



**RE:ONLINE**  
THE PLACE FOR EXCELLENCE



# Catholics -Priests- 1 of 3

Bible quotations are from *New Revised Standard Version Anglicized Catholic Edition* (1991)

Text & Design: Jon Mayled & Sam Pillay

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# Introduction



These resources have been created to support the Jerusalem Trust and BBC film *Catholics - Priests*. The film is also available on the RE:Online website.

This is the first of the trilogy *Catholics*, and *Catholics – Women* and *Catholics – Children* are also available.

There are resources designed for use with KS3 (11-14), KS4 (15-16), KS5 (17-18) and adults.

In order to use this resources it is necessary for students to watch entire film. In addition, sections may, of course, be reshown as required in relation to each topic. The Programme Outline contains the timings for each part of the film.

Teachers can select all or any of the resources and activities as suitable for the course they are pursuing. There are additional 'Stretch and Challenge' topics as well as cross-curricular materials.

This pack contains all the resources for free photocopying together with printouts of the PowerPoints which accompany the resources.

Additional versions of resources have been created:

- Dyslexic (D) wherever appropriate

To avoid confusion these are coded in the bottom left-hand corner of each page.

Many of the materials, especially the challenges, are also suitable for

- SEN – special educational needs;
- EAL – English as an additional language.

Recent changes in the RE curriculum, particularly in relation to GCSE and A level mean that such resources on Christian denominations are increasingly in demand.

We hope that you find these resources useful.

*Jon Mayled & Sam Pillay*

On behalf of the Jerusalem Trust and RE:Online

**Note:** In the UK, Members of the Catholic Church usually refer to themselves as 'Catholics'. It is mostly only non-Catholics who use the expression 'Roman Catholic'. Therefore, the term Catholic has been used throughout to refer to the Catholic Church and its members.





# Programme Outline

00:00	Allen Hall, London
00:41	Titles
00:49	Priests serving Catholics in Britain
01:00	Bridge between humanity and God
01:10	Vocations
01:18	Mass – <i>Jeremiah 3:15</i>
02:00	St Thérèse of Lisieux
02:10	Seminarians for six years
03:15	Practising a Wedding Homily
03:50	Life of a Seminarian – Vocation
05:00	Homily continued and de-briefing
06:03	Philosophy Class
06:46	First year seminarian
07:37	Philosophy Class continued
08:21	First year seminarian continued
09:45	Service on 4th Sunday of Easter – the <i>Good Shepherd</i> . Prayer for Vocations. Homily by seminarian
11:54	Heythrop College - Special Morals class
12:18	Feminist Ethics class
12:32	<i>Angelus</i>
14:32	Seminarian with statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus explaining family ties
15:45	Allen Hall is a House of Formation – Seminarian discussions
17:50	Previous life and life in a seminary
19:20	Singing lesson
20:14	Being a ‘Cradle Catholic’
20:47	Singing lesson continued
21:06	Being a ‘Cradle Catholic’ – sexual relationships
22:15	Prayer before the monstrance
22:33	Liturgy class
23:00	Epistemology class
23:17	Liturgy class continued
23:30	Epistemology class continued
23:45	Discussion about anointing and pastoral reflection
25:26	Faith- personal – embarrassment at school
26:00	Although brought up a Catholic – faith not important in childhood



27:04	Talking to the University Chaplain
28:03	Practical requirements for anointing
29:30	Physical preparation for ordination and an ordained life
30:31	Vice-Rector – his early career and vocation – Benediction was his Damascus road
32:39	Benediction
33:12	Life in the community – abuse scandals in the Church – drop in ordinations to only 19 in 2010. Weekend of Psychological Profiling for suitability
34:18	Experience of applying for a seminary place
34:58	Abuse scandal discussion – impact on feeling of having a vocation
36:40	Class - Priestly celibacy – writings of Pope Paul VI
42:06	Progress towards priesthood
42:30	Candidacy – an agreement between the Church and the Seminarian to continue towards priesthood, takes place at the end of fourth year and the seminary then wears clerical clothes
43:48	Singing lesson
44:40	Candidacy service
47:42	Meeting with Bishop and party after Candidacy Service
48:40	Vice-Rector addressing candidates and a Toast to the Pope
49:45	Oath of Freedom and Knowledge
51:55	A ‘leap into the unknown’, fundamental mysteries, eucharist and mystery of transubstantiation
52:30	Practice Mass – explanation of the importance of celebrating the mass
55:14	Westminster Cathedral, London – Ordination
57:12	First Mass
58:56	Credits

Filmed, Produced and Directed by Richard Alwyn

Wingspan Productions in association with Jerusalem Productions for BBC © MMXII





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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Introduction & Outline



## PROGRAMME OUTLINE



- Create a timeline for someone who believes that they have a vocation and that they should become a Catholic priest.
- Start with their childhood and suggest some of the events in their life which might have influenced them.

# PROGRAMME OUTLINE



## Becoming a priest

- Write an essay explaining:
  - What things in your life you would be prepared to sacrifice
  - What things in your life you would not be prepared to sacrifice
- Give an explanation for your answers
- Do you think that Catholic priests should be celibate?
- Give reasons for your answer



# The Catholic Church

Sometimes the different denominations (parts) of the Christian Church are represented as being parts of a tree.

After the Holy Spirit came to Jesus' followers at Pentecost, they started to worship together in Jerusalem – this became the first Christian Church.

As the news about Christianity spread across the countries around the Mediterranean, more and more Churches were formed.

At first they looked to Jesus' twelve disciples and St Paul for guidance.

Later the Church began to develop a structure of deacons, priests and bishops.

It was the bishops who made decisions for the local churches in their area.

## Spread of Christianity in the 1st century CE





## Task One

Looking at the arrows, write down the importance of each part.

Leaf

Branch

Trunk

Root

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## Task Two

In groups, use the space below to list as many different Christian denominations and Churches as you can think of.





## Task Three

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think there are so many different denominations (parts) of Christianity?

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2. Do you think that all of the different denominations of Christianity have the same beliefs and / or practices?

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3. Do you think that all the different denominations agree with one another? Why?

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4. Do you think that Christianity, as a religion, should have so many different denominations? Why?

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## The Origins of the Catholic Church

Peter and Paul were martyred during the reign of Nero when the Christians were being persecuted after a fire broke out in Rome. According to tradition, Peter asked to be crucified upside down. He did not feel worthy to be crucified in the same way as his master.

To Christians in Rome, Peter was their leader because Jesus had appointed him to look after the Church. Since that time, according to Christians, the touch of Jesus has been passed on through Peter and his successors when they lay their hands on others.

As the Roman Empire continued to grow it had capital cities in Rome and also in Constantinople (now Istanbul in Turkey).

There were divisions about particular beliefs between the two cities.

In 1054, when the debaters could not agree, the leaders from Rome put a document on the altar saying that the Christians of Constantinople were no longer in union with Rome.

The Patriarch (leader of the Church) in Constantinople, Michael Cerularius, condemned the West.

After that there were two separate Churches.

Today, more than half of the world's Christians are Catholics.



Crucifixion of St Peter - Jan Luyken



## Answers: Find someone who

Copy the definitions from the PowerPoint

**Church:** .....

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**Catholic:** .....

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**Roman:** .....

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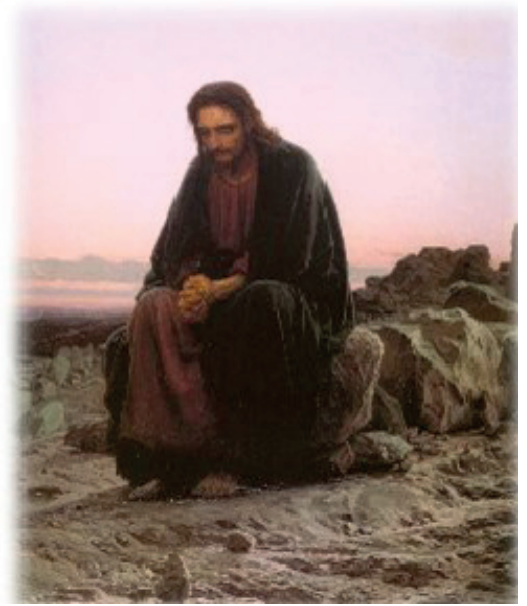
St Peter's Basilica, Rome



## Task Four

How do you think Jesus would have responded to this separation of the Church if he had been alive?

Explain your answer.



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Swap books with your partner and mark their answer:

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## The Pope

The leader of the Catholic Church is called by many different names:

- Vicar of Christ
- Bishop of Rome
- Pope – ‘father’
- *Servus servorum Dei* – ‘Servant of the Servants of God’
- Successor of St Peter.

The current Pope is Francis I.



