



ARCHDIOCESE OF WASHINGTON

# THE KEYS TO THE KINGDOM

THE CHAIR OF SAINT PETER

## CATECHESIS ON THE PAPACY

### RESOURCE GUIDES

*for*

TEACHERS, CATECHISTS

AND YOUTH MINISTERS

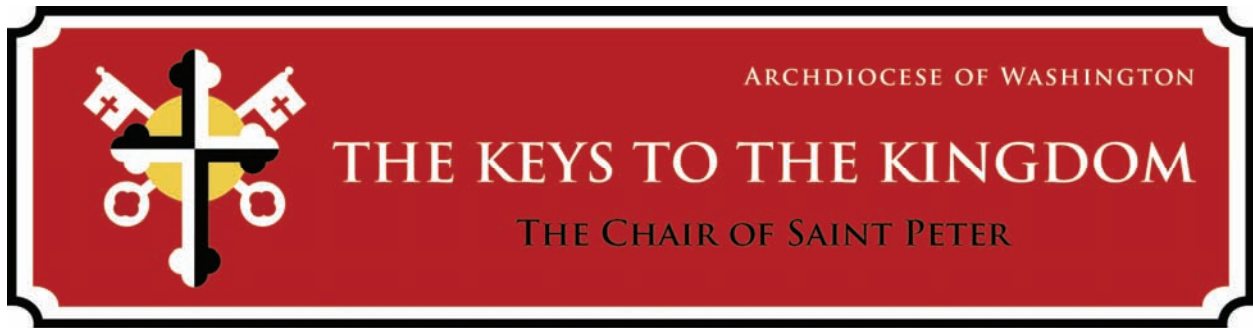
Material prepared by the Archdiocese of Washington



CATHOLIC STANDARD PHOTO/MICHAEL HOYT  
At St. Peter Church in Olney, a wood carving depicts St. Peter the fisherman pulling in his net.

## GRADES 9-12/ADULT RESOURCE GUIDE:

# WHO WAS PETER?



## CATECHESIS ON THE PAPACY

### Grades 9-12/Adults Resource Guide: Who was Peter?

#### Forming Disciples for the New Evangelization, Phase II Indicators

HS.08.01 Show understanding of the origin, foundation, and manifestation of the Church

HS.08.02 Describe how the descent of the Holy Spirit is the presence and inspiration in the life and mission of the Church.

#### Who was Peter?

- A family man, a husband with a wife and mother-in-law
- Fisherman
- Had at least one brother
- Jewish
- Stubborn, hot tempered, loyal, impulsive, and bold
- Became a tremendous leader of the Church after learning to “follow” Jesus’ way
- Died in Rome as a martyr

#### Scriptural Passages:

- Simon is called by Jesus: Mt 4:18-20
- Peter walking on the water: Mt 14:28-33
- Peter’s confession about Jesus: Mt. 16:13-18
- Jesus declares Peter “the rock” and gives him “the keys”: Mt 16:18-20
- Peter’s denial of Jesus foretold: Mk 14:27-31
- Peter’s denial of Jesus: Mk 14:66-72
- Washing of the disciples’ feet: Jn 13:1-11
- “Feed my sheep” Peter with Jesus: Jn 21:15-19
- Choosing Judas’s replacement: Acts 1:15-26
- Peter’s preaching: Acts 3:11-26
- Peter’s escape from prison: Acts 12:6-19

#### Suggested Activities:

- Option One: Explain the unique role of St. Peter in the life of the Church.

- Option Two: Have students do research using the following websites to create projects, *Power Points*, and other class based reports.

[http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint\\_id=5358](http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=5358)

<http://www.ccel.org/s/schaff/encyc/encyc08/htm/ii.xiv.ii.htm>

- Option Three: Conduct a Scripture search on the role of St. Peter in the Bible
  - a. Directions: Divide the students into small groups and assign each group one of the following books of the New Testament (for the more extensive texts more than one group could be assigned). Use a biblical concordance to find references to Peter in each book.

What is the significance of each reference?

