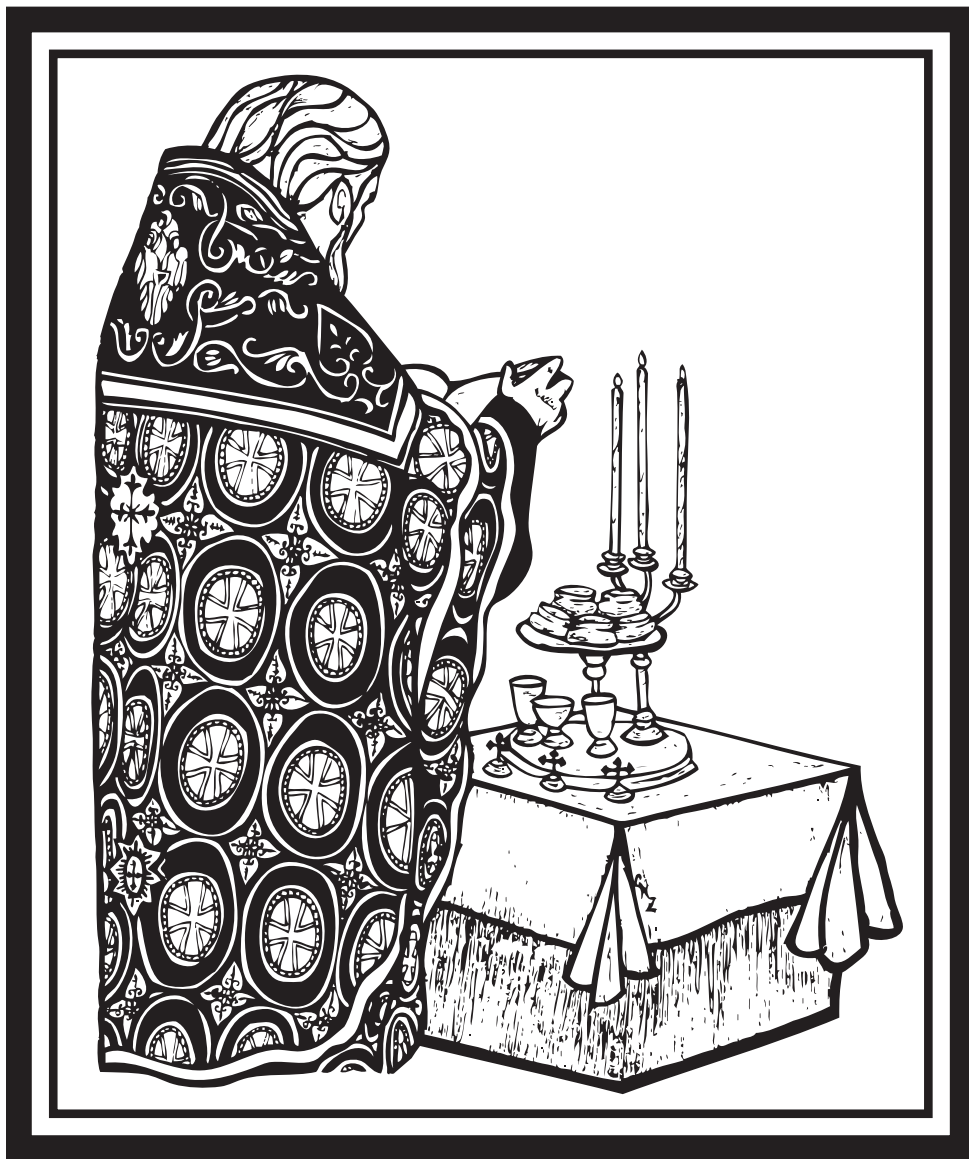


SAINTS

COMMEMORATED IN THE LITIYÁ PRAYERS



An Activity Book for Orthodox Children and Parents

Department of Christian Education • Orthodox Church in America

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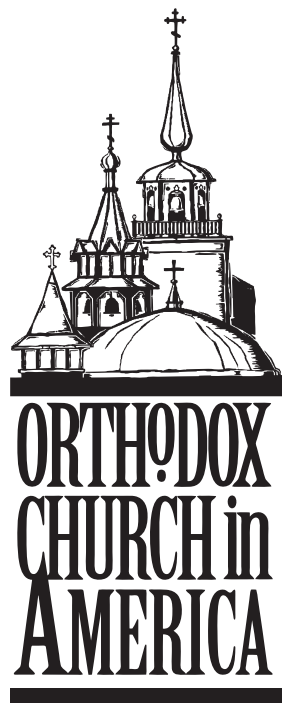
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Introduction

to Parents and Teachers

Over the past two years the Department of Christian Education of the Orthodox Church in America has devoted itself to providing the faithful with comprehensive material focusing on the lives of Saints; “heroes” of the Faith. This effort has resulted in two already well-received works: *Saints of North America* and *Saints in Times of Trouble*.

The third and latest in the series bears a unique title: *Saints Commemorated in the Litiyá Prayers*. (*Litiyá* or *Liti* means *fervent* or *intensified* prayer. *Liturgically*, the term most commonly refers to a section of Vespers that culminates with the blessing of bread, wheat, wine and oil for the strengthening of the faithful who then continue in worship during a Vigil.)

The selection of figures for this work was specifically inspired by a popular composite of names used during Vespers in many American Orthodox communities. Encompassing people of diverse cultural backgrounds churches in the United States find it extremely helpful – spiritually, evangelistically, educationally – to utilize a prayer which emphasizes Orthodoxy’s universal mission by remembering Saints of various countries. Thus, in the current study one may learn about the following twelve “holy ones” as mentioned on Saturday evenings and eves of feasts:

- Our Father among the Saints, Ambrose of Milan (4th century);
- Our Venerable and God-bearing Father, Anthony of the Caves in Kiev (11th century);
- The Holy Great Martyr Barbara of Heliopolis (3rd and 4th centuries);
- The Holy Great Martyr Catherine of Alexandria (3rd and 4th centuries);
- Our Father among the Saints, Clement of Ochrid (9th and 10th centuries);
- Our Father among the Saints, Euthymius the Great of Trnovo (5th century);
- Our Father among the Saints, Jonah, Metropolitan of Moscow, Wonderworker (15th century);
- Nectarius of Aegina, Metropolitan of Pentapolis (19th and 20th centuries);
- Nicholas, Equal to the Apostles and Enlightener of Japan (19th and 20th centuries);
- Nina, Equal to the Apostles and Enlightener of Georgia (4th century);
- The Blessed Princess Olga of Kiev (10th century);
- The Holy Confessor Patrick of Ireland (5th century).

In parish practice the Litiyá includes a procession to the back of the Church by clergy, a body of hymnography appropriate for the day sung by the choir, special petitions asking God’s mercy for the Church and for every city and land, and the blessing of the gifts referred to above: bread, wheat, wine and oil. This takes place immediately after the singing of, “Vouchsafe O Lord...” and the Evening Litany.

Symbolically the procession to the rear (west entry) of the Temple has great significance, pointing us – within the context of intercessory prayer – to the saving mission of Christ and His disciples (*We are reminded of the exclamation at Liturgy’s end, “Let us depart in peace,” the priest coming then to the center of the Church*). As one becomes familiar with various explanations of the Litiyá it is helpful to recall that early on, the entry (narthex or vestibule) was reserved for penitents and catechumens.

The main body of the faithful worshipped in the nave, the largest and central portion of the Temple. Keeping this in mind we read in the *Service Book of the Orthodox Church*:

The Litiyá is sometimes performed in the porch of the Temple, or on the steps; sometimes inside the Temple. This going forth into the porch...on the one hand, typifies for those who stand in the porch (the penitents)...that our Lord Jesus Christ, the Gladsome Radiance, came down to us here below; that they who stand in the porch may expect mercy from the Lord, and the remission of sins. On the other hand, the going-forth of the faithful to the porch, the place of catechumens and penitents, denotes the profound humility of the Faithful, who are ready to put themselves in the place of the learners and penitents, and pray in company with them (Compiled, translated and arranged by Isabel Florence Hapgood; published by the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese, 1975, p. 594).

Archpriest Victor Potapov relates the words of Michael Skaballanovich, a pre-Revolutionary liturgist, that *“in the litiyá, the Church steps out of its blessed milieu and, with the goal of mission to the world, into the external world or narthex; that part of the church which abuts this world, the part which is open to all, including those not yet part of the Church or are excluded from Her. From this stems the universal character of the litiyá prayers, embracing all people”* (Orthodox Services. The All-night Vigil. Vespers. Fr. V. Potapov.)

There are those, such as Fr. Peter Galadza, professor of Eastern Christian Liturgy of the Sheptytsky Institute in Ottawa, who stress that the blessed food during the Litiyá, sometimes brought in large quantities, was originally intended for distribution to the poor.

These brief references indicate the ability of Orthodox Christian worship to convey not only the Church's official teachings, but to communicate through both *word* and *movement* the implications of those teaching for our lives; in this case, mission and identifying with the neighbor.

Referring to Christian education and baptismal catechesis in the early Church, Protopresbyter Alexander Schmemmann (+1983) wrote that, *“it is certainly of importance to us that this catechesis was liturgical in its character. The explanation of Scriptures, the unfolding of the meaning of the Creed, the teaching of Christian morality – in other words, the entire content of Christian education – was transmitted in direct connection with liturgical services, partly even during such services”* (Liturgy and Life, Department of Religious Education, 1974, pp. 8 & 9). The Litiyá provides a good example of such liturgical instruction. Taken as a whole this section of Vespers can be a source of fruitful discussion. As already indicated, the Saints mentioned herein can help facilitate an appreciation for the universal and charitable nature of the Faith. Looking in more detail at a few of these select figures, we read about:

Ambrose of Milan, whose conduct as governor – while yet a catechumen – reflected such mature Christian discernment that when the time came for the election of a new hierarch the people shouted with one accord, “Ambrose for bishop!” After his baptism, then episcopal consecration, he continued as a model of love and wisdom, praying, traveling extensively to visit his flock, and writing Scriptural commentaries. He gained as well the trust and subsequent repentance of the Emperor Theodosius.

Barbara of Heliopolis, a young woman who suffered greatly for the Faith. She eventually gave her life for the Lord, choosing to love and obey Christ rather than to follow the delusions of her father and other idolaters. She was a co-sufferer and martyr with another young woman, Juliana, who – inspired by Barbara’s zeal – spoke out against the torturers and was granted an opportunity to display her own faith in God.

Clement of Ochrid, a missionary disciple of Sts. Cyril and Methodius whose preaching, translations and educational efforts guided thousands of laymen and future clergy of the Macedonian and Bulgarian Churches.

Nectarius of Aegina, with whose life is associated with many miracles. A bishop, teacher and pious monk, he was approached for his kindness and discernment.

As with the two previous DCE publications this latest effort contains concise biographies, troparia, kontakia, detailed original iconographic artwork, maps, references, quotes, study questions and definitions of key words.

It is certainly hoped that by learning the lives of those mentioned herein, noting particularly their remembrance during Great Vespers, that the instructive character of our services and the place of the Saints in the life of the Church can be more profoundly appreciated by the faithful. For practical reasons only twelve Saints were chosen for this activity book. Parents, teachers and students are encouraged to explore the lives of all the Saints mentioned in the composite prayer selected for the current study.

Once again we thank members of the Department of Christian Education for their fine work.

Archpriest Basil Zebrun
Department of Christian Education
Orthodox Church in America



Prayer for Litiyá

Deacon: O God, save Thy people and bless Thine inheritance.
Visit Thy world in mercy and compassion.
Exalt the estate of Orthodox Christians, and send down upon us Thy rich mercies;
Through the prayers of our all-pure Lady, the Theotokos and Ever-Virgin Mary;
By the power of the precious and life-creating Cross;
Through the protection of the honorable bodiless powers of heaven;
Through the supplications of the honorable, glorious Prophet,
Forerunner and Baptist John;
Of the holy, glorious, and all-laudable Apostles;
Of our Fathers among the Saints, great hierarchs and ecumenical teachers, Basil the
Great, Gregory the Theologian, and John Chrysostom;
Of our Fathers among the Saints, Athanasius and Cyril of Alexandria, Ignatius of
Antioch, Polycarp of Smyrna, Irenaeus of Lyons and Cyprian of Carthage;
Of our Fathers among the Saints, Nicholas of Myra in Lycia, the Wonderworker, Leo and
Gregory of Rome, Ambrose of Milan, and the holy Confessor Patrick of Ireland:
Of the holy Methodius and Cyril, the Teachers of the Slavs,
Of the holy Prince Vladimir, the blessed Princess Olga; Nina, Enlightener of Georgia,
and Nicholas, equal to the Apostles and Enlightener of Japan;
Of our Fathers among the Saints, the hierarchs of all Russia, Peter, Alexis, Kyprian,
Jonah and Philip; Innocent, Enlightener of the Aleuts and Apostle to America,
and Tikhon the Confessor;
Of our Fathers among the Saints, Clement of Ochrid, Sava of Serbia and Euthymius of
Tornovo; of the holy, glorious and right-victorious martyrs, Demetrios, George,
Katherine and Barbara;
Of our venerable and God-bearing Fathers, Anthony and Theodosius and the other
wonderworkers of the Caves of Kiev, Sergius of Radonezh, Seraphim of Sarov,
Makarios of Corinth, Nektarios of Aegina, Nikodemos and Silouan of the Holy
Mountain, and Cosmas the Aitolian;
Of our venerable Father Herman, Elder and Wonderworker of Alaska and All-America;
Of our righteous Father Alexis and our righteous Father John of Kronstadt;
Of Saint(s) _____;
Of the holy and righteous ancestors of God, Joachim and Anna,
And all of the Saints, Hear us sinners who pray unto Thee, and have mercy on us! *

Choir: Lord have mercy, 40x's.

“This particular litiyá prayer is a composite from several sources. It is presumed to be based on a St. Tikhon’s Seminary prayer in principle, but its contents are unique and should be viewed as an actual composite.” The Department of Christian Educations thanks Fr. Michael Dahulich for providing this background information.

Deacon: Again we pray for (the most holy Orthodox Patriarchs), our (lord, the Most Blessed) Metropolitan _____, our (lord, the Right Reverend) Bishop _____, and for all our brotherhood in Christ; and for every Christian soul, afflicted and weary, in need of God's mercies and help; for the protection of this city, and for those who dwell therein (or for this village and for those who dwell therein, or for this holy abode and for those who dwell therein); for the peace and quietness of the whole world; for the good estate of the holy churches of God; for the salvation and help of our fathers and brethren who with diligence and fear of God labor and serve; for those who are gone away and those who are abroad; for the healing of those who lie in infirmity; for the repose, refreshment and blessed memory and remission of sins of all our fathers and brethren the Orthodox gone to rest before (us), who lie here and everywhere; for the deliverance of captives; for our brethren who are serving and for all who serve and have served in this holy temple (if it is a monastery, in this holy abode), let us say:

Choir: Lord have mercy, 50 x's.

Deacon: Again we pray for the President of our country (or the title of the highest authority), for all civil authorities, and for the armed forces, let us all say:

Choir: Lord have mercy, 30x's.

Deacon: Again we pray that He will keep this city (or this village), and this holy church (if it is a monastery, and this holy abode), and every city and country from wrath, famine, pestilence, earthquake, flood, fire, the sword, foreign invasion, from civil war, and from sudden death; that our good God, who loveth man, will be gracious, favorable, and conciliatory, and turn away and dispel all the wrath stirred up against us and all sickness, and may deliver us from His righteous chastisement which impendeth against us, and have mercy on us.

Choir: Lord have mercy, 3x's.

Deacon: Again we pray that the Lord God will hearken unto the voice of supplication of us sinners and have mercy on us.

Choir: Lord have mercy, 3x's.

Priest: Hear us, O God our Savior, the hope of all the ends of the earth, and of those who are far off upon the sea; and be gracious, be gracious, O Master, unto us sinners and have mercy on us. For thou art a merciful God who lovest man, and unto thee do we send up glory, to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, now and ever, and unto ages of ages.

Choir: Amen.

Priest: Peace be to all.

Choir: And to thy spirit.

Deacon: Let us bow our heads unto the Lord.

Choir: To thee, O Lord.

Priest: O Master, great in mercy, Lord Jesus Christ our God, through the intercessions of our all-immaculate Lady the Theotokos and Ever-Virgin Mary, through the power of the precious and life-creating Cross (continue at this point with names of Saints above), and of all the Saints, make our prayer acceptable, grant us forgiveness of our trespasses, shelter us under the shelter of thy wings, drive away from us every enemy and adversary, give peace to our life, O Lord. Have mercy on us and on thy world and save our souls, for thou art good and lovest man.

Choir: Amen.

Blessing Prayer of the Litiyá

(After the singing of the Troparion 3x's)

Deacon: Let us pray to the Lord.

Choir: Lord have mercy.

