

Name _____
Period _____
Date _____

Marriage and Holy Orders

Directed Reading Guide

Unit 3: Called to Service through Holy Orders Chapter 7: Continuing the Work of the Apostles

Directions: Read the assigned pages for each section and fill in the missing information. All the answers are found in sequential order as you read.

The Scene in the Upper Room

Read pages 200-203.

1. What is the term Jubilee Year connected with in Catholicism?
2. Literally, the _____ Room was the place and the _____
_____ was the event where Christ instituted the
_____ of the Church.
3. What power does the priest receive in the Sacrament of Holy Orders?
4. The power of the Eucharist to this day comes directly from Christ through
_____ succession.
5. True/False? At Eucharist, Christ's great sacrifice that redeemed the world is made present.
6. True/False? Without the priest, the Eucharist can take place.
7. Which two of the degrees of the apostolic ministry included in Holy Orders share in the priesthood of Christ?
8. True/False. None of the other roles the bishop and priest have is more important than their role in celebrating the Eucharist.
9. The _____, through the ministry of the
_____, makes the saving acts of Christ present.
10. True/False? The purpose of the Sacrament of Holy Orders is to continue the work of the Apostles to the end of time.
11. What is the third degree of the Sacrament of Holy Orders that helps and assists bishops and priests in their ministries?
12. The Catholic Church is an apostolic Church.
 - a. She was and remains built on the _____, the witnesses chosen and sent on _____ by Christ himself.

- b. With the help of the Spirit, the Church keeps and hands on the _____ of the Apostles.
- c. The Church continues to be taught, made _____, and guided by the successors of the Apostles – the _____ (assisted by the priests), in union with the _____.
- d. This promise extends to the _____ of _____.

Sharing in Christ's Priesthood

Read pages 203-207.

1. Christ described in these words as the “one _____ between God and the human race,” is the one _____ who can offer the perfect sacrifice.
2. True/False? By virtue of Baptism, all Catholics are called to participate in the one priesthood of Christ.
3. When is the common priesthood of the faithful received? When is it deepened?
4. The _____ or hierarchical priesthood is received by bishops and priests through the Sacrament of _____.
5. What did Aaron's staff that spouted flowers and even ripe almonds prefigure? What is it signified by?
6. True/False? Later in Israel's history priests took on other roles besides that of offering sacrifices including that of teachers and leaders.
7. There was one Old Testament _____ who explicitly prefigured _____. His name was _____ and he is identified as “king of Salem” and a “priest of God Most High” who brought the gifts of _____ and _____ to Abram prior to the establishment of the covenant with Abram.
8. True/False? By his sacrifice on the cross, a single offering, Jesus merited all the grace for the salvation of Catholics.
9. How Jesus is the unique high priest (according to Hebrews):
 - a. Jesus was _____ by God.
 - b. Jesus is the perfect _____ because he is one of us, sharing our human _____.
 - c. Unlike the Jewish priests who offered sacrifices every day, Jesus had only to offer one, _____ sacrifice.
 - d. Jewish priests offered the blood of animals; Jesus offered _____ blood.

- e. Jesus' sacrifice _____ for all sins, sanctified everyone, and established a New _____
 - f. Jewish priests entered the sanctuary and visited God alone; Jesus entered the sanctuary where God is and _____ all to enter with him.
 - g. Jesus now _____ for us in Heaven. He is the _____ priest.
10. When do we participate in the common priesthood of Christ?
 11. True/False? In the ordained minister it is Christ himself who is present to the Church.
 12. Through the Sacrament of Holy Orders, the priest acts in the person of Christ, _____, sanctifying, and _____ the people
 13. What does Christ do through the bishops and priests?
 14. True/False? Whereas the ministerial priesthood is concerned with the unfolding of baptismal grace for their own life, the laity are at the service of the common priesthood.
 15. The ministerial priesthood is a means by which Christ does what?
 16. What is the sacred power conferred on the man in Holy Orders also called?

The Historical Development of Holy Orders

Read pages 208-213.

