

Sacrament of Holy Orders

And Electing a Pope



Ordination

Ministry

Called to ministry

Service to God and God's Church

We are all called by our Baptism

Ordained Ministry

Special call to service

Special call to worship

Special call to leadership

Special call to consecration to God

Holy Orders

- Three Holy Orders
 - Deacon
 - Priest
 - Bishop



Vows

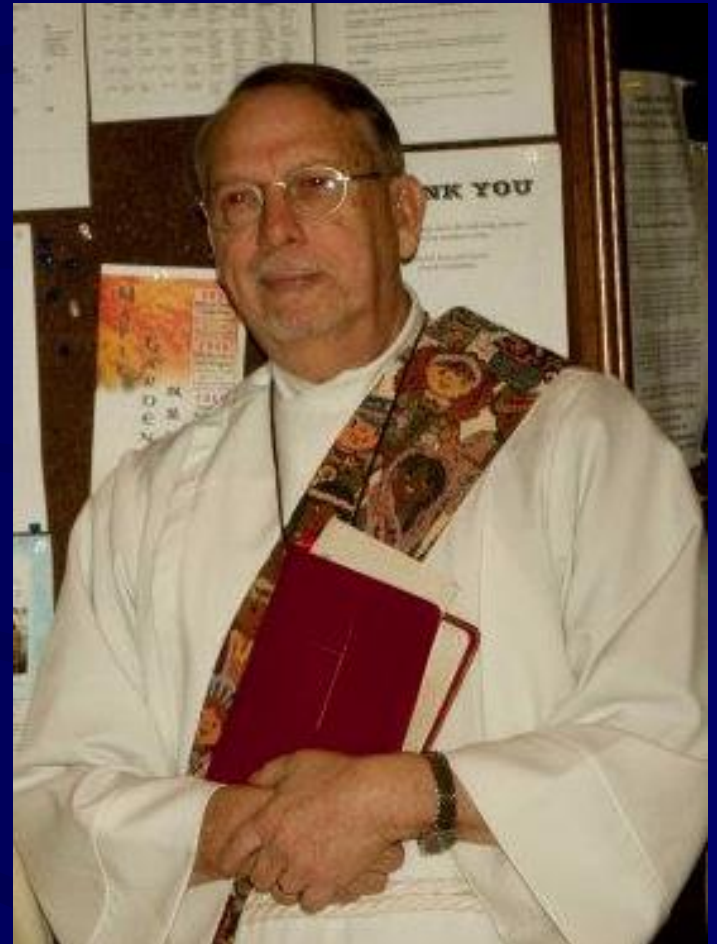
- Obedience to superior
- Celibacy/chastity
- Poverty
- Special service to the Pope

Deacon

- **Transitional**, a transitional deacon is one who is in his last months or year before ordination to the priesthood.
- **Permanent** , a permanent deacon is one who is ordained as a deacon and not preparing for the priesthood. These men may be married.

Work of the Deacon

- Service to the poor
- Sacramentally
 - Baptize
 - Matrimony
 - Read the Gospel and Preach
- Sign
 - Deacon's stole



Priest

- Secular, secular priests are assigned to the people of a particular (arch)diocese. Their obedience is to the local (arch)bishop. Also known as Diocesan priests
- Religious, religious priests are ordained by a particular religious order for a particular ministry. Their obedience is to their local superior. Some of the popular Religious Orders include Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans.

Work of the Priest

- Service to the people of God
- He may preside at and celebrate these sacraments
 - Baptism
 - Eucharist(Mass)
 - Reconciliation
 - Anointing the sick
 - Matrimony
- Sign
 - stole





Other Responsibilities

- Pastor
- Teacher
- Chaplain
- Monsignor

Bishop

Overseer

Shepherd

Leader of a people



Work of the Bishop

- Service to the people of God
- He may preside at and celebrate all sacraments
 - Baptism
 - Eucharist (Mass)
 - Reconciliation
 - Anointing the sick
 - Confirmation
 - Matrimony
 - Holy Orders
- Sign
 - Cross, Ring, Crosier (staff)

Other Responsibilities

- Archbishop: *Bishop of an archdiocese*
- Cardinal: *The word cardinal means "hinge." Cardinals are the hinges or the key people in the direction of the Church. They vote for the next pope.*
- Pope: *Catholics see the pope as the leader and supreme pastor of all Christians. However, not all Christians recognize his leadership*

