptism marks each person as a member of the body of Christ.
    - b) The congregation echoes God’s acceptance by promising its support for the newly baptized person on his/her spiritual journey.
  - 5. In the history of the Christian church, baptism has been experienced in different modes and at different ages, depending on the denominational understanding.  
 The modes of baptism include:
    - a) Immersion (put under the water)—symbolizes being buried with Christ and raised with Christ to walk in newness of life (Rom. 6:3-4).

- b) Pouring (where large bodies of water were not available)—another form of anointing; see Exodus 29:7 and Psalm 133:2. Third-century Christian art shows John the Baptist pouring water over Jesus.
- c) Sprinkling (washing by sprinkling water)—“I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and you shall be clean . . .” (Ezek. 36:25). “You were washed . . .” (1 Cor. 6:11).

The age for baptism varies among Christian traditions:

- d) When adults are baptized, we celebrate both God’s love and justifying grace together in one act. God’s offer of a relationship is accepted; the person is cleansed and incorporated into Christ’s body.
- e) In the baptism of infants and children, congregations celebrate God’s unconditional love and promise for children’s lives.
  - (1) Jesus said, “Let the little children come to me; do not stop them; for it is to such as these that the kingdom of God belongs. Truly I tell you, whoever does not receive the kingdom of God as a little child will never enter it” (Mark 10:14-15).
  - (2) Through the commitment of parents or guardians and the congregation, God’s love is made real, and the action begun in the baptism of children comes to completion in confirmation.

## B. Holy Communion

*[Option 2: Remove from the box the symbols you have selected, such as a loaf of bread and cluster of grapes, or a cup and a plate.]*

1. Read 1 Corinthians 11:23-26.
2. Various Christian traditions refer to this sacrament by different names, including: Holy Communion, the Lord’s Table, the Lord’s Supper, the Eucharist (which means “grateful”), the Divine Liturgy (Eastern Orthodox), or the Mass (Roman Catholic and some Lutherans).
3. Jesus instituted the sacrament of Holy Communion during his last supper with his disciples, and he commanded them to continue sharing the bread and cup of the new covenant in remembrance of him (Luke 22:19-20).
4. In the first supper after the Resurrection, Jesus shared a meal with the travelers on the road to Emmaus. When he broke the bread, their eyes were opened, and they recognized him (Luke 24:13-35).
5. Since the time of the earliest Christians, disciples have shared in this sacramental meal that re-presents the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ to all who come to receive in faith (Acts 2:42; 1 Cor. 10:16; 11:23-26).
6. When we come to the Lord’s Table, we come to the banquet table of God.

- a) We experience the inward and spiritual grace conveyed to us through these outward and visible elements of bread and juice/wine.
- b) At this table all are welcome and all are fed.
- c) At this table we can catch a glimpse of the way God intends for the world to be—with all of God’s children sharing the bread of life and the cup of salvation together in a spirit of gratitude and love for God and for one another.

### **TAKE THE BREAK NOW.**

**[Part 2 of this talk should be ~~15 to 20~~ 25 to 30 minutes.]**

*[After the break begin with these words or something similar to mark the transition in the talk.]*

Before the break we considered the two sacraments that most Christians agree are means of grace, in other words, ways that God meets our deepest human needs. While every sacrament is a sacred moment, we cannot call every sacred moment a sacrament.

### **III. In addition to the sacraments (however your congregation defines sacraments), there are many other means of grace we can describe as sacred moments. (10 minutes)**

- A. **Some sacred moments come as a surprise.** God may come to us in an infinite variety of ways, such as through the birth of a child, the beauty of a sunset, or a timely visit from a Christian friend. Each means of grace connects us to the living God and provides the grace we need.
- B. **Other sacred moments can come by divine appointment.** God has given the church special ways to remember and experience Jesus Christ. These sacred moments within the life of the church are called rites, ordinances, and ceremonies—for example, worship, morning and evening prayer, giving money to the poor, visiting the sick and imprisoned.
- C. In the sacred moment of **confirmation**, the church celebrates the spiritual growth and conscious choice of the confirmand. Confirmation marks the confirmand’s decision to accept the relationship offered by God—begun in baptism and affirmed now in a public profession of faith in Jesus Christ—and the commitment to take responsibility for living as a disciple. *[Option 2: Remove the kneeling cushion or confirmation book from the box.]*
  - 1. In infant baptism, God and the Christian community said, “You are marked as a beloved child of God. You belong to this family, and you are loved.” In confirmation the confirmand says, “You are my God. I love you, and I want to live my life in relationship with you and this family of faith.”