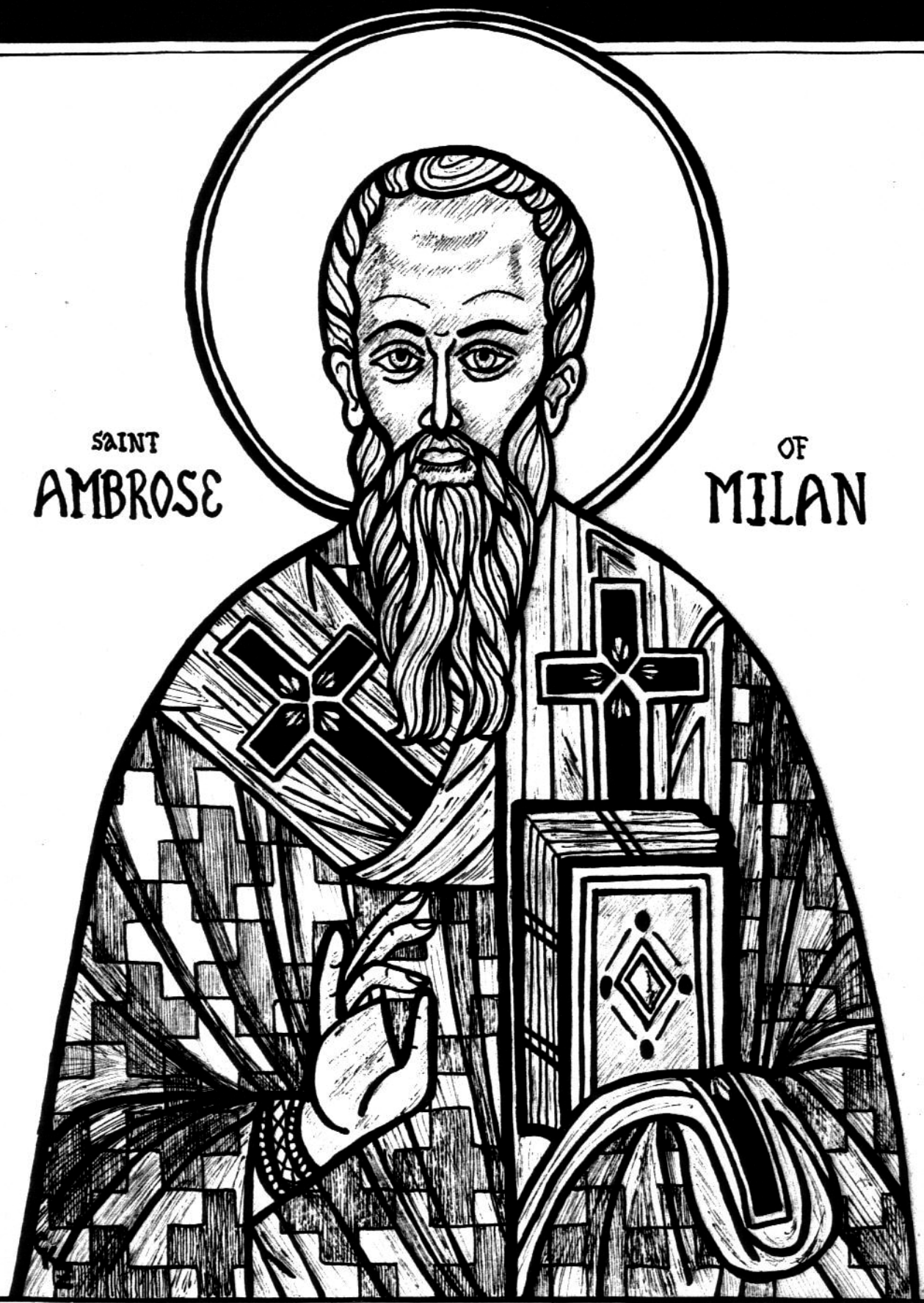
Priest: O Lord Jesus Christ our God, who didst bless the five breads in the wilderness, and didst satisfy the five thousand therewith, thyself bless these breads, this wheat, wine and oil, and multiply them in this city (or in this village, or in this holy abode), and in all thy world; and sanctify the faithful who partake of them. For it is thou who dost bless and sanctify all things, O Christ our God, and unto thee do we send up glory, together with thy Father, who is without beginning, and thine all-holy, and good, and life-creating Spirit, now and ever, and unto ages of ages.

Choir: Amen.

The latter prayers of intercession (above) are from The Priest's Service Book, Part 1, published by the Orthodox Church in America, 1973, as translated by His Eminence the Most Reverend Dmitri, former Archbishop of Dallas and the South, pp. 20-24).

SAIN
AMBROSE

OF
MILAN





St. Ambrose

Bishop & Confessor of Milan ✦ Doctor of the Church

Born in the Arles region of France in 340, Ambrose was only fourteen when his father died. But his mother and his older sister Marcellina gave him an example of devout Christianity and love for the Church. Unlike many Christians who lived in western Europe as he did (St. Augustine for example) Ambrose studied Greek. This gave him a deeper understanding of the Scriptures, since he was able to read the *Septuagint*.

Ambrose studied to be a lawyer, and became an excellent one, known for fairness and compassion. He was appointed governor of a province in Italy, and moved to Milan. His superior at the court was so impressed that he told Ambrose, in a kind of unknowing *prophecy*, "Go and conduct your life not as a judge, but as bishop."

But it was not a time when anyone would choose to be Bishop of Milan. For twenty years, the ruling bishop of the area, Auxentius, had been a follower of *Arianism*, and there was constant trouble, both in the churches and in the local government. People mistrusted each other, and tried to take power from each other. There was disorder and dishonesty all around.

When Auxentius died, in 374, the other bishops begged the Emperor to appoint a new replacement immediately, so as to restore order. But he insisted on an election by the people. So it became Ambrose's job, as provincial governor, to assemble the people and the clergy, many of whom still did not trust or agree with one another. He had to try to make peace among all the groups.

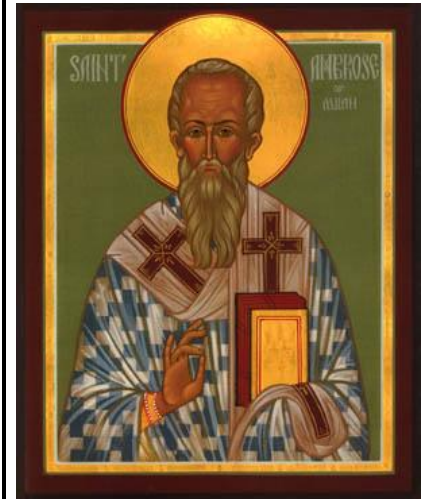
Ambrose began speaking to the crowd, but was interrupted by a cry of "Ambrose for bishop!" Soon everyone was chanting the words, making it clear that they wanted their loved and respected governor to take the leading position in the Church.

The emperor, Valentinian, was happy to confirm the people's choice, but it was not a happy moment for Ambrose. His training was in law, not in theology. Like many people at that time, he was still studying the faith and hadn't yet been baptized. How could he take on a huge responsibility in a divided and unsettled city?

But Ambrose finally, in humble obedience, accepted his new role. He was baptized, gave away his lands and possessions after providing for his sister, and began intensely studying the Scriptures and the Fathers of the Church. For the next 23 years, he would govern his churches with such love and wisdom that he became a model for every future Christian bishop.

Bishop Ambrose was known for his sermons, which were always practical and offered his listeners guidance in daily life. He rarely wrote them down, but others took notes and so we have his words today.

The bishop's door was open to everyone who wanted to see him, and he lived a very simple life, eating little and spending long hours in prayer and writing commentaries on Scripture. But he also traveled extensively to visit his churches and people. They felt close to their bishop, and he drew them closer to Jesus Christ.



Quote

I know no bishop worthy of the name, except Ambrose

Emperor Theodosius I

Date Born

340 in the Arles region of France

Date Died

Holy Friday, April 4, 397

Place Buried

the Ambrosian basilica in Mediolanum (now Milan), Italy

Commemoration Date

December 7th



But the Arians still fought for control, especially the empress Justina, who ruled after Valentinian died. She tried several times to exile and even assassinate Ambrose, but fear of the people's outrage always stopped her. Nor could she intimidate Ambrose, who fought to keep Orthodox bishops and governors in charge of the area.

St. Ambrose was a true pastor to everyone, from ordinary persons to kings. When the emperor Theodosius had innocent people executed in retaliation for an uprising, Ambrose encouraged him to make public penance. The emperor did so, realizing that Ambrose was concerned for his salvation and was not trying to humiliate him.

Ambrose became very ill, and said, "I do not fear to die, for we have a good Lord." He died on Holy Friday in 397. On that Pascha everyone saw just how much energy their bishop had possessed, for it took five bishops to baptize the crowd of new Christians. Ambrose had administered the sacrament to the same number of people, on previous Paschas, by himself.

Troparion (Tone 4)

In truth you were revealed to your flock as a rule of faith,
An image of humility and a teacher of abstinence;
Your humility exalted you;
Your poverty enriched you.
Hierarch Father Ambrose,
Entreat Christ our God that our souls may be saved.

Kontakion (Tone 4)

You shone forth with divine doctrine eclipsing the deception of Arius,
Shepherd and initiate of the mysteries, Ambrose.
You worked miracles through the power of the Spirit,
Healing various passions;
Righteous father, entreat Christ our God to grant us His great mercy.

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Key Terms

Septuagint - The Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible.

Prophecy - The act of announcing God's will, sometimes including predicting the future.

Arianism - The system of belief that says there was a time when the Son of God did not exist, as opposed to the Christian truth that He has always existed, with the Father and the Holy Spirit.





Journal Prompts

St. Ambrose ✝ Bishop & Confessor of Milan ✝ Doctor of the Church

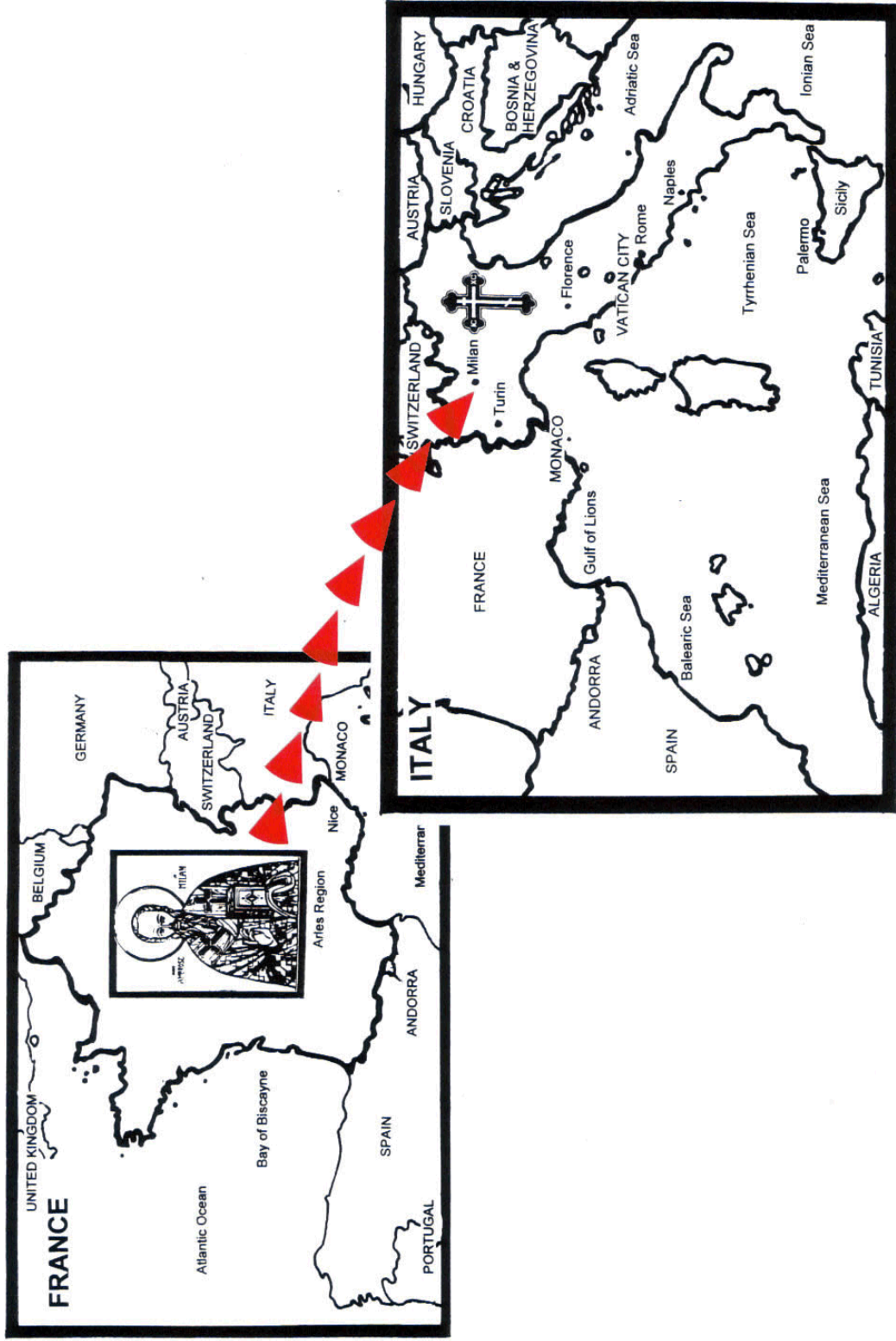
1. **Why did Ambrose feel unprepared to become a bishop?
What would you do in a similar position of feeling unprepared
for something you had to do?**



2. **What do you think were the most important things St. Ambrose did?**

3. **Explain what you think St. Ambrose meant when he said he was not afraid to die
"because we have a good Lord."**

ST. AMBROSE'S TRAVELS



ADD IT UP or TAKE IT AWAY

St. Ambrose of Milan

Complete the following addition or subtraction problems using the letters of the alphabet to identify words associated with St. Ambrose.

(The alphabet is provided below.)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1. $\frac{\quad}{M-4}$ $\frac{\quad}{Y-5}$ $\frac{\quad}{H-7}$ $\frac{\quad}{P-4}$ $\frac{\quad}{Z-1}$

2. $\frac{\quad}{J+6}$ $\frac{\quad}{G+11}$ $\frac{\quad}{L+3}$ $\frac{\quad}{N+2}$ $\frac{\quad}{E+3}$ $\frac{\quad}{A+4}$ $\frac{\quad}{B+1}$ $\frac{\quad}{T+5}$

3. $\frac{\quad}{H+2}$ $\frac{\quad}{S+2}$ $\frac{\quad}{Q+2}$ $\frac{\quad}{P+4}$ $\frac{\quad}{H+1}$ $\frac{\quad}{K+3}$ $\frac{\quad}{Y+2}$

4. $\frac{\quad}{J-6}$ $\frac{\quad}{R-3}$ $\frac{\quad}{D-1}$ $\frac{\quad}{W-3}$ $\frac{\quad}{Z-11}$ $\frac{\quad}{T-2}$

5. $\frac{\quad}{G-2}$ $\frac{\quad}{P-3}$ $\frac{\quad}{T-4}$ $\frac{\quad}{F-1}$ $\frac{\quad}{U-3}$ $\frac{\quad}{Q-2}$ $\frac{\quad}{S-1}$

6. $\frac{\quad}{E-4}$ $\frac{\quad}{U-3}$ $\frac{\quad}{J-1}$ $\frac{\quad}{H-7}$ $\frac{\quad}{O-1}$ $\frac{\quad}{M-4}$ $\frac{\quad}{W-4}$ $\frac{\quad}{M-0}$

7. $\frac{\quad}{M-1}$ $\frac{\quad}{C-2}$ $\frac{\quad}{T+3}$ $\frac{\quad}{W+2}$ $\frac{\quad}{H-3}$ $\frac{\quad}{Q+1}$

FINISH UP

St. Ambrose of Milan

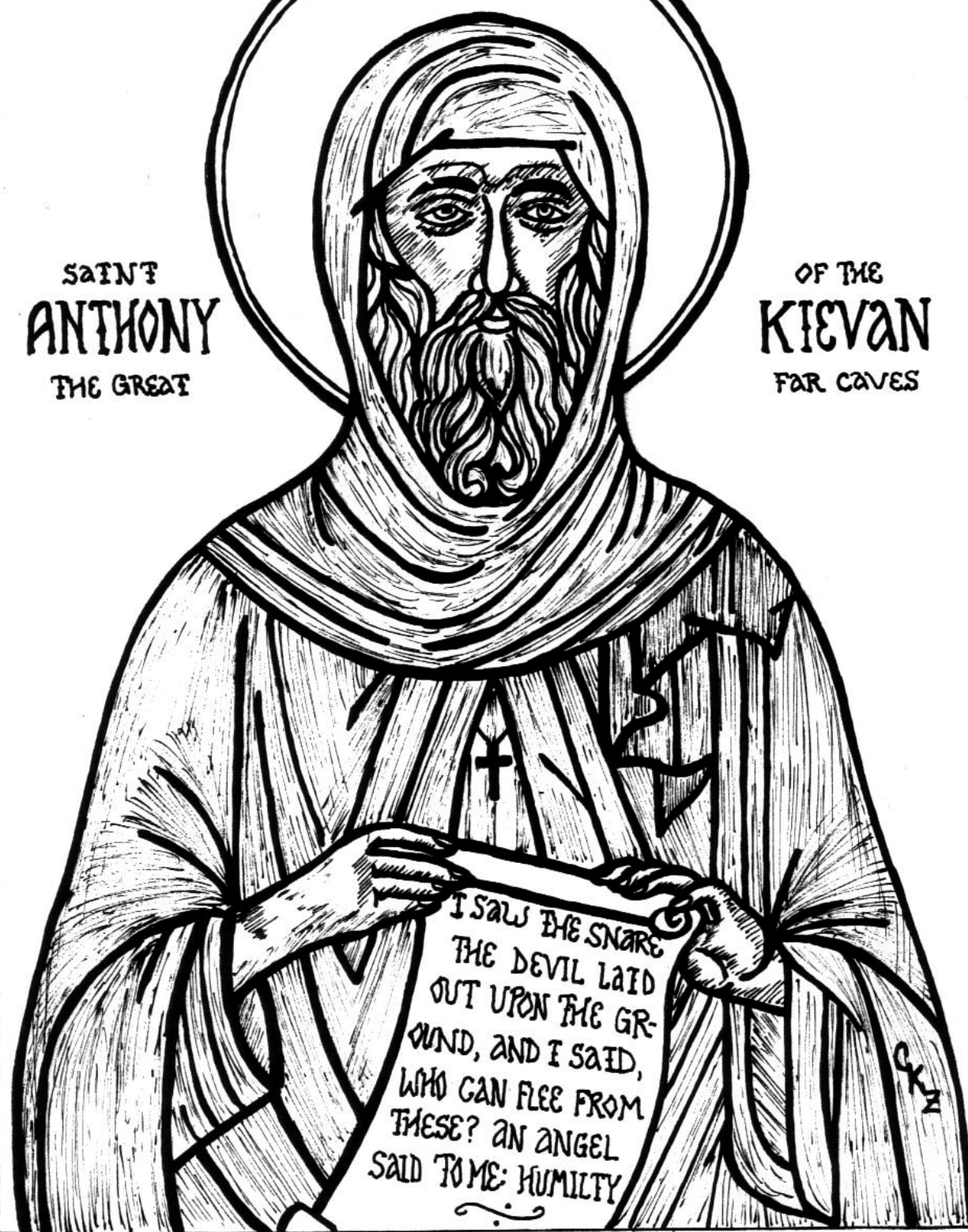
Use the words from the word bank below to complete the sentences about the life of St. Ambrose.

