The Church: God’s People Through the Ages

- Founded by Jesus Christ
- Guided by the Holy Spirit
- Built upon the apostles
- Sent to bring the Gospel to every nation



“I am with you always, until the end of the age.” — Matthew 28:20

October 20 - Saint Paul of the Cross - Founder of the Passionists







Saint Paul of the Cross (1694–1775)
Feast Day: October 20 (United States)

- **Born:** January 3, 1694, in Ovada, Italy.
- **Died:** October 18, 1775, in Rome, Italy
- **Patron Saint:** The Passionist Congregation.

- **Deep devotion to Christ's suffering:** Believed that meditating on Jesus' Passion and death leads us to understand God's extraordinary love.

- **Founded the Passionists:** Established a religious community dedicated to preaching, prayer, penance, and the memory of Christ's Passion.

- **Powerful preacher:** Traveled throughout Italy, inspiring conversions and encouraging people to return to the sacraments.

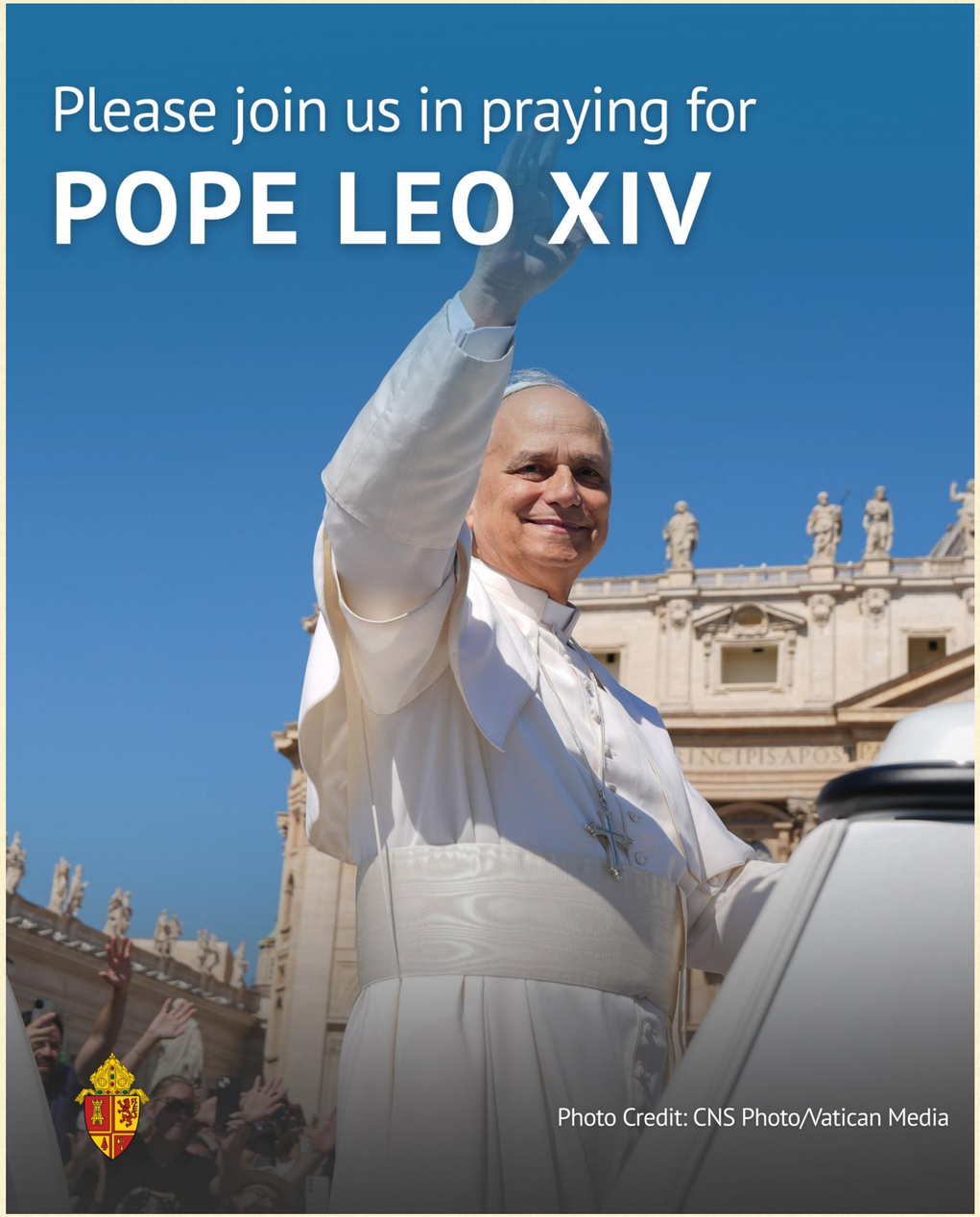
- **Life of prayer:** Known for his deep spirituality, humility, and mystical experiences.

- **Canonized:** In 1867 by Pope Pius IX.

Prayer of St. Paul of the Cross

Ah, my Good Jesus,
when You were scourged,
what was Your most holy Heart experiencing?
My dear Spouse,
how deeply the sight of my great sins
and ingratitude afflicted You!
Ah, my Love,
why do I not die for You?
Why am I not completely overcome with sorrow?”
Amen.

From his Spiritual Diary — November 26, 1720



Prayer for the Healing of Pope Leo XIV

Heavenly Father,
We come before You with hearts full of faith and trust, lifting up our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIV.
Lord Jesus Christ, Divine Physician,
look with compassion upon Your servant
whom You have chosen to shepherd Your Church.
Grant him healing in his body,
peace in his heart, and strength in his spirit.
Guide the hands and minds of his physicians,
bless those who care for him,
and surround him with Your healing presence.
Through the intercession of the
Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of the Church,
and St. Peter the Apostle,
restore our Holy Father to good health.
May the Holy Spirit strengthen him throughout his recovery,
so that he may continue to lead Your Church
with wisdom, courage, and love.
We ask this through Christ our Lord.
Amen.

The Church

- History
- Division
- Leadership
- Community
- Places in the Cathedral of St. Jude
- Global Impact

HISTORY



Father Jason Signalness,
Priest of the Diocese of Bismarck

GOD HAS ALWAYS CALLED A PEOPLE TO HIMSELF

God's plan of salvation unfolds throughout history.

- Abraham: God promises to make him the father of a great nation (Genesis 12:1–3).
- Israel: God liberates His people from slavery in Egypt.
- Mount Sinai: God establishes His covenant with Israel (Exodus 19:5–6).
- Jesus Christ: God establishes the New Covenant through His Son.
- The Church: God gathers people from every nation into communion with Himself.

THE CHURCH HAS ITS ROOTS IN GOD'S PLAN FROM THE BEGINNING!

GOD GATHERS HIS PEOPLE AT MOUNT SINAI



- God frees the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.
- He brings them through the RED SEA.
- God SUMMONS HIS PEOPLE to Mount Sinai.
- He establishes Israel as His COVENANT PEOPLE.
- Israel is called to become a HOLY NATION.

“You will be to me a kingdom of priests, a holy nation.” — Exodus 19:6

FROM SINAI TO PENTECOST: GOD GATHERS HIS PEOPLE

- Mount Sinai: God gathers Israel as His covenant people — Qahal (Hebrew).
- Matthew 16:18: Jesus promises to build His Church — Ekklesia (Greek).
- Pentecost (Acts 2): The Holy Spirit descends, and the Church is publicly manifested.
- Acts 5:11: The Christian community is explicitly called the Ekklesia.

> *"And great fear came upon the whole **church** and upon all who heard of these things."*

The essential teaching:

God called Israel together at Sinai,
and through Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit,
He gathers the Church—the people of the New Covenant.

WHAT DOES THE WORD “CHURCH” MEAN?

HEBREW	GREEK	LATIN
QAHAL	**EKKLESIA**	**ECCLESIA**
קָהָל	ἐκκλησία	
Assembly of the people	Called assembly	Assembly of believers

- The Greek Old Testament frequently translates the Hebrew concept of **qahal** using **ekklesia.**
  - **The Old Testament was first translated from Hebrew into Greek around 250 B.C., in Alexandria, Egypt.**
  - This Greek translation is known as the **Septuagint (LXX).**
  - **Approximately 285–250 B.C.:** The first five books of the Old Testament (the Torah or Pentateuch) were translated into Greek.
  - **Approximately 250–100 B.C.:** The remaining books were translated over time, although the precise dates vary.
  - **Location:** Alexandria, Egypt, which had a large Greek-speaking Jewish population.
  - **Purpose:** Many Jews living outside Israel spoke Greek rather than Hebrew and needed the Scriptures in a language they understood.

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN GOD ASSEMBLED HIS PEOPLE?

At Mount Sinai, Israel:

1. PREPARED AND CONSECRATED THEMSELVES — Exodus 19:10–14

2. HEARD THE WORD OF GOD — Exodus 20–23

3. RESPONDED IN FAITH AND OBEDIENCE — Exodus 24:3

4. RATIFIED THE COVENANT THROUGH SACRIFICE — Exodus 24:4–8

GOD CALLED.

THE PEOPLE GATHERED.

GOD SPOKE.

THE PEOPLE RESPONDED.

THE COVENANT WAS SEALED.

FROM MOUNT SINAI TO THE MASS

The pattern of worship at Sinai helps us understand how the Church gathers today.

At Mount Sinai	At the Holy Mass
People prepare and consecrate themselves	Penitential Act and preparation
God speaks His Word	Liturgy of the Word
People affirm the Covenant	Profession of Faith and the Great Amen
Covenant ratified by sacrifice	Eucharistic sacrifice of Christ

THE MASS IS THE WORSHIP OF GOD'S COVENANT PEOPLE, FULFILLED IN CHRIST.

History

- Christ is crucified, dies, resurrected, and ascends.
- Acts 1:4 - He told his followers to wait in Jerusalem for the gift of the the Holy Spirit.
    - upper room: 11 disciples, Mary, and others
    - chose Matthias to replace Judas
    - prayed 9 days *(novena)*

History

- On day 10, Pentecost (Jewish holy day)
- Acts 2 - The Holy Spirit (Advocate) arrives
  - loud noise, tongues of fire
  - speaking in tongues
  - people thought they were drunk







History



Peter preaches the message of salvation.

