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Chapter L – Orders

1. ′	The two social sacraments are those of and
2. (Christ instituted the priesthood at the
3. ′	The priestly character finds its complement in the
	The Apostles not only ordained priests but also consecrated many of them
	Scripture speaks of as well as of priests and bishops.
6. ′	The four minor orders are
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7.	The three major orders are
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	A sub-deacon has to remain for life and say the
daily.	
	A priest represents Christ inasmuch as He is our; a bishop, uch as He is
	It is the duty of a ($priest$) ($bishop$) to rule a diocese.
	The matter in the major orders is
12.	A priest is a between God and men.
13.	Christ's priesthood is the most excellent possible, on account of His union
with _	, with and with
14.	The Catholic priesthood is a sharing in that of
	Its dignity is also seen in the at Mass, in the
in the	Confessional, and in the graces given by ordination.

2 16. The three conditions required for validity in an ordination to the priesthood are
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17. Five conditions required for licity are
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18. A priestly vocation is an invitation to receive It comes from through a
19. Apart from a bishop's call to receive ordination, (any) (no) seminary student has a right to be ordained.
20. Christ says to His priests: "You have not chosen Me, but I"
21. St. Paul says: "Nor doth anyone take the honour to himself, but he that is as Aaron was."
22. To go to a seminary, a student should have these four qualifications:
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23. A religious vocation is an invitation to take the three It is given by through a
24. The vows remove the chief obstacles to
25. Vocations are best fostered by a truly Christian .

1. The two social sacraments are those of *orders* and *matrimony*. 2. Christ instituted the priesthood at the Last Supper. 3. The priestly character finds its complement in the *Episcopate*. 4. The Apostles not only ordained priests but also consecrated many of them bishops. 5. Scripture speak of deacons as well as of priests and bishops. 6. The four minor orders are door-keeper, reader, exorcist, acolyte. 7. The three major orders are sub-deacon, deacon, priest. 8. A subdeacon has to remain *celibate* for life and say the *Divine Office* daily. 9. A priest represents Christ inasmuch as He is our Redeemer; a bishop, inasmuch as He is Ruler. 10. It is a (priest's) (bishop's) duty to rule a diocese. 11. The matter in the major orders is *the imposition of hands*. 12. A priest is a *mediator* between God and men. 13. Christ's priesthood is the most excellent possible, on account of His union with *God*, with *the Victim* and with *the people*. 14. The Catholic priesthood is a sharing in that of *Christ*. 15. Its dignity is also seen in the *Consecration* at Mass, in the *absolution* in the Confessional, and in the *sacramental* graces given by ordination. 16. The three conditions required for validity in an ordination to the priesthood are baptised, male, intention. 17. Five conditions required for licity are A state of GRACE; CONFIRMATION; AGE - at least twenty-five; Sufficient KNOWLEDGE; Sufficient VIRTUE; ORDERS inferior to the priesthood 18. A priestly vocation is an invitation to receive *ordination*. It comes from *God* through a bishop. 19. Apart from a bishop's call to receive ordination, (any) (no) seminary student has a right to be ordained. 20. Christ says to His priests: "You have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you." 21. St. Paul says: "Nor doth anyone take the honour to himself, but he that is called by God as Aaron was." 22. To go to a seminary, a student should have these four qualifications: *A Right Intention*; Physical Fitness; Intellectual Fitness; Moral Fitness. 23. A religious vocation is an invitation to take the three vows. It is given by God through a Superior General. 24. The vows remove the chief obstacles to perfection. 25. Vocations are best fostered by a truly Christian family.