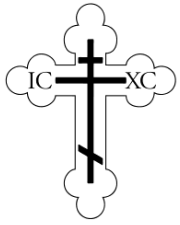
Arles *Septuagint* *Marcellina* *peace* *pastor*
Greek *Holy Friday* *assassinate* *baptize* *sermons*

1. St. Ambrose died on _____ in 397.
2. Bishop Ambrose was known for his _____ .
3. He studied the _____ language.
4. The _____ region of France was his birthplace.
5. The goal for Ambrose as Governor was to make _____ among all of the people.
6. After his death, it took five Bishops to _____ the crowd of new Christians.
7. He read the _____, a Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible.
8. Justina tried to _____ Ambrose.
9. _____ was his older sister.
10. St. Ambrose was a true _____ to everyone.

SAINT
ANTHONY
THE GREAT

OF THE
KIEVAN
FAR CAVES





St. Anthony

Venerable Saint of the Kiev Far Caves ❖ Founder of Russian Monasticism

In the southern part of Kiev, along the Dnieper River, is the cluster of tunnels and caves called the Kievan Caves Monastery. Its founder was Saint Anthony, who was born in 983 at Liubech, close to Chernigov which is located on the border of Russia and Belarus in northeastern Ukraine. His baptismal name was Antipas.

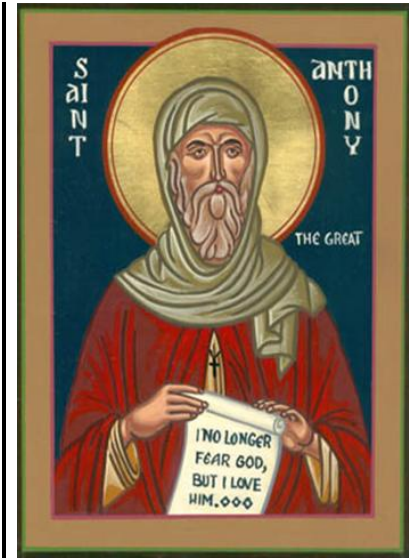
From a very early age, the young man wanted to be a monk. His desire was so strong that as soon as he was old enough to make his own decisions he left home and went to a monastery on **Mount Athos** to live. There he stayed until 1051, in a cave overlooking the sea. He was an obedient, humble member of the monastic community and struggled to do God's will all the time. It was there that he received monastic tonsure and took the name Anthony.

Probably Anthony would have been happy to stay on Mount Athos, and his brother monks would have been happy to have him do so, because he helped them all by his good example. But the abbot of the monastery was sure that God had other plans for the young monk. The country of Russia had embraced Christianity, but the faith still needed to be strengthened there. The prayers and spiritual efforts of monastics provide the kind of spiritual strength that Russia needed. So the abbot told Anthony, "It is time for you to guide others in holiness. Return to your own Russian land, and be an example to the people there."

Anthony obediently returned to his homeland, and began to visit the monasteries around Kiev. The life he found in those communities was good, but it was not as austere as the strict order he had been used to on Mount Athos. So rather than join any of those monasteries, he wandered around the hills of Kiev. The forests reminded him of Mount Athos, and he found a cave that the priest Hilarion had dug out years earlier, before he became Metropolitan of Kiev. Here Anthony began his life of prayer, rigorous fasting and physical labor. He ate a little bread every other day, took small sips of water, and otherwise consumed nothing at all.

People heard about the holy monk in the hillside cave, and began coming to him for his blessing and spiritual advice. Some of those who came wanted to stay with him and live as he did. Anthony accepted these men with Christian love, instructing them in the faith and then overseeing their **tonsure** as monks.

Before long, twelve men had joined him. They dug a much larger cave, and constructed a church and monastic cells within it. As the group of monks grew in number, Anthony withdrew to a secluded place and another cave, appointing one of the monks as abbot of the original monastery. Even in his more distant cave, other monks settled around Anthony. This is why we speak of the "far Kiev caves" and "near Kiev caves." The monastery founded by Saint Anthony became the spiritual center of Russia. A humble monk named Theodosius became abbot, with Anthony's blessing, and the community grew to 100 men. The monastery was famous for its help to the poor, its ministry to those in prison, and the shelter built to house the blind and the sick. Over the years, churches, cells, and other buildings were constructed above the caves. People continued to visit for counsel and prayer.



Quote

Lord, let the blessing of Mount Athos be upon this spot, and strengthen me to remain here.

*Saint Anthony's words
as he began his life in the Kiev caves*

Date Born

983 in Liubech, Chernigov Province, Ukraine

Date Died

July 10, 1073, in Kiev, Ukraine
(formerly Kievan Rus)

Place Buried

Relics remain hidden

Commemoration Date

July 10th



Many well-known bishops and *theologians* of the Russian Church received their education at the monastery. It was said that while many monasteries are built with the silver and gold of emperors and nobles, Saint Anthony built his without gold but with prayers, tears and fasting.

The holy life of Saint Anthony illumined the land of Russia with the beauty of monasticism. He died in 1073, and his relics have never been found. But we know that the words of the troparion about him are true: "Thou dost stand among the angels before the throne of God."

Troparion (Tone 4)

Having departed from worldly tumults, In leaving the world you followed Christ according to the Gospel. You reached the quiet refuge of the Holy Mount Athos, Living there a life equal to the angels. Therefore, with the blessing of the Fathers, You came to the Kievan hills. There having fulfilled a life loving of labors, You illumined your homeland. And having shown a multitude of monastics The pathway leading to the heavenly kingdom, You led them to Christ. Beseech him, O Venerable Anthony, that he may save our souls!

Kontakion (Tone 4)

From your youth you gave yourself to God
Whom you loved above all, O Venerable One;
And in love you followed after him with your whole soul.
Scorning the passing corruption of the world, you made a cave in the earth;
And in it you struggled nobly facing the snares of the invisible enemy,
While illumining the ends of the earth like a bright, shining sun.
Therefore, with rejoicing you entered into the heavenly chambers.
Standing now before the throne of the Master together with the angels,
Remember us who honor your holy memory,
That we may cry out to you: Rejoice, Anthony our Holy Father!
Thou didst surrender to God, having loved Him from thy childhood,
And follow Him with all thy heart and soul, O Saint Anthony,
Thou didst despise worldly goods and live in a cave on earth,
Fighting the good fight against the wiles of the enemy.
Having illumined the ends of the earth thou didst fly rejoicing into heaven
Where thou dost stand among the Angels before the throne of God;
Remember us who honor thee that we may cry: Rejoice, O Anthony our Father.

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- "The Venerable Anthony and Theodosius", http://www.fatheralexander.org/booklets/english/saints/anthony_theodosius.doc
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Key Terms

Mount Athos - A mountain located on a peninsula in northern Greece, where a group of Orthodox monasteries are located.

Tonsure - A rite of initiation into monasticism. A small amount of hair is cut from the top of the head, in the form of a cross, as a first gift of self to God.

Theologian - A person who studies Scripture and the Church's teachings, and often also a teacher of others.

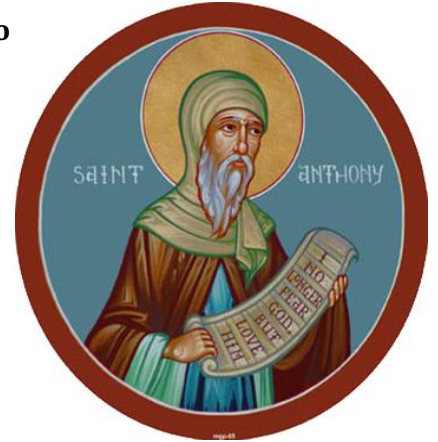




Journal Prompts

St. Anthony ✝ Saint of the Kiev Far Caves ✝ Founder of Monasticism in Russia

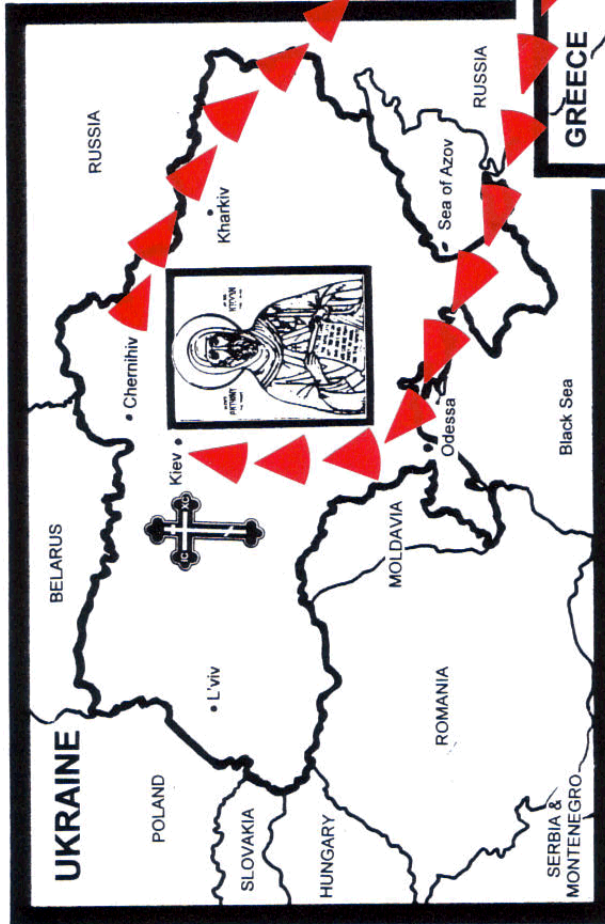
1. Do you think it was easy or difficult for Saint Anthony to go back to Russia after living on Mount Athos? Why do you think so?



2. Why did Saint Anthony's superior (abbot) on Mount Athos think it was important for Saint Anthony to go back to Russia?

3. What do you feel is the most important thing Saint Anthony did?

ST. ANTHONY'S TRAVELS



DIVIDE AND CONQUER

St. Anthony of the Kievan Far Caves

Find the quotient for each of the division problems and match it to the corresponding letter. You will reveal an interesting fact about St. Anthony.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 49/7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 30/6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 81/9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 80/8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 126/3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 96/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 96/3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 25/5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 27/3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 36/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 294/7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 75/5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 84/3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 84/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 54/3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 60/5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 108/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 210/5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 45/5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 252/6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 56/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 64/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 40/8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 96/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 168/4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 810/90 \end{array}$$

SOLUTION KEY : A= 42: B= 10: E= 12: H=7: I= 5: L=15

M= 18: N=28: P= 48: S=9: T=32: W=54

SCRAMBLED UP

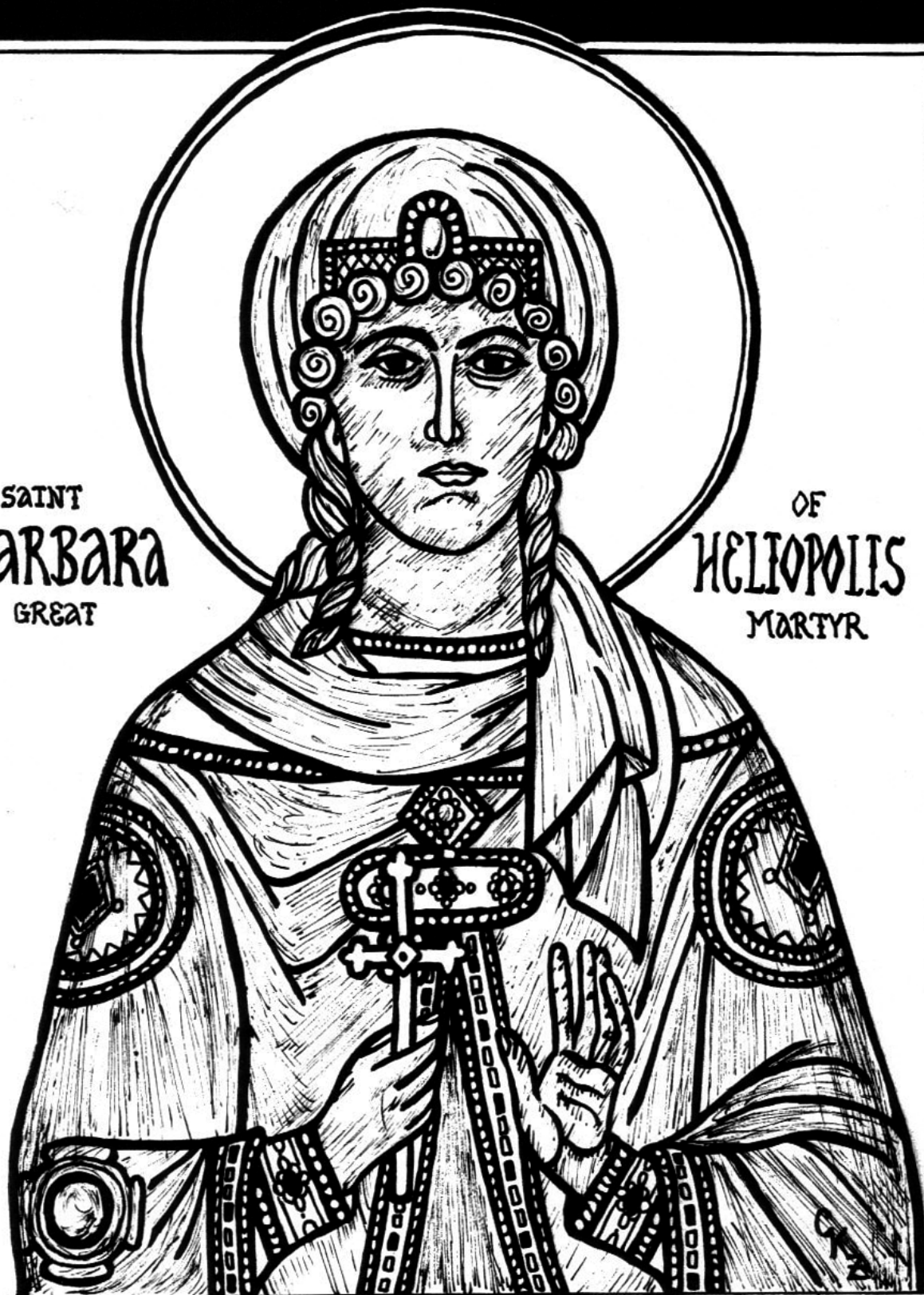
St. Anthony of the Kievan Far Caves

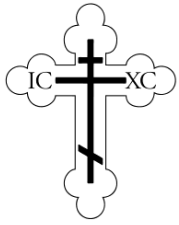
Unscramble the letters to discover the words and places associated with St. Anthony.

1. BLHCEIU _____
2. SONRETU _____
3. OLTHANIGEO _____
4. PASTINA _____
5. KERUNAI _____
6. SODHISEUTO _____
7. TOUNM SOATH _____
8. FAR SAVEC _____
9. PIERDEN _____
10. YULJ NETTH _____

SAINTE
BARBARA
GREAT

OF
HELIOPOLIS
MARTYR





St. Barbara

Holy Great Martyr of Heliopolis

It was during the reign of Maximian (305-311) that the Holy Great Virgin Martyr Barbara lived and suffered. Barbara lived with her father Dioscorus, a wealthy nobleman and pagan in the Syrian city of Heliopolis. Dioscorus devoted himself to his beautiful and intelligent daughter after the death of her mother.