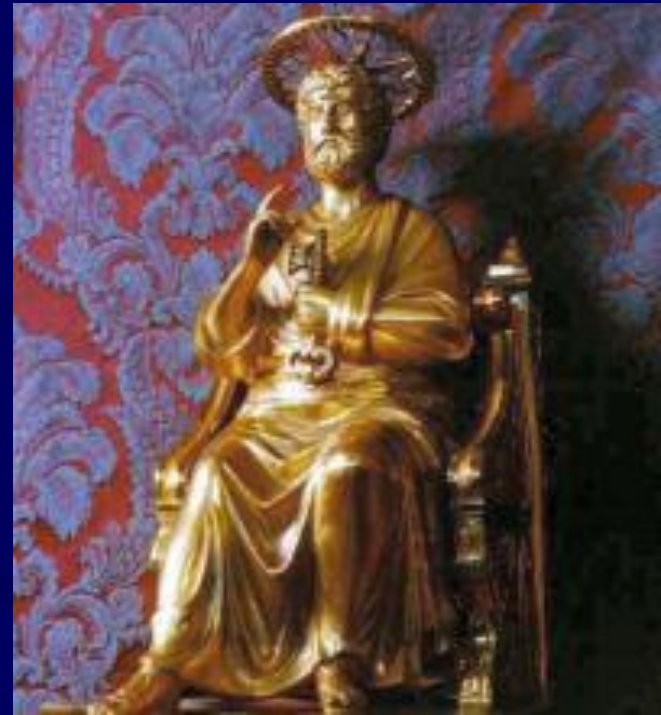
The Pope

- Holy Father
- Chair of Peter (Teaching authority)
- Vicar of Christ: *With "vicar" as its root, "vicariously" means to act through another. We believe that Christ still acts within and through the Church. This means that Christ acts vicariously through the Church. As the supreme pastor of the Church, the pope is the Vicar of Christ. We believe that Christ ministers to the Church through the pope*

Infallibility

- If the pope is the Vicar of Christ, can the pope ever be wrong?

Yes, the pope can be wrong. However, when he speaks *ex cathedra*, from the Chair of Peter, we believe he speaks without error.



Infallibility

What does *ex cathedra* mean?

Ex cathedra is a Latin phrase that means "from the chair." When the pope speaks *ex cathedra*, he is speaking on matters regarding faith and morals. In these cases, we believe he is without error.

Infallibility

Does he speak *ex cathedra* a lot?

No. He has spoken *ex cathedra* only twice. Pope Pius IX declared the Immaculate Conception of Mary to be without error in 1854, and in 1950, Pope Pius XII declared that Mary's body and soul were assumed into heaven.

What's in his job description?

What does the pope do?

In the nineteenth Century, the First Vatican Council said the pope's mission and purpose is three-fold:

(1) to ensure the unity of faith among Christians,

(2) to see to the lasting good of the Church, and

(3) to make sure all the world's bishops are in harmony. He is the Church's visible sign of unity.

Pope's Election

- Usually follows his death. The church then
 - Verifies the popes death.
 - Destroys his seal and ring
 - Nine days of mourning after the burial
 - then Conclave to elect a new Pope begins

Pope's Election

- The current Code of Canon Law (issued in 1983) states only that "The cardinals of the Holy Roman Church constitute a special college which provides for the election of the Roman Pontiff according to the norm of special law" (c. 349).

Conclave

- Cardinals gather for mass



Conclave

- The Cardinals promise to follow the election procedures.
- On the first afternoon one election is taken
- If no result four ballots are held on each successive day (two in morning two in afternoon).



The Voting

- The regulations for balloting are very detailed to eliminate any suspicion of electoral fraud. Three "scrutineers" (vote counters) are chosen by lot from the electors, with the least senior cardinal deacon drawing the names. He draws three additional names of cardinals (called *infirmarii*) who will collect the ballots of any cardinals in the conclave who are too sick to come to the Sistine Chapel. A final three names are drawn by lot to act as revisers, who review the work done by the scrutineers. Each morning and afternoon, new scrutineers, *infirmarii* and revisers are chosen by lot.

