

Name _____

Your Christian Vocation

Chapter 6 Directed Reading Worksheet

The Vocation to Holy Orders

Date _____

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Introduction: Priesthood Is for the Church (pages 223–226)

1. Christ's instituted the _____ of the Church at the _____. It was during this mean that he opened the door for everyone to receive the graces of the _____ in the Eucharist, the very _____ of Christ himself, Body, Blood, soul, and _____. When Christ said, "Do this in _____ of me," he commanded that his presence be continued through the _____.
2. Explain the three degrees of ordination.
3. True or False? The common priesthood consists of bishops and priests and it serves the ministerial priesthood of all the faithful.
4. Priests are the _____ and sharers in the priesthood of the _____ who alone enjoys the full priesthood of _____. Their most important role is celebrating the Eucharist. _____ assist bishops and priests in their ministries of celebrating Mass, _____, and governance of the Church.
5. Explain the importance of the Twelve Apostles.
6. The _____ continued to celebrate the Eucharist, guided the Christian _____, and settled _____ that arose. Eventually, the Church spread into the _____ provinces which themselves were divided into _____. These dioceses were under the _____ of a bishop who had received authority and sacred power through the _____ on of hands.
7. What is apostolic succession?
8. True or False? To say that the Catholic Church is an apostolic church means that she guards and hands on the teachings of the Apostles.

Section 1: Priesthood in the Economy of Salvation (pages 227–234)

9. The priesthood originates in the _____ with the tribe of Levi set apart for leadership and _____ service. It was the Levites' responsibility to _____ gifts and sacrifices to God on behalf of the _____. During the time of the Babylonian Exile the priests took on the role of _____ and leaders because the people were cut off from the _____ in Jerusalem.

10. The priesthood of the Old _____ prefigured the high priesthood of Jesus Christ. _____ was an Old Testament priest who explicitly _____ Christ. He is identified as the “king of _____” and a “a priest of God Most High” who brought the gifts of _____ and wine to Abram prior to the establishment of the _____ with Abraham.
11. In the New Testament, _____, the high Priest, through his sacrifice on the _____, merited all the grace for the salvation of humankind. In Hebrews Jesus is described as “high priest _____ according to the order of Melchizedek.” He is the one High Priest who can offer the only _____ sacrifice and his bloody sacrifice – made present in the _____ sacrifice of the Eucharist – accomplished the _____ of the world.
12. True or False? Catholics are members of a priestly people, sharing in a common priesthood lived through the graces received at Baptism.
13. True or False? Common priests are a type of bridge between God and humans, and those in the ministerial priesthood are to be bridges bringing God’s presence to others.
14. How do we participate in the common priesthood of Christ?
15. The common priesthood and the _____ priesthood are both related and yet _____. The common priesthood is concerned with the _____ of baptismal grace in their _____ lives but the ministerial priesthood is directed toward unfolding the _____ grace of all Christians. Further, the ministerial priesthood, the _____ through which Christ builds up and leads his Church, is at the _____ of the common priesthood.

Section 2: Bishops: the Episcopate (pages 234–241)

16. True or False? A bishop can only be ordained by the pope, in a line that goes back to the Apostles.
17. Bishops are the _____ leaders of the Church. Like the _____, they continue Christ’s mission of salvation and have the _____ of Holy Orders. Most are the head of a _____. Although bishops have many _____ and obligations, they are foremost the _____ of their people and, acting in persona Christi _____, are considered the _____ of their dioceses.
18. True or False? The principal task of every bishop is to ordain new priests.
19. True or False? The duty of a bishop to sanctify is fulfilled as he administers the sacraments, and only a validly ordained bishop can administer all of the sacraments, including the three degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
20. When may a priest administer the Sacrament of Confirmation?

21. What are some of the practical roles of a bishop within his diocese?

22. The pope, who, as the _____ of St. Peter serves as the bishop of _____, has primacy of authority over the _____ Church. One of his most important _____ is infallibility which means he cannot _____ when he proclaims a doctrine _____. While *ex cathedra* statements are _____, infallible teaching is not and it can be offered through both the _____ Magisterium and ordinary _____.

23. Explain the function and purpose of the college of bishops.

24. True or False? The college of bishops shares in the gift of infallibility when, guided by the Holy Spirit and in union with the pope, they teach about or protect Revelation in matters of faith and morals.

Section 3: *Priests: The Presbyterate* (pages 243–250)

25. Priests are an “_____ Christ” or “another _____.” They share in the one priesthood of Christ who made the _____ sacrifice and who is the one _____ between God and humans. Like Christ, priests are called to be the _____ of all and to lay down their _____ and unit their sacrifices to that of Christ’s.

26. True or False? Holy Orders is a Sacrament at the Service of Communion because a priest imitates in an exceptional way the radical gift-of-self that Christ demonstrated for his Church.

27. True or False? Christ’s love for the Church is described in Scripture as the love a bridegroom has for his bride: Christ is the bride and the Church is his bridegroom.

28. Explain a priest’s relation to his bishop.

29. True or False? In his homilies a priest serves the truth of Christ and his Church by helping others to understand the Word of God and live it in their own lives.

30. The whole mission of priests is _____ as they are ministers of the Sacraments of Baptism, _____, and the Anointing of the Sick, and serve as the Church’s _____ at the Sacrament of Matrimony. As a member of the _____, all priests are required to pray certain parts of the _____, also known as the Liturgy of the Hours, every day, as an _____ of the Eucharistic celebration.

31. Explain the common tasks of a parish priest.

32. _____ priests are bound to a particular _____ area and are obedient to a bishop while a _____ priest is obedient both to his religious _____ and to the bishop of his diocese. Most often diocesan priests are assigned to a particular _____ by his bishop. Religious priests are not bound to one diocese and takes _____ of poverty, chastity, and obedience, following the _____ of his community.

Section 4: Deacons: The Diaconate (pages 252–255)

33. The _____ is at “a lower level of the _____” of Holy Orders. Like a priest, a deacon is an ordained minister _____. The order of the diaconate was _____ in the early Church by the _____ to meet a need for _____ in their ministry. Deacons are really ordained ministers who are _____ to Christ in a unique way.

34. Explain the evolution of the transitional deacon.

35. Explain the nature and role of permanent deacons.

36. True or False? The key to the identity of a deacon is the word “virtuous.”

37. True or False? Like a diocesan priest, a deacon is under obedience to his bishop.

38. Explain the functions and roles of the deacon.

39. True or False? Deacons have a particular role in charitable works connected to their mission of service.