Protection from the eyes of strangers and a great desire to not let Barbara learn about God led Dioscorus to build a luxurious tower for Barbara to live in. She was kept in the tower, not allowed to have friends, and learned only from pagan teachers.

Barbara's heart and soul were open to finding the answers to questions that came to her as she looked from her tower upon the beautiful countryside by day and night. She wondered about the Creator of such a splendid and harmonious world. Her soul was convinced that the wooden idols her father wanted her to worship could not have made the surrounding world. She could not learn from the *pagan* teachers her father allowed to come to the tower.

Many suitors came to ask for her hand in marriage. Barbara refused all of them and insisted on remaining a virgin. She threatened her father with separation if he insisted. This persistence made her father think that her seclusion affected her attitude, and so he allowed her to leave the tower and choose her friends. It was then that Barbara learned about her Creator and the Trinity from her Christian friends. A priest from Alexandria instructed and baptized her.

Before leaving for a business trip her father ordered the construction of a bathhouse for Barbara. The building featured two windows on the south side. Barbara instructed the builders to include a third window thereby forming a Trinity of light. With her finger she traced a cross on one of the walls. The etching was so deep it was as if an iron instrument had done it. The waters of this bathhouse have been compared to the Pool of Siloam because of their healing powers.

From this point Barbara's life turned into one of martyrdom. Her father Dioscorus became enraged upon finding that she had been baptized and had come to know the *triune* God. Dioscorus was furious because his plan of keeping his daughter in darkness had failed. He pursued her with a sword, intending to punish her. For a while she was able to hide in the crevice of a cave. However a shepherd showed him where she was.

After beating and depriving Barbara of food, Dioscorus took her to the prefect of the city, Martianus. They beat Saint Barbara, struck her with rawhide and rubbed her wounds with hair cloth to increase her pain. She prayed and the Savior himself appeared and healed her wounds. The beatings continued.

A young woman in the crowd around Barbara, named Juliana, chose to loudly denounce the torturers. The two young women were imprisoned and were tortured in ugly ways.

Martianus used severe measures to try to get Barbara to renounce her faith. Juliana was pressured to do likewise but both remained devoted to Christ. While the two were being tortured, they stood praying and chanting hymns.



Quote

St. Barbara's name can be invoked on any occasion with the assurance that her virtue will protect us from evil of all forms.

Saint Barbara Biography

Date Born

3rd century, Nicomedia
(present day Izmit, Turkey)

Date Died

December 4, 306, Nicomedia

Place Buried

St. Vladimir's Cathedral, Kiev,
Ukraine

Commemoration Date

December 4th



Frustration made Martianus order that the two maidens be taken out of the city and killed. When the order to behead Barbara was given, her father, who had been watching his daughter's torture, offered to execute Barbara. With his own axe he beheaded Barbara on a mountainside outside the city.

As Dioscorus and Juliana's executioner hurried down the hillside, a great bolt of lightning came from heaven, killing them. When the cowardly Martianus heard of these events, he became paralyzed and died of fright.

Barbara gained her martyrdom on December 4, 306.

In the sixth century the **Relics** of Saint Barbara were transferred to Constantinople and six hundred years later to Kiev's St. Vladimir Cathedral where an akathist to the saint is served each Tuesday.

Troparion (Tone 8)

Let us honor the holy martyr Barbara,
For as a bird she escaped the snares of the enemy,
And destroyed them through the help and defense of the Cross.

Kontakion (Tone 8)

Singing the praises of the Trinity,
You followed God by enduring suffering;
You renounced the multitude of idols,
O holy martyr Barbara.
In your struggles,
You were not frightened by the threats of your torturers,
But cried out in a loud voice:
"I worship the Trinity in one God-head."

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<http://saintbarbara.us/index.html>

Key Terms

Pagan - One who is neither a Christian, a Jew or a Muslim; a non-believer.

Relics - The body or part of the body of a saint.

Triune - Three in one, said of the Godhead.





Journal Prompts

St. Barbara ✦ Holy Great Martyr of Heliopolis

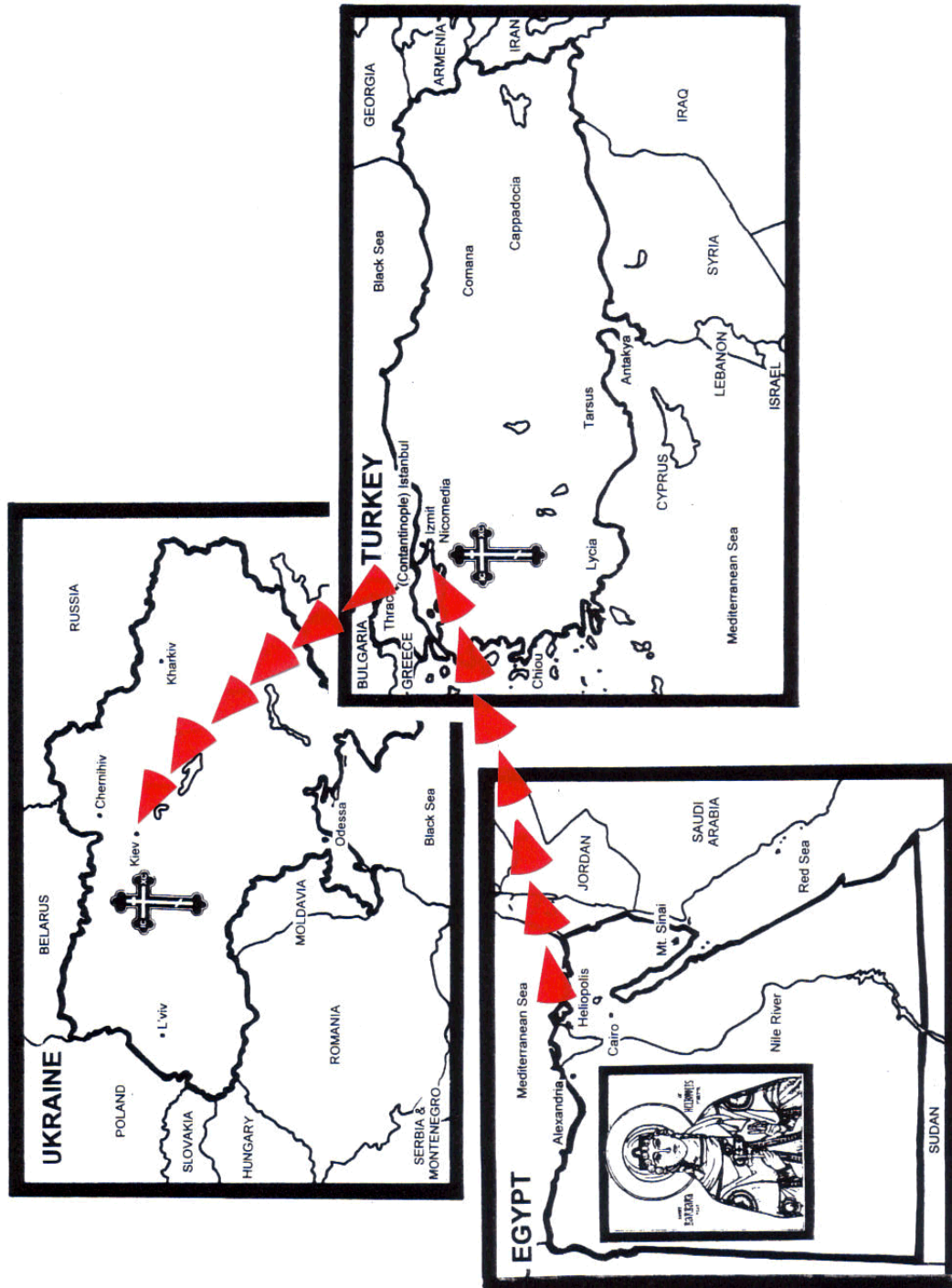
- 1. Even though St. Barbara was isolated in a tower she beheld nature and learned answers to questions she had in her heart. How do you think this happened? Do you find yourself learning about God's existence by studying nature?**



- 2. Many saints come from deeply religious families who support and encourage them in their religious beliefs. Not so with St. Barbara. Do you think it was more difficult to endure the abuse of her father or the physical torture of the pagan prefect? How do you think she found the courage to confront her father and endure his cruelty?**

- 3. Read the account of the three youths in the furnace (Prophecy of Daniel 3:1-57). What comparisons can you make between their experience and that of St. Barbara and her companion Juliana? Do you think this kind of testament can happen in our day and age?**

ST. BARBARA'S TRAVELS



FROM B THROUGH T

St. Barbara of Heliopolis

Insert one of the letters from the line below into the grid to complete the words and names associated with St. Barbara.

(The first one has been completed for you.)

B C E G I K M R S T

S	M	O	P	A	G	A	N	T	E	R	S
A	R	E	L	I		S	P	A	R	K	Q
T	R	I	U	N		E	V	E	R	Y	N
M	E	R	C	Y		I	E	V	I	C	T
V	I	C	T	P		E	F	E	C	T	U
R	D	E	C	E		B	E	R	S	U	N
M	A	T	U	E		D	A	Y	F	O	U
A	C	R	E	A		O	R	H	O	N	Y
U	V	I	R	G		N	T	E	S	T	X
Z	P	M	R	S		E	H	E	A	D	R

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. PAGAN | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

IT'S AN ODD ONE

St. Barbara of Heliopolis

By filling in the odd letters, identify the seven words associated with the life of St. Barbara.

1. ___ E ___ I ___ P ___ L ___ S

2. ___ A ___ T ___ A ___ U ___

3. ___ I ___ S ___ O ___ U ___

4. ___ U ___ I ___ N ___

5. ___ L ___ X ___ N ___ R ___ A

6. ___ I ___ O ___ E ___ I ___

7. ___ A ___ T ___ R ___ O ___

Write the words on the lines below:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

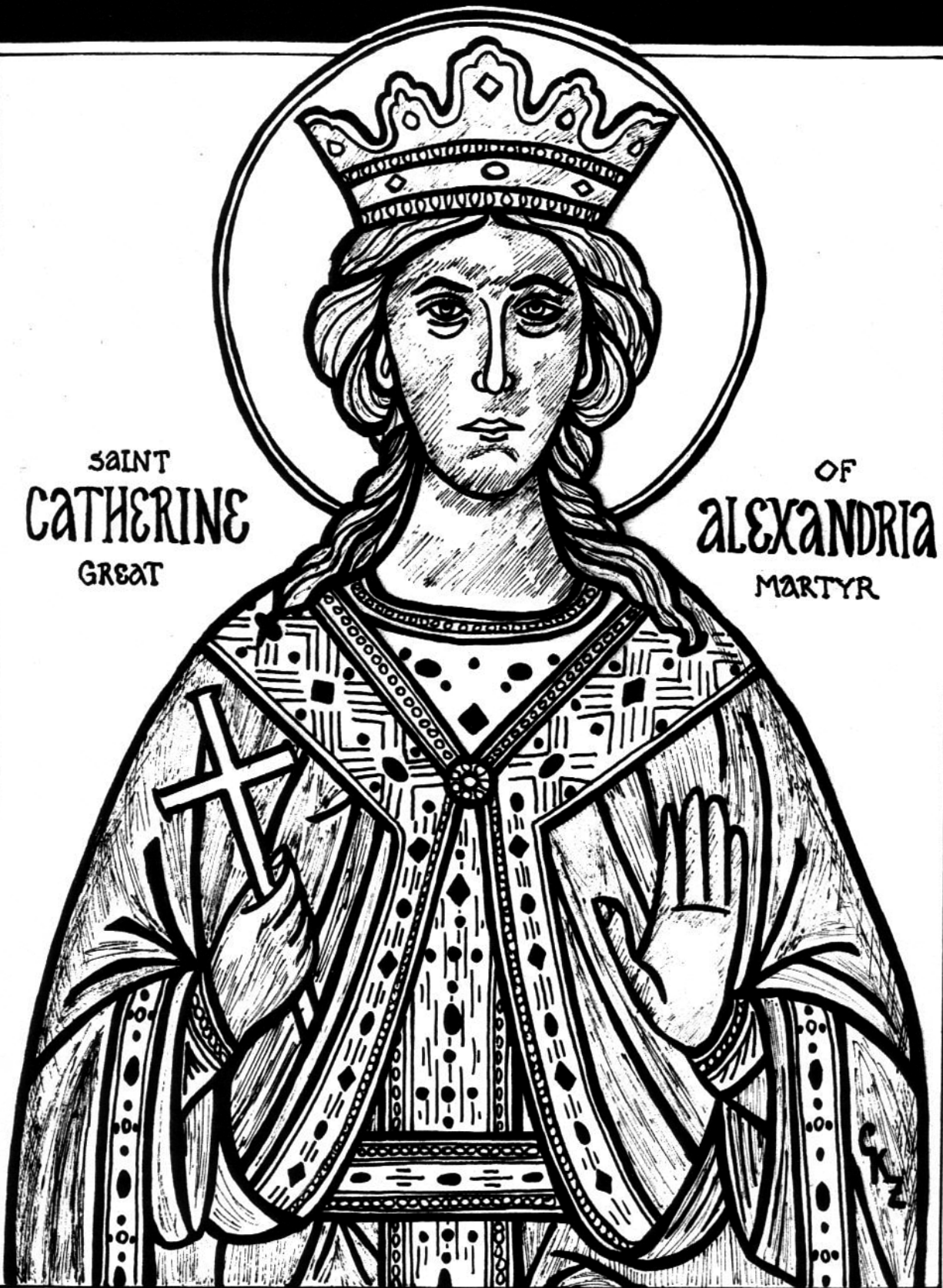
5. _____

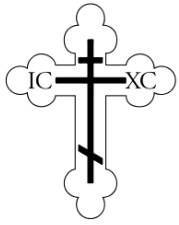
6. _____

7. _____

SAINT
CATHERINE
GREAT

OF
ALEXANDRIA
MARTYR





St. Catherine

Saint Catherine of the Wheel ❖ Great Martyr of Alexandria

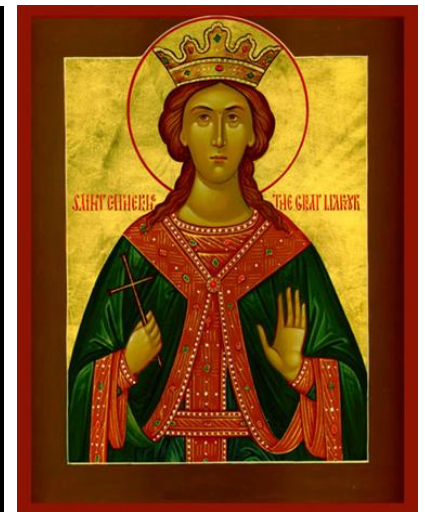
What would it be like to be confronted by a friend who challenges your faith? How would you answer his or her questions? Would you have the right answers? You are about to meet a girl of eighteen who did that and more, bringing a great city to its knees, stunning its citizens, and convincing those who listened that Jesus Christ was The Way, The Truth, and The Life.

The time was the beginning of the fourth century in Egypt. Christianity was slowly spreading here, but in secret, due to the decrees of the Roman emperors who forbade Christian worship. The city of Alexandria was the shining center of philosophy and learning in Egypt and the Roman world. However, for all of this great city's openness, the only religion allowed was the pagan worship of many gods, and not the worship of Christ and the One True God.

Catherine, the daughter of Constus, governor of Alexandria, was born around the year 282, and lived during the harsh reign of Maximian, or Maximinus (305-313). She was raised by parents of royal lineage, who educated her in every way. The young Catherine grew to be famously beautiful, as well as brilliant. Many noble young men or suitors pursued her, asking for her hand in marriage. Catherine was a curious girl, who constantly sought knowledge and truth. Because of this she thought her **suitors** were not worthy of her, and instead preferred her studies. By the age of eighteen, she informed her parents that she would only marry someone who possessed the intelligence, noble birth, beauty, and wisdom she had achieved. After her father's death, her mother, a Christian in secret, stealthily brought her daughter to seek the advice of her own elder. The wise spiritual father advised Catherine and urged her to go home and continually pray to Jesus Christ, seeking the help of His Mother, the Theotokos, about whom she should marry. Catherine did this constantly, and, after many discussions with the kindly confessor, was advised that there was only one man to whom she could devote her life - Jesus Christ. He was the only one worthy to be her husband!

At the elder's advice, the truth seeker went home to study, pray and meditate on his words. After many days in deep prayer, Catherine had a vision of the Virgin Mary holding the child Jesus. The Theotokos presented Catherine to Him, saying, "Behold Thy handmaiden Catherine, how fair and virtuous she is." Jesus, looking sad, was questioned by Catherine, and was told she could never be His bride because she was not one of His disciples. Catherine immediately prayed and sought baptism to become a Christian. Her next vision came in a dream. Jesus was once again being held by His Mother. He looked pleased, and placed a ring on her finger as a sign of her devotion to Him, as a **bride of Christ**. When Catherine awoke, she indeed had a ring on her finger!