2. Confirmation signals a transition to a new level of personal responsibility for one's own faith. Just as a *bar mitzvah* for Jews marks the transition from childhood to young adulthood, confirmation marks the transition from spiritual childhood to the personal acceptance of responsibility for living as a disciple of Jesus Christ (Eph. 4:1-16).
3. Various Christian traditions view confirmation differently.
  - a) In traditions that practice infant baptism—United Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics—confirmation is understood as the time when the young person accepts for him/herself the gift of salvation.
  - b) For Baptists, the Church of Christ, and others within the Anabaptist tradition, the individual's profession of faith, confirmation, and baptism happen at approximately the same time.

#### D. Baptism, Call, Membership, and Ordination

1. In the PRIESTHOOD OF ALL BELIEVERS talk, you learned that in baptism, every Christian is called to a life of ministry.
  - a) Every Christian has spiritual gifts that equip him or her for ministry (Eph. 4:11-13). *[Option 2: Remove the baptism and membership certificates from the gift box.]*
  - b) Every Christian has a calling and a ministry that are essential to the health and well-being of the body of Christ.
  - c) Every Christian has a spiritual gift, and every gift is needed (1 Cor. 12:12-27).
2. Every Christian is called to be a disciple and a member of the body of Christ, the church.
3. However, not every Christian is called to ordination.
4. The church can celebrate and confirm a person's call to ministry in a variety of ways.
  - a) Anointing with oil
  - b) Services of installation
  - c) Laying on of hands and blessing
  - d) Consecration
5. Ordination is the sacred moment when the church marks the transition of those called to pastoral leadership or some other form of specialized ministry within the body of Christ. (See Luke 2:41-52; Matt. 4:18-22; 28:19; John 6:66-68; Josh. 24:15; Rom. 12:1-2; and Acts 6:1-6).  
*[Option 2: Remove the stole from the gift box.]*

The stole worn by ordained persons symbolizes the yoke of Christ.

- a) Ordination affirms and challenges those called by God to use their unique gift(s) to equip others for ministry (Acts 13:1-3).
- b) Ordination confirms those called to be set apart for the specialized ministry of preaching and teaching the Word; administering the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper; and caring for the worship, order, and nurture of the church.

- E. Marriage and singleness—The grace of God empowers us to live a loving and productive life, both in our **singleness** and, for some, in **marriage**.

*[Option 2: Remove the ring from the gift box.]*

1. Every Christian is called to a life of ministry, and every Christian is called to meaningful and loving relationships.
  - a) We are all members of the body of Christ.
  - b) We all find our true selves as we share our lives with one another in the Christian community.
2. Persons called to singleness can experience abundant grace and joy.
  - a) The single person can find in Christ all that is needed for complete holiness and happiness.
  - b) Every Christian is called to live his/her life in covenant relationship to God and to other Christians.
3. Persons called to marriage can also experience abundant grace and joy.
  - a) Christian marriage joins two lives in the presence of God (Matt. 19:4-6).
  - b) Christian marriage is characterized by mutuality, love, and the intimate knowledge that comes from a shared life (Eph. 5:21-31).
  - c) God intends for marriage to be a means of grace for the children, the extended families, and the whole society. Each spouse is to re-present Christ to his or her mate, family, and community.
  - d) Henri Nouwen wrote, "Marriage is not a lifelong attraction of two individuals to each other, but a call for two people to witness together to God's love."<sup>1</sup>

#### **IV. Sacred moments are divine appointments with God.**

- A. Sacred moments can be found in the **daily practices** that help connect us to God.

*[Option 2: Remove the Bible, towel, and basin from the gift box.]* Many of these have already been mentioned in the previous two talks. Let me review them briefly and add two more.

