

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 _____. They also build and _____ 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.