From that time on, Catherine devoted her time and energy to prayer and study. She armed herself with the Word of God, and began to spread the Good News. During this time in Alexandria, as well as all centers of learning in the ancient Roman world, education was oral, with public forums for presentation and discussion of ideas. There were many philosophers and teachers who became famous for their orations. While a guest at a celebration hosted by the Roman Emperor Maximian, Catherine noticed many pagan practices, and demanded to speak to the Emperor himself. At first amused, he allowed her to speak and criticize all that was taking place. As she spoke, he gradually became angry, and decided to teach the young girl a lesson. Maximian ordered the most learned and well-known **philosophers** in **Alexandria** to be challenged by this Catherine, and to have her publicly humiliated by their answers. The opposite outcome occurred! Catherine not only met their rebuttals with profound wisdom, she converted them! Imagine all of the most educated men in the Roman world being put to shame by this girl in public forum! The emperor was furious, and ordered all of these men put to death. The wise young woman was with them every step of the way, encouraging them as they faced their martyrdom. This happened time and time again. Soon chief pagan priests, soldiers and guards of the army, and many others, upon the wisdom of Catherine, became followers of Christ.



Quote

Behold Thy handmaiden Catherine,
how fair and virtuous she is.

*Theotokos, who spoke to the child Jesus,
in a vision of St. Catherine*

Date Born

c.282 and lived during the reign
of Maximian (305-313)

Date Died

c. 311

Place Buried

Mt. Sinai, Egypt, later named St.
Catherine's Monastery

Commemoration Date

November 24th



The emperor ordered Catherine brought to him, and demanded she renounce her faith. She steadfastly refused and was imprisoned. She was threatened with a form of torture called the wheel. This would have meant impalement many times over, as the **wheel** was covered with sharp blades. As Catherine was to be placed on this device, she continued to profess her faith. An angel destroyed the wheel, and Catherine was saved. The Empress Augusta, hearing of her famous public forums, arranged to meet her back in prison. Deeply moved by Catherine's words and grace, the empress herself, as well as those who were with her, became followers of Christ.

As the infuriated emperor saw what was unfolding before his eyes, he lost control. He ordered his wife, as well as the soldiers and officers who also professed their faith, all beheaded. He then tried to entice Catherine with riches, power, and even marriage. She refused his offers, and after many tortures, was beheaded. The brave Bride of Christ willingly placed her head on the beheading block. In the 6th century the abbot of the monastery Holy Transfiguration of the Lord and the Burning Bush at Mt. Sinai had a vision that the relics of St. Catherine were brought to the grounds of the monastery by angels. Told where to look, the monk found the relics, including the ring Christ placed on Catherine's hand, and had them placed in the monastery, which was later named St. Catherine's Monastery. Every year, thousands of dedicated pilgrims visit this ancient site (the oldest continuously running monastery in the world) at the foot of Mt. Sinai, to pay homage to the courageous young girl who brought down a pagan city and led its citizens to Christ.

Troparion (Tone 4)

By your virtues as by rays of the sun you enlightened the unbelieving philosophers,
And like the most bright moon you drove away the darkness of disbelief from those walking in the night; You convinced the queen, and also chastised the tyrant,
God-summoned bride, blessed Catherine. You hastened with desire to the heavenly bridal chamber Of the fairest Bride-groom Christ, And you were crowned by Him with a royal crown;
Standing before Him with the angels, Pray for us who keep your most sacred memory.

Kontakion (Tone 4)

Let all of us who love to honor the martyrs
Form a great choir in praise of the most wise Catherine,
For she preached Christ and trampled the serpent,
Despising the knowledge of the orators!

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[http://orthodoxwiki.org/St._Catherine's_Monastery_\(Sinai\)](http://orthodoxwiki.org/St._Catherine's_Monastery_(Sinai))
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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/saint_Catherine's_Monastery_Mount_Sinai
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Key Terms

Suitors - men who are seeking a bride; normal practice in these times was for a suitor ask the parents of a woman for her hand in marriage.

Alexandria - the ancient city in Egypt, known as a world center of intellect and learning; this city was primarily pagan during St. Catherine's time, with great danger to those who were Christian.

Bride of Christ - a term meaning a woman has chosen not to marry, but to devote her life to following Jesus Christ, and serving him in a special way. This term became the hallmark of womens monasticism.

Philosophers - pagan worshippers who relied on what they termed logical thinking to explain life and moral living of the times they were in.

Wheel - A savage form of torture, often used to kill those who refused to worship pagan gods and ancient Roman leaders; it was actually several wheels with sharp blades fastened together on a single axle. One was strapped to it and rolled over the ground, or the





Journal Prompts

St. Catherine ✠ Saint Catherine of the Wheel ✠ Great Martyr of Alexandria

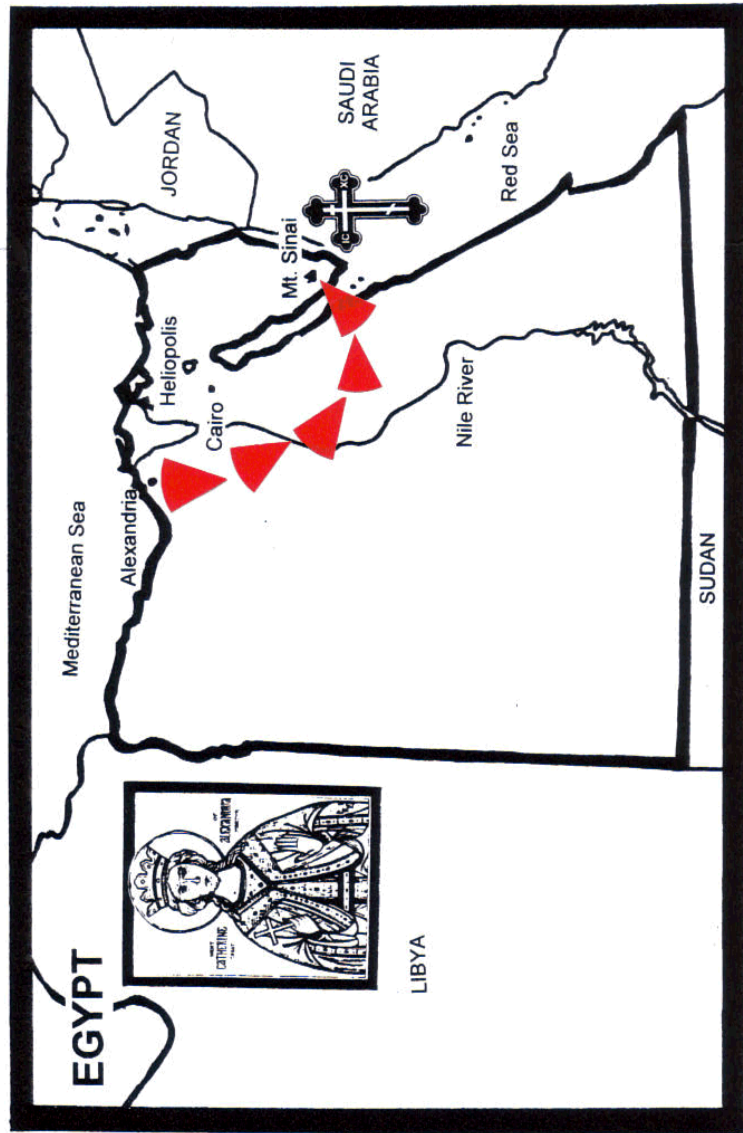
1. St. Catherine was a curious young girl who always sought the truth in knowledge. Explain how seeking the truth helped her become the steadfast Christian who could answer the challenges of those who thought their religion was the only truth. Why is seeking the truth important?



2. St. Catherine was beautiful as well as wise. She thought no man would be able to match her in intellect and nobility. How was her mother's wise elder able to convince her otherwise? When you pray and fast, do you see things in a different way. Explain.

3. As was stated in the beginning of the story, there may be people, perhaps even friends, who may question or challenge your faith in Christ. They may ask why you fast, go to church so much, or even challenge the very issues which make Christ the Messiah. How will you respond to them? What could you do to prepare yourself for these challenges?

ST. CATHERINE'S TRAVELS



UNSCRAMBLE PLUS

St. Catherine of Alexandria

Add one letter from the box to each of the scrambled letters to create a list of eight words associated with the life of St. Catherine.

Y E H A T I A R

1. LEWH + _____ = _____

2. PEGT + _____ = _____

3. TUGSUA + _____ = _____

4. ROSSIU + _____ = _____

5. NASI + _____ = _____

6. HOSELIPSORP + _____ = _____

7. MIXAMIN + _____ = _____

8. DALEAINAX + _____ = _____

FALL INTO PLACE

St. Catherine of Alexandria

The letters in each vertical column go into the squares directly below them but not necessarily in the order in which they appear. Blue squares signal the end of a word. When all the correct squares are filled, the sentence will tell you something about St. Catherine.

Write the sentence on the lines below each grid.

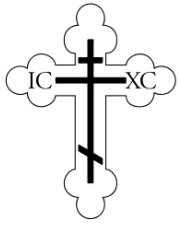
W	S	E	N	I	E	A	T	H	D	R	V	A	R	D	H	O
U	E	H	A	H	R		I	S	E		I	I	R	T	M	A
B	D	F	S	L	D		A	H	E		H	N	N			
I			O		C		T	N								

B	D	C	C	H	R	S	S	T	S	H	V	T	T	S	H	Y	A
O	E	A	A	E	A	I	E	E	T	O	A	O	O	A	E	E	
N	A	P	R	R	S	C	N	A	U	G	L	L	R	W	B	R	
C	F	D	E	E	E	I	A	M	F		W	E	D		S	W	
E	M		G	M	P	L	Y				U	S					
S			H	E	R												

SAIN
CLEMENT

OF
OCHRID





St. Clement

Bishop of Ochrid ❖ Enlightener of the Bulgarians ❖ Equal to the Apostles

The city of Ochrid has been called the "Jerusalem of Macedonia." It is located on the eastern shore of Lake Ochrid, which is 3 million years old, and is filled with old and picturesque houses and monuments, including 365 churches. This city played a central role in the life of St. Clement. He was born in the region of Kutmichevitsa (the southwestern part of Macedonia) and not Ochrid itself. But the city was the place where he did much of his most important work.

Clement was born in about 840, but we know little else about his early life. As a young man he was a student of **Sts. Cyril and Methodius**, and went with them to do missionary work in Moravia (now in the Czech Republic.) St. Nahum and St. Gorazd were among those who also went with them.

It was a difficult mission because it was opposed by German missionaries, who had the support of the Pope and of the prince of Moravia. The Pope and his followers wanted to use only Greek, Latin, or Hebrew in church services. Clement and his group wanted to use Slavonic, which was the ancestral language of the people.

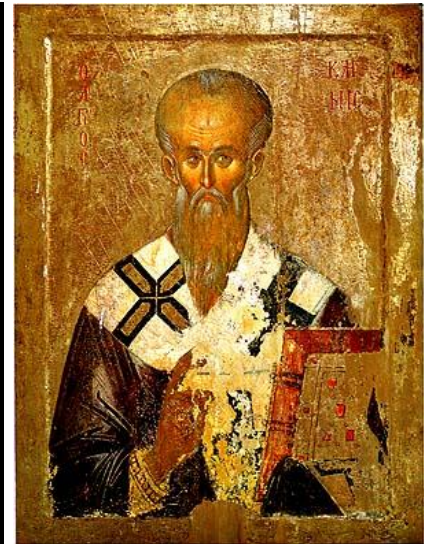
By the year 885, both St. Cyril and St. Methodius had died. Clement and Gorazd carried on the struggle in Moravia, and their difficulties continued. They were put on trial, arrested and jailed, and finally expelled from the country. Traveling together, they reached the border of Bulgaria.

Christianity had come to Bulgaria in 846. Worship services were conducted in Greek by priests sent from the **Byzantine Empire**. The Bulgarian prince, Boris, was concerned that the increasing Byzantine influence would weaken his own state and its culture. So when the exhausted exiles from Moravia reached his land, he welcomed them. He arranged for the establishment of two schools where theology would be taught in Slavonic rather than Greek. One of these was in the capital city, and Clement's fellow missionary Nahum was put in charge.

The prince assigned Clement to the area around Ochrid, where he preached the Gospel and taught the people, including children, the Slavonic alphabet which he developed. More than 3500 students were educated in the schools he started, many of them becoming priests. This was the beginning of the **Slavic** Church in Macedonia.

St. Clement felt a special responsibility to educate Slavic priests for service in the Slavic lands. He wrote down his sermons to help his students create their own. He also wrote the stories of the lives of St. Cyril and St. Methodius, and composed a worship service dedicated to them. He wrote several beautiful meditations on the Scriptures and on the Christian life. These were the first pieces of Slavonic spiritual literature. In addition he translated the "Flowery Triodion" which contains the hymns sung between Pascha and Pentecost, as well as many other prayers, hymns and services of the Orthodox Church.

In 893 Clement was made a bishop, and continued to teach and preach. As the years passed he became ill and frail, and he finally died in 916. He was buried in the church on the shore of Lake Ochrid that he had built. The coffin he laid in was made by his own hands.



Quote

He was able in a few words to preach about the life of the Church, the memory of the saints, the enlightenment of the soul.

Abp. Theophylact of Ochrid describing St. Clement

Date Born

c. 840 in the southwestern part of the Bulgarian Empire (present day Macedonia)

Date Died

July 17, 916, Ochrid

Place Buried

St. Panteleimon Church and Monastery, Ochrid, Macedonia

Commemoration Date

July 27th



St. Clement is remembered with great love and honor by his people. Universities and libraries in Macedonia and Bulgaria are named after him. So is the Bulgarian scientific base in faraway Antarctica.

Troparion (Tone 3)

You were shown forth as trumpeters of divine knowledge
And revealers of the ordinances of the Faith,
Clement thou fruitful vine of life and Peter firm rock of the faithful.
Since you are seers of ineffable mysteries
Deliver us from every harm.

References

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- "St. Clement of Ohrid", <http://www.mymacedonia.net/language/clement.htm>
- "Saint Clement and Saint Naum", History of Ohrid, <http://www.ohrid.org.mk/eng/istorija/kliment.htm>
- "Macedonian Cities, Ochrid", http://www.exploringmacedonia.com/?ItemID_D7B9801599F86A4
- The Prologue from Ochrid, Volume 3, p. 115.
- "Clement of Ohrid Wikipedia", http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Clement_of_Ohrid

Key Terms

Sts. Cyril and Methodius - the two Greek-born missionaries who brought Christianity to the Slavic peoples.

Byzantine Empire - the Eastern division of the later Roman Empire.

Slavic - the peoples and languages of eastern, southern and central Europe.





Journal Prompts

St. Clement ✝ Bishop of Ochrid ✝ Enlightener of the Bulgarians

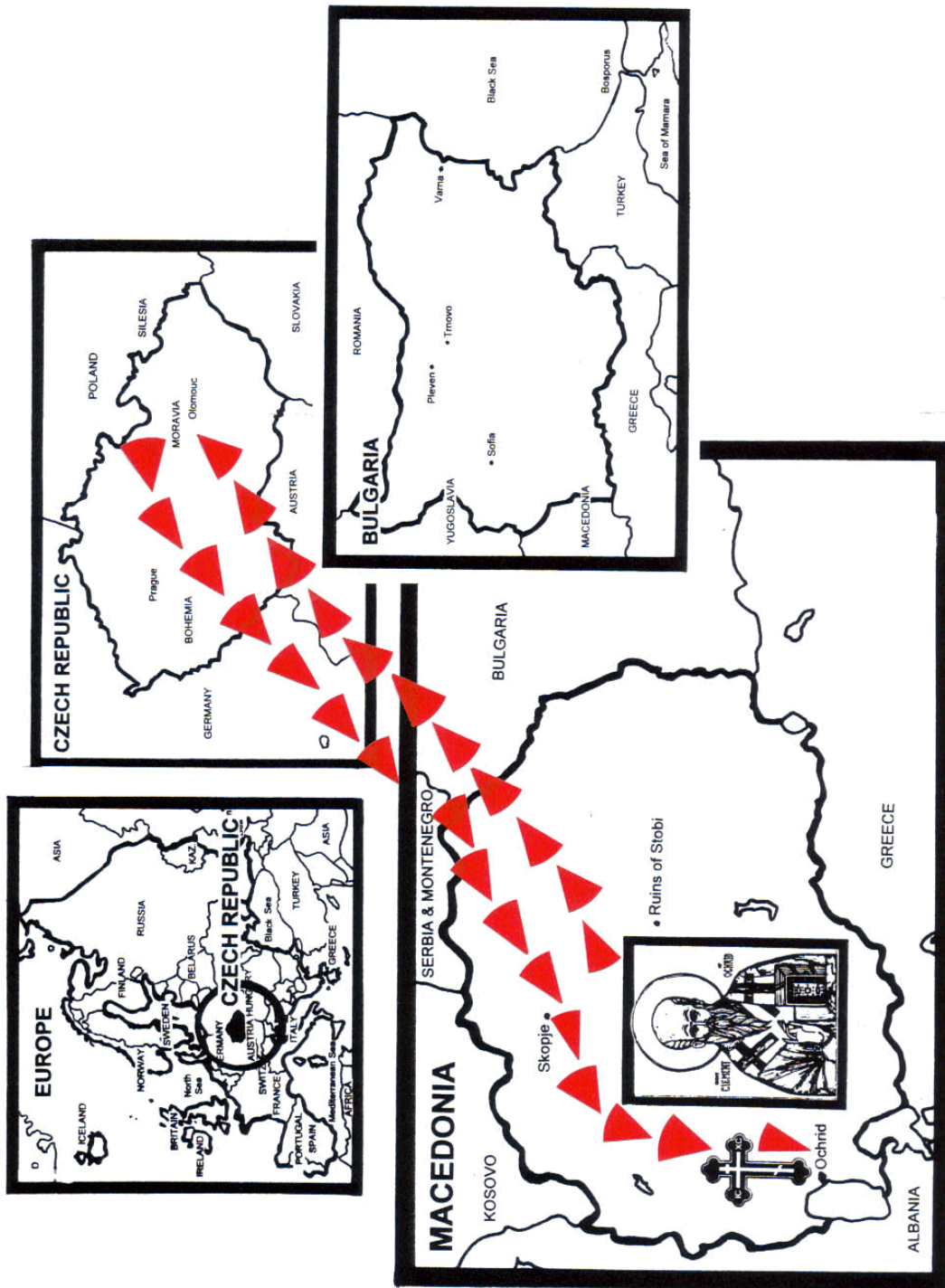
1. Why do you think it was important to St. Clement to use the people's language in worship?