## Plenary

Write down one three things that you learnt about the Catholic Church.

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It was the bishops who made decisions for the local churches in their area.

## Spread of Christianity in the 1st century CE





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4. Do you think that Christianity, as a religion, should have so many different denominations? Why?

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**Write a paragraph explaining the example of a tree and how it can be used to represent Christian denominations.**

A white line drawing of a tree with a thick trunk and many branches, set against a dark blue background. The tree is positioned in the bottom right corner of the page. The trunk is thick and splits into several main branches that spread outwards and upwards. The branches are covered in many smaller, thinner branches, creating a dense canopy. The roots of the tree are visible at the base, spreading out horizontally. The background of the tree is a solid dark blue color.



## The Origins of the Catholic Church

Peter and Paul were martyred during the reign of Nero when the Christians were being persecuted after a fire broke out in Rome. According to tradition, Peter asked to be crucified upside down. He did not feel worthy to be crucified in the same way as his master.

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Today, more than half of the world's Christians are Catholics.



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## Answers: Find someone who

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**Church:** .....

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**Catholic:** .....

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**Roman:** .....

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St Peter's Basilica, Rome





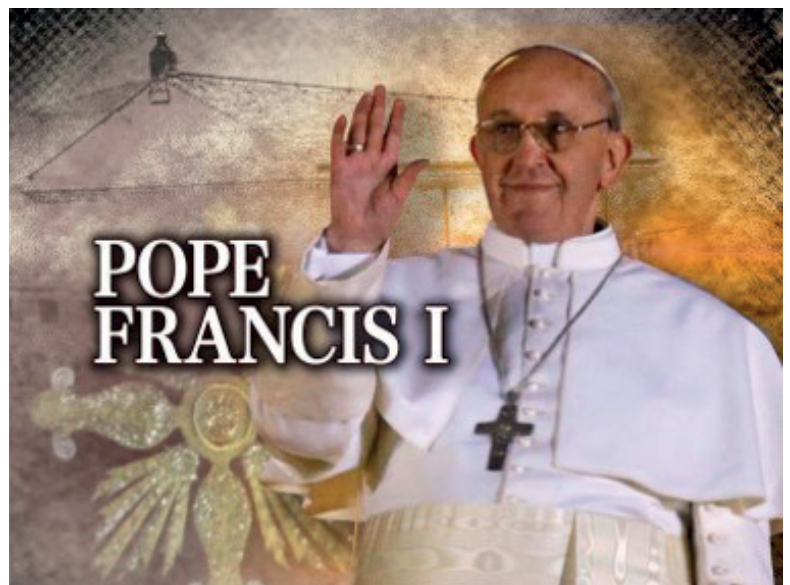


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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

The Catholic Church



## KEY WORDS



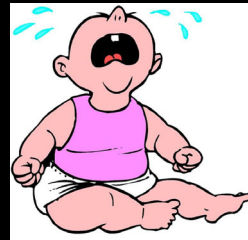
- Denomination
- Catholic
- Orthodox
- Anglican
- Non-conformist
- Pentecostal

*Copy these key words into your books*

## STARTER



- Create a timeline of your own life
- Example:
  - Born 4th January 2001
  - Started at Primary School ...



- After you have completed your timeline compare it with a partner and highlight the key differences.

## THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH



- Sometimes the different denominations (parts) of the Christian Church are represented as being parts of a tree.
- After the Holy Spirit came to Jesus' followers at Pentecost, they started to worship together in Jerusalem – this became the first Christian Church.
- As the news about Christianity spread across the countries around the Mediterranean, more and more Churches were formed.
- At first they looked to Jesus' twelve disciples and St Paul for guidance.
- Later the Church began to develop a structure of deacons, priests and bishops.
- It was the bishops who made decisions for the local churches in their area.



## SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE 1ST CENTURY CE



Jerusalem

## TASK ONE



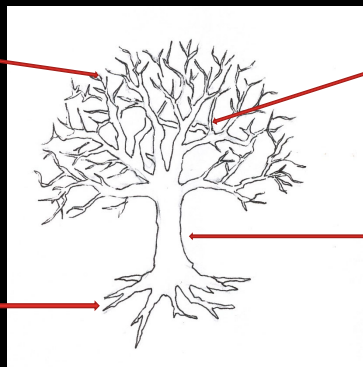
- Looking at the arrows, write down the importance of each part

Leaf

Branch

Trunk

Root

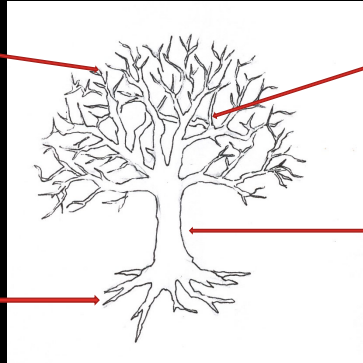


## TASK ONE



Leaf: represents the smaller Christian Churches which have formed

Roots: the basis of the Christian Church is Judaism



Branch: represents the main denominations of the Christian Church today

Trunk: this represents Jesus, his disciples and the early Christian Church

## TASK TWO



- In groups, list as many different Christian denominations and Churches as you can think of.



## TASK THREE



- Answer the following questions in your books:
  - Why do you think there are so many different denominations (parts) of Christianity?
  - Do you think that all the different denominations of Christianity have the same beliefs and / or practices?
  - Do you think that all the different denominations agree with one another? Why?
  - Do you think that Christianity, as a religion, should have so many different denominations? Why?

## RECAP



- Write a paragraph explaining the example of a tree and how it can be used to represent Christian denominations.



## KEY WORDS



- Denomination
- Catholic
- Pope
- Vatican
- Priest

*Copy these key words into your books*

## FIND SOMEONE WHO



- You need to write the definitions for the keywords below.
- Go around the class and find someone whose definition matches yours.

- Church
- Catholic
- Roman



## ANSWERS: FIND SOMEONE WHO



- The 'called-out ones' means all Christians when it is being used to translate the Greek word 'ekklesia', this is the word used in the New Testament.
- 'Catholic' which comes from the Greek word 'katholikos' meaning 'universal'.
- 'Roman' is sometimes used because the Vatican City in Rome in Italy is the centre and headquarters of the Catholic Church.

*Copy these Key Words and their definitions into your books*

## THE ORIGINS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH



- 'All roads led to Rome' and all roads led from Rome so when the gospel reached the capital city it was the guarantee to the Christians that the promise of Jesus would be fulfilled and the message would reach the ends of the earth.
- *Copy this sentence into your books*
- Peter and Paul were martyred during the reign of Nero when the Christians were being persecuted after a fire broke out in Rome. According to tradition, Peter asked to be crucified upside down. He did not feel worthy to be crucified in the same way as his master.

## THE ORIGINS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH



- To Christians in Rome, Peter was their leader because Jesus had appointed him to look after the Church. Since that time, according to Christians, the touch of Jesus has been passed on through Peter and his successors when they lay their hands on others.
- As the Roman Empire continued to grow it had capital cities in Rome and also in Constantinople (now Istanbul in Turkey).
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## THE ORIGINS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH



- In 1054, when the debaters could not agree, the leaders from Rome put a document on the altar saying that the Christians of Constantinople were no longer in union with Rome.
- The Patriarch (leader of the Church) in Constantinople, Michael Cerularius, condemned the West.
- After that there were two separate Churches.
- Today, more than half of the world's Christians are Catholics.



## TASK FOUR



- How do you think Jesus would have responded to this separation of the Church if he had been alive?
- Explain your answer.
- Swap books with your partner and mark their answer.



## THE POPE



- The leader of the Catholic Church is called by many different names:
  - Vicar of Christ
  - Bishop of Rome
  - Pope – 'father'
  - *Servus servorum Dei* – 'Servant of the Servants of God'
  - Successor of St Peter.
- The current Pope is Francis I.
- Gregorian Chant is associated with the worship of the Catholic Church <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JXByMD4XWso>



## PLENARY



- Write down three things that you learnt about the Catholic Church.





# Catholic Priests



**Priest:** *One whose office is to perform public religious functions; an official minister of religious worship.*

*In specific Christian use, the officiant at the Eucharist and other sacerdotal (priestly) offices.*

*In hierarchical Christian churches: a clergyman in the second of the holy orders (above a deacon and below a bishop), having authority to administer the sacraments and pronounce absolution. (OED 1989 adapted)*

A priest in the Catholic Church performs certain ceremonies and services which generally cannot be conducted by the lower orders of clergy or by lay people.

These include the administration of the Sacraments, including the Mass or Eucharist, the Sacrament of Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick and Confirmation. However, Confirmation is usually performed by a Bishop.

Baptism can be celebrated by anyone (see p.00).