Peter's speech at Pentecost:

- **Acts 2:14** Then Peter stood up with the Eleven, raised his voice, and proclaimed to them, "You who are Jews, indeed all of you staying in Jerusalem. Let this be known to you, and listen to my words.
- **Acts 2:36** Therefore let the whole house of Israel know for certain that God has made him both Lord and Messiah, this Jesus whom you crucified."

History



THE BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH!

Acts 2:**37** Now when they heard this, they were cut to the heart, and they asked Peter and the other apostles, “What are we to do, my brothers?” **38** Peter [said] to them, “Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins; and you will receive the gift of the holy Spirit.

History



THE BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH!

39 For the promise is made to you and to your children and to all those far off, whomever the Lord our God will call.” **40** He testified with many other arguments, and was exhorting them, “Save yourselves from this corrupt generation.” **41** Those who accepted his message were baptized, and about **three thousand persons** were added that day.

History



- Acts 2: 46 - 47
- **Communal Life. 46** Every day they devoted themselves to meeting together in the temple area and to breaking bread in their homes. They ate their meals with exultation and sincerity of heart, **47** praising God and enjoying favor with all the people. **And every day the Lord added to their number those who were being saved.**

History

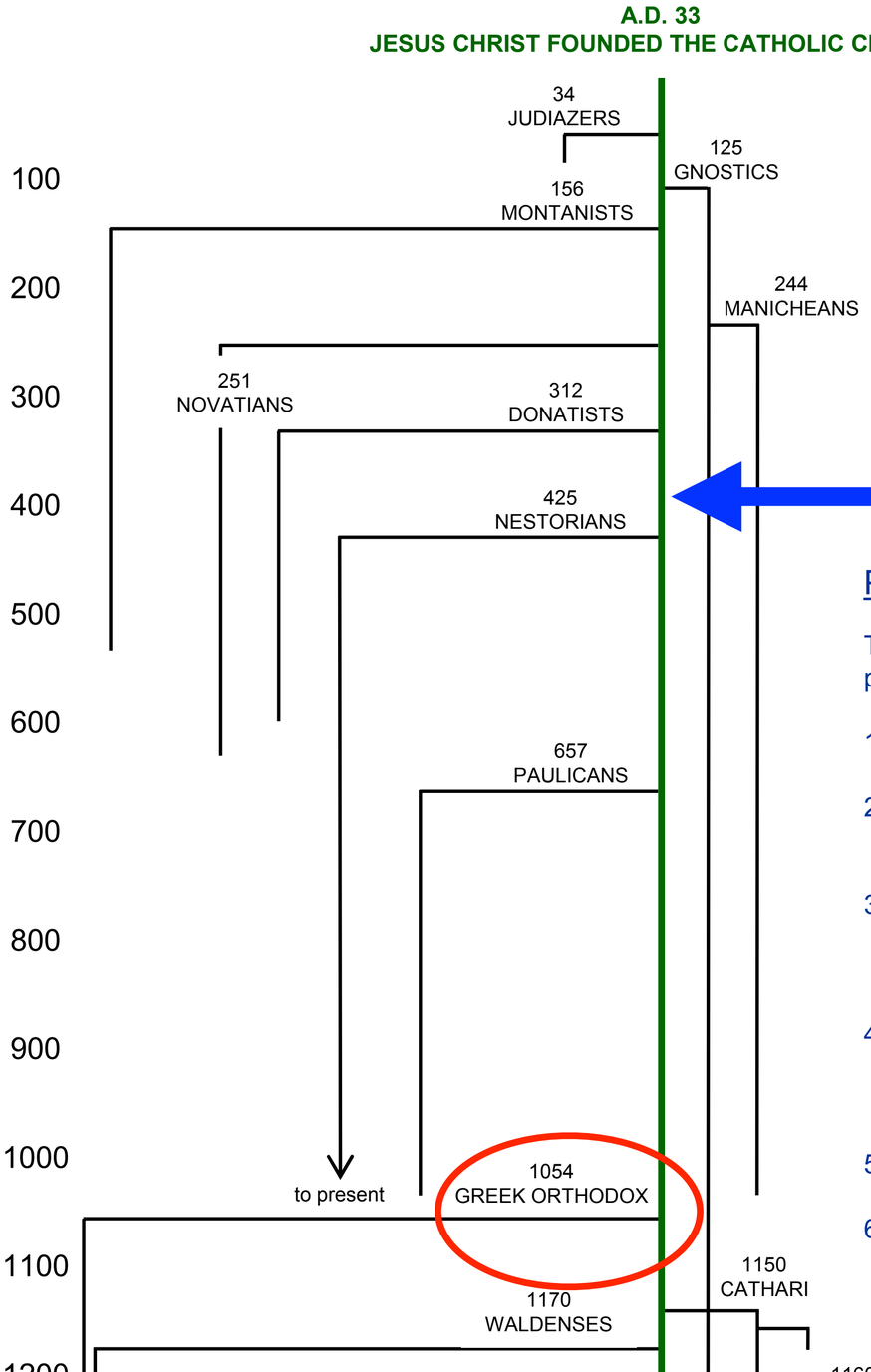
- Church ≠ building
  - Church is gathering of believers, worshiping God
  - in relationship with others
  - part of Christ's Kingdom



The Early Church: Historical Milestones

- c. 30 — Pentecost
- c. 64–67 — Peter and Paul martyred in Rome
- c. 96 — Clement writes to Corinth
- c. 107 — Ignatius writes of the Catholic Church
- c. 180 — Irenaeus describes Roman succession
- 313 — Religious toleration; 325 — Nicaea

DIVISION



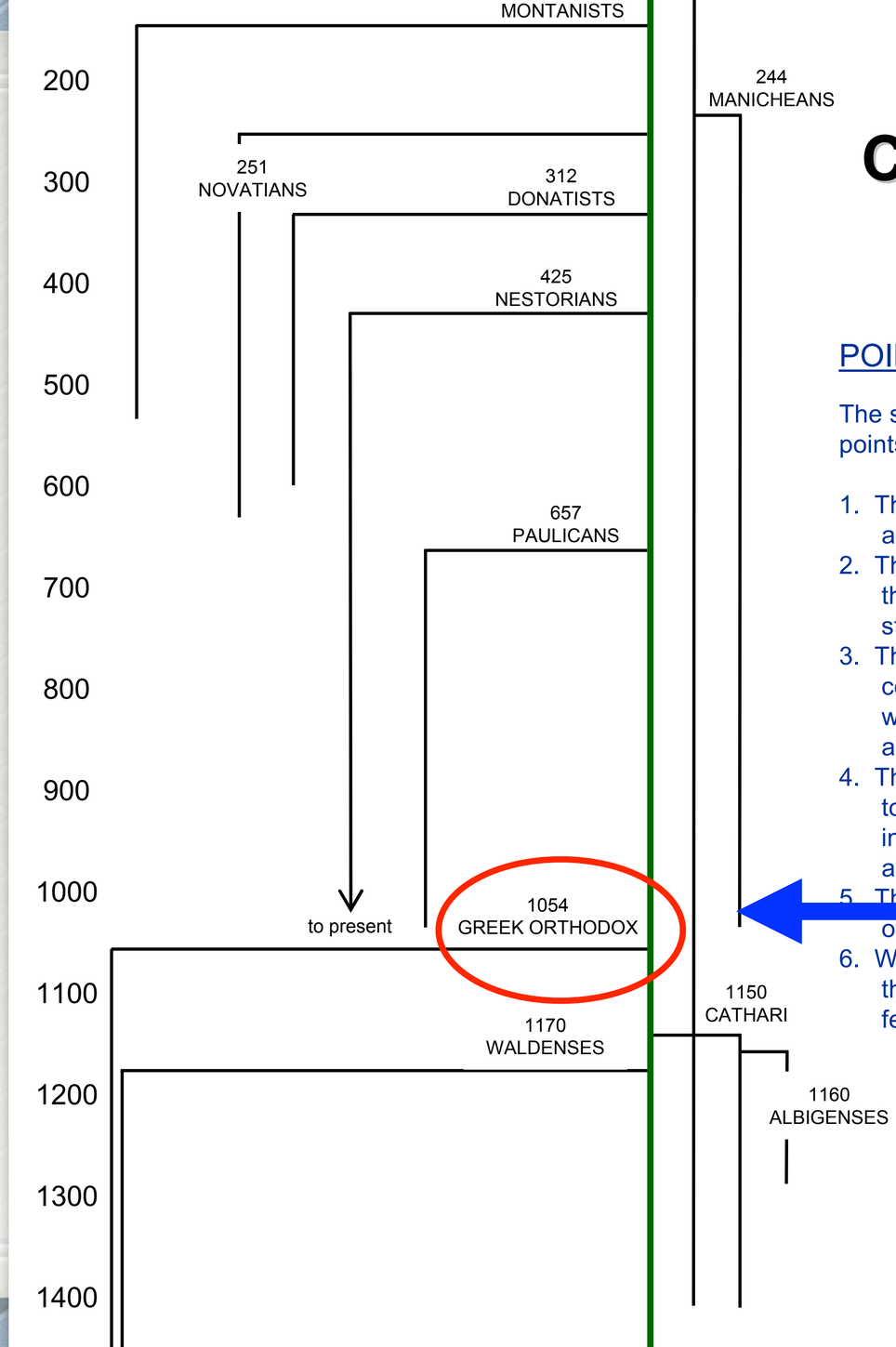
THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

POINTS OF INTEREST ON THE CHART

The straight line from the time of Jesus Christ down to today points out several truths:

1. The History of the Catholic Church started with Jesus Christ and continues straight through to today.
2. The Catholic Church's teaching on the Eucharist being truly the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ goes straight back to the Last Supper.
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5. The Bishop of Rome, the Pope, has authority over all the other Bishops of the world.
6. When other churches broke away from the Catholic Church, they also changed the teaching. Some churches changed it in a few ways, whereas other churches changed it in many ways.

THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH



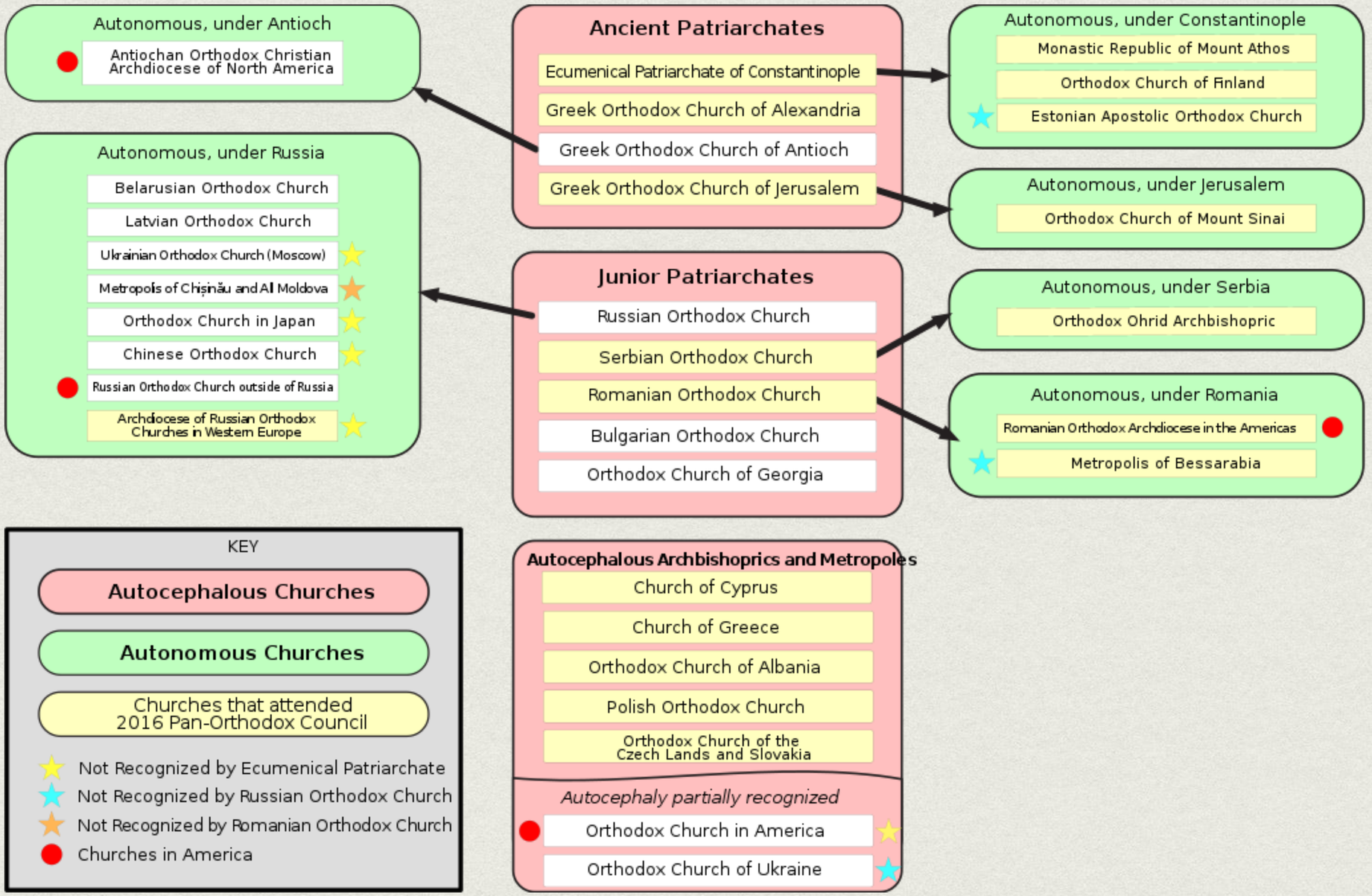
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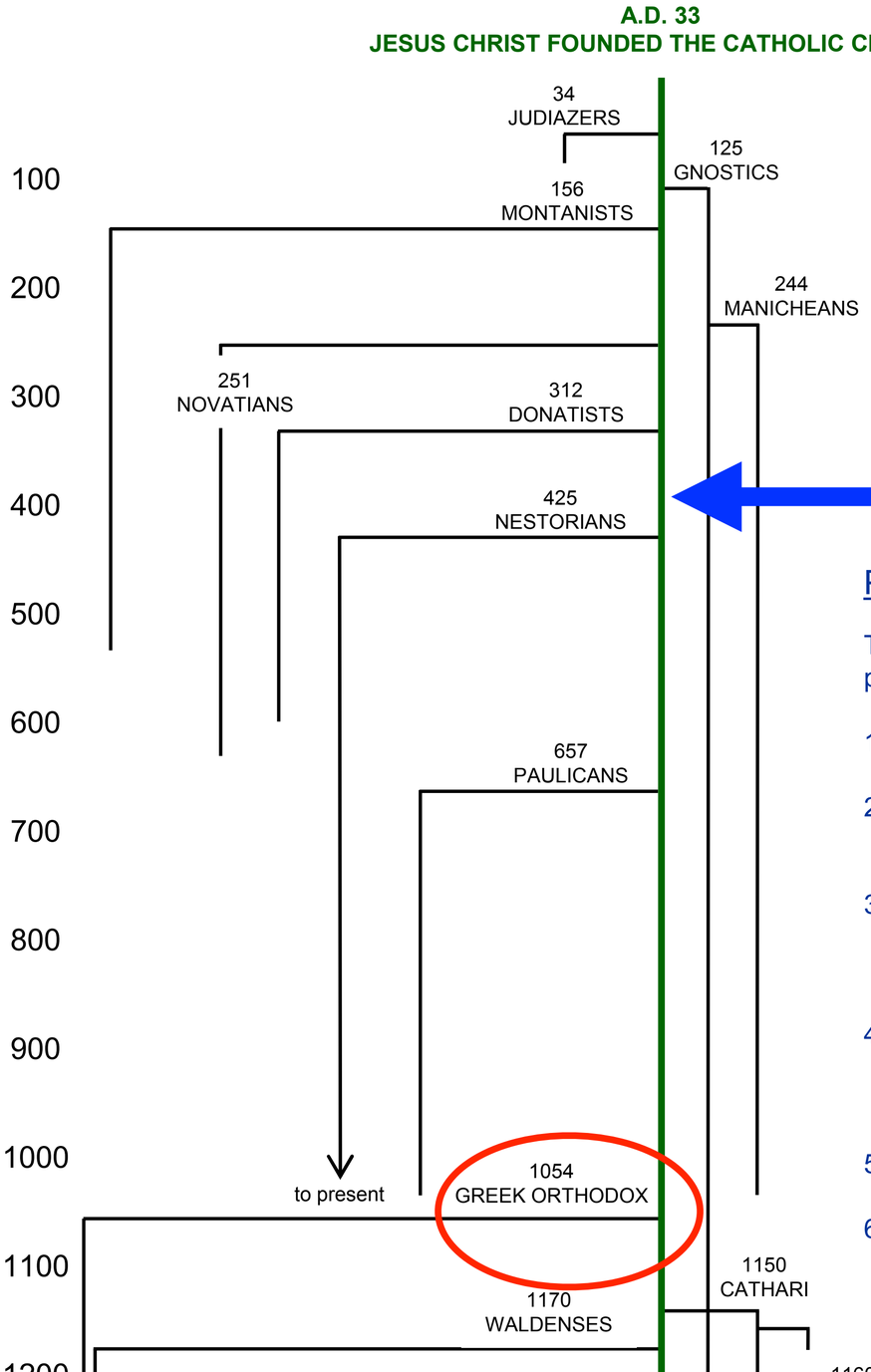
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What Caused the Schism?

- **Not a Single Cause but Many:**
  - Vastness of Roman Empire
  - Different Languages
  - **Political and Ecclesiastical Rivalries**
  - Different Cultures
  - **Filioque**
  - Different Views of Clergy Celibacy and Marriage
  - Early Rise of Islam
  - Iconoclasm
  - **<u>AUTHORITY OF THE POPE</u>**


Autonomous, under Antioch
Antiochan Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America
Autonomous, under Russia
Belarusian Orthodox Church
Latvian Orthodox Church
Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow)
Metropolis of Chișinău and All Moldova
Orthodox Church in Japan
Chinese Orthodox Church
Russian Orthodox Church outside of Russia
Archdiocese of Russian Orthodox Churches in Western Europe
Ancient Patriarchates
Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople
Greek Orthodox Church of Alexandria
Greek Orthodox Church of Antioch
Greek Orthodox Church of Jerusalem
Junior Patriarchates
Russian Orthodox Church
Serbian Orthodox Church
Romanian Orthodox Church
Bulgarian Orthodox Church
Orthodox Church of Georgia
Autonomous, under Constantinople
Monastic Republic of Mount Athos
Orthodox Church of Finland
Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Church
Autonomous, under Jerusalem
Orthodox Church of Mount Sinai
Autonomous, under Serbia
Orthodox Ohrid Archbishopric
Autonomous, under Romania
Romanian Orthodox Archdiocese in the Americas
Metropolis of Bessarabia
KEY
Autocephalous Churches
Autonomous Churches
Churches that attended 2016 Pan-Orthodox Council
Not Recognized by Ecumenical Patriarchate
Not Recognized by Russian Orthodox Church
Not Recognized by Romanian Orthodox Church
Churches in America
Autocephalous Archbishoprics and Metropoles
Church of Cyprus
Church of Greece
Orthodox Church of Albania
Polish Orthodox Church
Orthodox Church of the Czech Lands and Slovakia
Autocephaly partially recognized
Orthodox Church in America
Orthodox Church of Ukraine

