

'TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE' QUIZ FOR ADULTS

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Holy Orders and Religious Life

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(Scroll down to pages 2 & 3 for the correct answers)

1. Priests and Deacons must be ordained by a Catholic Bishop in order for their Ordinations to be authentic and valid in the Catholic Church.
2. The minimum age for a married man to be ordained a Permanent Deacon is 40.
3. Brothers, Nuns and Sisters are considered to be members of the Catholic clergy.
4. There are two kinds of deacons in the Church, Permanent and Transitional.
5. Sisters or Deacons who are hospital chaplains can administer the Anointing of the Sick to patients in their care when they are in danger of death.
6. Priests, Sisters and Brothers who belong to a Religious Order or Community are required to take three vows: poverty, chastity and obedience to their Superiors.
7. Although Jesuit and Oblate priests and brothers once ministered in Parishes in our Diocese, they no longer serve us here in 2020.
8. Only single women can become professed members of the Discalced Carmelite Secular Order of our Diocese.
9. A priest or deacon can be suspended from active ministry by his Bishop or Religious Superior for grave or very serious reasons.
10. Diocesan Priests must take the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.
11. Unless they specifically request it, Diocesan Priests cannot be transferred to serve in Parishes outside their Diocese.
12. For serious reasons, valid Ordination can be taken away from a priest by the Pope.
13. Deacons can preside at Marriages, Baptisms, and Funeral Vigils and burials. When a priest is not available deacons can also hear confessions.
14. All Catholic Bishops must submit their resignation to the Pope by age 75.
15. Catholic Priests who have left the priesthood can still absolve and administer the Last Rites of the Church to a person who is close to death.

CORRECT ANSWERS TO OUR QUIZ ON HOLY ORDERS AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

- 1. TRUE** Not only Priests and Deacons but Bishops must also be ordained by other Bishops but, in their case three Bishops are required and not just one.
- 2. FALSE** To be ordained a Permanent Deacon one must be at least 35 years of age if he is married and at least 25 years of age if he is single.
- 3. FALSE** Only those who receive Holy Orders (*Bishops, Priests and Deacons*) are considered to be members of the Catholic clergy. Religious Brothers, Nuns and Sisters do not receive Holy Orders but they profess vows of poverty chastity and obedience to join a Religious Community or Order.
- 4. TRUE** Transitional Deacons must be celibate and are usually later ordained to the Priesthood. Permanent Deacons can be married are usually deacons for life.
- 5. FALSE** Only ordained bishops and priests, whether they be hospital chaplains or not, can administer the Anointing of the Sick to any seriously ill person who freely requests this Sacrament.
- 6. TRUE** Poverty means that they vow to renounce the ownership of personal property and to share everything they have with their Religious Community; Chastity means that they vow to remain celibate and chaste; Obedience means that they vow to obey the directives of those who are elected to be in charge of their Religious Order or Community.
- 7. TRUE** Unfortunately the members of these Religious Orders no longer work in the Parishes of our Diocese even though many Jesuits and Oblates did so in the past. The only Priests who belong to Religious Orders and who work in our Parishes today are members of the Order of St. Augustine (Notre Dame Parish in Kenora) and the Sons of Mary, Mother of Mercy Community (St. John Parish in Red Lake, St. Francis Xavier Parish in Balmertown and St. Patrick Parish in Atikokan). Although he is now retired, Father Dan Lapolla, who belongs to the Scalabrini Fathers currently also resides at St. Dominic's Parish in Thunder Bay.
- 8. FALSE** This secular Carmelite Community that works within our Diocese, welcomes women and men alike, either single or married.
- 9. TRUE** Grave reasons can include abusive behaviour of all kinds, preaching false doctrines, committing libel against one's Bishop or Religious Superior, fraud, extortion, etc. Suspension means that he is barred from publicly exercising his ministry as a priest, like hearing confessions or celebrating Mass.

- 10. FALSE** While Diocesan Priests do promise to remain celibate for life and to obey the directives of their Diocesan Bishop, they are not obliged to take the vow of poverty. This means that they are free to receive and to keep a salary for their own needs and to own personal property. However, this also means that they are expected to take care of their own personal needs and cannot rely on the resources of their Bishop or of a Religious Community for these needs.
- 11. TRUE** Diocesan Priests are ordained to serve the needs of the people of their own Diocese and cannot therefore be transferred against their will to Parishes or Missions outside the territory of their Diocese. However, Diocesan priests can request from their Bishop, permission to serve in other Dioceses. Father Marco, for instance, is a Diocesan Priest from the Phillipines who requested permission from his Bishop to work in our Diocese and was allowed to do so by our own Bishop Colli.
- 12. FALSE** Like the Sacrament of Baptism, Ordination can never be taken away by anyone, from a validly ordained individual because when one is Baptized he remains baptized for life and when one is ordained he remains ordained for life. However, as I mentioned above, although ordination can never be taken away even by the Pope or a Bishop, the ordained person can be suspended from active ministry for grave and very serious reasons.
- 13. FALSE** Yes, Deacons are ordained to preside at Marriages, Baptisms and Funeral Vigils and burials but they can never, under any circumstance, hear confessions and absolve individuals from their sins.
- 14. TRUE** It is required that Bishops submit their resignation by this age and the Pope is free to accept it immediately or after a time, at his convenience. Once the resignation is accepted, the Bishop continues to be a Bishop because of his ordination but he no longer has the responsibility to serve as the head of a particular Diocese. If he is specifically requested to do so by another Diocesan Bishop, he can still validly confirm or ordain individuals in the Church
- 15. TRUE** As I mentioned before, once validly ordained, a priest is a priest forever. Therefore, what we call, "leaving the Priesthood" is actually not leaving the priesthood at all. It simply means that, at the request of an ordained person, the Pope frees the priest from his promise to remain celibate and to exercise his priestly ministry in ordinary circumstances. However, in extraordinary situations such as this one, when one is close to death and no other priest is available, this priest "who has left" can hear the confession of the dying person, absolve him/her and administer the Last Rites.