Marriage:

*'In the Latin (Catholic) Church, it is ordinarily understood that the spouses, as ministers of Christ's grace, mutually confer upon each other the sacrament of Matrimony by expressing their consent before the Church. In the Eastern liturgies the minister of this sacrament (which is called "Crowning") is the priest or bishop who, after receiving the mutual consent of the spouses, successively crowns the bridegroom and the bride as a sign of the marriage covenant.'* (Catechism of the Catholic Church §1623)

Because of this, the ceremony may be witnessed and blessed by a Deacon or Priest.

In the Catholic Church there are certain conditions which a person must meet before they can become a priest:

- They must be male
- They must be at least 25 although Bishops can agree to ordain men a year younger.
- They must have a Bishop or leader of a religious order as their superior. This is called incardination.
- They must be celibate. There are special rules for priests joining the Catholic Church from other Christian denominations who may already be married, but marriage cannot take place after ordination.
- Bishops cannot be married.



In Western Christianity, most priests wear a stiff white clerical collar with a cassock or a clergy shirt. The collar is sometimes full or otherwise a tab which is seen through square cut-out in the shirt collar.

Pope John Paul II (1920-2005) instructed Catholic priests and the religious (monks and nuns) to always wear distinctive (clerical) clothing, unless this could result in persecution or severe verbal attacks.



Two types of clerical collar

*'In a secularized and tendentiously materialistic society, where even the external signs of sacred and supernatural realities tend to be disappearing, the necessity is particularly felt that the priest-man of God, dispenser of His mysteries-should be recognizable in the sight of the community, even through the clothing he wears, as an unmistakable sign of his dedication and of his identity as a recipient of a public ministry. The priest should be recognizable above all through his behavior, but also through his dressing in a way that renders immediately perceptible to all the faithful, even to all men, his identity and his belonging to God and to the Church.'* (The Directory for the Ministry and Life of Priests, prepared by the Congregation for the Clergy and approved by Pope John Paul II on January 31, 1994)



## Reasons for wearing the Roman collar

*‘The Roman collar is a sign of priestly consecration to the Lord.*

*As a wedding ring distinguishes husband and wife and symbolizes the union they enjoy, so the Roman collar identifies bishops and priests (and often deacons and seminarians) and manifests their proximity to the Divine Master by virtue of their free consent to the ordained ministry to which they have been (or may be) called.’*

(Mangan, CM & Murray, GE, *Why a Priest should wear his Roman Collar*, n.d., n.l., n.p.)



Many Catholic priests wear a hat called a biretta when they are outside and during certain parts of church ceremonies

# Catholic Priests



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*In specific Christian use, the officiant at the Eucharist and other sacerdotal (priestly) offices.*

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## Reasons for wearing the Roman collar

*'The Roman collar is a sign of priestly consecration to the Lord.'*

*'As a wedding ring distinguishes husband and wife and symbolizes the union they enjoy, so the Roman collar identifies bishops and priests (and often deacons and seminarians) and manifests their proximity to the Divine Master by virtue of their free consent to the ordained ministry to which they have been (or may be) called.'*

*(Mangan, CM & Murray, GE, Why a Priest should wear his Roman Collar, n.d., n.l., n.p.)*



Many Catholic priests wear a hat called a biretta when they are outside and during certain parts of church ceremonies



# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Catholic Priests



## CATHOLIC PRIESTS



- Priest: *One whose office is to perform public religious functions; an official minister of religious worship.*
- *In specific Christian use, the officiant at the Eucharist and other sacerdotal (priestly) offices.*
- *In hierarchical Christian churches: a clergyman in the second of the holy orders (above a deacon and below a bishop), having authority to administer the sacraments and pronounce absolution. (OED 1989 adapted)*

## CATHOLIC PRIESTS



- A priest in the Catholic Church performs certain ceremonies and services which generally cannot be conducted by the lower orders of clergy or by lay people.
- These include the administration of the Sacraments, including the Mass or Eucharist, the Sacrament of Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick and Confirmation. However, Confirmation is usually performed by a Bishop.
- Baptism can be celebrated by anyone (see p.00).

## CATHOLIC PRIESTS



- Marriage:
- *'In the Latin (Catholic) Church, it is ordinarily understood that the spouses, as ministers of Christ's grace, mutually confer upon each other the sacrament of Matrimony by expressing their consent before the Church.*
- *In the Eastern liturgies the minister of this sacrament (which is called "Crowning") is the priest or bishop who, after receiving the mutual consent of the spouses, successively crowns the bridegroom and the bride as a sign of the marriage covenant.'* (Catechism of the Catholic Church §1623)
- Because of this, the ceremony may be witnessed and blessed by a Deacon or Priest.

## CATHOLIC PRIESTS



- In the Catholic Church there are certain conditions which a person must meet before they can become a priest:
  - They must be male
  - They must be at least 25 although Bishops can agree to ordain men a year younger.
  - They must have a Bishop or leader of a religious order as their superior. This is called incardination.
  - They must be celibate. There are special rules for priests joining the Catholic Church from other Christian denominations who may already be married, but marriage cannot take place after ordination.
  - Bishops cannot be married.

## CATHOLIC PRIESTS



- In Western Christianity, most priests wear a stiff white clerical collar with a cassock or a clergy shirt. The collar is sometimes full or otherwise a tab which is seen through square cut-out in the shirt collar.
- Pope John Paul II (1920-2005) instructed Catholic priests and the religious (monks and nuns) to always wear distinctive (clerical) clothing, unless this could result in persecution or severe verbal attacks.
- Many Catholic priests wear a hat called a biretta when they are outside and during certain parts of church ceremonies.

# Sacraments



**Sacrament:** *an outward, physical sign of an inward, invisible grace*

The Catholic and Orthodox Churches teach that there are seven sacraments: baptism, eucharist, confirmation, marriage, ordination, reconciliation, and anointing of the sick. Usually, these are all performed by an ordained priest.

## Baptism

Many Christians believe that sin was introduced into the world by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden and that since then everyone has been born in a state of Original Sin. For Christians this is removed by the sacrament of baptism.

In Christianity today it is Original Sin which is washed away by the sacrament of baptism when a baby or adult is first welcomed into the church. In the Catholic Church the Priest says:



*Almighty and ever-living God, you sent your only Son into the world to rescue us from the slavery of sin, and to give us the freedom only your sons and daughters enjoy. We pray now for N., who will have to face the world with its temptations and fight the devil with all his cunning. Your Son died and rose again to save us. By his victory over sin and death, cleanse N. from the stain of original sin. Strengthen him/her with the grace of Christ and watch over him/her at every step in life's journey. We ask this through Christ our Lord. All: Amen.*

Because baptism is seen as necessary for life and salvation by washing away Original Sin, the Catholic Church says that anyone, even if they themselves are not baptised, can baptise someone if life is at risk.

## Eucharist

For many Christians, the celebration of the Eucharist and receiving Holy Communion is at the centre of their worship: it is a sacrament, which means that it is a special way of receiving grace. Believers would say that the eucharist unites them with Christ.

The Eucharist recalls Jesus' instructions at the Last Supper:

*"For I received from the Lord what I also handed on to you, that the Lord Jesus on the night when he was betrayed took a loaf of bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, 'This is my body that is for you. Do this in remembrance of me.' In the same way he took the cup also, after supper, saying, 'This cup is the new covenant in my blood. Do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of me.'" (1 Corinthians 11:23-25)*

In all Churches the bread and wine are blessed using the words of Jesus, and then given to the congregation by the priest or a specially appointed person. Although the Eucharist can be quite a simple ceremony with prayers and Bible readings, it is often much more elaborate, with a choir and hymns sung before the







words of Jesus are said. In the Catholic Church the eucharist or mass is celebrated every day.

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### Marriage

One of the most important aspects of a Christian marriage is that, for Catholics and Orthodox Christians, it is regarded as a sacrament.

The Catholic Church teaches that marriage is a sacrament which a baptised couple administer to each other through their marriage vows. For a Catholic, marriage reflects the union of Christ with the Church as his mystical body and therefore is unbreakable.

Priest: Since it is your intention to enter into the covenant of Holy Matrimony, join your right hands, and declare your consent before God and his Church.

**Groom:** *I, (name), take you, (name), to be my wife. I promise to be true to you in good times and in bad, in sickness and in health. I will love you and honour you all the days of my life.*

**Bride:** *I, (name), take you, (name), to be my husband. I promise to be faithful to you in good times and in bad, in sickness and in health, to love you and to honour you all the days of my life.*



Being married sanctifies the couple and it is hoped that they will have children who they will bring up in the teachings of the church.

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Christians who feel that they need to be forgiven by God for something which they have done can go to their priest or minister to seek help. This is particularly in the Catholic Church where people go for the Sacrament of Reconciliation. The person who is seeking forgiveness (the penitent) goes to the priest and asks to be forgiven.