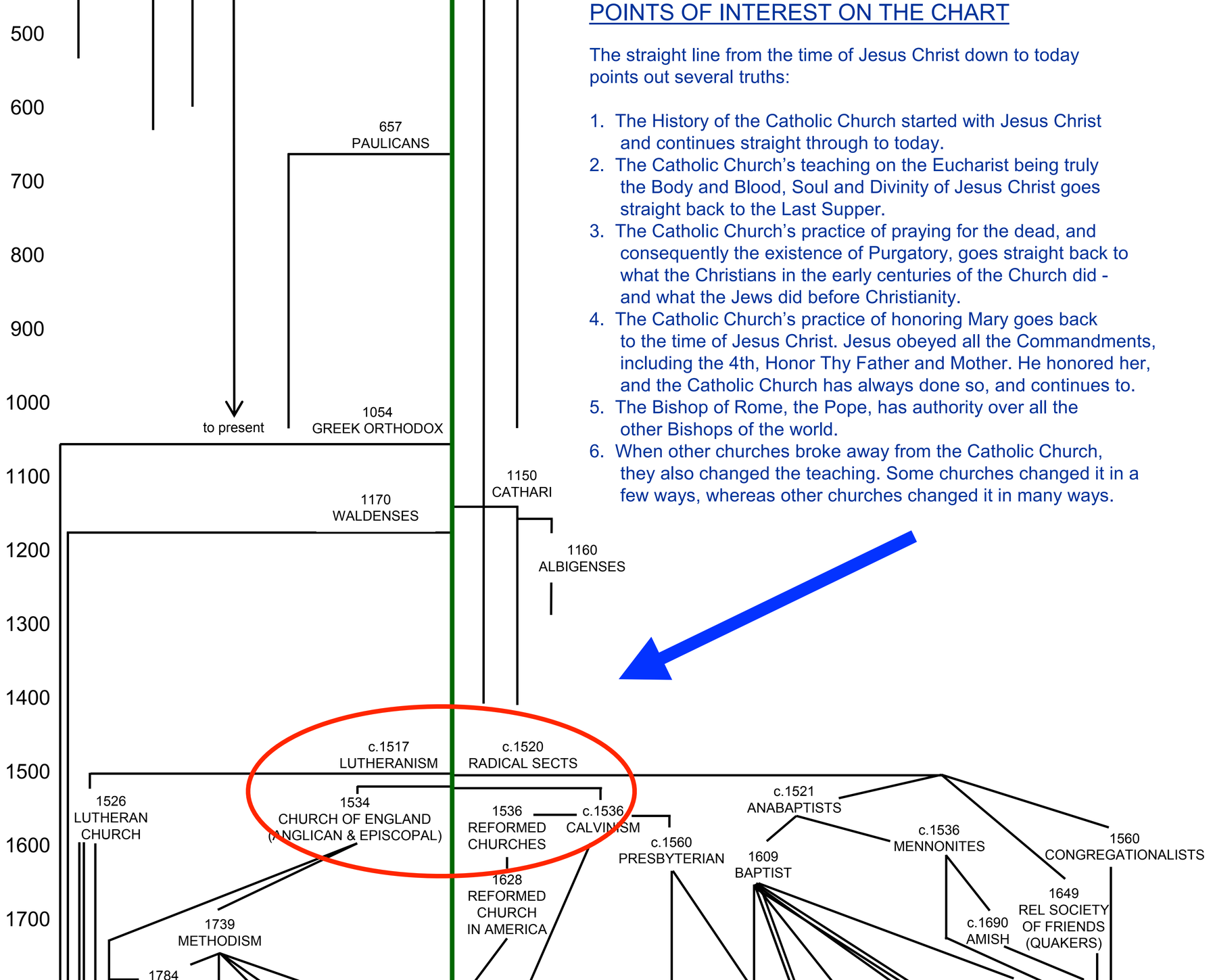


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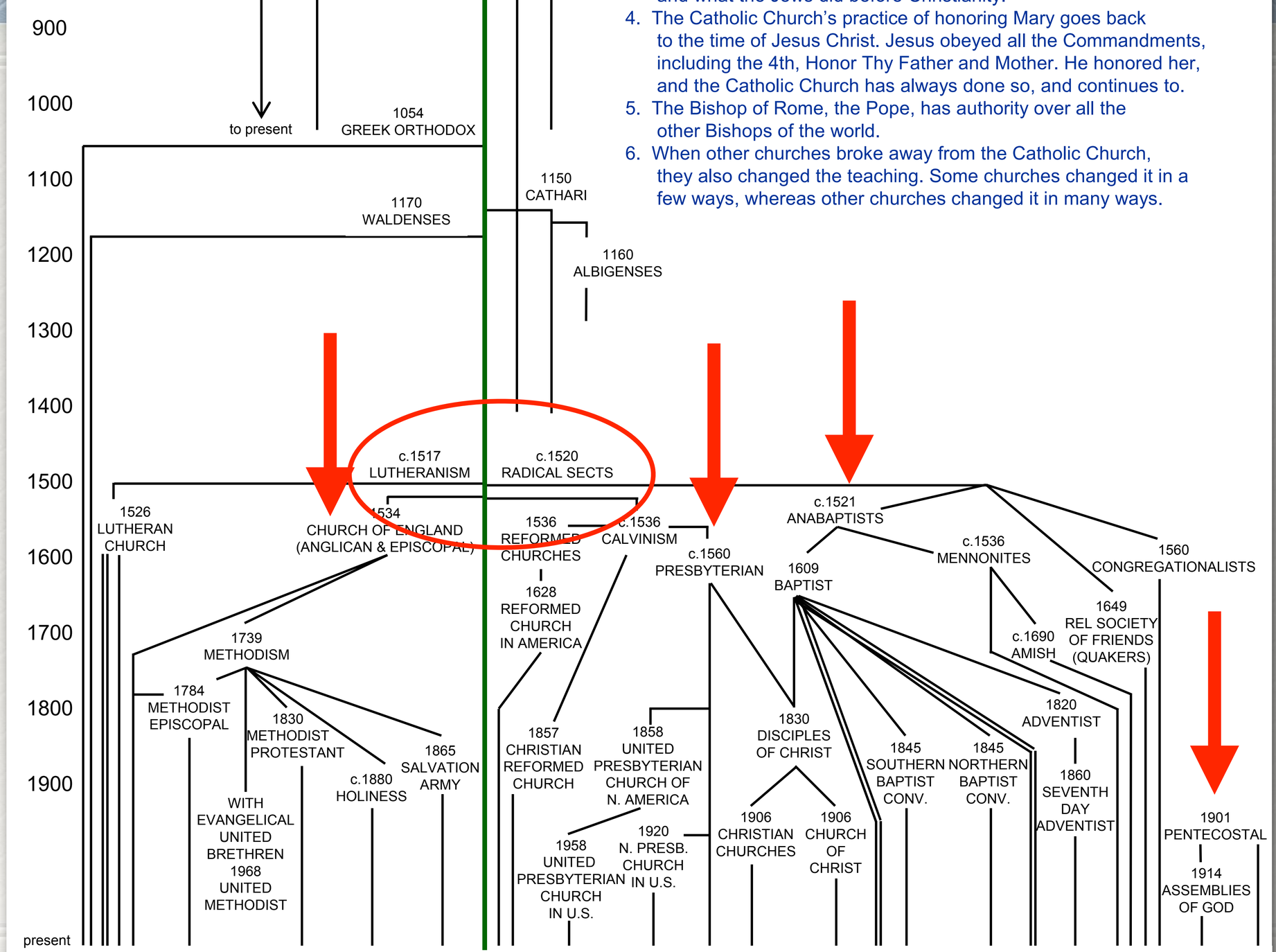


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Protestant Reformation



Protestant Reformation

- It was the Renaissance
- Pope wanted a new St. Peter's Basilica
- Sold indulgences
- Sold bishop seats
- Many other corruptions
- Luther wrote to Archbishop of Mainz — ignored
- Posted 95 Theses on 10/31/1517
- Printing Press





Protestant Reformation



Martin Luther *John Calvin* *Ulrich Zwingli*

Leaders of the Reformation

LEADERSHIP

Leadership



Matthew 16:13-19

Peter's Confession About Jesus.

13 When Jesus went into the region of Caesarea Philippi he asked his disciples, "Who do people say that the Son of Man is?" **14** They replied, "Some say John the Baptist, others Elijah, still others Jeremiah or one of the prophets."

Leadership



Matthew 16:13-19

15 He said to them, “But who do you say that I am?” **16** Simon Peter said in reply, “**You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God**.”

Leadership



Matthew 16:13-19

17 Jesus said to him in reply, “Blessed are **you**, Simon son of Jonah. For flesh and blood has not revealed this to **you**, but my heavenly Father. **18** And so I say to **you**, **you** are Peter, and **upon this rock** I will build my church, and the gates of the netherworld shall not prevail against it. **19** I will give **you** the keys to the kingdom of Heaven. Whatever **you** bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven; and whatever **you** loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven.”

Leadership



- The Greek word for rock is petra (“πέτρα”).
- ‘Peter’
  - He is our first church leader (pope)
- Acts 2 - he preached the first message
- 1 & 2 Peter - sends letters to all the churches

Leadership

Jesus to ALL His Disciples

•Matthew 18:18

Amen, I say to you, whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven.

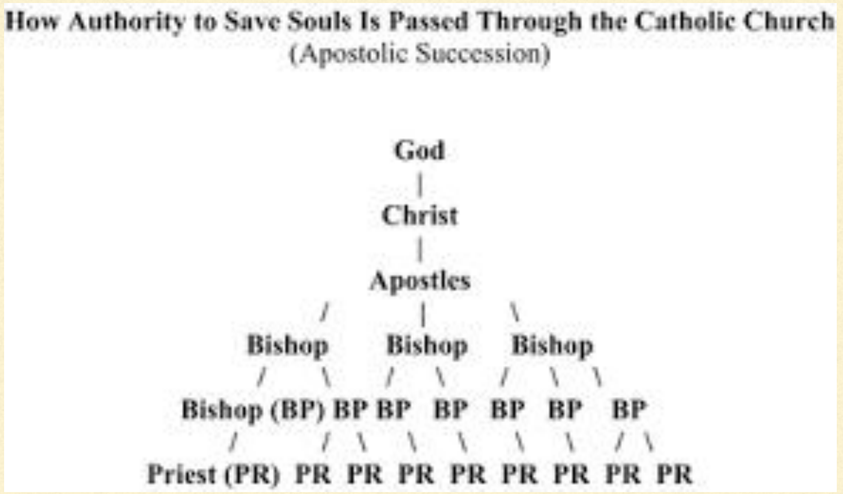
•John 20:22-23

And when he had said this, he breathed on them and said to them, “Receive the Holy Spirit. Whose sins you forgive are forgiven them, and whose sins you retain are retained.”