- Matthew
  - Mark
  - Luke
  - John
  - Acts of the Apostles
  - 1 & 2 Peter
  - 1 Corinthians
  - Galatians
- b. Directions: Divide the students into small groups and assign each group (for the more extensive texts more than one group could be assigned) to look up the following scripture passages referring to St. Peter. After the citations have all been read, the teacher then asks the students to explain what each citation says or reveals about St. Peter. The teacher may then proceed to elaborate upon the student responses and what these passages reveal to us about St. Peter and the ministry of the Pope by highlighting the following key themes: primacy of Peter and his triple ministry (governing, teaching, and sanctifying):

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. Matthew 4:18-22   | m. Mark 14:32-33 |
| b. Matthew 10: 1-4   | n. Mark 16:7-8   |
| c. Matthew 16:16-19  | o. Mark 16:14-20 |
| d. Matthew 17:1-9    | p. Luke 6:13-16  |
| e. Matthew 17: 24-27 | q. Luke 8:51-56  |
| f. Matthew 26:37     | r. Luke 9:28-36  |
| g. Matthew 28-16-20  | s. Luke 22:7-8   |
| h. Mark 3:13-19      | t. Luke 22:31-32 |
| i. Mark 5:37-43      | u. Luke 24:10-12 |
| j. Mark 8:29-33      | v. Luke 24:33-34 |
| k. Mark 9:2-7        | w. John 1:40-44  |
| l. Mark 13:2-5       | x. John 11:51-52 |

- |     |               |     |                      |
|-----|---------------|-----|----------------------|
| y.  | John 20:2-10  | ii. | Acts 5:29-30         |
| z.  | John 20:20-23 | jj. | Acts 8:18-24         |
| aa. | John 21:15-17 | kk. | Acts 9:32-43         |
| bb. | Acts 1:12-15  | ll. | Acts 10              |
| cc. | Acts 2:14     | mm. | Acts 11: 1-18        |
| dd. | Acts 3:1-16   | nn. | Acts 15:7-12         |
| ee. | Acts 3:37-41  | oo. | 1 Corinthians 15:3-5 |
| ff. | Acts 4:1-20   | pp. | Galatians 2:7-8      |
| gg. | Acts 5:1-3    | qq. | 1 Peter 1:1-2        |
| hh. | Acts 5:14-16  |     |                      |

c. Directions: Explain to the students the *petrine* functions of governance, teaching, and sanctification, as well as the concept of primacy. Then divide the students into small groups and assign each group (for the more extensive lists more than one group could be assigned) to look up the following Scripture passages referring to St. Peter. After the citations have all been read, the students will be asked to explain how the Scripture passages cited demonstrate the *petrine* ministry and the primacy of Peter.

A. Governing

- Matthew 16:16-19  
(cf. Isaiah 22:15-25)
- Luke 22:31-32
- John 11:52
- John 21:15-17
- Acts 10:46-48
- Acts 11: 1-18

B. Teaching

- 1 Peter 1:1-2
- Matthew 17: 24-27
- Mark 8:29
- John 20:21
- Acts 1:15
- Acts 2:14
- Acts 3:37-41
- Acts 4: 4-20
- Acts 5:2-3
- Acts 5:29-30
- Acts 8:18-24

- Acts 10
- Acts 15:7-12
- Galatians 2:7-8

C. Sanctifying

- Acts 3:1-16
- Acts 3:37-41
- Acts 5:14-16
- Acts 9:32-43

D. Primacy of Peter

- Matthew 4:18-22
- Matthew 10: 1-4
- Matthew 16:16-19
- Matthew 17:1-9
- Matthew 26:37
- Mark 3:13-19
- Mark 5:37
- Mark 8:29
- Mark 9:2
- Mark 13:2-3
- Mark 14:32-33
- Mark 16:7-8

- Luke 6:13-16
- Luke 8:51
- Luke 9:28
- Luke 22:7-8
- Luke 24:12-14
- Luke 22:31-32
- Luke 24:33-34
- John 1:40-44
- John 20:2-10
- Acts 1:12-14
- 1 Corinthians 15:3-5

**Related Enrichment Resources:**

<http://www.ignatiusinsight.com/authors/cardinalratzinger.asp>

<http://www.ewtn.com/pope/life/index.asp>

<http://www.popebenedictxvifanclub.com/>

[http://www.vatican.va/holy\\_father/benedict\\_xvi/index.htm](http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/benedict_xvi/index.htm)