2. What do you think is St. Clement's most important work or achievement?

3. How might you follow St. Clement's example in telling others about the Orthodox faith?

ST. CLEMENT'S TRAVELS



DROP A LETTER

St. Clement of Ochrid

By dropping one letter in each pair of letters, you will reveal two sayings that refer to St. Clement in the lines.

You must decide where the words begin and end.

TA HY ME CM FI ST ZY OF FT DO HI MR IT
DE HB PA SQ CB ER VE NO CK MA UL LW TE
XD GT HE ES YJ TE AR SU MS AT IL FE RM
LO FR AM RA XC EF BD RO ON IS AT.

(Hint: There are 11 individual words in this group.)

RH TE WE DA LS MA QS KT RU OD EB VN HT
NO FR OS ZA YI BN DT MS GC YM OR IV LR
DA NB DR NM EW HT IH KO SD MI UG SP.

(Hint: There are 9 individual words in this group.)

SCRAMBLED UP

St. Clement of Ochrid

Unscramble all of the words to identify the nouns associated with the life of St. Clement.

1. DAEMANOIC _____

2. ICALSV _____

3. KEAL IRODH _____

4. ABIGLARU _____

5. ROBSI _____

6. VAMORIA _____

7. LYUJ 72 _____

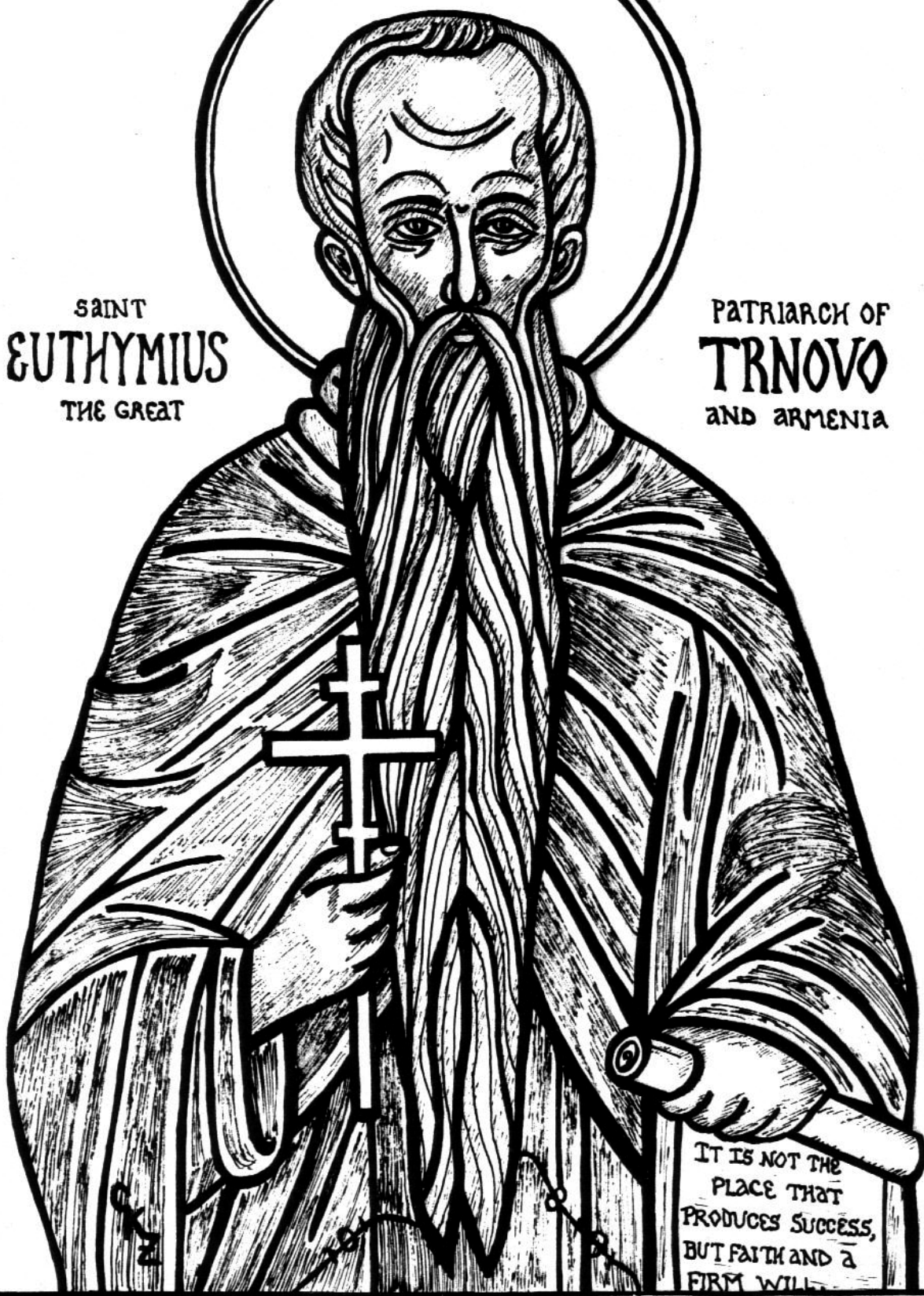
8. CALNOVIS _____

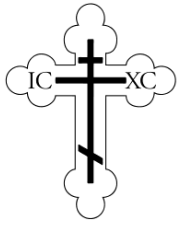
9. HISPOB _____

10. VECHIKTAMUSIT _____

SANT
EUTHYMIUS
THE GREAT

PATRIARCH OF
TRNOVO
AND ARMENIA





St. Euthymius

Great Patriarch of Trnovo & Armenia

The birth of Euthymius in 377 was God's answer to the prayers of his pious and childless parents Paul and Dionysia. They lived in Melitine, Armenia (now Malatya, Turkey). It was in a vision that an angel told them to be cheerful for the child's birth would bring joy to the churches. The saint was named Euthymius which means **good cheer**.

Euthymius' father died soon after his birth and his mother took him to her brother Eudoxius to be educated in a monastery. St. Euthymius surpassed all men in virtue and **ascetism**. It is said that he loved spiritual reading better than bread that nourishes our body. "He never laughed in church; he stood with a contrite heart like a pillar, as if he were looking at the King of creation."

Throughout his life St. Euthymius struggled between his desire to dwell alone in the desert or in caves and God's will for his life. By age twenty-nine he was the head of all monasteries in the district where he lived.

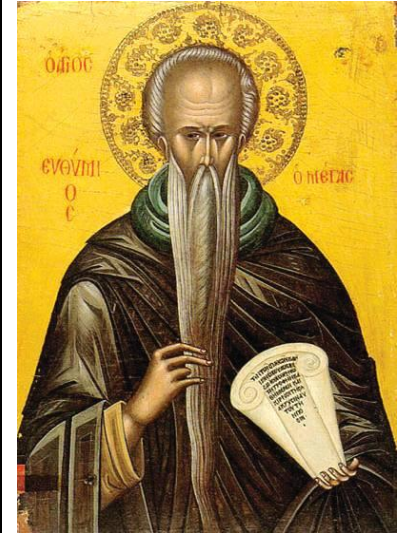
Longing for solitude he fled to the Holy Land and lived near the Lavra of Fara close to Jericho. It was there he met and befriended St. Theoctistus. The two saints lived in such harmony that it was as if they had one soul.

During this period St. Euthymius continued to conquer all evil vices. No human assistance was given: he survived on berries and was pleased to live in this refuge. St. Euthymius did not wish to have anyone nearby, nor to organize a **lavra**.

However, God's plan for St. Euthymius was to reveal His divine presence "so that the garden would not be closed, nor the fountain of his wisdom and sanctity sealed." Euthymius was to enlighten others by his holy example. In obedience to the Lord's command in a vision he organized a lavra, and many came seeking spiritual benefit and physical healing.

To learn of St. Euthymius' holy life requires a long list of identities:

- **Ascetic and desert dweller:** He was happiest living a severe monastic life marked by solitude, obedience and humility. Working physically to maintain himself, he encouraged monks to ponder upon the thought of death.
- **Miracle-worker, healer, physician of injured souls:** There are many examples of Euthymius healing the sick, serving as an expert therapist and offering appropriate treatment. He is known to have fed four hundred men with very few loaves of bread. Through prayer he made childless women able to bear children.
- **Teacher and defender of the faith:** By declaring the truth of Orthodoxy he brought many to the path of light and life. He was instrumental in the return of Empress Eudoxia to Orthodoxy. He participated in the Council of Ephesus (431) and the Council of Chalcedon (451). He influenced the declarations at these councils and preached their conclusions.



Quote

We must never admit evil thoughts that fill us with sorrow and hatred for the place in which we live, and suggest that we go somewhere else. It is not the place that produces success, but faith and a firm will.

St. Euthymius

Date Born

377 in the city of Melitene in Armenia

Date Died

January 20, 473

Place Buried

His monastery near Jerusalem

Commemoration Date

January 20th



- **Clairvoyant:** At the age of 82 the elder received the young St. Sava in his lavra and foretold that St. Sava would outshine all his other disciples in virtue. A further sign of his purity and chastity was that he could discern the inner thoughts of monks approaching the Eucharist. Monks witnessed a fire from Heaven that descended and encircled St. Euthymius while serving the Holy Liturgy. The saint revealed to several monks that he saw an angel celebrating the Divine Liturgy with him.

The lessons of St. Euthymius for how to live a life devoted to God are many. He gave good counsel to his fellow monks but that same counsel is helpful to all trying to live a blessed life. Consider: "We must never admit evil thoughts that fill us with sorrow and hatred for the place in which we live, and suggest that we go somewhere else. It is not the place that produces success, but faith and a firm will."

God revealed to St. Euthymius the time of his death. On the eve of the Feast of St. Anthony the Great St. Euthymius told the monks that he would never serve another Vigil with them. Between then and January 20, 473, the day of his falling asleep, he instructed the monks with wise direction. He reposed at the age of ninety-seven.

Troparion (Tone 4)

Rejoice, O barren wilderness!
 And be glad, sterile desert, that has never known the travail of birth!
 The man of desires has multiplied your sons;
 He has planted them in faith and piety.
 He has watered them with the Holy Spirit:
 They grow in self-denial and perfect virtue.
 Through His intercessions, O Christ God, preserve Your people in peace!

Kontakion (Tone 4)

The wilderness rejoiced at your birth, holy father Euthymius.
 In your memory, it brings a harvest of joy through your many miracles.
 Pour these wonders on our souls as well and cleanse us from our sins,
 That we may sing: Alleluia!

References

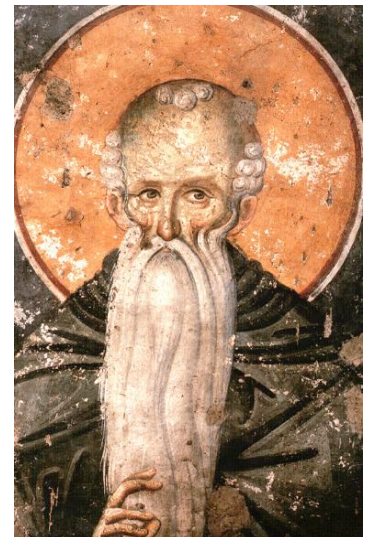
- " Euthymius the Great", Orthodox Church in America: Feasts and Saints.
http://ocafs.oca.org/FeastsSaintsLife.asp?FSID_100238

Key Terms

Ascetism - a monastic life of intensive practice of self-discipline, meditation and self-denial, motivated by love of God.

Lavra - a Greek word, meaning a monastery. Originally it was used to describe a cluster of cells for monks, with a church and sometimes a communal eating place attached.

Clairvoyant - one who has the ability to gain information about an object, person, location or physical event through means other than the known human senses.

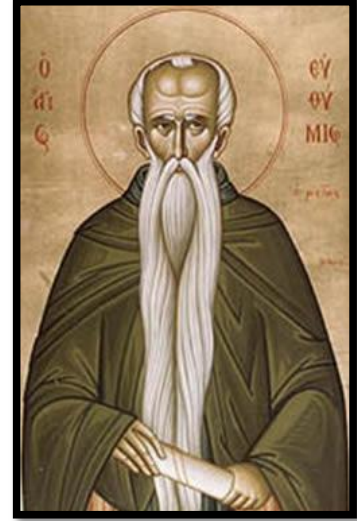




Journal Prompts

St. Euthymius ✦ Great Patriarch of Trnovo & Armenia

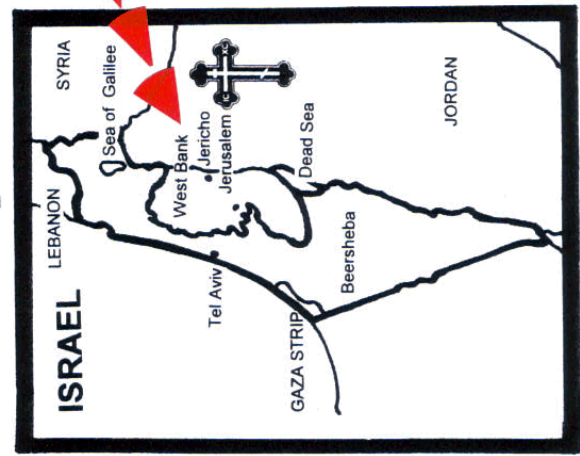
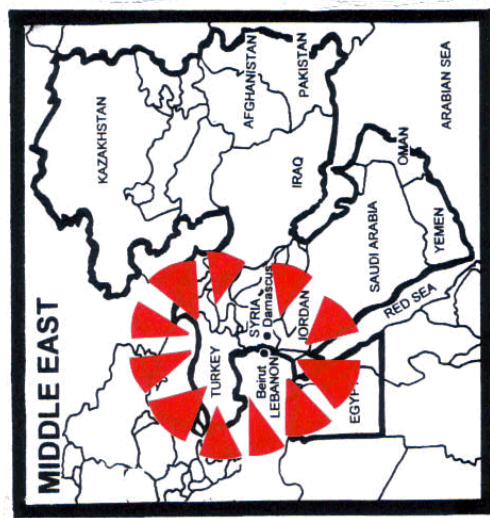
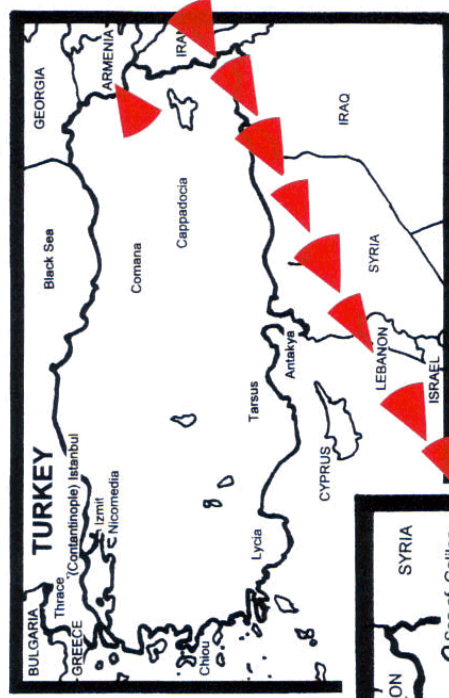
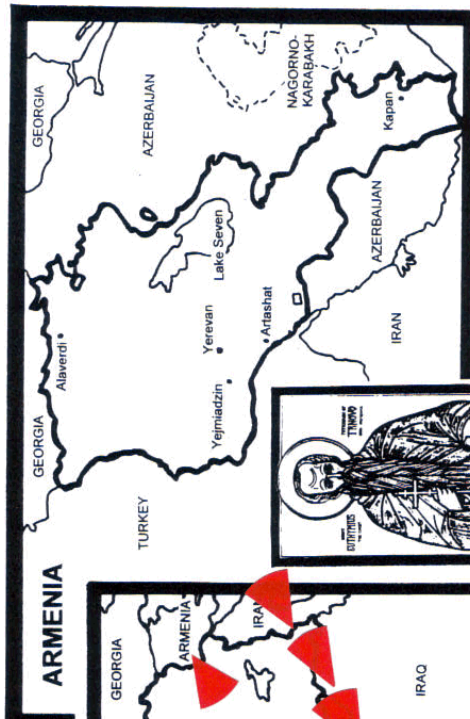
1. Have you ever thought, "Oh, if only I lived in a different place, or went to a different school, or had another teacher, my life would be happier. I would do so much more"? What reaction would St. Euthymius have to that wish? Do you think that his comments could be applied not only to our exterior circumstances but also to our personal feelings and physical self? What can you do to apply his teaching in your life?