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION

- The Apostles were chosen and ordained by Jesus.
- The Apostles in turn ordained bishops to carry on their ministry.
- These bishops in turn ordained others in an **unbroken** line.

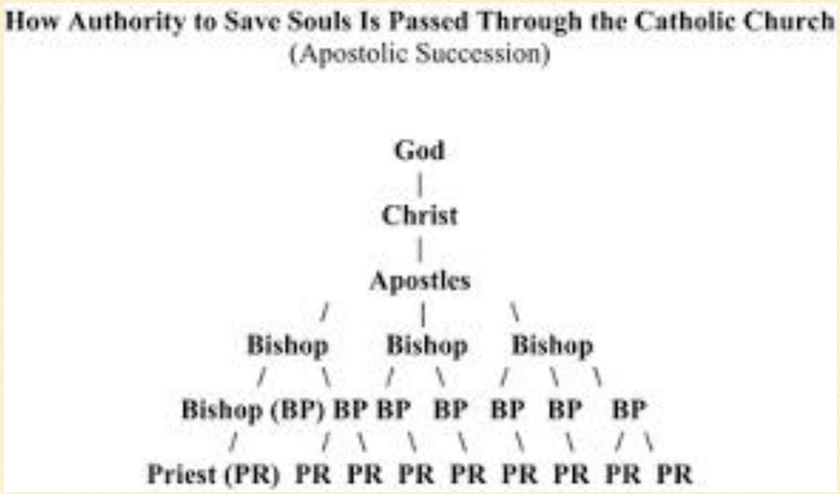




APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION

- Thus, the bishops since the beginning of the Church inherit their spiritual authority and lineage directly from the Apostles of Jesus Christ.
- Apostolic Succession is a safeguard for preserving the teachings and traditions of the early Church.
- https://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/





APOSTOLIC TRADITION



The Early Church and the Bishop of Rome

Did the Early Christians recognize a special role for the Bishop of Rome?

The Evidence Says Yes

- **A.D. 96 – Clement of Rome (Bishop of Rome)**
  - Intervened in a dispute in Corinth.
  - Taught that the apostles appointed bishops and provided for successors.
- **A.D. 107 – Ignatius of Antioch**
  - Called the Church of Rome the Church that **"presides in love."**
- **A.D. 180 – Irenaeus of Lyons**
  - Listed the succession of the bishops of Rome:
    Peter → Linus → Anacletus → Clement → ...
  - Wrote:
    "For with this Church, because of its more excellent origin, every Church must agree."

Why This Matters

What the Early Church Believed

✓ The apostles appointed **successors** to continue their ministry.

✓ The Church of Rome traced its leadership back to **St. Peter**.

✓ The Bishop of Rome served as a visible point of **unity** and a guardian of **apostolic teaching**.

"Where Peter is, there is the Church."
— Ambrose of Milan, A.D. 389

LIST OF POPES

https://www.vatican.va/content/vatican/en/holy-father.html

NOTABLE POPES IN CHURCH HISTORY

From St. Peter through the Reformation

- **St. Peter** (c. AD 30–64/67) — First Pope; chosen by Christ to lead His Church (Matthew 16:18–19).
- **St. Leo I, the Great** (440–461) — Defended Christ's divine and human natures; strengthened papal authority.
- **St. Gregory I, the Great** (590–604) — Reformed Church administration, promoted missionary work, and influenced Western liturgy.
- **St. Leo III** (795–816) — Crowned Charlemagne Emperor in AD 800, shaping relations between Church and state.
- **St. Gregory VII** (1073–1085) — Defended the Church's independence from secular rulers; major reformer.
- **Innocent III** (1198–1216) — One of the most powerful medieval popes; convened the Fourth Lateran Council (1215).
- **St. Pius V** (1566–1572) — Implemented the Council of Trent's reforms and promulgated the Roman Missal of 1570.

NOTABLE POPES IN MODERN HISTORY

- **Pius IX** (1846–1878) — Longest-reigning pope after St. Peter by traditional reckoning; convened Vatican I, which defined papal infallibility.
- **Leo XIII** (1878–1903) — Father of modern Catholic social teaching; issued Rerum Novarum (1891).
- **St. Pius X** (1903–1914) — Promoted frequent Communion, encouraged earlier First Communion, and initiated liturgical reforms.
- **St. John XXIII** (1958–1963) — Convened the Second Vatican Council (1962).
- **St. Paul VI** (1963–1978) — Completed Vatican II and implemented major liturgical reforms.
- **St. John Paul II** (1978–2005) — First Polish pope; helped challenge communism; promulgated the Catechism of the Catholic Church (1992).
- **Benedict XVI** (2005–2013) — Major theologian; first pope to resign voluntarily in nearly 600 years.
- **Francis** (2013–2025) — First pope from the Americas and first Jesuit pope; emphasized mercy, the poor, and synodality.
- **Leo XIV** (2025–present) — First U.S.-born pope; Augustinian missionary who served in Peru; emphasizes peace, unity, and the Church's social mission.

21 ECUMENICAL COUNCILS

COUNCIL OF JERUSALEM —AD 49/50

1. NICAEA I —AD 325

2. CONSTANTINOPLE I —AD 381

3. EPHESUS —AD 431

4. CHALCEDON —AD 451

5. CONSTANTINOPLE II —AD 553

6. CONSTANTINOPLE III —AD 680-81

7. NICAEA II —AD 787

8. CONSTANTINOPLE IV —AD 869-870

9. LATERAN I —AD 1123

10. LATERAN II —AD 1139

11. LATERAN III —AD 1179

12. LATERAN IV —AD 1215

13. LYONS I —AD 1245

14. LYONS II —AD 1274

15. VIENNE —AD 1311-1312

16. CONSTANCE —AD 1414-1418

17. BASEL-FLORENCE —AD 1431(38)-1445

18. LATERAN V —AD 1512-1517

19. TRENT —AD 1545-1563

20. VATICAN I —AD 1869-1870

21. VATICAN II —AD 1962-1965

ECUMENICAL COUNCILS: 1-10

1. **First Council of Nicaea (325)**: Defined the divinity of Christ and formulated the Nicene Creed.
2. **First Council of Constantinople (381)**: Affirmed the Nicene Creed, clarified the divinity of the Holy Spirit, and addressed Arianism.
3. **Council of Ephesus (431)**: Declared Mary as Theotokos (Mother of God) and condemned Nestorianism.
4. **Council of Chalcedon (451)**: Defined the two natures of Christ (divine and human) in the hypostatic union.
5. **Second Council of Constantinople (553)**: Condemned certain Nestorian writings and reaffirmed previous councils.
6. **Third Council of Constantinople (680-681)**: Condemned Monothelitism, affirming Christ's two wills (divine and human).
7. **Second Council of Nicaea (787)**: Restored the veneration of icons and condemned iconoclasm.
8. **Fourth Council of Constantinople (869-870)**: Addressed issues of Church authority and condemned the Photian Schism.
9. **First Lateran Council (1123)**: Addressed issues of clerical celibacy and Church property.
10. **Second Lateran Council (1139)**: Condemned simony and clarified clerical discipline.

ECUMENICAL COUNCILS: 11-21

11. **Third Lateran Council (1179)**: Reformed papal election rules and addressed heresies.
12. **Fourth Lateran Council (1215)**: Defined transubstantiation, established annual confession, and launched the Fifth Crusade.
13. **First Council of Lyon (1245)**: Deposed Emperor Frederick II and addressed Church reform.
14. **Second Council of Lyon (1274)**: Attempted reunification with the Eastern Church and addressed clerical reform.
15. **Council of Vienne (1311-1312)**: Suppressed the Knights Templar and addressed theological issues.
16. **Council of Constance (1414-1418)**: Ended the Western Schism and condemned Jan Hus.
17. **Council of Basel-Ferrara-Florence (1431-1445)**: Tried to reconcile with the Eastern Orthodox Church.
18. **Fifth Lateran Council (1512-1517)**: Addressed Church reform shortly before the Reformation.
19. **Council of Trent (1545-1563)**: Responded to Protestant Reformation, clarified Catholic doctrine, and reformed Church practices.
20. **First Vatican Council (1869-1870)**: Defined papal infallibility and addressed modern challenges to faith.
21. **Second Vatican Council (1962-1965)**: Renewed the Church, promoted ecumenism, and updated liturgical practices.

Marks

"I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church.
I confess one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins
and I look forward to the resurrection of the dead
and the life of the world to come. Amen."

- from Nicene Creed, 325 AD

We believe:

- one,
- holy,
- catholic,
- and apostolic

Marks



Christ on the Mount of Olives,
by Josef Untersberger (1864-1933)

- **ONE** - unified, not divided, one teaching
  - Jesus prayed: John 17
- **HOLY** - ‘sacred, dedicated, consecrated - set apart for God’s purpose’
- **CATHOLIC** - universal - open to and comprised of people from all walks of life
- **APOSTOLIC** - built on the teachings the apostles received from Christ

APOSTOLIC TRADITION

- Teachings of the apostles
- Communal life
- Breaking of bread
- Prayers



Leadership

- Pope (Leo)
  - Magisterium
  - Cardinals
- Bishops (diocese)
  - Archbishops
    - (Archdiocese)
- Priests
  - Monsignor
- Deacons
- Laity

LAITY!