Jesus gave the power to his disciples to forgive sins on behalf of God and so this has been passed to priests:

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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Sacraments



## SACRAMENTS



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# Beliefs about the Eucharist



## Overview

Beliefs about what happens at the Eucharist are concerned with the way in which the communicant's relationship with God is fed through this mystical meal.

### *Transubstantiation*

The Catholic Church teaches a belief in Transubstantiation (see p.69). A very similar position is held by the Orthodox Church which refers to the Eucharist as the 'Divine Liturgy'.

*"We believe the Lord Jesus Christ to be present, not typically, nor figuratively, nor by superabundant grace, as in the other Mysteries, ... but truly and really, so that after the consecration of the bread and of the wine, the bread is transmuted, transubstantiated, converted and transformed into the true Body Itself of the Lord, Which was born in Bethlehem of the ever-Virgin Mary, was baptised in the Jordan, suffered, was buried, rose again, was received up, sitteth at the right hand of the God and Father, and is to come again in the clouds of Heaven; and the wine is converted and transubstantiated into the true Blood Itself of the Lord, Which, as He hung upon the Cross, was poured out for the life of the world."* (Decree XVII Synod of Bethlehem 1672)

The real difference between the Eastern and Western Churches is that the Orthodox Church does not state when the actual change takes place whilst the Catholic Church does.

### *Consubstantiation*

*"The bread retains its substance and ... Christ's glorified body comes down into the bread through the consecration and is found there together with the natural substance of the bread, without quantity but whole and complete in every part of the sacramental bread."* (This belief was held by the English Lollards q.v.)

### *Sacramental union*

In the "use" of the sacrament, according to the words of Jesus Christ and by the power of his speaking of them once for all, the consecrated bread is united with his body and the consecrated wine with his blood for all communicants, whether believing or unbelieving, to eat and drink. This is the theology of the Lutheran Church.

### *Objective reality*

"Objective reality, but pious silence about technicalities" ("divine [or holy] mystery") is the view of many Anglicans (including Anglo-Catholics) and Methodists. While they agree that in the sacrament the bread and the wine are really and truly changed into the body and the blood of Christ they do not attempt to explain this further.





### *Pneumatic presence (Receptionism)*

“Real Spiritual presence”, also called “pneumatic presence” or “Receptionism” says that not only the Spirit of Christ, but also the true body and blood of Jesus Christ are received by the power of the Holy Spirit but only by those with faith.

This view is held by some Anglicans, and other Reformed Christians.

### *Memorialism*

The bread and wine symbolise the body and blood of Jesus Christ, and consuming them, the believer commemorates the death of Christ. Therefore Christ is not present in the sacrament, except in the minds and hearts of the communicants.

### *Suspension*

This view of the events of the Last Supper is that the taking of bread and wine was not intended to be a perpetual instruction and was not to become a religious ceremony. This view is shared by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Salvation Army.

## **Task**

- 1 Create a table showing what you believe to be the ‘pros’ and ‘cons’ of each of these theologies.
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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Beliefs about the Eucharist



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## BELIEFS ABOUT THE EUCHARIST



- **Objective reality**

- "Objective reality, but pious silence about technicalities" ("divine [or holy] mystery") is the view of many Anglicans (including Anglo-Catholics) and Methodists. While they agree that in the sacrament the bread and the wine are really and truly changed into the body and the blood of Christ they do not attempt to explain this further.

- **Pneumatic presence (Receptionism)**

- "Real Spiritual presence", also called "pneumatic presence" or "Receptionism" says that not only the Spirit of Christ, but also the true body and blood of Jesus Christ are received by the power of the Holy Spirit but only by those with faith.
- This view is held by some Anglicans, and other Reformed Christians.



## BELIEFS ABOUT THE EUCHARIST



- **Memorialism**

- The bread and wine symbolise the body and blood of Jesus Christ, and consuming them, the believer commemorates the death of Christ. Therefore Christ is not present in the sacrament, except in the minds and hearts of the communicants.

- **Suspension**

- This view of the events of the Last Supper is that the taking of bread and wine was not intended to be a perpetual instruction and was not to become a religious ceremony. This view is shared by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Salvation Army.

## BELIEFS ABOUT THE EUCHARIST



- **Task**

- 1 Create a table showing what you believe to be the 'pros' and 'cons' of each of these theologies.
- 2 Write a short essay explaining which of the theologies you think might be considered to be the most convincing.



# Transubstantiation

Transubstantiation is a central eucharistic teaching of the Catholic Church and explains why the Eucharist or Mass is so central to Catholic worship.

Transubstantiation: is, according to the teachings of the Catholic Church, the change of substance or essence by which the bread and wine offered in the sacrifice of the sacrament of the Eucharist during the Mass, become, in reality, the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

In simpler language, in the Mass, bread and wine are changed into the body and blood of Christ. This was defined and confirmed by the Church at the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215.

The Church says that the way in which this happens is a mystery:

*At the heart of the Eucharistic celebration are the bread and wine that, by the words of Christ and the invocation of the Holy Spirit, become Christ's Body and Blood. Faithful to the Lord's command the Church continues to do, in his memory and until his glorious return, what he did on the eve of his Passion: "He took bread ..." "He took the cup filled with wine ..." The signs of bread and wine become, in a way surpassing understanding, the Body and Blood of Christ; they continue also to signify the goodness of creation. Thus in the Offertory we give thanks to the Creator for bread and wine, fruit of the "work of human hands," but above all as "fruit of the earth" and "of the vine" – gifts of the Creator. The Church sees in the gesture of the king-priest Melchisedek, who "brought out bread and wine," a prefiguring of her own offering. (Catechism of the Catholic Church §1333)*

This view was repeated and expanded at the Council of Trent (1545-1563).

*The mode of Christ's presence under the Eucharistic species is unique. It raises the Eucharist above all the sacraments as "the perfection of the spiritual life and the end to which all the sacraments tend." In the most blessed sacrament of the Eucharist "the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ and, therefore, the whole Christ is truly, really, and substantially contained." "This presence is called 'real' – by which is not intended to exclude the other types of presence as if they could not be 'real' too, but because it is presence in the fullest sense: that is to say, it is a substantial presence by which Christ, God and man, makes himself wholly and entirely present."*

*It is by the conversion of the bread and wine into Christ's body and blood that Christ becomes present in this sacrament. The Church Fathers strongly affirmed the faith of the Church in the efficacy of the Word of Christ and of the action of the Holy Spirit to bring about this conversion. Thus St. John Chrysostom declares:*

*It is not man that causes the things offered to become the Body and Blood of Christ, but he who was crucified for us, Christ himself. The priest, in the role of Christ, pronounces these words, but their power and grace are God's. This is my body, he says. This word transforms the things offered. (Catechism of the Catholic Church §1374-1375)*

The doctrine of transubstantiation in relation to the Eucharist can be viewed in terms of the Aristotelian distinction between substance and accident,



Aristotle (367 BCE–347 BCE) distinguished between the essential and accidental properties of a thing. This distinction was used by Thomas Aquinas and others by saying that the bread and wine of the eucharist are considered accidents, since at transubstantiation, they become incidental to the essential substance of body and blood.

*According to Catholic teaching, the whole of Christ, body and blood, soul and divinity, is in the sacrament, under each of the appearances of bread and wine and in each part of the appearances of bread and wine (since the substance of bread or wine is in each part of ordinary bread or wine, and the substance of Christ is in each part of the consecrated and transubstantiated elements of the host and the cup of the sacrament), but he is not in the sacrament as in a place and is not moved when the sacrament is moved. He is perceptible neither by the sense nor by the imagination, but only by the intellectual eye. (Thomas Aquinas, Summa Theologica, III, Question 76)*



**Task:** Research Aristotle's teaching on 'substance' and 'accident'. Write an essay on the subject of transubstantiation considering his teachings. Remember: Most of Aristotle's writings had been lost at the time when Jesus was born.





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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Transubstantiation



## TRANSUBSTANTIATION



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# Oath of Freedom & Knowledge

In the film, just before his ordination, one of the candidates signs the *Oath of Freedom & Knowledge*.