2. We always pray "Thy will be done" in the Lord's Prayer. How was St. Euthymius' will different from God's will? How do you think he felt in accepting God's will in his life? Did he understand how God's will was good for himself as well as for the world? Do you search for God's will in your life? Are you willing to change your will to do His?

3. Which of St Euthymius' identities are you most interested in learning more about? Do you think the blending of all made him a great saint? If you could speak to him which aspect of his life would you examine with him?

ST. EUTHYMIUS' TRAVELS



FALL INTO PLACE

St. Euthymius the Great

The letters in each vertical column go into the squares directly below them, but not necessarily in the order in which they appear. Solid squares signal the end of a word. When all the correct squares are filled, you will be able to discover a fact about St. Euthymius.

N I H Y	E A E	O N	F I W	N A T	M H S	E A E	R L B	M I C O	T I R E	T E N N

T I N	N U S H	S E A	M G	S O E W	H A D	D I N	C E N	T U C H	H T	M E H W	E Y E A	R A M S

S H H P	A E O E	F T	E P C	D A E O	P U R	H I N T	E N I C	S I C	U L I T

KEYWORDS

St. Euthymius the Great

Fill in the missing letters by finding the key words in the life of St. Euthymius. Transfer the letters to the corresponding numbered squares in the diagram.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. ____OAST | 2. A____ERT | 3. LOC____L |
| 4. P____LOT | 5. SC____AM | 6. CA____ES |
| 7. D____WEL | 8. HAPP____ | 9. STR____W |
| 10. REIG____ | 11. S____UDY | |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ST____FF | 2. MI____TY | 3. KNO____K |
| 4. ALON____ | 5. ____OUCH | 6. BRA____N |
| 7. ____RÉAM | 8. THE____R | 9. PA____TE |
| 10. CRU____B | | |

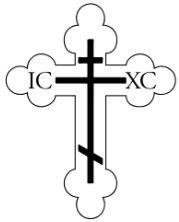
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ____USIC | 2. ST____RY | 3. A____GEL |
| 4. GR____PH | 5. ____TATE | 6. TI____LE |
| 7. S____RVE | 8. P____OOF | 9. DAIS____ |

S
AINT
JONAH

METROPOLITAN OF
MOSCOW





St. Jonah

Metropolitan of Moscow and Russia ❖ Wonderworker of All Russia

Like many saints who were monks, Saint Jonah spent much of his youth in monasteries. He was born to a Christian family in the city of Galich, Russia, sometime in the early 1400's. By the age of twelve he was already a member of a monastic community in his home town. He lived for the next several years in the Simonov Monastery near Moscow.

One day, Metropolitan Photius of Moscow visited the Simonov Monastery. After a service of thanksgiving in the monastery church, he blessed the monks who were present. Then he asked to see and bless the other monks who were busy with their **obediencies**. Walking around the monastery grounds and buildings he came to the bakery, which was Jonah's assigned work. He was such a hard worker that he had exhausted himself, and was asleep. Metropolitan Photius did not demand that the young monk wake up, or that he be reprimanded for "sleeping on the job." The Metropolitan (who would also later be recognized as a saint) blessed the sleeping Jonah. He told the other monks that one day this brother monk would be a great leader of the Russian Church, and would guide many people on the path to salvation. Some years after this visit, Metropolitan Photius consecrated Jonah to be Bishop of Ryazan.

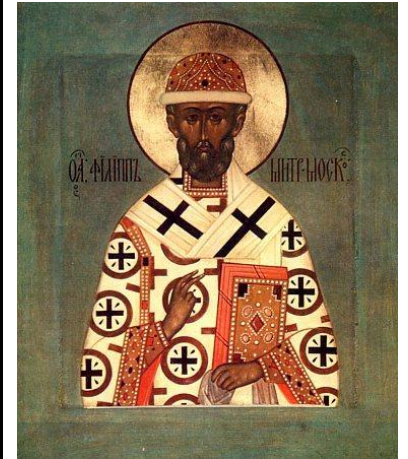
In 1431, Metropolitan Photius died. Grand Prince Basil nominated Jonah to take Photius' place. This meant that Jonah would have to travel to Constantinople to have his position confirmed by the Patriarch there. But because of political upheavals Jonah's trip was delayed, and a very unfortunate thing happened.

Taking advantage of the delay, a dishonest man called Isidore of Kiev hurried to Constantinople, presented himself to the Patriarch, and was consecrated Metropolitan of Moscow. Then Isidore traveled to Florence, Italy, where he took part in the **Council of Florence**. There, without the agreement of the Orthodox Church's leaders, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith. When he returned to Moscow, he substituted the name of the Pope of Rome for the name of the Orthodox Patriarch while praying during the Divine Liturgy.

Grand Prince Basil now faced a big problem. What should he do with Isidore, who had insulted the Orthodox Church by naming the Pope as its leader rather than its own Patriarch? Finally, Basil arrested him and confined him in a monastery for several months, and then allowed him to escape to Lithuania.

A council of Russian bishops once again chose Jonah as Metropolitan of Moscow, and he was consecrated by Russian bishops in 1448. This marked the beginning of the Russian Church's administrative independence. (Finally in 1453, when Constantinople fell to the Turks, Saint Jonah did receive the approval of the Patriarch.)

In 1451, meanwhile, Tatars began an advance on Moscow. They burned much of the surrounding area and planned their attack on the city. Metropolitan Jonah led a procession along the city walls, begging God to spare the city. He asked a monk known for his spiritual wisdom and holiness to pray for God's mercy on the city and its people. The monk, whose name was Anthony, answered that the Mother of God had heard Jonah's prayers, and that the city would be saved.



Quote

The city and all Orthodox Christians will be saved by your prayers
Monk Anthony addressing Saint Jonah when Moscow was besieged by Tatars

Date Born

Early 1400s in the city of Galich, Russia

Date Died

March 31, 1461

Place Buried

in 1472 relics uncovered and moved to Dormition Cathedral in the Moscow Kremlin

Commemoration Date

October 5 - Sts. Peter, Alexis & Jonah
March 31 Repose of St. Jonah



It was not long before the Tatars did flee, after becoming confused and disoriented. Saint Jonah had a church built in the courtyard of his residence, honoring the Mother of God.

During all the years he served as Metropolitan, Saint Jonah continued to live the simple life of a monk. He was an example of love and kindness to his people, and a teacher of the faith in the things that he said and did. He died on March 31st in 1461, and many miracles occurred at his grave. In 1472 his relics were moved to a place in the Dormition Cathedral in the Kremlin of Moscow.

Troparion (Tone 4)

O Russian Hierarchs,
Guardians of the Apostolic tradition,
Firm pillars, guides of Orthodoxy,
Peter, Alexis, Jonah, and Philip,
Pray to the Lord of all,
To grant peace to the world and great mercy to our souls.

Kontakion (Tone 4)

You were holy as hierarchs;
You taught the people and you were well-pleasing to God.
He has glorified you with incorruption and miracles
As disciples of the grace of God.

References

- "St. Jonah the Metropolitan of Moscow and All Russia ", Orthodox Church in America: Feasts and Saints. http://ocafs.oca.org/FeastsSaintsLife.asp?_100955
- "Jonah of Moscow", Orthodox Wiki, http://orthodoxwiki.org/Jonah_of_Moscow
- "St. Jonah, Metropolitan of Moscow", Prologue from Ochrid, Vol. I p. 351
- Meyendorff, John, The Orthodox Church, Pantheon Books, 1962, pp. 106ff.

Key Terms

Obediences - This is the name given to the tasks or jobs that monastics have in the monastery. They are called to do these tasks faithfully as part of their obedience to God.

Consecrated - When a man becomes a bishop, other bishops offer special prayers, and ask that the new bishop be blessed by God. This is his consecration.

Council of Florence - A meeting in 1439 between the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church where an attempt to unify the two was made. An agreement was accepted by most of the Orthodox bishops present, but it was never really accepted by the people, and fell apart.

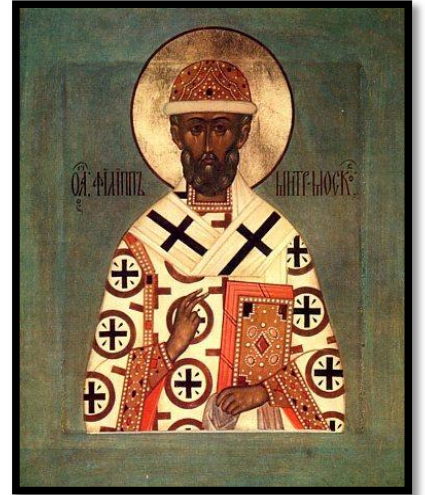




Journal Prompts

St. Jonah ✠ Metropolitan of Moscow ✠ Wonderworker of All Russia

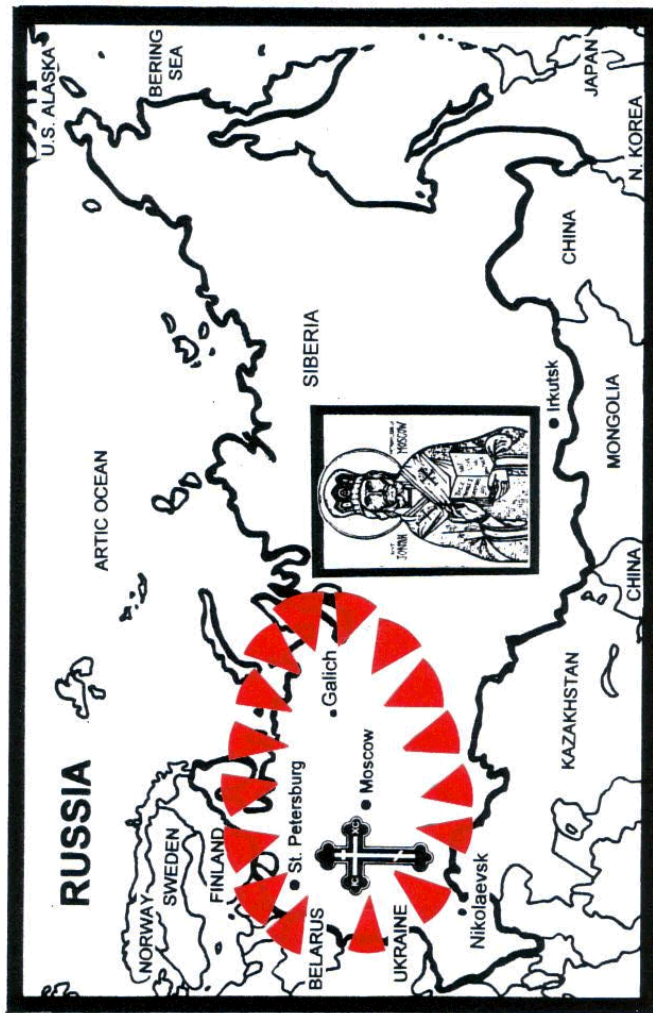
1. What effect do you think it would have on a person's life to live in monasteries from an early age?



2. Why do you think Metropolitan Photius was not angry that Jonah was sleeping in the monastery bakery rather than doing his work?

3. The Tatars turned back from their assault on Moscow after Saint Jonah prayed at the city walls. What effect do you think this had on Moscow's people?

ST. JONAH'S TRAVELS



MATCH THE COLUMNS

St. Jonah of Moscow

Take a group of letters from Column A and combine them with a group of letters from Column B. Add more letters from Column C.

You will create words about the life of St. Jonah.

	A	B	C
1.	EM	TI	ONY
2.	JUS	A	LY
3.	AN	TA	NA
4.	PHO	PER	ZAN
5.	RY	A	AN
6.	AR	TI	DORE
7.	IS	I	OR
8.	I	TH	US

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

8. _____

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

St. Jonah of Moscow

Unscramble the words in the boxes to reveal facts about the life of St. Jonah. Write the sentences on the lines below the boxes.

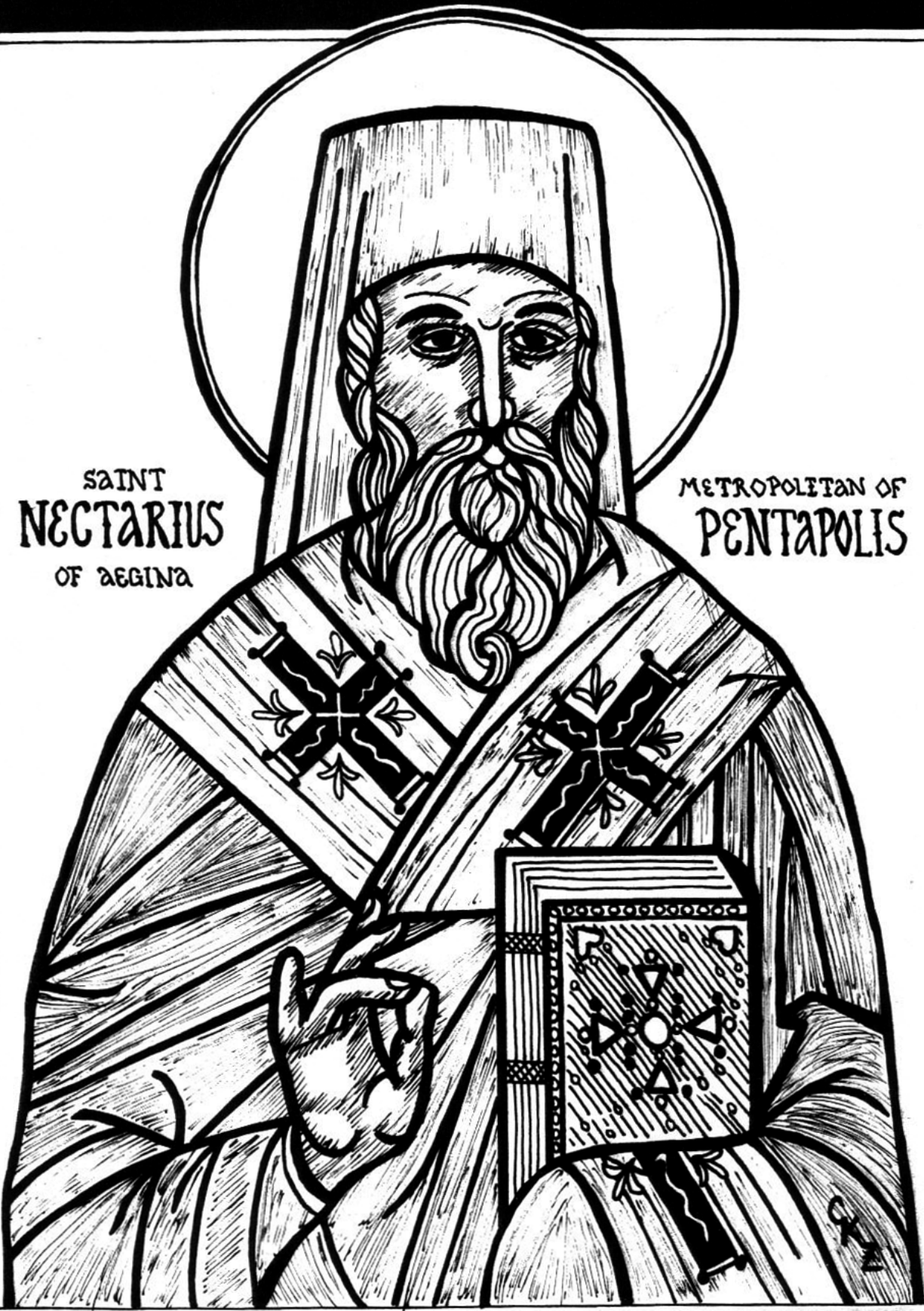
CATHEDRAL	MOVED	TO	MOSCOW
RELICS	IN THE	UNCOVERED	WERE
HIS	KREMLIN	AND	DORMITION

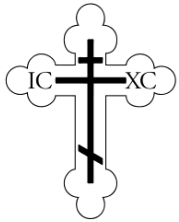
MIRACLES	HE	ON	31, 1461
OCCURRED	AND	HIS	AT
MARCH	GRAVE	MANY	DIED

RUSSIAN	METROPOLITAN	HE	MOSCOW
BY	CONSECRATED	1448	IN
WAS	OF	BISHOPS	

SAINTE
NECTARIUS
OF AEGINA

METROPOLETAN OF
PENTAPOLIS





St. Nectarius

Metropolitan of Pentapolis ✦ Wonderworker of Aegina

Imagine having false rumors spread about you and being unable to convince people that what they have heard is wrong. One of the most popular saints in Greece was famous both as one who had to resign in false scandal and one whose life was surrounded by miracles.

