

Papal Succession Chart (Part 1)

1) Saint Peter (32–67)	30) Saint Marcellus I (308–309)	60) Pelagius I (556–61)
2) Saint Linus (67–76)	31) Saint Eusebius (309 or 310)	61) John III (561–74)
3) Saint Anacletus (Cletus) (76–88)	32) Saint Miltiades (311–14)	62) Benedict I (575–79)
4) Saint Clement I (88–97)	33) Saint Sylvester I (314–35)	63) Pelagius II (579–90)
5) Saint Evaristus (97–105)	34) Saint Marcus (336)	64) Saint Gregory I (the Great) (590–604)
6) Saint Alexander I (105–115)	35) Saint Julius I (337–52)	65) Sabinian (604–606)
7) Saint Sixtus I (115–125) Also called Xystus I	36) Liberius (352–66)	66) Boniface III (607)
8) Saint Telesphorus (125–136)	37) Saint Damasus I (366–84)	67) Saint Boniface IV (608–15)
9) Saint Hyginus (136–140)	38) Saint Siricius (384–99)	68) Saint Deusdedit (Adeodatus I) (615–18)
10) Saint Pius I (140–155)	39) Saint Anastasius I (399–401)	69) Boniface V (619–25)
11) Saint Anicetus (155–166)	40) Saint Innocent I (401–17)	70) Honorius I (625–38)
12) Saint Soter (166–175)	41) Saint Zosimus (417–18)	71) Severinus (640)
13) Saint Eleutherius (175–189)	42) Saint Boniface I (418–22)	72) John IV (640–42)
14) Saint Victor I (189–199)	43) Saint Celestine I (422–32)	73) Theodore I (642–49)
15) Saint Zephyrinus (199–217)	44) Saint Sixtus III (432–40)	74) Saint Martin I (649–55)
16) Saint Callistus I (217–22)	45) Saint Leo I (the Great) (440–61)	75) Saint Eugene I (655–57)
17) Saint Urban I (222–30)	46) Saint Hilarius (461–68)	76) Saint Vitalian (657–72)
18) Saint Pontian (230–35)	47) Saint Simplicius (468–83)	77) Adeodatus (II) (672–76)
19) Saint Anterus (235–36)	48) Saint Felix III (II) (483–92)	78) Donus (676–78)
20) Saint Fabian (236–50)	49) Saint Gelasius I (492–96)	79) Saint Agatho (678–81)
21) Saint Cornelius (251–53)	50) Anastasius II (496–98)	80) Saint Leo II (682–83)
22) Saint Lucius I (253–54)	51) Saint Symmachus (498–514)	81) Saint Benedict II (684–85)
23) Saint Stephen I (254–257)	52) Saint Hormisdas (514–23)	82) John V (685–86)
24) Saint Sixtus II (257–258)	53) Saint John I (523–26)	83) Conon (686–87)
25) Saint Dionysius (260–268)	54) Saint Felix IV (III) (526–30)	84) Saint Sergius I (687–701)
26) Saint Felix I (269–274)	55) Boniface II (530–32)	85) John VI (701–05)
27) Saint Eutychian (275–283)	56) John II (533–35)	86) John VII (705–07)
28) Saint Caius (283–296) Also called Gaius	57) Saint Agapetus I (535–36) Also called Agapitus I	87) Sisinnius (708)
29) Saint Marcellinus (296–304)	58) Saint Silverius (536–37)	88) Constantine (708–15)
	59) Vigilius (537–55)	89) Saint Gregory II (715–31)

Papal Succession Chart (Part 2)