The Oath of the Congregation of the Priests of the Sacred Heart is reproduced below:

## OATH OF FREEDOM AND KNOWLEDGE

I, [full name] SCJ, a student from the Congregation of the Priests of the Sacred Heart, having presented my Provincial Superior the petition for the reception of the order of Diaconate, now at the approach of Sacred Ordination and upon serious consideration of the matter in the presence of God, do testify under oath:

1. That I am not compelled by any coercion, force or fear to receive this Sacred Order, but that I desire it of my own accord and that I wish to receive it together with all the obligations attached to it with full and free deliberation;
2. That I hereby declare that all the obligations proceeding from the same Holy Order are fully known to me and I embrace them of my own free will, and with God's help I resolve to keep them faithfully for the entire course of my life.
3. That I will devote myself permanently for my entire life to the ecclesiastical ministry.
4. That in particular, I declare that I clearly know the full meaning of what the vow of chastity and the law of celibacy entails, and I firmly resolve, with God's help, to observe these obligations with integrity and fully until the end of my life;
5. That finally, I promise with sincere faith that, according to the Sacred Canons, I will always be most humbly obedient and observe all that my superiors command me and ecclesiastical discipline demands of me, and that I am prepared to set a good example both in deed and word, so that I may earn the reward promised for the reception of such a great office.
6. I have written my petition with my own hand. This I promise, vow, and swear; so may God help me and these holy Gospels which I touch with my hand.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[student name] \_\_\_\_\_ SCJ

Provincial Superior \_\_\_\_\_ SCJ

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**Task:** Make sure that you understand all the parts of this Oath and then rewrite it in your own words.



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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

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# Reviews



## The Series

The Catholic Church in the Diocese of Westminster is set to feature in a new series of three films to be shown on BBC 4 Television in February and March 2012.

Produced by documentary film maker Richard Alwyn, 'Catholics' goes behind the headlines to explore what it is like to be Catholic today. Each of the three films - one about men, one about women, one about children - is an intimate portrait of a different Catholic world, revealing Catholicism to be a rich and complex identity and observing how this identity shapes people's lives. *Independent Catholic News*

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## 'Priests'

In the film, Richard Alwyn meets men who are called to the priesthood.

Rob Hunt is in his first year at Allen Hall. A cradle Catholic, he ignored his faith for years, had several relationships and worked in various jobs, spending time as a roadie for a Heavy Metal band, before deciding his life was veering off course. With little education, he thought he had as much chance of becoming a priest as an astronaut.

At the other end of the seminary, Andrew Gallagher is in his final year. Now 30 years old, he worked in a City law firm before joining the seminary. He sees this not as a career change but as a response to a life-long calling – at school, his nickname was "Priest". Andrew Connick, is also in the last year of his 'formation'. It was only at the end of his university years that he felt he too could no longer resist a calling that had been with him all his life.

"I will give you shepherds after my own heart", said the prophet Jeremiah, stating God's chosen method for guiding and caring for His people. 'Priests' examines the lives of those who believe themselves to be God's shepherds in the 21st Century.

So it was with final year "candidate" Andrew Gallagher, whose time working in the "ruthless environment" of a City law firm had convinced him to take a more spiritual path in life. Despite protestations that he hadn't had an especially "holy" upbringing, the fact that he'd been nicknamed "the priest" at school did add a certain sense of predestination to his decision.

Most of the other trainee priests we met were much as you might expect: studious, slightly awkward and reflective men who believed they'd been called by God to devote themselves to the Church. Alwyn's camera followed them down echoing dark corridors into half-empty lecture rooms where they studied



everything from Biblical Greek to feminist ethics, practiced giving homilies, and took part in seminars on practical matters like administering the last rights to the dying.

To the camera these young men spoke openly about the central place of faith in their lives, of giving their future to Christ, of the challenge of celibacy and of “the long shadow of abuse scandals that hangs over the priesthood” as Alwyn put it.

Other difficult questions surrounding contemporary Catholicism – the Church’s stance on contraception, abortion, women priests – were never addressed directly. Which is not to say there wasn’t plenty of material from which to draw one’s own conclusions. Alwyn’s technique is observational, unobtrusive and non-judgemental – but he also has a talent for getting people to open up. This, combined with a clear respect for his subject, and a keen eye for filmic irony (a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus standing in front of an old sign for Guinness; a jumble of discarded crucifixes in a cardboard box in a sacristy) resulted in a gorgeously shot, beautifully judged film that gave a strong and honest sense of the emotional and intellectual challenges of devoting one’s life to the Roman Catholic church today.

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What impression of the series *Catholics* and of the first episode *Priests* in particular do you have after reading these reviews?

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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Reviews



## REVIEWS



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# Challenge 1



*"I will give you shepherds after my own heart" (Jeremiah 3:15 NRSV Catholic edition)*

*"For my one desire is to serve Christ in the small and daily tasks of my life; thereby making for him a fitting sanctuary." St Thérèse of Lisieux*

- (a) Analyse both of these quotes and explain their meaning.
- (b) Make links between the quotes, Jesus, his disciples and the Church and explain each of these.



St Thérèse of Lisieux (1873-1897)



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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

## Challenge 1



## CHALLENGE 1



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## Challenge 2



Create a leaflet on marriage (from a priest's perspective), explaining how they might help the couple in choosing hymns, readings etc. Also considering how a priest might help the couple prepare for their wedding and married life, discussing the vows and how they will hope to share their lives together and, hopefully, with children in the future.

Use information from the film, copies of the Catholic marriage ceremony and other sources. The leaflet should guide newly-ordained priests who are performing a marriage ceremony for the first time.



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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 2



## CHALLENGE 2



- Create a leaflet on marriage (from a priest's perspective), explaining how they might help the couple in choosing hymns, readings etc.
- Also considering how a priest might help the couple prepare for their wedding and married life, discussing the vows and how they will hope to share their lives together and, hopefully, with children in the future.
- Use information from the film, copies of the Catholic marriage ceremony and other sources. The leaflet should guide newly-ordained priests who are performing a marriage ceremony for the first time.





# Challenge 3

Create a table: PAST & PRESENT

Make notes on the table suggesting what life might be like for a man before becoming a priest and after they have been ordained.

past	present



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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 3



## CHALLENGE 3



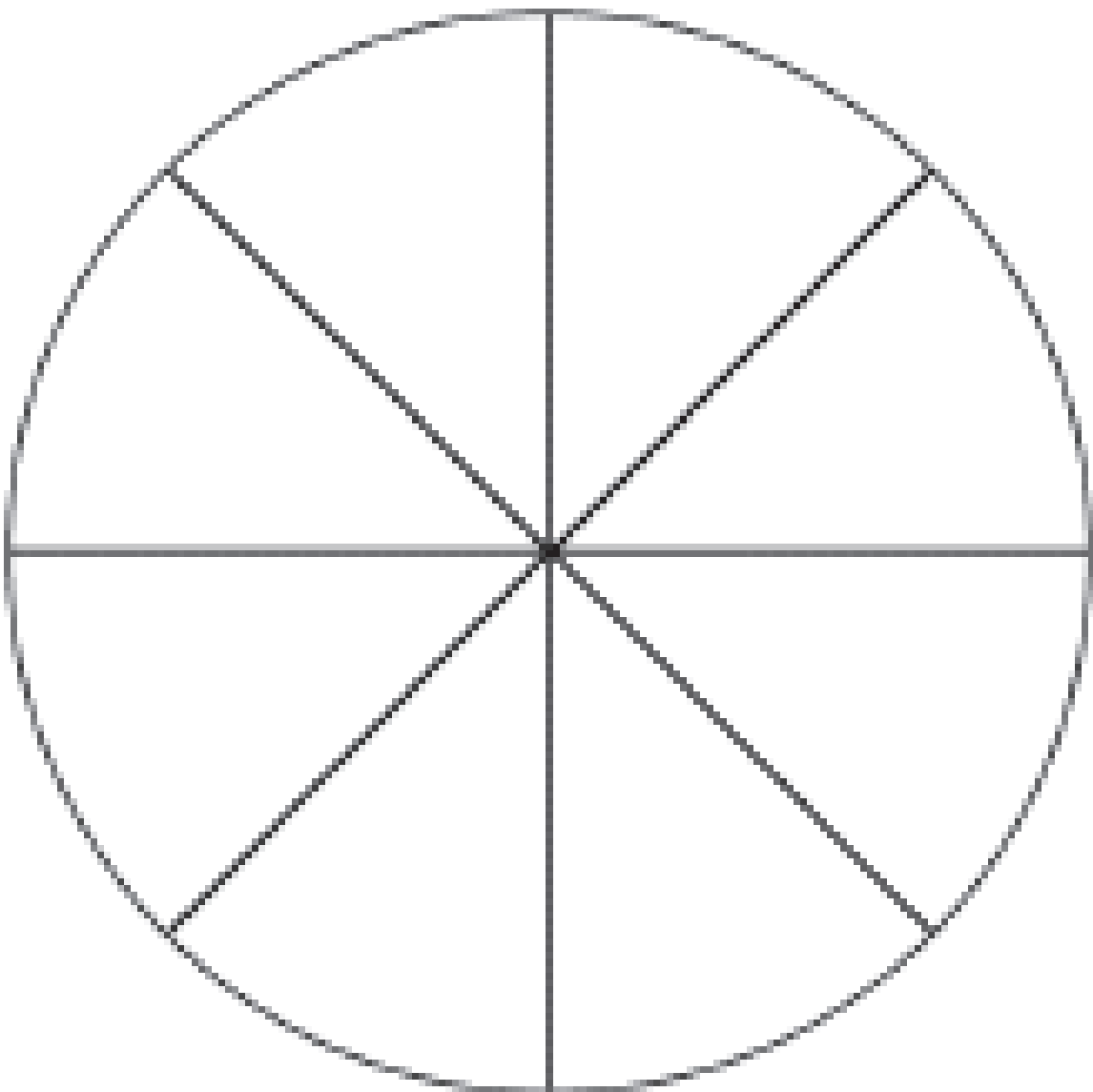
- Create a table: **PAST & PRESENT**
- Make notes on the table suggesting what life might be like for a man before becoming a priest and after they have been ordained.

