

Name _____
Period _____
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Marriage and Holy Orders

Directed Reading Guide

Unit 3: Called to Service through Holy Orders

Chapter 9: The Ministry and Life of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons

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.

Renewing the Priesthood

Read pages 254-255.

1. True/False? The Catholic Church is a sacramental Church.
2. Sacramental ministry is the _____ of the Church: without _____ there would be no membership, without the Sacrament of _____ there would be no reconciliation, and without the _____ we would not be able to share in the saving events of Christ's Passion and Death.
3. Why did Christ give the Church its sacramental ministry (as a means to what)?
4. Who are the ministers of grace?
5. True/False? There is a danger that the Church will lose the structure of the hierarchical ministry.
6. Positive trends for the priesthood:
 - a. Priests generally feel _____
 - b. Priest's vocations stem from a desire to _____
 - c. Most priests in active ministry are _____
 - d. Priests value the presence of lay _____ and _____
 - e. Priests affirm their relationship with the _____
 - f. Priests most value their opportunity to serve in _____
7. What is the attraction to men who might be considering the priesthood?
8. True/False? The character of service of Holy Orders makes them "slaves of Christ" as they freely become servants to all.
9. What does the collegial character of the ministry of Holy Orders connect them to? What does the personal character of ministry call them to?

The Role of the Bishop

Read pages 256-261.

1. What are the three main tasks that describe the role of the bishop?
2. True/False? The bishops alone have a role in authority and decision making in the universal Church.
3. Bishops are always chosen and appointed by _____.
4. What is one of the tasks for the bishops gathered at a province meeting?
5. Some of the characteristics of worthiness for the episcopacy may include:
 - a. A good _____
 - b. Irreproachable _____
 - c. Even-tempered and stable _____
 - d. Loyal to the Pope and the _____ of the Church.
 - e. Thorough _____ of theology and canon law.
 - f. Prayerful and pious
 - g. An aptitude for _____
6. True/False? The nuncio is the Pope's representative in the United States who receives nominations for bishop from the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops.
7. What are all bishops in the world required to submit to Rome every five years?
8. What does *ad limina Apostolorum* mean? What is it?
9. True/False? Upon ordination to the episcopacy, a priest becomes part of the college of bishops.
10. True/False? The college of bishops has no authority on its own except in union with the Pope.
11. What role does the Pope have in an Ecumenical Council?
12. The diocesan bishop is also called an _____.
 - a. He is the pastoral and _____ head and representative of his _____.
 - b. Other bishops who assist him are know as _____ bishops.
 - c. A _____ bishop is one who is appointed with the right to succeed the ordinary when he retires, resigns, or dies.
13. Three other titles related to the episcopacy:
 - a. An _____ is a bishop who governs a diocese that is usually greater in size or _____ - than others. It is an honorary title.

- b. All bishops must have a diocese under their care. _____
bishops are the title given to auxiliary bishops or other bishops in administrative posts who are not ordinaries of their own dioceses.
 - c. Among the college of bishops, the church has traditionally given the title _____ to certain bishops and archbishops.
14. True/False? The word cardinal comes from the Latin *cardo* for “door”.
15. What is the exclusive role Cardinals have?
16. True/False? Cardinals who have not reached sixty years of age cannot enter into the conclave and participate in the election.
17. What is named as the first pastoral task of bishops by the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*?
18. The bishops have been given the power to call all people to what?
19. What do bishops teach?
20. Bishops teach on three levels within the Church.
- a. In his own diocese the bishop teaches directly to his people and through his _____
 - b. The bishop teaches by supervising the training of _____ and setting a curriculum for religious instruction that is based on _____, Tradition, liturgy, and on the teaching _____ and life in the Church.
 - c. Bishops also teach on a _____ level, working with a conference of bishops from their own country to address issues that impact the entire _____
21. What is the Magisterium? What is its task?
22. True/False? Guided by the Holy Spirit, the college of bishops in union with the Pope can exercise the gift of infallibility when teaching about or protecting Christ’s Revelation on matters of faith or morality.
23. How is the Pope able to teach infallibly himself?
24. The Pope teaches infallibly when he teaches as pastor of all the faithful, is proclaiming a definitive _____ pertaining to faith or morals and does so intending to use his full _____ in an unchangeable decision.