1. Why is the ministerial priesthood also called the hierarchical priesthood?
2. The first pastors were the _____. The successors were the order of _____.
3. True/False? Jesus chose twelve Apostles, a word that means "one comes" to be his emissaries or ambassadors to the world.
4. Why is the number twelve significant?
5. The ministry of the Apostles and the age of the Church really begins at _____ with the coming of the Holy Spirit.
6. It was the early Gentile Christians who developed the more familiar structure with the episcopos, or _____, who was to be the one chief _____ in each community.

- a. The bishop was responsible for overseeing the religious and _____ life, for ensuring that those in need were cared for, and for _____ Church doctrine.
7. In the Scriptures, those appointed by the Apostles were marked through what?
8. True/False? At the beginning of the second century a bishop was chosen by the community after the apparent presence of the Holy Spirit was recognized within him.
9. What was the profound effect on the priesthood the edict of the emperor Constantine had?
10. True/False? Divisions arose between the clergy and the laity with the laity viewed to be devoted to the “higher things of the spirit” while the clergy were concerned with the “lower things of the flesh”.
11. In the Middle Ages, priests took a role in the _____ and were responsible for the collection of taxes in certain cases.
12. New rites of ordination were added in the Frankish churches.
 - a. The bishop was anointed with holy _____
 - b. Presented with a _____ and ring and enthroned
13. What influence did the monastic life of the Middle Ages have on the priesthood?
14. True/False? The requirement of celibacy for the ordained occurred at the Third Lateran Council in 1439.
15. During the Middle Ages, while the ordinations to the _____ increased, the order of _____ declined as an active ministry.
16. What are the minor orders for men on the way to priesthood initiated during the Middle Ages?
17. True/False? In 1972, Pope John Paul II cancelled the four minor orders and replaced them with the ministers of lector and acolyte.
18. What are the two teachings emphasized by the Second Vatican Council regarding Holy Orders and the priesthood?
19. The ordained are called to facilitate the action of God’s _____ within the Church so that lay people may receive grace within the _____ and then be able to share that grace with the world.

20. The Second Vatican Council restored the permanent _____
an order of service ministry open to both _____ and single men.

A Definition of Holy Orders Today

Read pages 214-218.

1. The word Pope comes from the Latin word for _____.
2. True/False? The Pope has primacy of authority over the whole Church.
3. The Pope and all the bishops form a single entity called the _____ of bishops.
4. What do the bishops in communion with one another and with the Pope have the task of?
5. What is the Pope's special role in an Ecumenical Council?
6. True/False? The fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders is conferred with the priest's consecration.
7. How is a bishop chosen today?
8. Through the sacrament of Holy Orders, priests are signed with a special _____ and configured to the _____ of Christ so that they are able to act in the person of Christ.
9. True/False? The role of the priest can best be described as being the representative of the bishop in local parishes.
10. What is meant by saying no matter the priest's specific type of ministry, he can only exercise it in obedience to the bishop?
11. What does the kiss mean that the priest receives from the bishop at the end of the ordination liturgy?
12. The Eucharistic liturgy is at the heart of the priest's life
 - a. To offer the Sacrifice of the _____ is the principal _____ of the presbyterate.
 - b. At Eucharist, priests act in the _____ of Christ and unite the offerings of the _____ to the sacrifice of Christ, the one high priest.
 - c. The priest draws _____ for his entire priestly ministry from his role in the celebration of Eucharist.
13. Who is the only one to lay hands on the deacon at his ordination?

14. From what Greek word does the word deacon come from?
15. What are some of the tasks of service for the bishop to which the deacons are assigned?
16. True/False? There is only one type of deacon.

Who Can Receive the Sacrament of Holy Orders

Read pages 218-221.

1. True/False? Just because a person desires for himself to be a priest, means he has a right to receive the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
2. To be considered a candidate for ordination, a man must be _____ to this special vocation by Christ.
3. What are the fundamental reasons why it is not admissible to ordain women to the priesthood?
4. True/False? The non-admission of women to priestly ordination means that women are of lesser dignity.
5. True/False? Though they are not called to ordination, the presence and role of women in the life and mission for the Church remains invaluable.
6. True/False? Celibacy is not demanded of priests by the nature of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
7. A commitment to chastity or celibacy for the sake of the _____ of _____ was recommended by Christ by his own _____ and in his own _____.
8. What are the practical reasons that celibacy is a wonderful gift for the ordained and an enhancement of their ministry? Give some examples.