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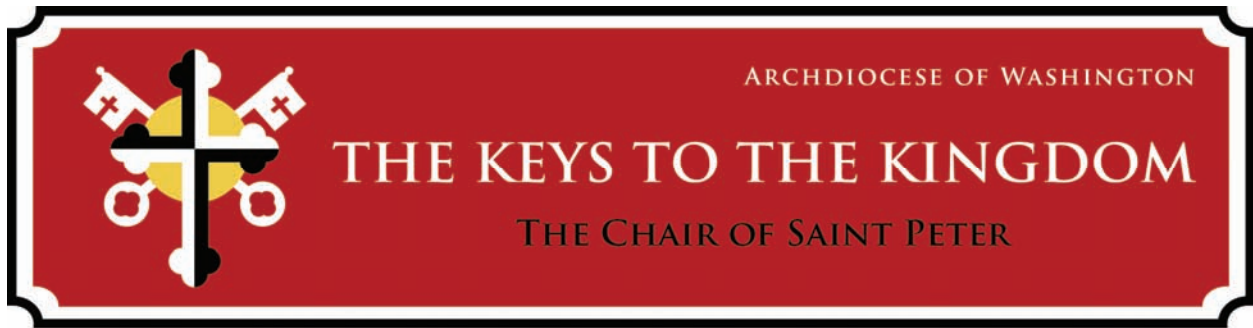
THE CHAIR OF SAINT PETER



CNS PHOTO/KAREN CALLAWAY

Pope Benedict XVI waves following his 2008 Papal Mass at Nationals Park in Washington.

## GRADES 9-12/ADULT RESOURCE GUIDE: **WHO IS POPE BENEDICT XVI?**



## CATECHESIS ON THE PAPACY

# Grades 9-12/Adults Resource Guide: Who is Pope Benedict XVI?

### Who is Pope Benedict XVI?

Basic chronology of his life:

April 16, 1927	Joseph Ratzinger born in Marktl Inn, Bavaria
1943	At the age of 16, he and members of his seminary class were drafted into the German anti-aircraft corps.
1945	Escaped from the army and returned to Traunstein. He was briefly held by American forces in a prisoner of war camp. After his release, he reentered the seminary.
1951	Ordained into the priesthood
1953	Received his doctorate in theology from the University of Munich
1959	Began lecturing as a professor of fundamental theology at the University of Bonn
1962-1965	Participated in all four sessions of the Second Vatican Council
1977	Named Archbishop of Munich and Freising in March and elevated to Cardinal of Munich in June by Pope Paul VI
1981	Named Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith by Pope John Paul II
2002	Elected Dean of the College of Cardinals
April 19, 2005	Cardinal Ratzinger elected as the 265th pope and chooses the name Pope Benedict XVI
Feb. 11, 2013	Announced resignation as Supreme Pontiff, Successor of Peter
Feb. 28, 2013	Resignation as Bishop of Rome, Successor to Peter effective, 8:00 p.m.

### Suggested Activities:

- Option One: Talk about the life of Joseph Ratzinger (Benedict XVI).
- Option Two: Divide your class into groups of three. Using computers and other research materials, have the groups research information about Pope Benedict XVI and either create a Power Point or use other means to present the information to the class.



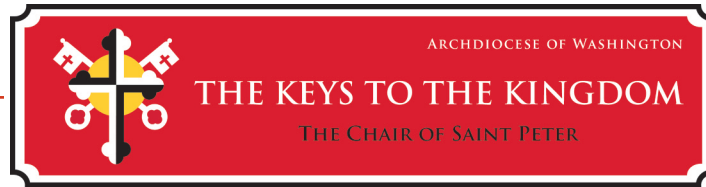
- Option Three/Youth Ministry Option: Lead the youth in a process of creating a mock Facebook page on Benedict XVI. Include the following elements in the page: links, friends, bio, profile, hobbies, likes/dislikes, favorite music, favorite book, pictures and main message.