The Voting

The electors use rectangular cards as ballots with "*Eliigo in summum pontificem*" ("I elect as supreme pontiff") printed at the top. When folded down the middle the ballot is only one inch wide. Each cardinal in secret prints or writes the name of his choice on the ballot in a way that disguises his handwriting. One at a time, in order of precedence, the cardinals approach the altar with their folded ballot held up so that it can be seen.

The Voting

After kneeling in prayer for a short time, the cardinal rises and swears, "I call as my witness Christ the Lord who will be my judge, that my vote is given to the one who before God I think should be elected." He then places the ballot on the plate. Finally he picks up the plate and uses it to drop the ballot into the receptacle. The use of the plate makes it difficult for a cardinal to drop two ballots into the chalice.

The Voting



Conclave

- Two thirds majority is needed.
- After three days they get a day off.
- After seven further ballots they take off another day and so on

Holy Smoke

- They burn the ballots, the color of the smoke signals the results.
- Black, no decision



March 12, 2013

Holy Smoke

- White,
- a decision



March 13, 2013

After the white smoke



- If he accepts, he takes a papal name.
- Goes to the Room of Tears and dresses in papal robes

After the white smoke

- Returns to the Sistine Chapel, where each of the electors offers a sign of homage and obedience.
- Then the senior Cardinal Deacon appears at the main balcony and says (in Latin)...

-

The English Translation

- I announce to you with great joy: We have a Pope! The Most Eminent and Most Reverend Lord, Lord (forename), Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church (surname), who takes to himself the name (papal name).

Then What?

- After this comes a new addition to the schedule: the new Pope goes to the Pauline Chapel of the Apostolic Chapel to pray in front of the blessed Sacrament.



Then What?

- Then the Pope is ushered to the balcony, introduced to the faithful and deliver his first “urbi et orbi” (To the city and the world.)

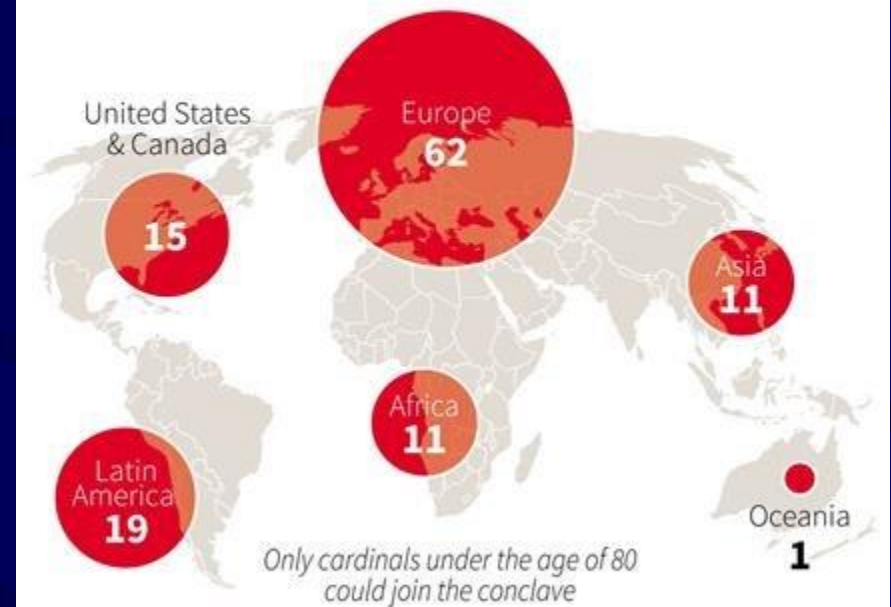


Who are the Electors?

- Cardinals under 80 years of age
- Total Electors 119
- There are about 180 Cardinals
- Only 120 can vote at any conclave

The cardinal electors

Origin of the cardinal electors participating in the conclave to elect a successor to the Pope



Source: Vatican website

Estudio R. Carrera, 11/02/2013

REUTERS

Pope's Abdication

- Gregory 1409
 - Before the papal election each cardinal swore that in order to end the schism he would abdicate the papacy if he should be elected, provided his rival at Avignon (Benedict XIII) would do the same.

Little known facts about the Papacy

- The term *pope* comes from the Greek work *pappas*, or the Latin word *papa*, both of which mean "father."
- The pope's official titles include bishop of Rome, vicar of Jesus Christ, successor of the prince of the Apostles, supreme pontiff of the universal Church, patriarch of the West, primate of Italy, archbishop and metropolitan of the Roman province, sovereign of the state of Vatican City, servant of the servants of God.