# Challenge 4

## Clockwork Revision Poster

On an A3 copy of the chart, in each segment explain what is meant by one of the following topics:

The Call, The Life, The Sacrifice Past, The Sacrifice Present, The Studies, Celebrations, Gender, Equality and Impacts.



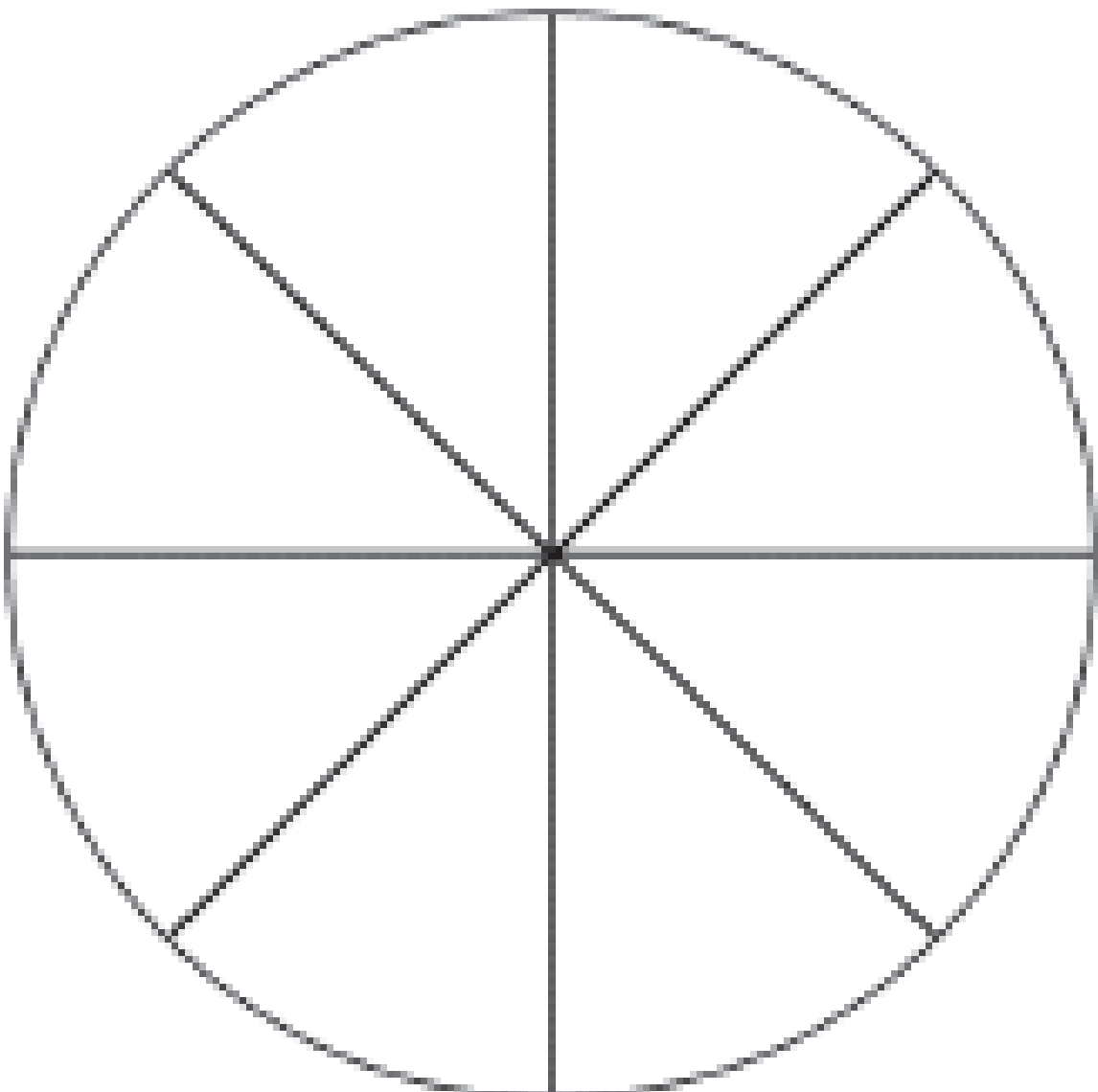
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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 4



## CHALLENGE 4



- **Clockwork Revision Poster**
- On an A3 copy of the chart, in each segment explain what is meant by one of the following topics:
- The Call, The Life, The Sacrifice Past, The Sacrifice Present, The Studies, Celebrations, Gender, Equality and Impacts.



# Challenge 5

## Debate

Hold a debate about the relevance of Priests in the 21st Century.

Priests and the Church are relevant in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Priests and the Church are not relevant in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century



# Challenge 5

## Debate

Hold a debate about the relevance of Priests in the 21st Century.

Priests and the Church are relevant in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Priests and the Church are not relevant in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century

# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 5



## CHALLENGE 5



- **Debate**

- Hold a debate about the relevance of Priests in the 21st Century.



# Challenge 6

## Diary Entries

Keep a diary for a week about the challenges a Priest might encounter each day. Write specific examples or situations that they go through on a daily basis. Make sure that you write down how they overcome these challenges.

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	





# Challenge 6

## Diary Entries

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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 6