1. Prayer

- a) Jesus invested time daily with God in prayer, providing an important spiritual model for us (Luke 6:12; 9:18; 11:1; Mark 1:35; 6:46).
- b) Prayer means living each moment with our hearts open to God.
- c) Like Paul, we are called to pray for others (Eph. 3:14-19; Phil. 4:6-7).

*[Call attention to the 72-Hour Prayer Vigil chart and to pages in the Worship Booklet for additional help with prayer and meditation.]*

2. Searching the scripture—spending time each day reading the Bible, hearing it expounded, meditating on it, and applying its truths to daily life. (See 2 Tim. 3:16-17; Ps. 119:103-105; Matt. 4:1-11; John 8:31-32.)

3. Worship

- a) “I was glad when they said to me, ‘Let us go to the house of the LORD!’” (Ps. 122:1).
- b) If we do not center our lives in the worship of God (Deut. 5:6-14; Heb. 10:19-25), we will begin to worship false gods.

4. Finding spiritual friends and participating actively in the body of Christ

- a) Jesus invested time with his disciples. Mutual accountability in a small group is an essential aspect of Christian discipleship (John 13:34-35; Acts 2:42-47).
- b) Regular participation in the Christian community is an essential means of grace. It provides spiritual nurture and support (Heb. 10:25).

5. Fasting is a means of grace that connects us to God.

- a) Both the Old and New Testaments teach fasting (Isa. 58:5-7; Matt. 4:2-11; 6:16-18). This discipline can be understood as **fasting from the things of earth** to allow time for **feasting on the things of the Spirit**.
- b) The spiritual practice of fasting should be learned from a pastor or spiritual director.
- c) Fasting can include refraining from activities that hinder our relationship with God. We can fast from television, from complaining, or from any activity that keeps us from God.

6. Generosity

- a) Jesus invested time and energy in serving and helping others. He willingly sacrificed all power and position in heaven in order to take the lowest position of service (Phil. 2:5-11).
- b) Before he gave himself for us on the cross, Christ took the most humble role of a servant to teach his disciples the importance of serving others with humility and grace (John 13:1-20).

c) Jesus had much to say about giving money. The way a person spends his/her money reveals his/her heart (Luke 12:32-34; Matt. 25:14-29).

- B. Sacred moments occur in the shared experiences of **confession, forgiveness, healing, and reconciliation**. These means of grace restore us to physical and spiritual health, true freedom, and Christian community.

*[Option 2: Remove the bottle of healing oil and the handcuffs or rope from the gift box.]*

1. The Greek word for *healing* in the Gospels is the same word used for *salvation*: *sozo* (Luke 7:50; 9:24).
2. All of us need healing and wholeness of some sort: spiritual, physical, emotional, mental, or relational. God wants to make us whole (Luke 7:18-23; Matt. 12:15-21).
3. Healing played an essential role in the ministry of Jesus and the disciples (Matt. 9:18-34; Luke 9:1-6; Acts 4:9).
4. Confession and forgiveness clearly relate to spiritual healing within the body of Christ. "Confess your sins to one another, and pray for one another, so that you may be healed" (James 5:16).
5. The ministry of healing belongs to the church and should not be left to just a few people who make it a show of their own power and glory rather than allowing healing to serve as an expression of God's love, power, and glory (James 5:13-15).
6. In every authentic healing ministry, Jesus Christ is clearly present and acknowledged as the healer. In fact, Christ re-presented is the only authentic and authoritative means of grace for the forgiveness of sin, physical healing, or inner spiritual healing and human wholeness (Matt. 9:2-8).
7. Reconciliation is the restoration of a relationship; this is the will of God and the mission of God in the world (2 Cor. 5:18-19).

**TAKE THE SECOND BREAK NOW.**

**[Remainder of this talk should be 10 minutes.]**

## **V. We are called to open ourselves to God's amazing grace in an infinite variety of ways.**

- A. In human relationships—in situations like the birth of a child, the return of a loved one, the surprise of a random act of kindness.
- B. In nature—the beauty of a flower or a sunset, the grandeur of a mountain peak or the mystery of a valley stream, the birth of a kitten, the playfulness of a newborn colt.

