

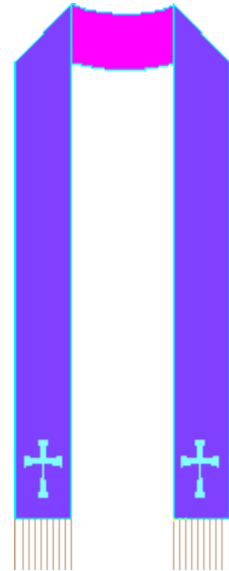
The Sacraments of Commitment

The Sacraments of VOCATION includes Holy Orders and Matrimony. They are received so that the recipients may COMMIT themselves to living the gospel with either the support of other ordained individuals or a spouse.

Test your Knowledge....

Holy Orders

1. Promises made to God are called vows. T or F
2. A _____ wears a stole over their left shoulder.
deacon priest bishop
3. Only a bishop can minister the sacrament of Holy Orders.
T or F
4. Circle the things deacons ARE allowed to do.
Baptize Preside at Weddings Give Anointing of the Sick
Hear Confession Preach at Mass Read the gospel at Mass
5. The priest has the power to change ordinary bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. T or F
6. A call from God to follow a special way of life is a(n) _____.
invitation vocation summon
7. Someone who is ordained to assist in the liturgy and perform works of charity is a deacon. T or F
8. A married man can be a deacon. T or F
9. To preside at Mass and forgive sins are ministries of the priest. T or F
10. At ordination the priest is anointed with _____.
holy water oil ashes





HOLY ORDERS

The SACRAMENT OF HOLY ORDERS was instituted by Christ at the Last Supper. Like Baptism and Confirmation, Holy Orders it is a sacrament that can only be received once.

The ORDERS of ordination include:
Deacon, Priest, Bishop.

DEACONS are ordained for service to the bishop and are assigned to assist the priest as the bishop directs. They assist at the celebration of the Eucharist. They also distribute Holy Communion, bless marriages, proclaim and preach the Gospel, preside over funerals, and dedicate themselves to works of charity.

PRIESTS are co-workers with the bishop. They have the privilege of consecrating the Eucharist, forgiving sins in Penance, and anointing the sick. Priests have the responsibility of preaching the Gospel and shepherding the people of God.

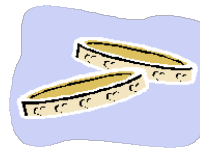
Bishops are the successors of the Apostles and have a responsibility for the universal Church as well as the local Church, the Diocese, entrusted to them. They are the celebrants of the Sacrament of Confirmation and Holy Orders. They are the teachers of the faith and have final authority on all teaching in their diocese.

The essential RITE of Holy Orders in each of its degrees is the consecratory prayer said by the bishop and the laying on of his hands on the head of the one to be ordained.

MATRIMONY



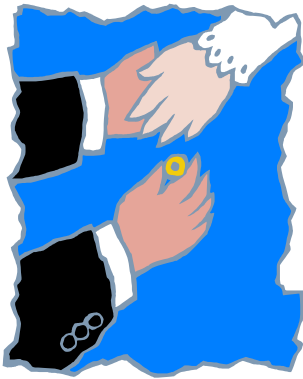
Marriage is a vocational choice. It is a covenant of love that binds husband and wife together for the whole of life, for better or for worse, in sickness and in health.



All couples will tell you that they cannot live the married life without support and encouragement from others – family, friends, neighbors, church community, and so on. The married life is not lived in isolation.

Jesus' presence at Cana showed his appreciation for marriage, and that marriage is from God. Because of Jesus' teaching, the Church recognizes marriage as a sacrament. It is a lifelong partnership of service and commitment to help people grow together in love, and it is the proper place to raise children in the faith.

The Sacrament of marriage establishes an **INDISSOLUBLE BOND** between a man and a woman. In this bond, husbands and wives give themselves totally and selflessly to one another for life: they are to love one another as Christ loves the Church.



Matrimony is permanent, faithful and open to new human life. The permanence of marriage, mirroring the permanence of Christ's love, excludes divorce in the sense that divorce ends a marriage. Those validly married couples who are living apart (and even those who are legally divorced) remain married in the eyes of the church.

ANY COUPLE, who are baptized and are free to marry may receive this sacrament. The Sacrament of Matrimony is contracted through the consent of the man and the woman who totally and freely give themselves to each other.