**Related Enrichment Resources:**

[www.vatican.va/](http://www.vatican.va/)

[www.ewtn.com/jp2/papal3/pontif.htm](http://www.ewtn.com/jp2/papal3/pontif.htm)

[www.ewtn.com/library/Mary/Peter.HTM](http://www.ewtn.com/library/Mary/Peter.HTM)

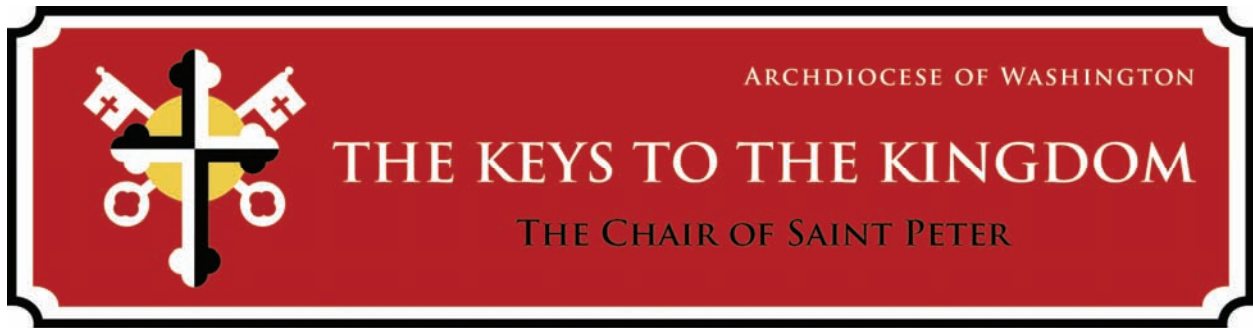


CNS PHOTO/L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO VIA REUTERS

In a 2008 photo, Pope Benedict XVI blesses pilgrims from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica at the Vatican during his Christmas blessing "urbi et orbi" (to the city of Rome and the world).

# GRADES 9-12/ADULT RESOURCE GUIDE: **WHAT IS THE MISSION OF THE POPE?**

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## CATECHESIS ON THE PAPACY

# Grades 9-12/Adults Resource Guide: What is the Mission of the Pope?

### What is the Mission of the Pope?

The Office given uniquely by the Lord to St. Peter continues in the Bishop of Rome. He carries out his office of teaching, sanctifying and governing the Universal Church. The other bishops of the Church are united with the Pope and assist him by carrying out the tasks of teaching, sanctifying and governing in local dioceses all the while in union with the Pope.

- **Office of Teaching**

The Pope preaches the Gospel to all people and ensures that the faith is authentically taught throughout the world. This is done through his encyclicals, apostolic letters, exhortations, addresses and homilies. He is the chief shepherd and all are entrusted to his care (Mt. 28:19-20).

- **Office of Governing**

Governance of the Universal Church is entrusted solely to the Pope as the successor of St. Peter. By virtue of his office as the Vicar of Christ and as pastor of the entire Church, the Pope possesses full, supreme, and universal power over the whole Church (Mt. 16:16-19). The Pope is the supreme legislator of the Church.

- **Office of Sanctifying**

By virtue of his office and through a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the Pope is entrusted with forming the People of God as a holy nation. Christ imparts his own holiness to the Church through the life of prayer, worship and the Sacraments. The Church's unity under the Holy Father is a sign of unity with Christ from whom holiness flows.

### What Roles or Titles Does the Pope Have?

- Bishop of Rome
- Vicar of Christ on Earth
- Successor to St. Peter
- Holy Father

- Supreme Pontiff
- Servant of the Servants of God
- Head of the College of Bishops
- Primate of Italy
- Sovereign of the Vatican City State

### **What is the Focus of Pope Benedict XVI?**

Among other things, Pope Benedict has a particular focus on the unity of all Christian churches and on rebuilding the Church in Europe. Toward these ends he has held several ecumenical meetings with other Christian leaders around the world, and he has paid pastoral visits to several countries in Europe.

### **Scriptural Passages:**

- “Feed my sheep”: John 21: 15-17
- Apostles preaching and fellowship: Acts 2: 42-46
- Peter’s confession about Jesus: Mt. 16:13-18
- Jesus declares Peter “the rock” and gives him “the keys”: Mt 16:18-20
- Washing of the disciples’ feet: Jn 13:1-11
- “Feed my sheep” Peter with Jesus: Jn 21:15-19
- Choosing Judas’s replacement: Acts 1:15-26
- Peter’s preaching: Acts 3:11-26
- Peter’s escape from prison: Acts 12:6-19

### **Suggested Activities:**

- Option One: Have the students research the following websites along with others to gather information on the papacy, apostolic succession, the apostolic see, the Holy See and Peter and the Papacy. Students can then make a *PowerPoint* on the information they have researched and/or report on the material in class.