LEADERSHIP - POPE

- Pope = father = shepherd
- Pope Leo XIV
- Birth name: Robert Francis Prevost
- (age 69), born in Chicago
- Ordination: June 19, 1982
- Created cardinal: September 30, 2023 by Pope Francis
- Chosen Pope: **May 8, 2025** —(predecessor, Pope Francis)



LEADERSHIP - POPE

- Vatican City
- The Holy See
- St. Peter’s Basilica



LEADERSHIP - BISHOP OF ROME

- The Cathedral of the Most Holy Savior and of Saints John the Baptist and the Evangelist in the Lateran,
- Also known as the Papal ArchBasilica of Saint John in Lateran, Saint John Lateran,
- Or the Lateran Basilica,
- **Is the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Rome in the city of Rome and serves as the seat of the Roman Pontiff.**



LEADERSHIP - ROMAN CURIA

- Comprises the administrative institutions of the Holy See.
- Acts as the central body for conducting the affairs of the Catholic Church.
- Operates in the name and with the authority of the pope.
- Serves the good and the service of the particular churches.
- Provides the central organization for the church to advance its objectives.





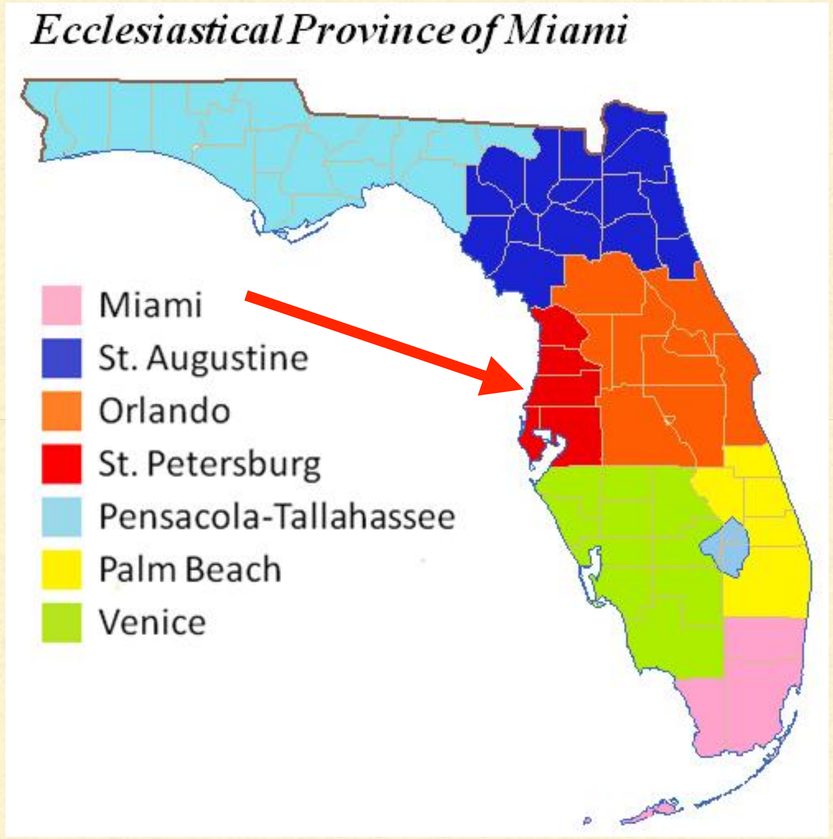
Leadership - Apostolic Nuncio to the US

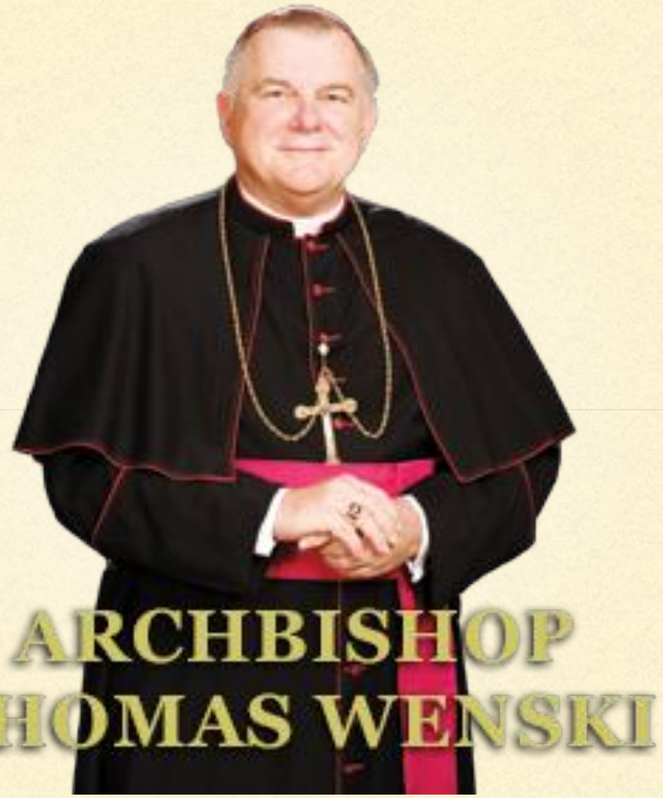
Archbishop Gabriele Giordano Caccia



- The Pope's ambassador to the United States.
- Serves as the Pope's representative to both the U.S. government and the Catholic Church in America.
- Helps identify and recommend candidates for appointment as bishops.
- Strengthens the communion between the Pope and the Church in the United States.

LEADERSHIP - ARCHBISHOP

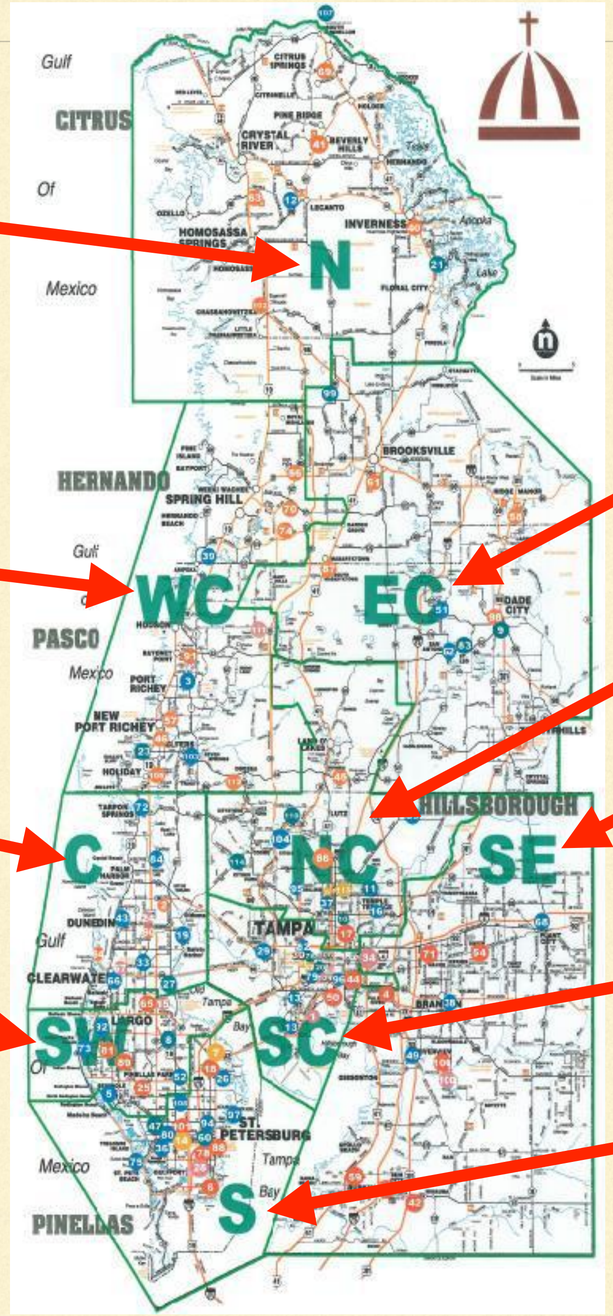


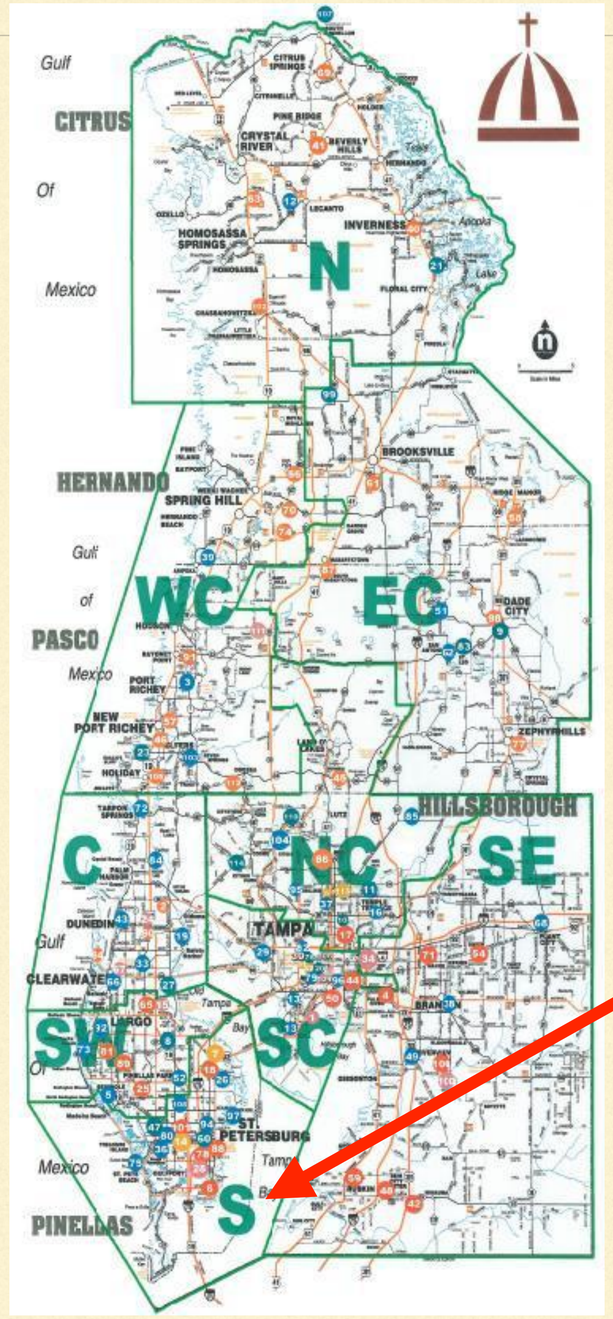


LEADERSHIP - BISHOP

- Bishop Gregory Parkes
- Ordination June 26, 1999 by Norbert Dorsey, C.P.
- Consecration June 5, 2012 by Thomas Gerard Wenski, John Gerard Noonan, and Felipe de Jesús Estévez
- Bishop of Pensacola-Tallahassee
- Motto NOMINI TUO DA GLORIAM
- St. Petersburg - Appointed: November 28, 2016
- Installed January 4, 2017
- Predecessor Robert Nugent Lynch