90) Saint Gregory III (731–41)	121) Lando (913–14)	151) Damasus II (1048)
91) Saint Zachary (741–52)	122) John X (914–28)	152) Saint Leo IX (1049–54)
92) Stephen II (III) (752–57)	123) Leo VI (928)	153) Victor II (1055–57)
93) Saint Paul I (757–67)	124) Stephen VIII (929–31)	154) Stephen X (1057–58)
94) Stephen III (IV) (767–72)	125) John XI (931–35)	155) Nicholas II (1058–61)
95) Adrian I (772–95)	126) Leo VII (936–39)	156) Alexander II (1061–73)
96) Saint Leo III (795–816)	127) Stephen IX (939–42)	157) Saint Gregory VII (1073–85)
97) Stephen IV (V) (816–17)	128) Marinus II (942–46)	158) Blessed Victor III (1086–87)
98) Saint Paschal I (817–24)	128) Agapetus II (946–55)	159) Blessed Urban II (1088–99)
99) Eugene II (824–27)	130) John XII (955–63)	160) Paschal II (1099–1118)
100) Valentine (827)	131) Leo VIII (963–64)	161) Gelasius II (1118–19)
101) Gregory IV (827–44)	132) Benedict V (964)	162) Callistus II (1119–24)
102) Sergius II (844–47)	133) John XIII (965–72)	163) Honorius II (1124–30)
103) Saint Leo IV (847–55)	134) Benedict VI (973–74)	164) Innocent II (1130–43)
104) Benedict III (855–58)	135) Benedict VII (974–83)	165) Celestine II (1143–44)
105) Saint Nicholas I (the Great) (858–67)	136) John XIV (983–84)	166) Lucius II (1144–45)
106) Adrian II (867–72)	137) John XV (985–96)	167) Blessed Eugene III (1145–53)
107) John VIII (872–82)	138) Gregory V (996–99)	168) Anastasius IV (1153–54)
108) Marinus I (882–84)	139) Sylvester II (999–1003)	169) Adrian IV (1154–59)
109) Saint Adrian III (884–85)	140) John XVII (1003)	170) Alexander III (1159–81)
119) Stephen V (VI) (885–91)	141) John XVIII (1003–09)	171) Lucius III (1181–85)
111) Formosus (891–96)	142) Sergius IV (1009–12)	172) Urban III (1185–87)
112) Boniface VI (896)	143) Benedict VIII (1012–24)	173) Gregory VIII (1187)
113) Stephen VI (VII) (896–97)	144) John XIX (1024–32)	174) Clement III (1187–91)
114) Romanus (897)	145) Benedict IX (1032–45)	175) Celestine III (1191–98)
115) Theodore II (897)	146) Sylvester III (1045)	176) Innocent III (1198–1216)
116) John IX (898–900)	Considered by some to be an antipope	177) Honorius III (1216–27)
117) Benedict IV (900–03)	147) Benedict IX (1045)	178) Gregory IX (1227–41)
118) Leo V (903)	148) Gregory VI (1045–46)	
119) Sergius III (904–11)	149) Clement II (1046–47)	
120) Anastasius III (911–13)	150) Benedict IX (1047–48)	

Papal Succession Chart (Part 3)

