

Name _____ Date _____

Handout 8-A

Bible Activity:
The Twelve Apostles

In a small group, discuss what these passages tell you about Jesus' plan for leadership in the Church. Record the group's thoughts on the back of this page.

Mark 1:17	Jesus calls Peter and Andrew in order to make them “fishers of men.”
Mark 3:13-19	Jesus appoints twelve Apostles to preach in his name and drive out demons.
Matthew 10:1-42	Jesus gives his twelve Apostles authority to expel demons. They are to go first to the Jews. They are to “cure the sick, raise the dead, cleanse lepers, and drive out demons” (10:8). They are to trust in God and persevere despite persecution.
John 21:15-17	Jesus makes Peter the shepherd of the Church.
Matthew 16:18-19	Jesus appoints Peter as the head of the Church and head of the Apostles. He holds “the keys” to heaven, meaning that he has authority to explain the Gospel. Today we regard Peter as the first pope.
Acts 1:8	Jesus calls his Apostles to be his witnesses in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.
Acts 2:1-36	The Holy Spirit comes to the Apostles (now twelve, because Matthias has joined them) and empowers them to preach fearlessly in the name of Jesus and baptize people.
Matthew 28:16-20	Jesus confers his power on the eleven Apostles and sends them out to preach and baptize people of all nations.
Mark 16:15	Jesus tells the eleven Apostles to preach the Gospel to all nations.
Luke 24:45-48	Jesus appears to the Apostles in Jerusalem and calls them to be witnesses of his message, beginning in Jerusalem.

Name _____ Date _____

Handout 8-B

Chapter 8 SAT Practice: Critical Reading

Read Section 1, "Understanding the Sacrament of Holy Orders" (pages 254–258). Then indicate the correct answer to each question.

_____ 1. Which of the following are ordained to act in the Person of Christ?

- A. Bishop
- B. Priest
- C. Deacon
- D. Both A and B

_____ 2. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. There was an ordained priesthood in early Israel.
- B. Jesus ordained his Apostles as priests in a special ritual.
- C. In the early Church, the community as a whole chose bishops.
- D. The Council of Trent restored the permanent diaconate in the West.

_____ 3. According to the Second Vatican Council, what is the real nature of ordination?

- A. Its service of communion
- B. Its service of the rich
- C. Its ability to lead and rule in Church matters
- D. Its requirement of celibacy

_____ 4. What is the difference between the ministerial priesthood and the common priesthood?

- A. The ministerial priesthood is "better" or "holier" than the common priesthood.
- B. The ministerial priesthood serves the common priesthood, while the common priesthood lives a life of faith, hope, and love, according to the grace of the Holy Spirit.
- C. The ministerial priesthood serves the Church and the common priesthood doesn't.
- D. There is no difference between the two priesthoods.

_____ 5. Who are the successors of the Apostles in the Church today?

- A. Bishops
- B. Priests
- C. Deacons
- D. All of the above

Handout 8-C

Small-Group Discussion:
Qualities of a Bishop

Read 1 Timothy 3:8–13, about the personal qualities a bishop should have. Then, as a group, compile your own list of personal qualities you think bishops in today’s Church should have. After you have made your list, come to a group consensus about the five most important personal qualities a bishop should have and why. Be prepared to share the results of your discussion with the class.

Qualities of a Bishop—from 1 Timothy 3:2-7

Our list of personal qualities a bishop should have.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

The five most important personal qualities a bishop should have.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

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Handout 8-D

Bible Activity: Ministry Means Service

Read the following Scripture readings that may be used for the Rite of Ordination. In your small group, discuss the meaning of each passage and then write a short statement showing how the passage relates ordained ministry to Christ either as priest, teacher, or shepherd. Then choose the reading that best portrays Christ in each of these roles: priest, teacher, and shepherd. Be prepared to share the results of your group work with the class.

Scripture Passage	Summary
Acts 8:26–40	
Acts 10:37–43	
Acts 20:17–18a, 28–32, 36	
1 Peter 5:1–4	
Luke 12:35–44	
John 17:6, 14–19	
John 21:15–17	

Which reading speaks most clearly about the priestly aspect of ordained ministry?

Which one speaks most clearly about the teaching aspect of ordained ministry?

Which one speaks most clearly about the shepherding aspect of ordained ministry?

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Handout 8-E

Team Jeopardy Game: Holy Orders

Use this handout to study for the Chapter 8, Section 2 Jeopardy game.

Answer	What is:
Only the pope can choose this Church leader.	bishop
This is presented to both a new bishop and a new deacon at ordination.	Book of the Gospels
Marital requirement for all forms of ordination in the West, except in the case of permanent deacons.	celibacy
The outer vestment worn by a priest at liturgical celebrations	chasuble
This oil is used to anoint the head of the new bishop.	chrism
The basic "form" used in the Rite of Ordination.	consecratory prayer
A hooked staff that is presented to a new bishop at his ordination. This is a sign of the bishop's role as shepherd of the Lord's flock.	crozier
The outer liturgical vestment of a deacon, which is presented at ordination.	dalmatic
An ordained man who is authorized to teach catechumens, read the Gospel at Mass, and serve both the priests and the bishop.	deacon
The highest degree or order in the Sacrament of Holy Orders.	episcopacy
The basic gesture used by the bishop to ordain deacons, priests, and other bishops.	laying on of hands
This tribe was designated to be priests in the time of Moses.	Levi
As official appointment from the pope that says a certain priest has been chosen to be a bishop.	mandate

Answer	What is:
The distinctive type of tall, triangular hat that is given to a new bishop at ordination as a sign of his authority.	mitre
An archbishop who acts as the official Vatican delegate for a nation.	nuncio
What promise new priests and deacons make to their bishop at ordination.	obedience
The person receiving the Sacrament of Holy Orders at any level.	ordinand
Another name for the Sacrament of Holy Orders.	ordination
Type of deacon that may be married and does not go on to the priesthood.	permanent
The second order in the Sacrament of Holy Orders.	presbyterate
Who the bishop ordains with the authority to preside at Eucharist and to absolve sins.	priest
What is given to a new bishop at ordination as a sign of his lifelong commitment and fidelity to the Church, the Bride of Christ.	ring
Place of training for those seeking ordination.	seminary
A long narrow band of fabric that is presented to both a deacon and a priest at ordination.	stole
Type of deacon who goes on to become a priest.	transitional