Gulf
CITRUS
Of
Mexico
N
HERNANDO
Gulf
WC
EC
PASCO
Mexico
HILLSBOROUGH
C
NC
SE
Gulf
TAMPA
Tampa
Bay
SW
SC
Of
ST. PETERSBURG
Mexico
Tampa
Bay
S
PINELLAS



Southern Deanery

Parishes and Missions

- Blessed Trinity
- Cathedral of St. Jude the Apostle
- Chapel at Bay Pines VA Hospital
- Holy Family
- Mercy of God Polish Mission
- Most Holy Name of Jesus
- St. John Vianney
- St. Joseph's
- St. Mary Our Lady of Grace
- St. Paul
- St. Raphael
- The Holy Martyrs of Vietnam

Cathedral of St. Jude the Apostle



Pastor

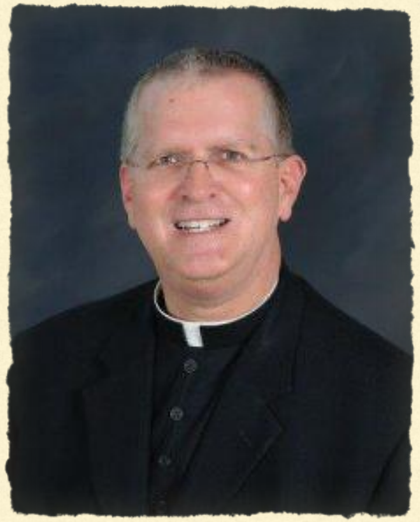
Bishop Gregory Parkes



PRIESTS

- Fr. Tom Morgan

Rector



- Fr. Andrew Burns

Parochial vicar



DEACONS

- Dcn. John Carter



- Dcn. John Fox



- Dcn. John Gerdes



PLACES IN THE CHURCH





Holy Water font


EXIT



Confessional kneeler with screen

Ambry



TETRAMORPHS

- Four living creatures from the Books of Ezekiel and Revelation
- In both visions, the living creatures are associated with the presence of God
- Creatures: a lion, an ox, an angel, and an eagle
- Symbolize the four evangelists: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
- Tetramorph imagery commonly seen in religious iconography, manuscripts, and architecture



Matthew
Angel’

Luke
‘**O**x’



ALOE



Mark
‘**L**ion’

John
‘**E**agle’



Tetramorph

ALOE

Matthew (Angel):

Begins with Jesus' genealogy, showing His royal lineage.

Includes **angelic** appearances announcing important events like Jesus' birth and resurrection.

Angels symbolize divine messages and the fulfillment of prophecies about the Messiah.



https://aleteia.org/2016/12/27/do-you-know-the-meanings-of-the-creatures-in-the-tetramorph/

Tetramorph

Mark (Lion):

Starts quickly with Jesus' ministry, highlighting action.

The **lion** represents strength, echoing Jesus' authority and power.

Portrays Jesus as a victorious king establishing his reign over evil.



https://aleteia.org/2016/12/27/do-you-know-the-meanings-of-the-creatures-in-the-tetramorph/

Tetramorph

ALOE

Luke (Ox):

Focuses on Jesus' compassion for the marginalized.

The **ox** symbolizes hard work and humility, reflecting Jesus' servant-like nature.

Includes teachings on compassion and justice, aligning with the **ox's** symbolism.



https://aleteia.org/2016/12/27/do-you-know-the-meanings-of-the-creatures-in-the-tetramorph/

Tetramorph

ALOE

John (Eagle):

Begins with a focus on Jesus' divine nature.

The **eagle** symbolizes transcendence and vision, reflecting Jesus' heavenly origin.

Emphasizes spiritual truths and eternal life, echoing the **eagle's** perspective above earthly concerns.



https://aleteia.org/2016/12/27/do-you-know-the-meanings-of-the-creatures-in-the-tetramorph/