[www.usccb.org](http://www.usccb.org)

[www.catholic-hierarchy.org](http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org)

[www.catholic-pages.com/pope/](http://www.catholic-pages.com/pope/)

[www.catholiceducation.org](http://www.catholiceducation.org)

[www.vatican.va](http://www.vatican.va)

- Option Two: Students can research various websites and find information on the pope and Vatican City. The websites below provide information on Vatican City, and how the city-state looks and develops. Teachers are encouraged to take the information provided and, through questioning and discussion, relate the universality of the papacy to the individual and show how the primacy of Peter is important for the functioning and teaching authority of the Church.

<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/europe/va.htm>

<http://www.vatican.va>

- Option Three/Youth Ministry Option: Begin the session with a brief summary on the institution of the papacy, role of the papacy in the life of the church, and the tasks of the papacy and the process of electing a pope using <http://www.catholic-pages.com/pope/election.asp>. Following the presentation, invite the youth to role-play a papal conclave. Ask for volunteers to take on the role of Cardinals. Instruct the Cardinals to state their vision for the Church and the youth of the world and then have the Cardinals vote for the next pope. Youths who do not serve as Cardinals pray for the success of the conclave.

**Related Enrichment Resources:**

[www.vatican.va](http://www.vatican.va)

[www.vaticanstate.va/EN/homepage.htm](http://www.vaticanstate.va/EN/homepage.htm)

[www.cwnews.com/news/viewstory.cfm?recnum=46474](http://www.cwnews.com/news/viewstory.cfm?recnum=46474)

[www.catholic.org/international/international\\_story.php?id=25932](http://www.catholic.org/international/international_story.php?id=25932)

DVD: National Geographic: *Inside the Vatican*

This DVD provides a rare glimpse inside the secret archives and private chapels of the Vatican. Privileged accounts from Vatican officials, historians, and devoted individuals. (DVD can be purchased at [www.nationalgeographic.com](http://www.nationalgeographic.com) or borrowed from a library.)





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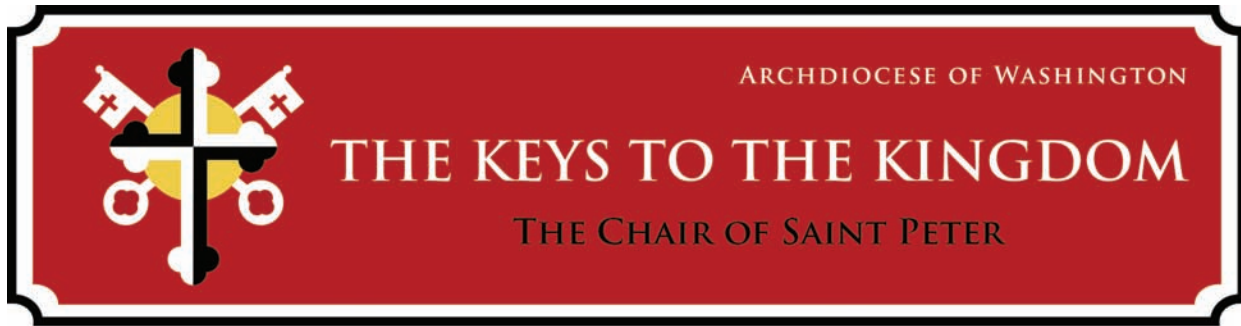
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CNS FILE PHOTO/L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO

In a 2005 photo, cardinals process into the Sistine Chapel chanting the litany of saints as they begin the conclave to elect a successor to Pope John Paul II.

# GRADES 9-12/ADULT RESOURCE GUIDE: HOW IS A POPE ELECTED?



## CATECHESIS ON THE PAPACY

### Grades 9-12/Adults Resource Guide: How is a Pope elected?

#### Preparation

Read the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* paragraphs 871-913 and summary paragraphs 934-945 to prepare you for this lesson. Read the Core Theology on the Papacy document.