## **VI. Conclusion**

To make room for the new life in Christ, something old has to die.

1. John 15:1-2 makes clear that God prunes away the dead branches and the unproductive parts of our life in order make us more fruitful and productive.
2. Now we will move to the chapel/sanctuary for a special service of Holy Communion—to share in this sacramental meal where the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ will be re-presented to us.
3. Just like the first disciples, we go to the Lord's Table with all our human weakness and brokenness.

**Please go in silence and sit with your table group. The assistants will direct us.**

**De Colores!**

1. Henri Nouwen, *Clowning in Rome: Reflections on Solitude, Celibacy, Prayer, and Contemplation* (Garden City, N.Y.: Image Books, 1979), 46.



# Abbreviated Outline: MEANS OF GRACE

**Lead the Prayer to the Holy Spirit:**

*Please turn to page 48 in your Worship Booklet and join me in the Prayer to the Holy Spirit.*

**Introduction (1–2 minutes)**

**My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and the title of this talk is MEANS OF GRACE.**

**I. The means of grace are sacred moments where Christ is re-presented, or becomes present to us anew. (5 minutes)**

- A. Sacraments are sacred moments that Jesus gave to us by clear instruction and example in the scripture.
- B. The number of sacraments celebrated within the church varies according to the teaching of the particular tradition or denomination.
- C. Christians must have an attitude of love and humility toward the different practices of various traditions.

**II. The two sacraments observed by most Christians (15 minutes)**

**A. Baptism**

*[Option 2: Remove the pitcher and bowl from the gift box.]*

- 1. Baptism marked the beginning of Jesus' public ministry (Matt. 3:13-17; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21-22).
- 2. John the baptizer made it clear, "I have baptized you with water; but he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit" (Mark 1:8; parallel passages: Matt. 3:11; Luke 3:16; John 1:26, 33).
- 3. Jesus entrusted the ministry of baptism to his disciples (Matt. 28:19-20).
- 4. Christian baptism marks our new identity in Christ.
- 5. In the history of the Christian church, baptism has been experienced in different modes and at different ages.

The modes of baptism include:

- a) *Immersion* (put under the water)—symbolizes being buried with Christ and raised with Christ to walk in newness of life (Rom. 6:3-4).

- b) *Pouring* (where large bodies of water were not available)—This is another form of anointing; see Exodus 29:7 and Psalm 133:2. Third-century Christian art shows John the Baptist pouring water over Jesus.
- c) *Sprinkling* (washing by sprinkling water)—“I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and you shall be clean” (Ezek. 36:25). “You were washed ” (1 Cor. 6:11).

The age for baptism varies among Christian traditions:

- d) In the baptism of adults, we celebrate God’s love and justifying grace together in one act. God’s offer of a relationship is accepted, and the person being baptized is cleansed and incorporated into Christ’s body.
- e) In the baptism of infants and children, we celebrate God’s unconditional love and promise for their lives.

## B. Holy Communion

*[Option 2: Remove from the gift box the symbols you have selected, such as a loaf of bread and cluster of grapes, or a cup and a plate.]*

1. Read 1 Corinthians 11:23-26.
2. Various Christian traditions refer to this sacrament by different names, including: Holy Communion, the Lord’s Table, the Lord’s Supper, the Eucharist (which means “grateful”), the Divine Liturgy (Eastern Orthodox), or the Mass (Roman Catholic and some Lutherans).
3. Jesus instituted the sacrament of Holy Communion during his last supper with his disciples. He commanded them to continue sharing the bread and the cup of the new covenant in remembrance of him (Luke 22:19-20).
4. In the first supper after the Resurrection, Jesus shared a meal with the travelers on the road to Emmaus—and their eyes were opened (Luke 24:13-35).
5. Since the time of the earliest Christians, disciples have shared in this sacramental meal where the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ is re-presented to all who come to receive in faith (Acts 2:42; 1 Cor. 10:16; 11:23-26).
6. When we come to the Lord’s Table, we come to the banquet table of God.