Little know facts about the Papacy

- There have been 266 popes, beginning with Saint Peter and ending with Pope Francis. The next pope will be the 267th successor to Saint Peter.
- The oldest pope at election was Adrian I, elected in 772 at age 80. The youngest pope at election was Benedict IX, elected in A.D. 1032 at age 12, though many believe he was closer to 20 when he actually assumed the papacy.

Little know facts about the Papacy

- At 32 years, Pius IX's papacy was the longest—from 1846 to 1878. Stephen II's, in 752, lasted only one day.
- Pope John Paul I, the predecessor to John Paul II, is sometimes called "the September pope," because he was installed on August 26, 1978, and died on September 28, just 32 days later. He is also known as "the smiling pope."
- Eighty-one popes have been canonized.

Little know facts about the Papacy

- In 1506, Pope Julius II commissioned the building of Saint Peter's Basilica. Several architects, including Michelangelo, worked on it until its completion in the seventeenth century.
- The name for the bureaucracy that assists the pope is called the Curia.

Little know facts about the Papacy

- A newly elected pope receives the Fisherman's ring, which is used to seal official papal documents known as briefs. The ring is made of gold, with an image of Saint Peter fishing in a boat and the name of the reigning pope encircling the image.
- The Swiss Guard supplies the pope's protection and security needs.

Little know facts about the Papacy



- The pope has absolute authority over Vatican City, which is an independent state located within Rome. Vatican City was established in 1929 and is the smallest independent country in the world.

Little know facts about the Papacy

- Vatican City has its own flag, anthem, currency, postal system, railroad station, and radio station. It manages its own telephone and telegraph services, and publishes its own newspaper and official monthly journal.



Little know facts about the Papacy



- The pope's armored vehicle is actually called the popemobile!

How long did it take?

YEAR	POPE	NUMBER OF DAYS	ROUNDS OF VOTING
1903	Giuseppe Sarto (Pius X)	4  July 31-Aug. 4	 7 SMOKE Black: Undecided White: Consensus
1914	Giacomo della Chiesa (Benedict XV)	3  Aug. 31-Sept. 3	 10
1922	Achille Ratti (Pius XI)	5  Feb. 2-6	 14
1939	Eugenio Pacelli (Pius XII)	2  March 1-2	 3
1958	Angelo Roncalli (John XXIII)	4  Oct. 25-28	 11
1963	Giovanni Battista Montini (Paul VI)	3  June 19-21	 6
1978	Albino Luciano (John Paul I)	2  Aug. 25-26	 4
1978	Karol Wojtyla (John Paul II)	3  Oct. 14-16	 8
2005	Joseph Ratzinger (Benedict XVI)	2  April 18-19	 4

Who are the United States Electors?

- Raymond Leo Burke (Roman Curia)
- Daniel Nicholas DiNardo (Galveston-Houston, TX)
- Timothy Michael Dolan (New York)
- Francis Eugene George (Chicago, IL)
- James Michael Harvey (Roman Curia)
- William Joseph Levada (Roman Curia)
- Roger Michael Mahony (Los Angeles, CA)
- Edwin Frederick O'Brien (Roman Curia)
- Sean Patrick O'Malley, OFM Cap (Boston, MA)
- Justin Francis Rigali (Philadelphia, PA)
- Donald William Wuerl (Washington, DC)

US Electors

Raymond Leo
BURKE

- Prefect of the
Apostolic
Signatura, Roman
Curia
- 06.30.48 (64)