## CHALLENGE 6

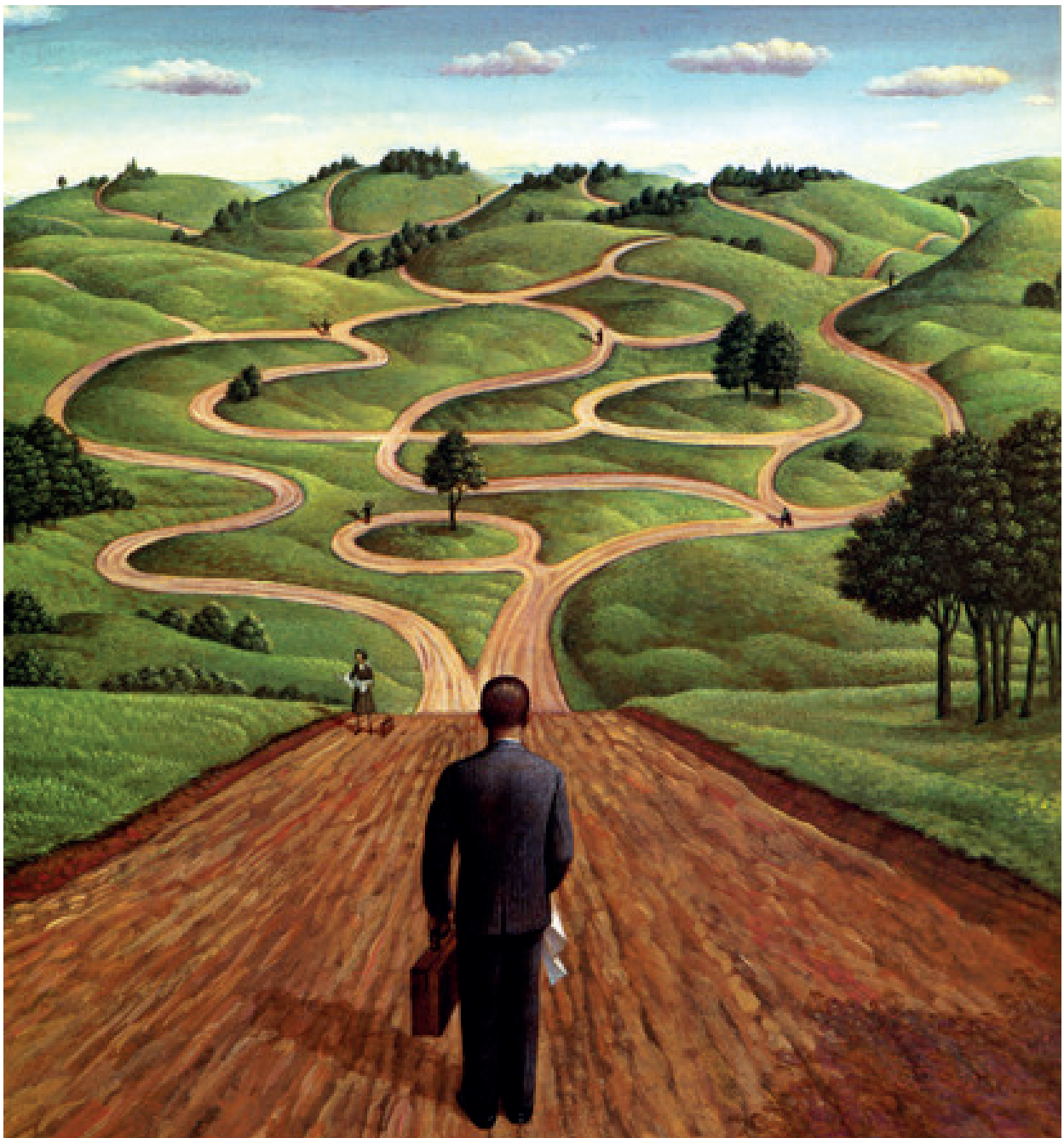


- **Diary Entries**

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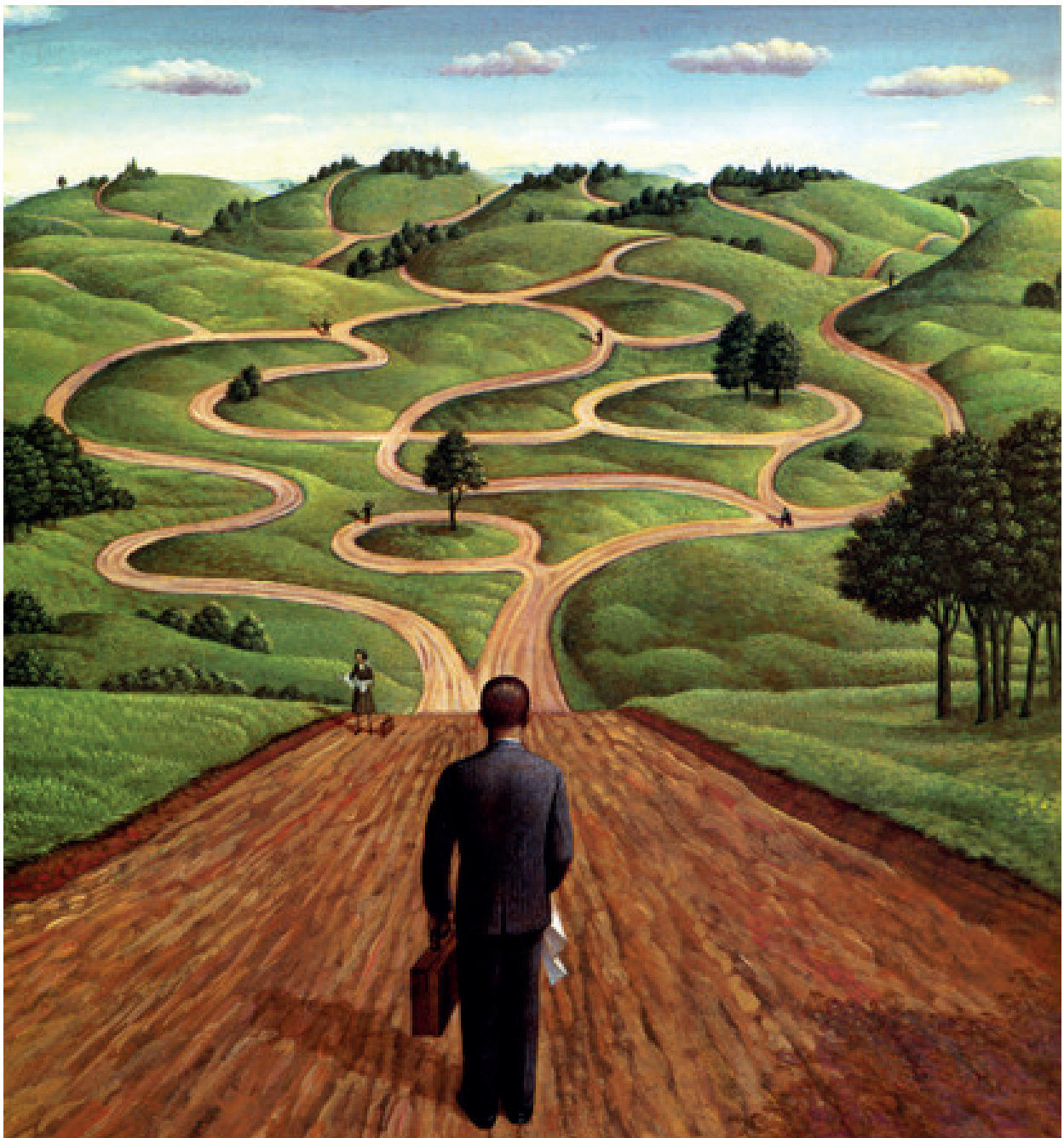
# Challenge 7

Create a poster entitled: *A journey into the Priesthood*



# Challenge 7

Create a poster entitled: A journey into the *Priesthood*



# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 7



## CHALLENGE 7



- Create a poster entitled: *A journey into the Priesthood*





# Challenge 8

Create a table on the advantages and disadvantages on the living a holy life in the 21st Century.

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES



# Challenge 8

Create a table on the advantages and disadvantages on the living a holy life in the 21st Century.

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES

# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 8



## CHALLENGE 8



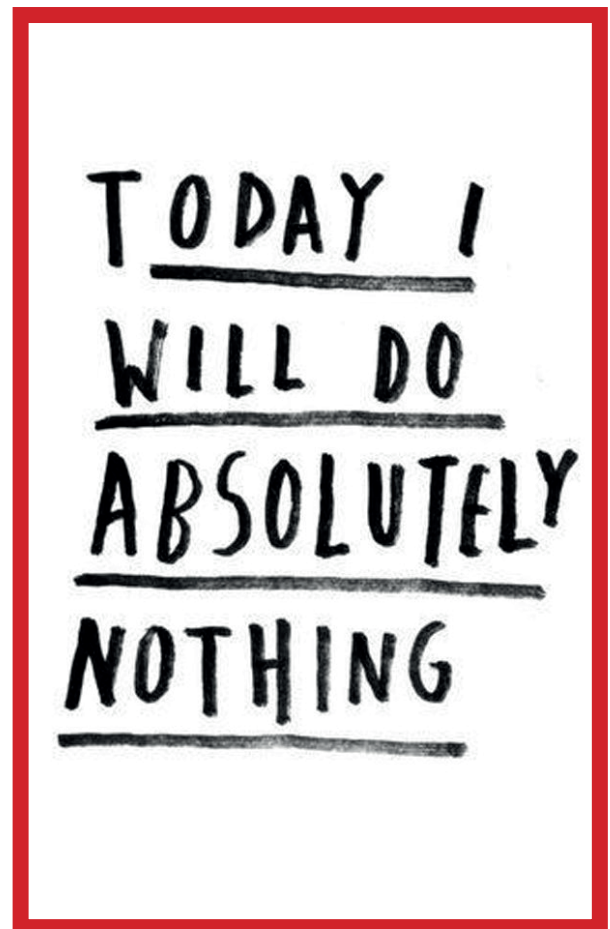
- Create a table on the advantages and disadvantages of living a holy life in the 21st Century.

# Challenge 9



Write an essay on being a spiritual person, but also being human at the same time (conflicts).

- Why have the numbers fallen in the church?
- Controversy surrounding female Priests?
- Abuse scandals?
- Rise of social media?
- Sunday opening?
- Etc.