## TAKE THE BREAK NOW.

**[Part 2 of this talk should be ~~15 to 20~~ 25 to 30 minutes.]**

*[After the break, begin with these words or something similar to mark the transition in the talk.]*

Before the break we considered the two sacraments that most Christians agree are means of grace. While it is true that every sacrament is a sacred moment, we cannot call every sacred moment a sacrament.



### III. In addition to the sacraments (however your congregation defines sacraments), there are many other means of grace we can describe as sacred moments. (10 minutes)

- A. Some sacred moments come as a surprise.
- B. Other sacred moments can come by divine appointment.
- C. In the sacred moment of **confirmation**, the church celebrates the spiritual growth and conscious choice of the confirmand. Confirmation marks the decision to accept the relationship offered by God—begun in baptism, affirmed now in a public profession of faith in Jesus Christ—and signals an individual's commitment to take responsibility for living the life of a disciple.

*[Option 2: Remove the kneeling cushion, pillow, or confirmation book.]*

#### D. Baptism, Call, Membership, and Ordination

- 1. In the PRIESTHOOD OF ALL BELIEVERS talk, you learned that in baptism, every Christian is called to a life of ministry.
- 2. Every Christian is called to be a disciple and a member of the body of Christ.
- 3. However, not every Christian is called to ordination.
- 4. The church can celebrate and confirm a person's call to ministry in a variety of ways.
- 5. Ordination is the sacred moment when a congregation marks the transition of those called to pastoral leadership or some other form of specialized ministry within the body of Christ.

#### E. Marriage and Singleness

The grace of God empowers us to live a loving and productive life, both in our **singleness** and, for some, in **marriage**. *[Option 2: Remove the ring from the gift box.]*

- 1. Every Christian is called to a life of ministry, and every Christian is called to meaningful and loving relationships.
- 2. Persons called to singleness can experience abundant grace and joy.
- 3. Persons called to marriage can also experience abundant grace and joy.

### IV. Sacred moments that are divine appointments with God

- A. Sacred moments may be found in the **daily practices** that help connect us to God.
  - 1. Prayer
  - 2. Searching the scripture

3. Worship
  4. Finding spiritual friends and participating actively in the body of Christ
  5. Fasting
  6. Generosity
- B. Sacred moments occur in the shared experiences of **confession, forgiveness, healing, and reconciliation**. These means of grace restore us to physical health, spiritual health, true freedom, and Christian community. *[Option 2: Remove the bottle of healing oil and the handcuffs or rope from the gift box.]*
1. The Greek word for *healing* in the Gospels is the same word used for *salvation*: *sozo* (Luke 7:50; 9:24).
  2. All of us need healing and wholeness of some sort: spiritual, physical, emotional, mental, or relational. God wants to make us whole (Luke 7:18-23; Matt. 12:15-21).
  3. Healing formed an essential part of the ministry of Jesus and the disciples (Matt. 9:18-34; Luke 9:1-6; Acts 4:9).
  4. Confession and forgiveness clearly relate to spiritual healing within the body of Christ.
  5. The ministry of healing belongs to the church and should not be left to just a few people.
  6. In every authentic healing ministry, Jesus Christ is clearly present and acknowledged as the healer.
  7. Reconciliation is the restoration of a relationship; this is the will of God and the mission of God in the world (2 Cor. 5:18-19).

**TAKE THE SECOND BREAK NOW.**  
**[Remainder of this talk should be 10 minutes.]**

## **V. We are called to open ourselves to God's amazing grace in an infinite variety of ways.**

- A. In human relationships—in situations like the birth of a child, the return of a loved one, a random act of kindness.
- B. In nature—the beauty of a flower or a sunset, the grandeur of a mountain peak or the mystery of a valley stream, the birth of a kitten, the playfulness of a newborn colt.

## **VI. Conclusion**

To make room for the new life in Christ, something old has to die.

1. John 15:1-2 makes clear that God prunes away the dead branches and the unproductive parts of our life to make us more fruitful and productive.

2. We will now move to the chapel/sanctuary for a special service of Holy Communion— to share in this sacramental meal that re-presents the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ to us.
3. Just like the first disciples, we go to the Lord's Table with all our human weakness and brokenness.

**Please go in silence and sit with your table group. The assistants will direct us. De Colores!**