US Electors

Daniel Nicholas
DiNardo

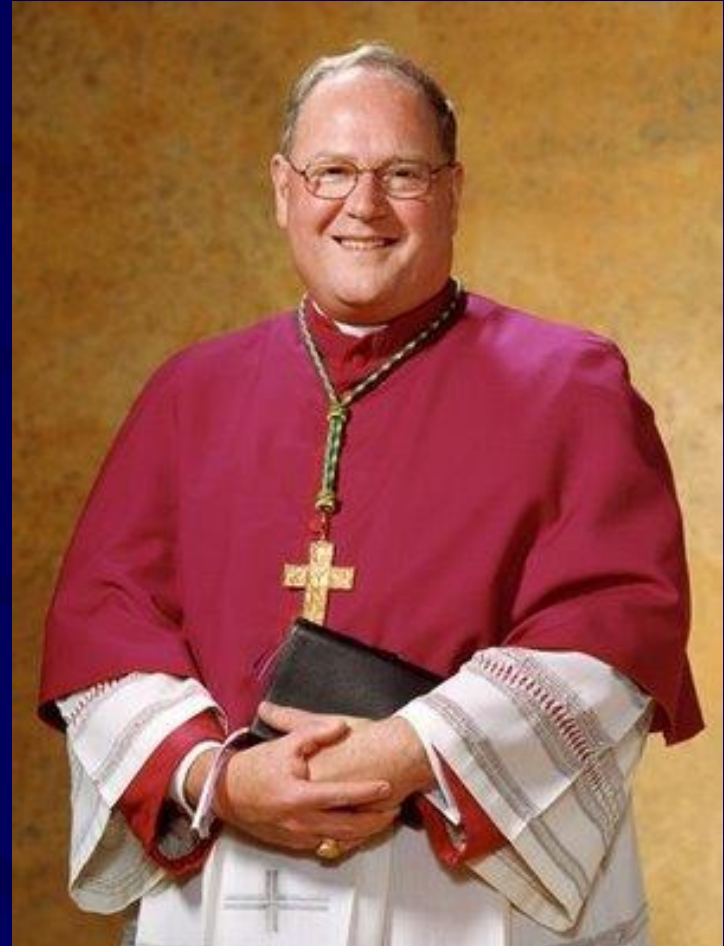
- Archbishop of Galveston-Houston Texas
- 05.23.49 (63)



US Electors

Timothy Michael
DOLAN

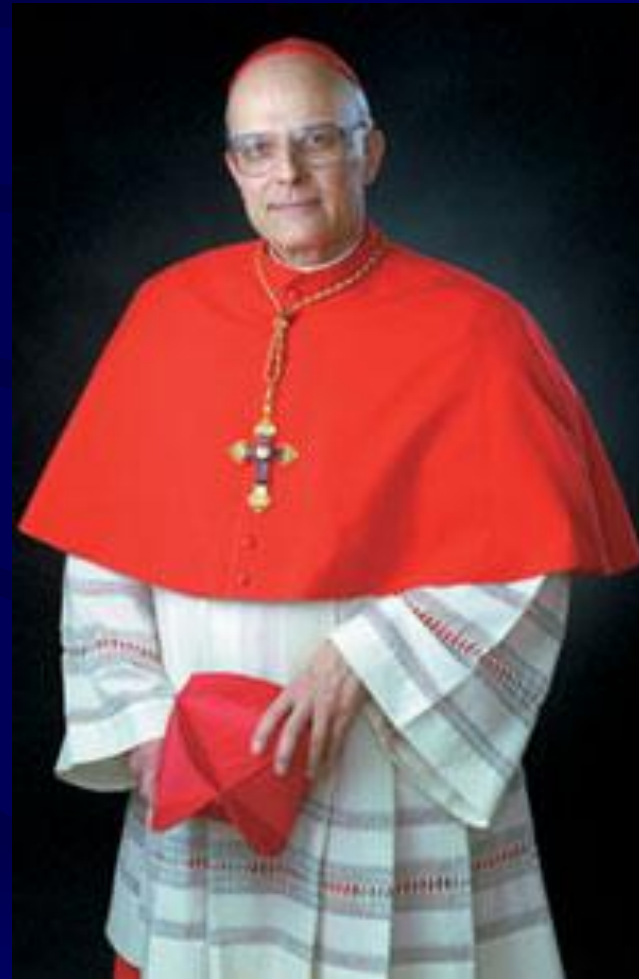
- New York
- 02-06-50 (63)



US Electors

Francis Eugene
GEORGE

- Chicago
- 01-16-37 (76)



US Electors

James Michael

HARVEY

- **Archpriest of the
Basilica di San Paolo
fuori le Mura**
- **10-20-49 (63)**



US Electors

William Joseph
LEVADA

- Prefect Emeritus
of the
Congregation for
the Doctrine of the
Faith
- 06-15-36 (76)