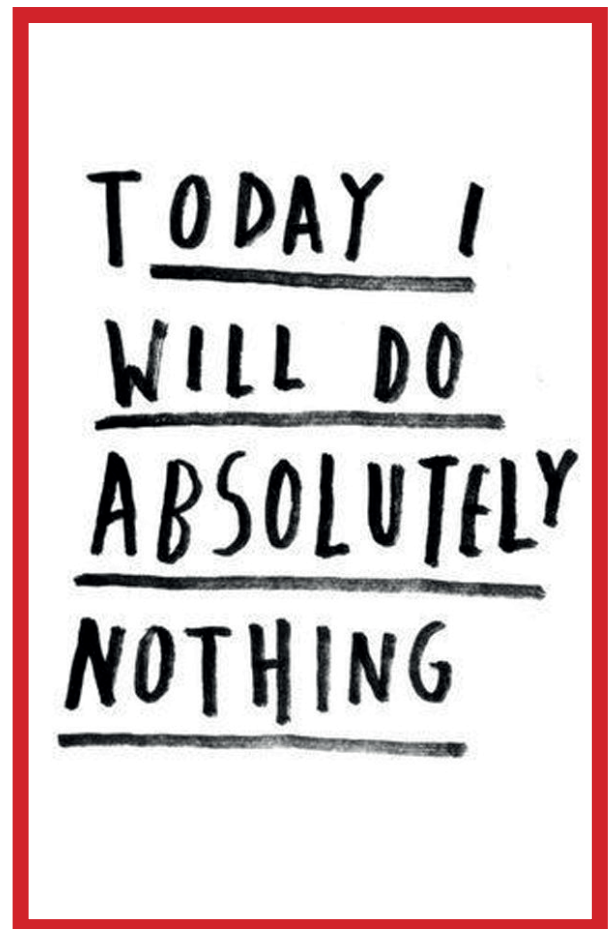


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# CATHOLICS ~ PRIESTS

Challenge 9



## CHALLENGE 9



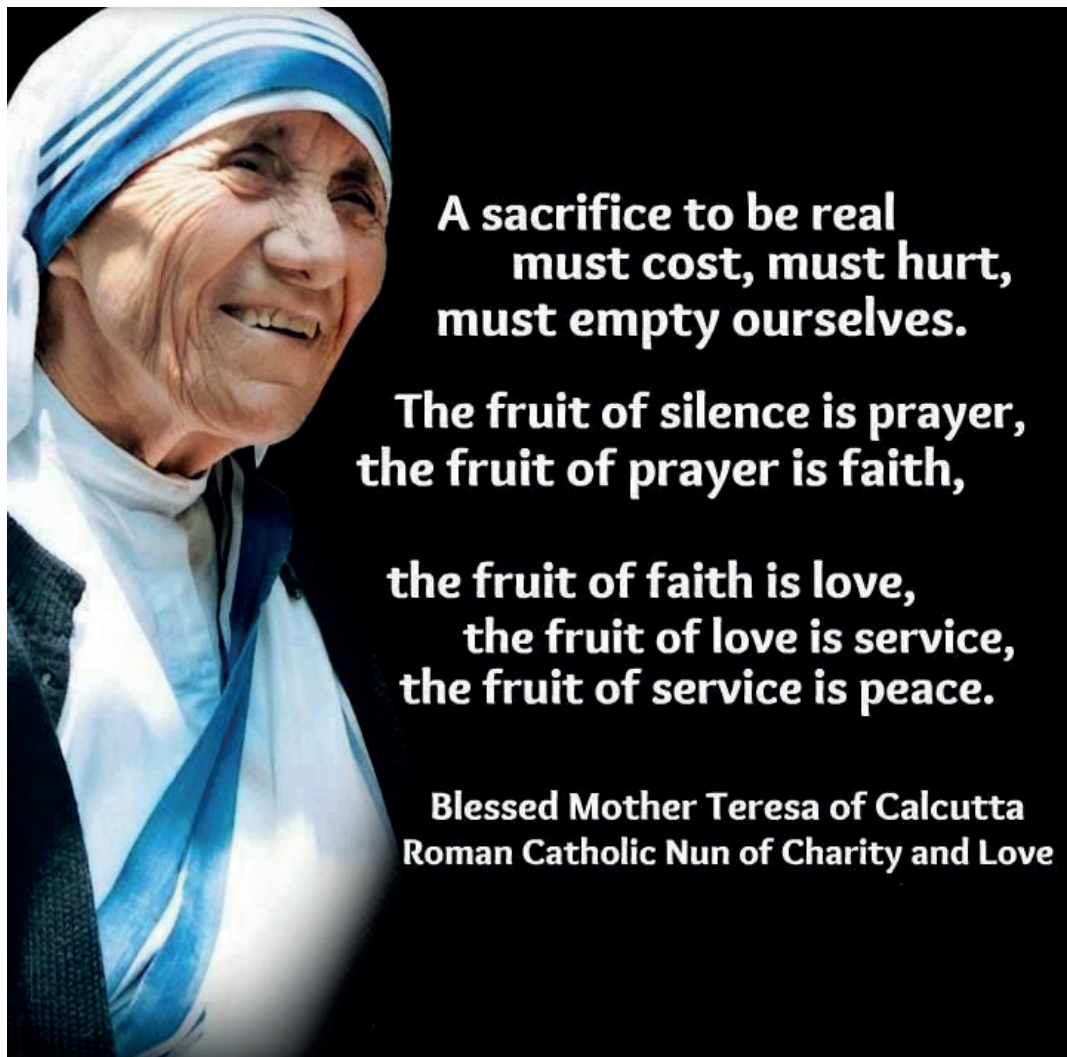
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  - Etc.

# Challenge 10



Discussion: (Whole Group)

- Topic: Sacrifice
  - What is Sacrifice?
  - What are you willing to Sacrifice?
  - Is making sacrifices worth it?
  - Discuss the link between what Jesus sacrificed and what Priests sacrifice.

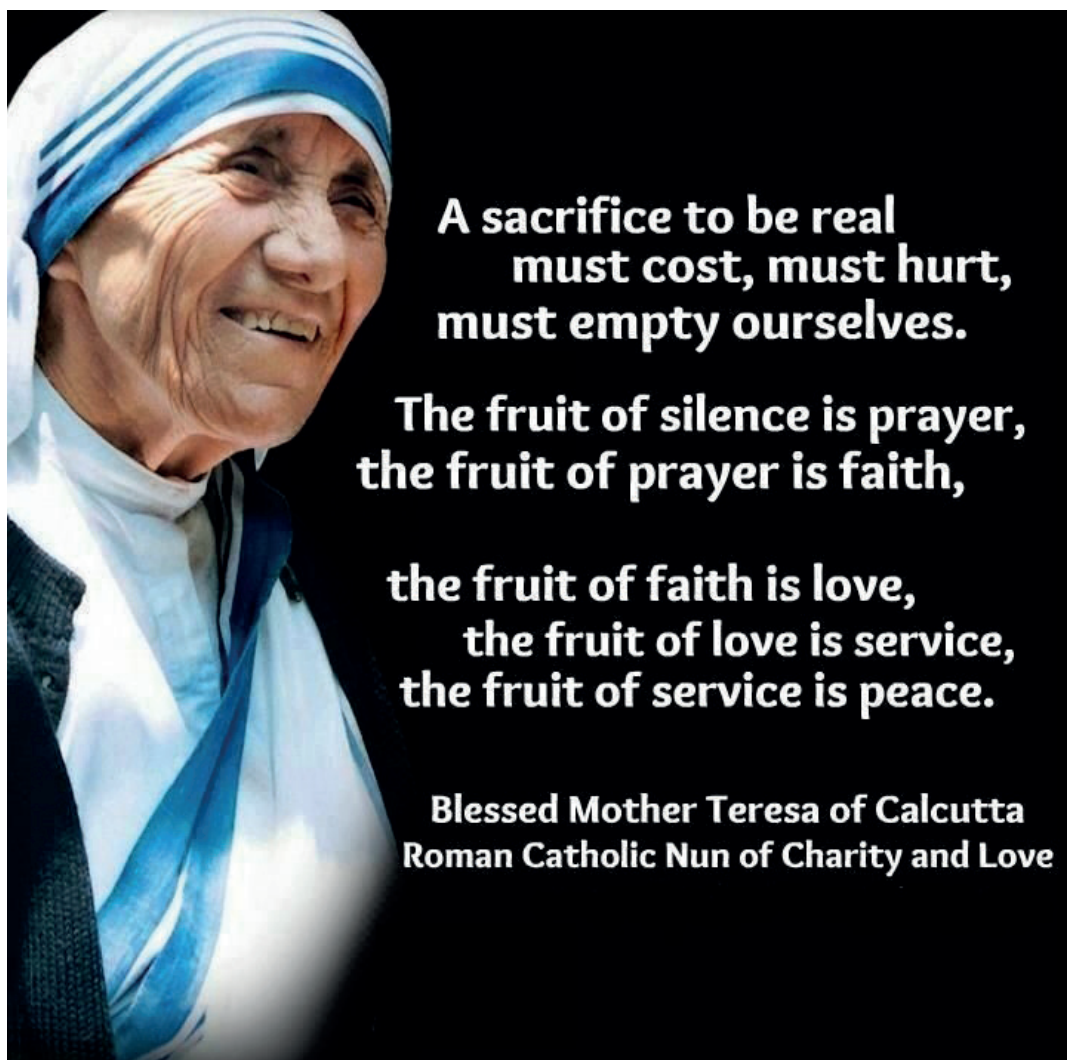


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Challenge 10



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