25. True/False? The most recent occurrence of the Pope teaching infallibly was Pope Pius XII's declaration in 1950 of the dogma of the Blessed Mother's Assumption into Heaven.
26. Bishops take up the task demanded by Christ: to help people achieve _____.
27. How do the bishop and his priests sanctify the Church?
28. True/False? The Sacrament of Baptism is "the source and summit of Christian life".
29. Bishops pay special attention to the spiritual, intellectual, and _____ needs of his priests.
30. Bishops govern the dioceses assigned to them through their _____ and _____.
31. How does a pastor of a parish promote the spiritual welfare of the faithful?
32. True/False? The person with the most authority in the diocese after the bishop is the archbishop.

The Role of the Priest

Read pages 262-269.

1. What are the three basic ways priests are consecrated to share in the bishop's ministry and serve the Church?
2. True/False? Faith is awakened first by reading the words of Jesus himself.
3. What does the priest teach the faithful at mass?
4. Priests are instructed to provide special care to:
 - a. The _____ and weaker ones of society
 - b. _____ people
 - c. Married couples and _____
 - d. The consecrated _____ men and women
 - e. The sick and the _____
5. True/False? A diocesan priest pledges obedience to his bishop and works to support his bishop's ministry.
6. What was Father John Vianney best known for?

7. What is one of the most crucial responsibilities a priest has for teaching the people?
8. What are the two main issues a young man must examine when gauging whether or not he is more suited to be a religious priest or a diocesan priest in his discernment?
9. Cloistered refers to communities where the members live in an _____, not accessible to outsiders, and who do not go outside the area without _____.
 - a. Contemplative religious usually do not engage in _____ ministries; rather they live in _____ and devote themselves to prayer and _____.
 - b. Monasticism refers to persons living in _____ from the world and living under the vows of poverty, chastity, and _____.
10. True/False? From the time a man first enters the Jesuit community to the day of ordination is about five years.

The Role of the Permanent Deacon

Read pages 269-274.

1. What is at the very heart of the diaconate?
2. In liturgy, the deacon serves as minister of the _____ and at the _____.
3. A deacon may be the ordinary minister of _____.
4. True/False? A deacon is able to celebrate a funeral mass and conduct burial services at the grave site.
5. Through his ordination and connection with the bishop, what is a deacon able to do at Mass?
6. Pope John Paul II explains what is expected of permanent deacons: A deacon must be known for _____ integrity, and obedience.
7. List of requirements for the diaconate:
 - a. Status. A deacon should usually be at least age _____ at the time of ordination and not more than sixty.
 - b. Family: If the candidate is married, he must be in a stable marriage for at least _____ to _____ years and have the consent and support of his _____.
 - c. Natural Gifts.

- d. Spirituality: He should be committed to a life of _____ and willing to make personal sacrifices to be a consecrated sign of God's love for others.
 - e. Education: In some dioceses, at least two years of _____ is required.
 - f. Service and involvement. The man should have some previous experience of active apostolic involvement in _____ and service.
8. True/False? Married deacons and their wives are called to give a clear witness to the holiness of marriage and family life to the world.

The Rewards of Holy Orders

Read pages 275-277.

1. How is the priesthood and religious life radical and countercultural?
2. Father James Gould's formula for success:
 - a. Unswerving allegiance to the _____ and magisterial _____
 - b. Perpetual adoration of the _____ in parishes with an emphasis on praying for _____
 - c. Diocesan priests who extend themselves to help young men remain _____ to the Lord's _____ in their lives.