US Electors

Roger Michael
MAHONY

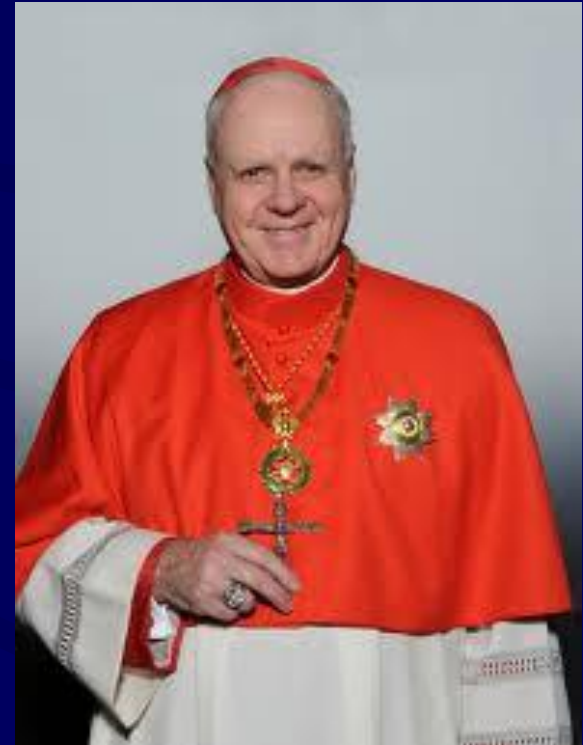
- Archbishop
Emeritus Los
Angeles
- 02-27-36 (76)



US Electors

Edwin Frederick
O'BRIEN

- Grand Master of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem
- 04-08-39 (73)



US Electors

Sean Patrick
O'MALLEY,
OFM Cap

- Archbishop of Boston
- 06-29-44 (68)



US Electors

Justin Francis
RIGALI

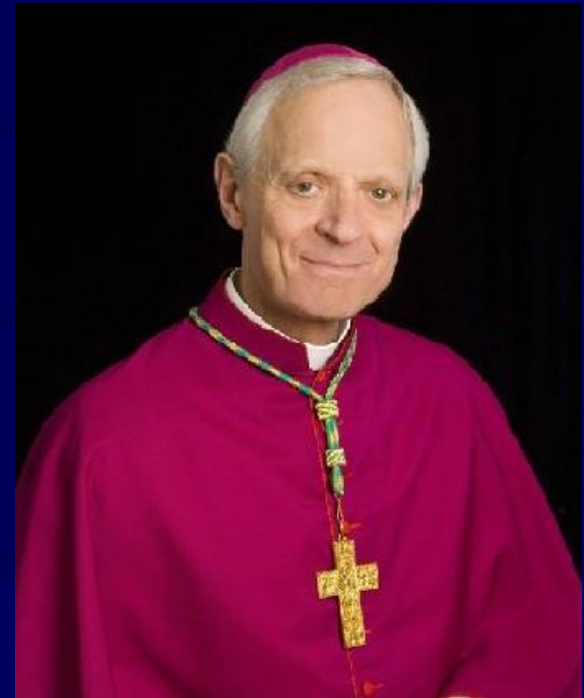
- Archbishop
Emeritus of
Philadelphia
- 04-19-35 (77)



US Electors

Donald William
WUERL

- Archbishop of Washington D.C.
- 11-12-40 (72)



Who's Guessing?

- **Age**
- **Languages**
- **Positions**
- **Personality**
- **Curial Cardinal or Cardinal with the people**

What's Next?

First day of the Conclave

10 a.m. (1 a.m.): The cardinals celebrate a morning Mass.

4:30 p.m. (7:30 a.m.): Cardinals enter the Sistine Chapel, then take their oath of secrecy and hear a meditation from a senior cardinal.

7 p.m. (11 a.m.): A vote is taken

What's Next?

- Second Day of Conclave (if necessary)

7:30 a.m. (10:30 p.m.): Cardinals celebrate Mass in the hotel chapel.

9 a.m. (12 a.m.): Cardinals gather in Sistine Chapel for two rounds of balloting.

Noon (3 a.m.): Approximate time of first smoke signal from Sistine Chapel..

4 p.m. (7 a.m.): Cardinals return to the Sistine Chapel for two rounds of afternoon balloting.

7 p.m. (11 a.m.): Approximate time of smoke signal after second round of voting.