179) Celestine IV (1241)	208) Nicholas V (1447–55)	240) Blessed Innocent XI (1676–89)
180) Innocent IV (1243–54)	208) Callistus III (1455–58)	241) Alexander VIII (1689–91)
181) Alexander IV (1254–61)	210) Pius II (1458–64)	242) Innocent XII (1691–1700)
182) Urban IV (1261–64)	211) Paul II (1464–71)	243) Clement XI (1700–21)
183) Clement IV (1265–68)	212) Sixtus IV (1471–84)	244) Innocent XIII (1721–24)
184) Blessed Gregory X (1271–76)	213) Innocent VIII (1484–92)	245) Benedict XIII (1724–30)
185) Blessed Innocent V (1276)	214) Alexander VI (1492–1503)	246) Clement XII (1730–40)
186) Adrian V (1276)	215) Pius III (1503)	247) Benedict XIV (1740–58)
187) John XXI (1276–77)	216) Julius II (1503–13)	248) Clement XIII (1758–69)
188) Nicholas III (1277–80)	217) Leo X (1513–21)	248) Clement XIV (1769–74)
189) Martin IV (1281–85)	218) Adrian VI (1522–23)	250) Pius VI (1775–99)
190) Honorius IV (1285–87)	219) Clement VII (1523–34)	251) Pius VII (1800–23)
191) Nicholas IV (1288–92)	220) Paul III (1534–49)	252) Leo XII (1823–29)
192) Saint Celestine V (1294)	221) Julius III (1550–55)	253) Pius VIII (1829–30)
193) Boniface VIII (1294–1303)	222) Marcellus II (1555)	254) Gregory XVI (1831–46)
194) Blessed Benedict XI (1303–04)	223) Paul IV (1555–59)	255) Blessed Pius IX (1846–78)
195) Clement V (1305–14)	224) Pius IV (1559–65)	256) Leo XIII (1878–1903)
196) John XXII (1316–34)	225) Saint Pius V (1566–72)	257) Saint Pius X (1903–14)
197) Benedict XII (1334–42)	226) Gregory XIII (1572–85)	258) Benedict XV (1914–22)
198) Clement VI (1342–52)	227) Sixtus V (1585–90)	259) Pius XI (1922–39)
199) Innocent VI (1352–62)	228) Urban VII (1590)	260) Pius XII (1939–58)
200) Blessed Urban V (1362–70)	229) Gregory XIV (1590–91)	261) Saint John XXIII (1958– 63)
201) Gregory XI (1370–78)	230) Innocent IX (1591)	262) Paul VI (1963–78)
202) Urban VI (1378–89)	231) Clement VIII (1592–1605)	263) John Paul I (1978)
203) Boniface IX (1389–1404)	232) Leo XI (1605)	264) Saint John Paul II (1978–2005)
204) Innocent VII (1404–06)	233) Paul V (1605–21)	265) Benedict XVI (2005–2013)
205) Gregory XII (1406–15)	234) Gregory XV (1621–23)	266) Francis (2013—)
206) Martin V (1417–31)	235) Urban VIII (1623–44)	
207) Eugene IV (1431–47)	236) Innocent X (1644–55)	
	237) Alexander VII (1655–67)	
	238) Clement IX (1667–69)	
	239) Clement X (1670–76)	

Papal Succession Chart Expansion

Teaching Tips:

1. Sometimes the years seem to miss a bit of time (Example, Pius VI was pope until 1799 and Pius VII isn't listed as pope until 1800). A pope is sometimes elected, but not formally installed as pope for a few months. This happened for various reasons throughout the Church's history.
2. The Holy Spirit always and at every moment guides the Church. The Holy Spirit guides the cardinals to choose a holy man to be the pope. However, as we have learned through our study of the Old Testament and can see in the world around us, we do not always listen to the Holy Spirit. There have been times in the Church's history when someone was elected to the papacy who did not have holiness as his main goal. However, throughout the Church's history, the Holy Spirit has protected the Church. No pope has ever officially changed the Church's doctrinal teaching to something that is false. Even if there were some popes whose personal lives and beliefs caused scandal, they did not change Church teaching. There is at least one instance when a pope was in the process of signing a heretical document into Church dogma and he died just before he could. The Holy Spirit does not abandon His Church. All this to say, be cautious in encouraging students to research various lives of the popes. If you do want them to do so, have them pick a pope who became a saint or blessed. They have plenty of years ahead of them to learn more how our fallen humanity receives or ignores the graces God gives us.

Ask students the following questions:

1. Can you find Saint Peter? Why is he listed first? (Christ Himself gave him the keys to the Church and told him to guide and guard it.)
2. Can you find our current pope? (Pope Francis) Is he close to or far away from Saint Peter? (Far)
3. Who was the third pope? (Saint Cletus) We hear his name read at Mass on some Sundays. Look at the years after his name. Do you see what year he became pope? When did the pope before him stop being pope? (The same year.) The roll of pope is handed down from one person to the next.
4. Who was the 200th pope? (Blessed Urban V) Notice the Blessed in front of his name. Not all popes become saints. Some struggled a lot to be holy and did not respond to God's gifts of virtues and graces. Urban V did. He tried to bring peace to the Church and lived a very simple life. The Church remembers his holiness by declaring him Blessed. This is the step before becoming a saint. Just like Saint Cletus, you can trace the years that Blessed Urban V was pope all the way back to Saint Peter.
5. Can you count how many popes became saints? How many became blessed?