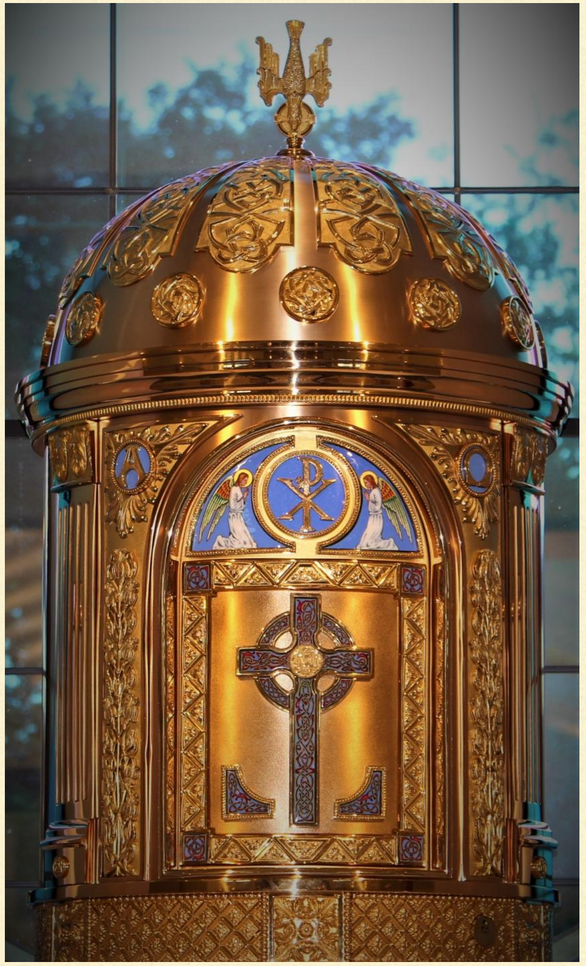


Matthew, Mark, Luke and John

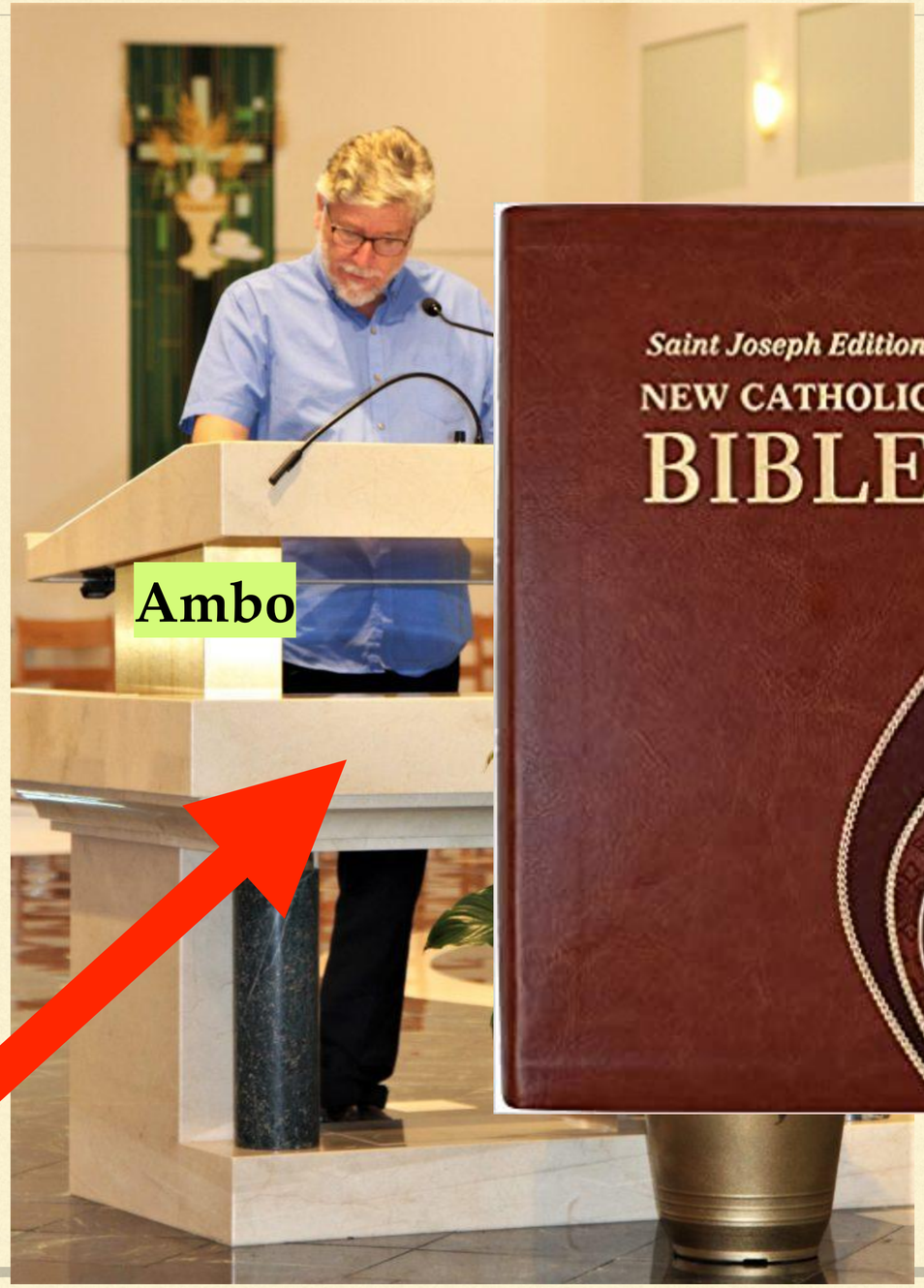
Angel, Lion, Ox, Eagle


Sanctuary

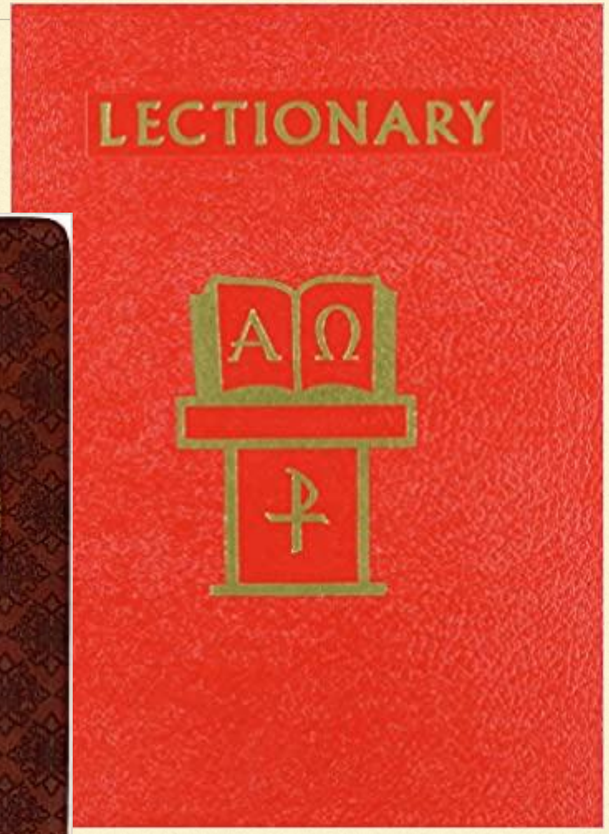
Tabernacle

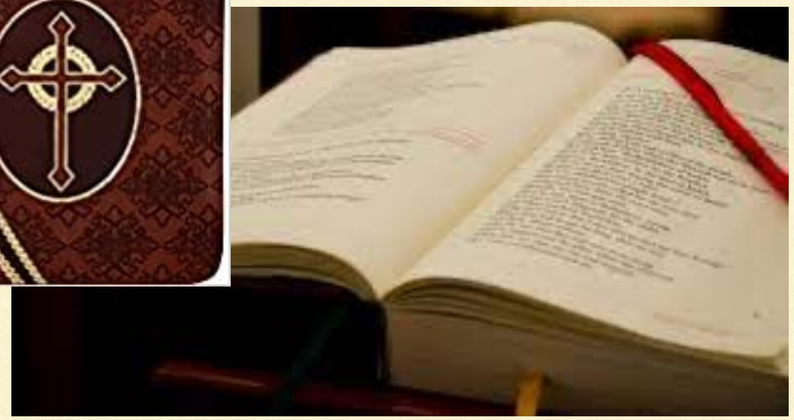



While your church
on earth confesses
One majestic Trinity:
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
God, our hope eternally.


Ambo

Saint Joseph Edition
NEW CATHOLIC
BIBLE

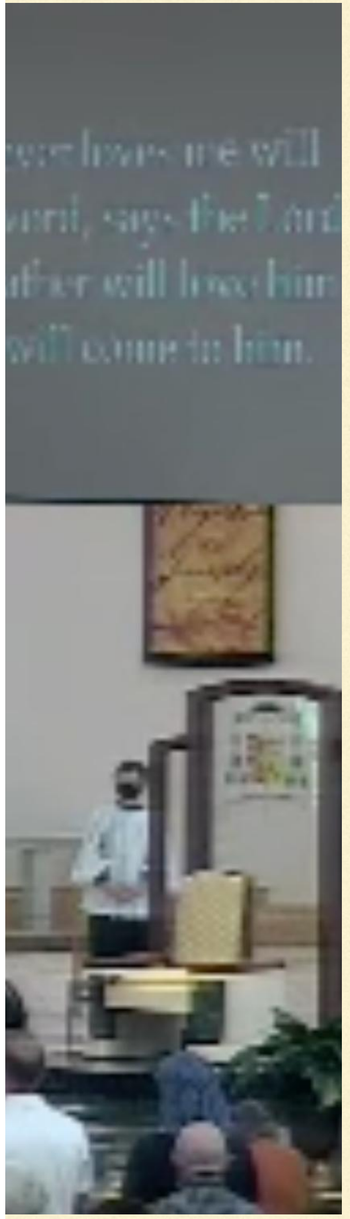

LECTIONARY
A
Ω



Book of the C








LOVE
GOD

Reads the **Gospel** → Gives a **Homily**

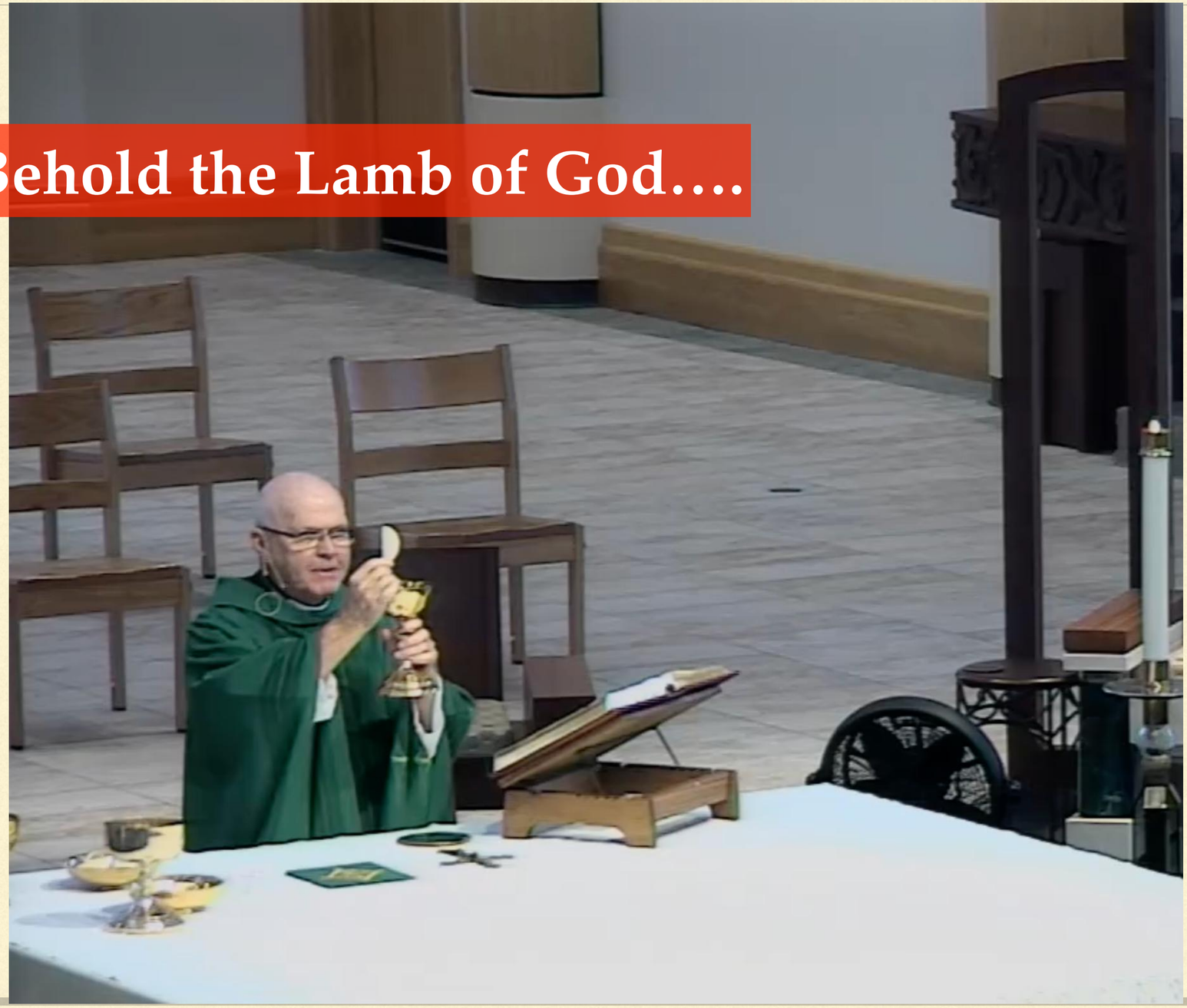


Matthew, Mark, Luke and John


Roman Missal



Behold the Lamb of God….









Stations of the Cross
(14 Stations)

This is the 3rd Station:
Jesus falls the 1st time.



The Pieta

Pieta = piety = revererent



St. Joseph



St. Vincent dePaul








TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL DIOCESE OF FLORIDA (1820)
FOOD
-for-
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Offering Used for Work
of
St. Vincent dePaul Society
POOR BOX

THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH

One Church. A Worldwide Mission.

1.42 BILLION

Baptized Catholics worldwide

About 17.8% of the world’s population

231,000+
Catholic preschools, primary and secondary schools

68 MILLION+
Students in Catholic education

5,397
Hospitals worldwide

13,646
Medical clinics and dispensaries

101,110
Healthcare and charitable facilities

16,263
Homes for the elderly, chronically ill and disabled

“Go, therefore, and make disciples of all nations.”

Matthew 28:19

Source: Fides Agency, Catholic Church Statistics 2026 (reported 2024 data).

CLOSING PRAYER

Lord’s Prayer

Our Father who art in heaven,
hallowed be thy name.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done on earth,
as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily
bread,
and forgive us our
trespasses,
as we forgive those who
trespass against us,
and lead us not into
temptation,
but deliver us from evil.

Concluding Prayer

Almighty God,
we give you thanks
for bringing us safely
to this evening hour.
May this lifting up of our
hands in prayer
be a sacrifice pleasing in your
sight.
We ask this through our Lord
Jesus Christ, your Son,
who lives and reigns with you
and the Holy Spirit,
God, for ever and ever.
— Amen.

DISMISSAL