#### How is the new Pope chosen?

The Church leaders, designated as the College of Cardinals, gather in Rome, Italy to elect a new Pope either when the previous Pope dies or resigns. This process of electing the new Pope is known as a [conclave](#). The election of a Pope is quite different than a democratic election for a mayor or a president, especially since political campaigning, debates, and speeches are irrelevant in selecting the next Pope. Secrecy is very important so that the cardinals are not influenced by other people. In fact, all cardinals under the age of 80 years old will remain, under locked doors, until they choose a new Pope. They promise not to use their cell phones, read newspapers, and they stay together at the Vatican the entire time of the election, whether it be days or weeks.

Each cardinal receives a ballot and inscribes a name. A two-thirds majority is needed for election of the new Pope. Each completed ballot is placed on an open paten, and then dropped into a chalice. If the two-thirds majority is not reached, the ballots are burned in a stove with a chemical to emit black smoke (straw used to be added to make the smoke black); but if white smoke is seen, then a new pope has been elected. This balloting process occurs twice a day until a pope is elected. The cardinals who will vote spend time praying and listening to the Holy Spirit in their hearts before they vote. This way, they know the man they elect as the new leader of the Church on earth is the one that Jesus would call if he were on the earth today, just like he called Peter (cf. Matthew 16:17-19).

Because the cardinals are still in the locked room, the people waiting outside watch the chimney to learn whether a Pope has been elected or not. When selected, the presiding cardinal approaches the elected for his consent. If he accepts, he chooses a papal name, like Benedict XVI or Pope John Paul II, which has lineage to a Saint or another Pope. He then dresses in white

[cassock and zucchetto] and is announced to the world from the balcony above Saint Peter's Square.

**Fun Fact:** Immediately upon acceptance of his appointment, the new Pope is led into a small antechamber to the Sacristy of the Sistine Chapel, where he reflects on the heavy burden he will carry. This area is known as "The Room of Tears".

### **Scriptural References:**

Jesus declares Peter "the rock" and gives him "the keys": Matthew 16:17-19

"Feed my Sheep": John 21:15-17

Choosing Judas' replacement: Acts 1:15-26

Council of Jerusalem: Acts 15: 1-35 (especially verses 6-12)

### **Suggested Activity:**

- Mock-Conclave: The catechist/teacher should emphasize that although no actual debate is allowed during an actual election in a Papal conclave, the cardinals need to be prepared by knowing the "candidates."
- Explain that any of the cardinals can be elected but that there are usually a handful of cardinals who seem to be gifted to lead the Church as Pope. For the purpose of the simulated class papal election, the class will need to choose five candidates who demonstrate some leadership capability (visit [here](#) for candidate information).
- Inform the class that these 5 candidates will be asked to discuss one or two critical issues [starvation, immigration, nuclear arms, etc.] facing the Church today.
- Explain that every person will be given material to review reflecting these issues but the candidates themselves will be given 3-5 minutes to give their informed views on the issues. Indicate that there will be an additional 10-minute period for anyone else to respond to the selected issues. After this, all debate will terminate and the papal election will begin.
- Designate two students to count and tally the votes. The students will hold up a white piece of paper when one candidate has received a two-thirds majority (remember, the amount of votes required to elect a new Pope) or black piece of paper indicating an insufficient two-thirds majority.
- Designate a cardinal dean. Upon receiving the necessary number of ballots, the cardinals counting the ballots will give the name of the selection to the cardinal dean. Explain that the cardinal dean's role will be to ask the selected candidate if he/she will accept the nomination for pope and if so, ask what name the person wants to have as the new Pope.

- The candidate accepts the results of the election, and the cardinal dean will then announce this person to the class.
- Complete the election process by leading the class with a simple prayer of support to serve Christ through their collaborative fidelity with the new Pope and the people of God.

**Additional Enrichment Resources:**

<http://www.ewtn.com/library/CHRIST/CEPOPE.TXT>

[http://www.canonlaw.info/ten\\_conclave.htm](http://www.canonlaw.info/ten_conclave.htm)

<http://www.ccel.org/s/schaff/encyc/encyc08/htm/ii.xiv.ii.htm>

<http://www.faithfirst.com/html/teenCenter/makeADifference/makeADifference.html>

<http://www.vaticanstate.va/EN/homepage.htm>

<http://www.catholicnews.com/>

[http://www.catholic.org/international/international\\_story.php?id=25932](http://www.catholic.org/international/international_story.php?id=25932)