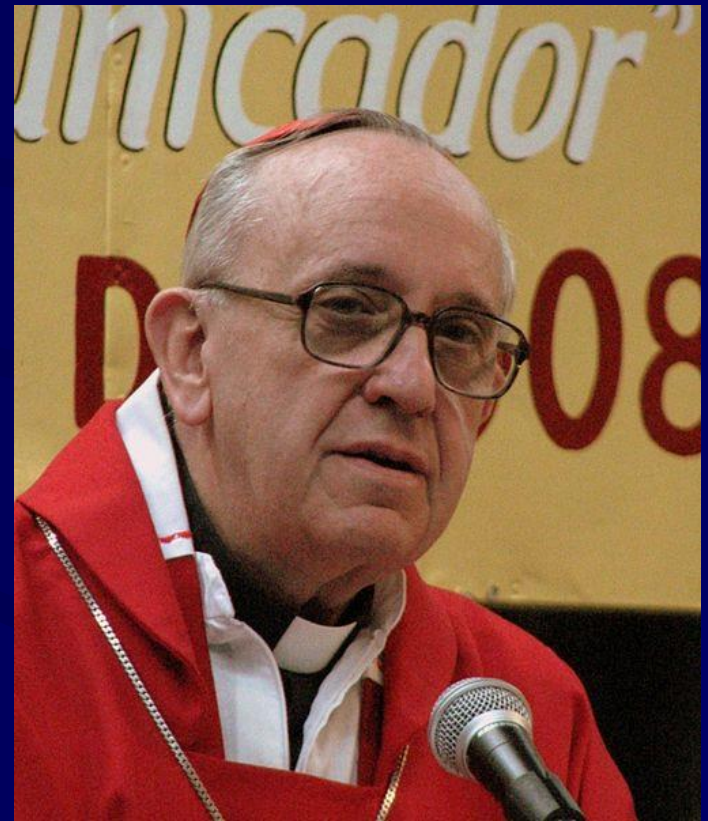
What's Next?

The rest of the days of the conclave are expected to follow Second day's schedule.

The Vatican spokesman said smoke signals from burned ballot papers could likely be seen at about noon (3 a.m.) or 7 p.m. (11 a.m.) each day — until a pope is selected.

Pope Francis

- **Jorge Mario Bergoglio** (born 17 December 1936) is the 266th and current pope of the Catholic Church, elected on 13 March 2013. In that role, he is both the leader of the Catholic Church and sovereign of the Vatican City State. From 1998 until his election as pope, he served as the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, and was made a cardinal in 2001 by Pope John Paul II.
- Francis is the first Jesuit and the first from the Americas to be elected Pope. He is the first non-European pope since Syrian-born Pope Gregory II, who served for ten years (731–741).



"Brothers and sisters, good evening!

You know that it was the duty of the Conclave to give Rome a Bishop. It seems that my brother Cardinals have gone to the ends of the earth to get one... but here we are... I thank you for your welcome. The diocesan community of Rome now has its Bishop. Thank you! And first of all, I would like to offer a prayer for our Bishop Emeritus, Benedict XVI. Let us pray together for him, that the Lord may bless him and that Our Lady may keep him.

And now, we take up this journey: Bishop and People. This journey of the Church of Rome which presides in charity over all the Churches. A journey of fraternity, of love, of trust among us. Let us always pray for one another. Let us pray for the whole world, that there may be a great spirit of fraternity. It is my hope for you that this journey of the Church, which we start today, and in which my Cardinal Vicar, here present, will assist me, will be fruitful for the evangelization of this most beautiful city.

-

And now I would like to give the blessing, but first - first I ask a favor of you: before the Bishop blesses his people, I ask you to pray to the Lord that he will bless me: the prayer of the people asking the blessing for their Bishop. Let us make, in silence, this prayer: your prayer over me.

Now I will give the Blessing to you and to the whole world, to all men and women of good will. (Blessing)

Brothers and sisters, I leave you now. Thank you for your welcome. Pray for me and until we meet again. We will see each other soon. Tomorrow I wish to go and pray to Our Lady, that she may watch over all of Rome. Good night and sleep well!"

Prayer

- Oh God, source of all knowledge and goodness, look with favor upon your servant, whom you have chosen to shepherd your church here on earth. Give him wisdom and courage, strength and health, compassion and knowledge. Keep him close to you as he guides the flock you have entrusted to him. Grant him by his word and example to be a faithful and holy leader and keep him in your care all the days of his life. Amen