Name

Date\_

***Meeting Jesus in the Sacraments*** Chapter 8 Directed Reading Worksheet *The Sacrament of Holy Orders*

**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: *Becoming a Priest*** *(pages 249–253)*

1. Why are the Sacraments of Holy Orders and Matrimony called “Sacraments at the Service of

Communion?” How does each serve?

2. The Sacrament of is ordination into an order with

 degrees: episcopacy, presbyterate, and —better

known as the office of bishops, priests, and —though deacons do not share the priestly ministry; they are ordained for . Together, they serve the , that is, the priesthood of all believers. (pp. 249-250)

3. True or False? The radical commitment of discipleship is a strong element of the priesthood.

4. What are the unique gifts of the priest?

5. True or False? The reception of the Sacrament of Holy Orders is reserved for baptized males only because women and men do not have equal dignity and ability.

6. True or False? Gender is only an incidental part of who we are.

7. Explain the main reason the ordination of women is impossible.

8. True or False? Mary, the Mother of God, was not chosen by Jesus or the Twelve to be an Apostle.

9. True or False? Both priesthood and motherhood are merely jobs, careers, or roles.

10. While men ordained in the Church pledge to live a life of

 —with the exception of men ordained to the

deaconate—in the Church bishops must remain celibate, while

 men can be ordained as and deacons; however,

 men who are ordained to the priesthood must

 celibate.

11. What are the requirements for a candidate for ordination?

12. Explain the four areas seminarians receive formation.

13. What are the qualities of discipleship?

**Section 1: *Understanding the Sacrament of Holy Orders*** *(pages 254–258)*

14. True or False? The orders of bishop, priest, and deacon enable the one who is ordained to act in the Person of Christ, the Head of the Body, in celebration of the sacraments.

15. True or False? Deacons are ordained to help and serve priests and bishops in their work, they are configured to Christ to serve as he served.

16. In early , there was no ordained priesthood as the of the family or head of the clan acted as the group’s . At the time of the Exodus, the clan of and tribe of were set aside as priests. Most were married and on the priesthood to their . They were sometimes with oil before assuming their sacred

 .

17. The priesthood of the Old Testament the priesthood of Christ and the . During the Exodus, Moses selected seventy to aid him in leading the . At the time of the first

 Temple, the main role of priests was offering

 to God on behalf of the people. However, with the

 of the second Temple, the Jewish priesthood effectively

 .

18. Explain the unique priesthood of Christ of which the ministerial priesthood shares.

19. Explain the special relation between the ministerial priesthood and the common priesthood.

20. What service did the seven deacons—chosen by the Apostles—provide to the rapidly expanding ministry of the Church?

21. The chose men to be presbyters, or , of each local Church, investing them through a involving prayer and the laying on of . Decisions affecting the entire Church were made at

 by the Apostles acting together with

 and eventually the Apostles selected men to be their

 .

22. True or False? According to St. Ignatius of Antioch, only a bishop or his appointee could preside at the Eucharist or baptize.

23. In the early Church the whole chose bishops. Following his election, a bishop received the imposition of from another bishop. He was ordained to the Word, forgive sins, at the Eucharist, and the work of presbyters and deacons.

 ordained presbyters and deacons through the laying on of hands at

the of Ordination.

24. What did the Council of Chalcedon declare about ordination of priests?

25. True or False? The diaconate declined during the Middle Ages, becoming a step on the way to priesthood.

26. True or False? During the Middle Ages because most monks were priests, many priests adopted monastic habits, prayers, study, and disciplines, including celibacy, which had already been practiced for centuries.

27. True or False? In response to complaints by the imperial powers about the lack of education of the clergy at that time, the Council of Trent required seminary training for priests.

28. What changes were implemented by the Second Vatican Council regarding Holy Orders?

**Section 2: *Celebrating the Sacrament of Holy Orders*** *(pages 259–263)*

29. True or False? Only a bishop can confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders.

30. What is the essential rite of the sacrament of Holy Orders?

31. An ordained bishop is part of an succession of leadership

that can be traced to the . The of

a bishop confers the of the Sacrament of Holy Orders and only the

 chooses them. Usually, several participate in the ordination of a new bishop to show the nature of the episcopacy.

32. True or False? The anointing of the bishop-elect’s head with sacred chrism signifies the bishop’s

relationship with his diocesan priests.

33. With what objects is a new bishop invested with and what is the purpose of each?

34. True or False? The bishop confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders on the ordinand through an anointing of the forehead with oil and the consecratory prayer.

35. With what objects is a new priest invested with and what is the purpose of each?

36. The ordination of is given to both transitional deacons and to

 deacons. The sacrament is conferred to the ordinands through the

 and the consecratory prayer. The new deacon is

 with a stole and a dalmatic and receives a

 , a sign of his mission to the

Gospel of Christ.

**Section 3: *The Graces of the Sacrament of Holy Orders*** *(pages 265–276)*

37. True or False? Like Baptism and Confirmation, Holy Orders is given once and for all and cannot be repeated or conferred temporarily.

38. According to the *CCC*, what special graces are given to bishops, priests, and deacons, respectively?

39. Explain the Jesuit notion of selfless “indifference”?

40. The goal of is not just greater self-mastery or

 , but a greater capacity to . It involves a certain movement from to asceticism in imitation of Christ, modeling God’s on earth. Some ordained men face harsh lives of and suffering, and some are called to be

 for their faith.

41. Priests today do not offer a sacrifice when they preside at the

 , but Christ, the eternal High Priest, acts through their

 to offer the Eucharistic sacrifice. When a priest offers the

 to the Father during the Eucharist, it is who

is offering himself. In the name of the , the priests ask the Father to send the to make Christ’s sacrifice present

42. Priests act as by sharing the Gospel of Truth.

 and priests are witnesses of the truth, especially in matters of

 and morals. Priests and deacons in the teaching work of the bishop. In short, bishops, priests, and deacons the Gospel message by word and .

43. True or False? The Church officially “sets people apart” to serve God, a “setting apart” that means “separating.”

44. True or False? Bishops, especially, take the place of Christ himself in today’s Church.

45. Explain the similarities and differences between the life and work of diocesan priests and religious priests.

46. True or False? While the bishop is the highest Church authority, he is not totally autonomous.

47. What is the difference between a synod of bishops and an ecumenical council?

48. Bishops exercise their role in the Church by their

and by establishing catechetical guidelines for their . They also build and

 communion with the local Church or . The

 of priests comes from their communion with the

 and they the bishop in each parish.

49. How does a priest build and maintain communion in the local Church?

50. True or False? The spiritual powers given by the Holy Spirit in Holy Orders apply to the sacraments that the deacon, priest, or bishop administers as well as to the personal or moral character of the ordained minister himself.