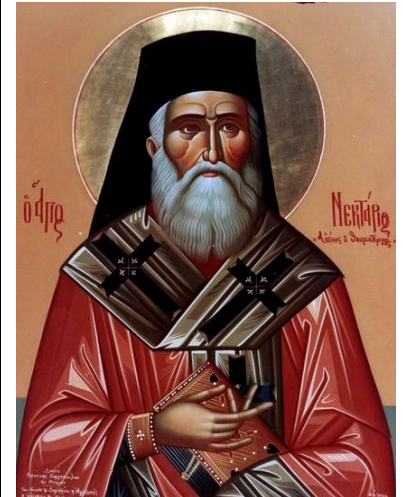
Saint Nectarius was born Anastasius Kephalas on October 1, 1846, in Selebria, Thrace, **Asia Minor** (now Turkey). His parents, Dimos and Maria, were poor but pious Orthodox Christians. They did their best to educate him in his young years. At the age of fourteen young Anastasius left home for the bustling capital city of Constantinople to find work and continue his education. It was at this time that the first of many miracles occurred. Leaving the harbor, Anastasius asked the captain of a boat about to leave if he could board. The captain refused him, and the young boy began to walk away. The boat's engines would not start up no matter how hard the captain tried. Watching the young boy he refused to allow to board still standing on the dock, the captain felt pity and motioned him to come aboard. As soon as the elated Anastasius entered, the boat's engines started and hummed, ready to cast off.

When Anastasius arrived in Constantinople, he worked in a tobacco shop, while educating himself in the writings of the Church Fathers. Poorly paid, he walked about in shabby clothing, yet continued to show great piety in the midst of the huge city. He even wrote a letter to Jesus Christ, asking for help. A kindly neighboring shopkeeper offered to mail the letter, and, upon seeing the name on the envelope, opened it and felt great pity for the young man. He secretly brought him clothing, and Anastasius rejoiced at this "miracle." The boy's shop owner, thinking the boy had stolen money from him, began to beat him. The horrified neighbor immediately came to his aid, and secretly told the abusive shopkeeper what he had done.

Later, while making a pilgrimage to the Holy Lands, Anastasius' boat ran into a terrible storm. Thinking they might sink, the young man took his grandmother's cross (which she said contained a piece of the Holy Cross) and placed it in the water. The storm ceased and the waters calmed. The cross was lost until the boat reached the port, where the sailors found it clinging to the hull.

At the age of twenty Anastasius left for Chios where he was a teacher. Loved by students and villagers alike, he was an example of virtue. Anastasius was then tonsured a monk at the Nea Moni Monastery, taking the name Lazarus. Two years later he was ordained a deacon, and named Nectarius. Under the protection of Patriarch Sophronius of Alexandria, the young deacon was able to complete his studies in Athens and receive a diploma of the Faculty of Theology. In 1885, he arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, where he was ordained to the priesthood.

Fr. Nectarius was consecrated Bishop and elected **Metropolitan** of Pentapolis, serving as a preacher and as secretary to the Patriarch, as well as his representative in Cairo. His quick rise to fame and popularity did not change his humility, but did cause deep envy within the Patriarchate. Several jealous officials reported to the Patriarch that the young Metropolitan had ambitions, and was secretly plotting to take over as Patriarch. Metropolitan Nectarius was removed from his See and sent to Athens, where he lived in



Quote

Seek God daily. But seek Him in your heart, not outside it. And when you find Him, stand with fear and trembling, like the Cherubim and the Seraphim, for your heart has become a throne of God.

*The Writings of St. Nectarius of Aegina,
Selected passages from*

Date Born

October 1, 1846 in Selebria, Thrace (present day Turkey)

Date Died

November 8, 1920, Athens, Greece

Place Buried

Holy Trinity Monastery on Aegina, Greece

Commemoration Date

November 9th



shame and poverty. Finally, the rumors were laid to rest, and the kindly Metropolitan was appointed rector of the Rizarios Seminary in Athens from 1894-1904. There he taught with love and fervor. He wrote many courses of study as well as books, which became well-known throughout Greece.

In 1904, St. Nectarius began restoring the Holy Trinity Monastery on the island of **Aegina**, opening a convent for Abbess Xenia and thirty nuns. Retiring in 1908, at age 62, he came to Holy Trinity and served as father confessor. While preaching and writing, he was often found doing the physical tasks required, whether working on a building, or tending a garden. The monastery became a center of spiritual growth for many who sought the guidance of the pious, quiet Metropolitan.

In 1920 Metropolitan Nectarius was taken ill with cancer, leaving him in great pain. He was finally admitted to a hospital in Athens, where he suffered and died on November 8. Immediately after his death a sweater he had been wearing was removed by a nun and nurse who attended him, and placed on the bed of a fellow hospital patient. The paralyzed man was immediately healed! There were many other miracles associated with the Metropolitan, who was later declared a saint. In 1998, the Greek Patriarchate of Alexandria wrote an official letter restoring the ecclesiastical order of the saint and asked forgiveness for the suffering caused by the **Patriarchate of Alexandria** to Nectarius.

The humble man who only wanted to live in piety led a controversial life, filled with intrigue. Yet, through all of his mental anguish and suffering at the hands of those filled with jealousy, he remained the innocent, humble monk who loved to minister to people, and teach them about the boundless love of Jesus Christ. His writings and miracles live on.

Troparion (Tone 1)

O faithful, let us honor Nectarios the divine servant of Christ, Offspring of Silyvria and guardian of Aegina, Who appeared in these last times as a true friend of virtue, Pouring forth all manner of healing upon those who reverently cry: Glory to Him who gave you strength! Glory to Him who granted you a crown! Glory to Him who through you grants healing to all!

Kontakion (Tone 1)

Let us sing praises with gladness of heart To the newly-shining star of Orthodoxy, the newly-built rampart of the Church. Being glorified by the power of the Spirit, he pours forth the abundant Grace of healings upon those cry: "Rejoice, Father Nectarios."

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Key Terms

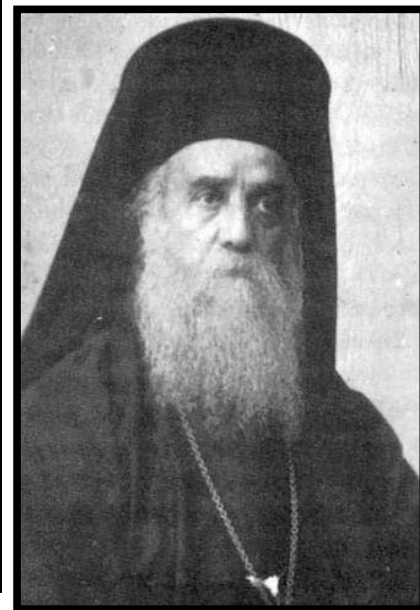
Aegina - one of the Sardonian islands of Greece, seventeen miles from Athens. Greece is a country of mainland and many islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

Pentapolis - an ancient diocese in Cyrenaica, now called Libya.

Metropolitan - a bishop appointed for a city or specific area.

Asia Minor - an area in the Middle East now known as Turkey.

Patriarchate of Alexandria - Church of Greece in the city of Alexandria in Egypt.





Journal Prompts

St. Nectarius ✝ Metropolitan of Pentapolis ✝ Wonderworker of Aegina

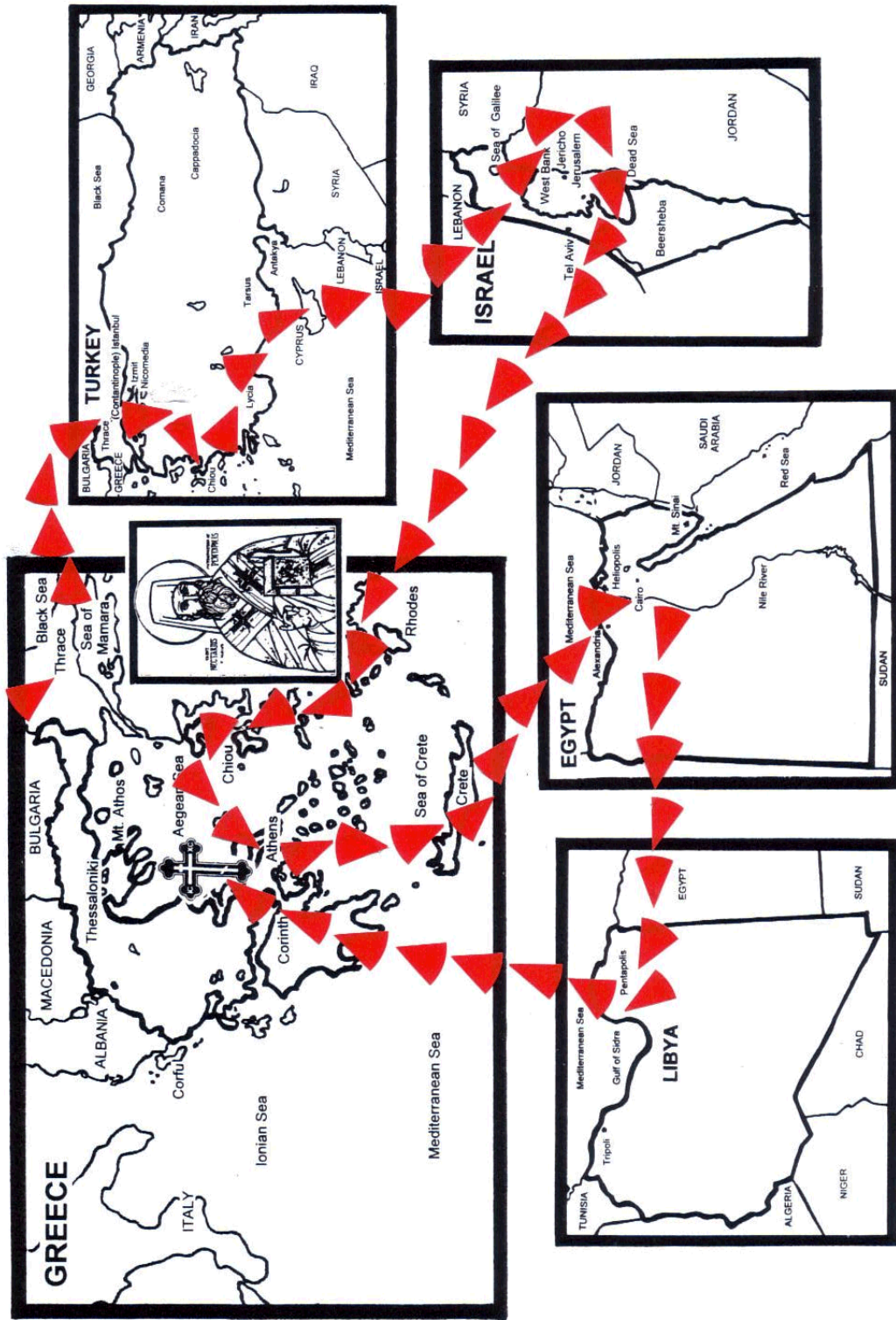
1. St. Nectarius was a humble man who only wanted to serve God and his people. Yet he found himself tossed and turned in many directions, suffering much humiliation and poverty as the result of rumors spread by jealous church officials. Metropolitan Nectarius never fought back to defend himself. Why do you suppose he did this, instead of speaking up and trying to prove his innocence? How was he able to keep his humility and his composure in times of trouble?



2. Teaching and writing as well as starting a monastery for women, St. Nectarius did what he loved most, work on building a place for those who want to worship God and do His will, and teaching and serving those who seek God. Why do you suppose these vocations were so important to him?

3. There may have been times when you found that people were saying things about you or someone you know, which are not true. How would the example of St. Nectarius help you handle this? What could you do to help the person who is the victim of this suffering?

ST. NECTARIUS' TRAVELS



USE THE SYLLABLES

St. Nectarius of Aegina

By using all of the syllables in the box, identify words that are associated with the life of St. Nectarius. The number of syllables in each word are in parentheses.

The number of letters in each word are indicated by dashes.

(Use each syllable only once.)

A	A	A	A	A	AE	AN	CHER	CLE	GI	I	I
LA	MA	ME	MIR	NA	NEC	PENT	POL	POL	RI	SI	SI
STA	TAN	TAR	TEA	THENS	TRO	US	US	US	ZAR	A	

1. VOCATION OF ST. NECTARIUS (2) _____
2. NAME OF HIS MOTHER (3) _____
3. A BISHOP APPOINTED TO A SPECIFIC AREA (5) _____
4. TONSURED NAME FOR HIM AS A MONK. (3) _____
5. CAPITAL OF GREECE (2) _____
6. SARDONIC ISLAND (3) _____
7. UNEXPLAINED HEALING (3) _____
8. A DIOCESE IN WHAT IS NOW CALLED LIBYA (4) _____
9. DIED ON NOV. 8, 1920 (4) _____
10. BIRTH NAME OF ST. NECTARIUS (5) _____

SUSPENDED SENTENCES

St. Nectarius of Aegina

Starting with the left-hand column, find the word that begins the sentence. Proceeding to the next column will produce the next word, and so forth until you have reached the far-right column. Begin again and repeat until the sentence is complete. The first four words have been done for you as an example.

SECRETARY	AS	HIS	PREACHER	AND
CAIRO	ELECTED	METROPOLITAN	REPRESENTATIVE	BISHOP
SERVING	NECTARIUS	THE	PATRIARCH	PENTAPOLIS
FATHER	TO	WAS	CONSECRATED	IN
WELL	AS	A	OF	AS
AND				

1. FATHER NECTARIUS WAS CONSECRATED _____

MINOR	WHICH	IN	SELEBRIA	THRACE	KEPHALAS
ON	BORN	FIRST	NOW	ANASTASIUS	TURKEY
WAS	OCTOBER	IS	1846	CALLED	ASIA

2. _____

THE	ISLAND	HOLY	THIRTY	MONASTERY	ON
SAINT	XENIA	OPENED	TRINITY	CONVENT	BY
RESTORING	NECTARIUS	OF	AEGINA	NUNS	FOR
ABBESS	THE	AND	A		

3. _____

SAINT
NICHOLAS

OF
JAPAN

FOR GOD SO LOVED
THE WORLD THAT
HE GAVE HIS ONLY
BEGOTTEN SON, THAT
WHOEVER BELIEVES
IN HIM SHOULD NOT
PERISH BUT HAVE
EVERLASTING LIFE

神はそのひとり子を遣わしたは
にこの世を愛して下さった
それは神子を信じる者がひとり
も滅びないで、永遠の命を得る
ためである



St. Nicholas

Equal to the Apostles ❖ Archbishop of Japan

On August 2, 1836 in Smolensk Province, Russia, Ivan Dmitriyevich Kasatkin was born to a poor deacon, Dimitry, and his wife. Ivan's mother died when he was only five years old. Because Ivan was very intelligent and succeeded greatly as a student he was trained in excellent theological schools: Smolensk Seminary and the famous St. Petersburg Theological Academy.

In 1860 the path to be a missionary to Japan was opened for St. Nicholas. Because of his remarkable talents in his scholarly endeavors, the rector of the St. Petersburg Academy wanted him to teach seminarians. In that same year, there was a request for a priest to serve the Russian consulate in Japan. Without hesitation Ivan expressed his desire to be a missionary: "I have a strong resolution in my heart to preach Christianity and enlighten the foreign people."

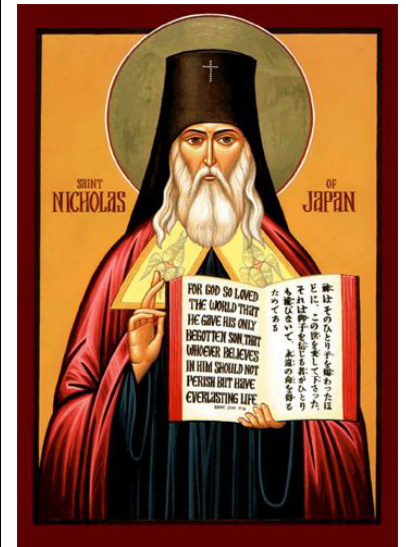
June 1860 became a life-changing month for Ivan. He took monastic vows, was tonsured with the new name Nicholas, was ordained deacon as well as priest and started his journey to Japan.

The 6000 mile voyage was long and difficult. Leaving in June 1860 it took until July 2, 1861 to arrive in Hakodate, Japan. Taking along the icon of the Smolensk Mother of God, he traveled by horse and carriage over the Ural Mountains and the Siberian Desert. Due to winter weather he was delayed in Nikolaevsk.

What a glorious interruption! It was in Nikolaevsk that he met Bishop Veniaminov (St. Innocent, Apostle of America and Siberia). This venerable missionary taught Nicholas all that was necessary to do mission work as an Orthodox believer. St. Innocent told Nicholas to first learn Japanese and translate the Bible. He said that Nicholas would face struggles, disappointments, despair and loneliness but that he must persevere. After much study, he assured the young man, the unfamiliar customs and language of the people would one day become Nicholas' own.

Nicholas later revealed that he dreamed a lot about his Japan. He knew that "the Japanese of that time regarded foreigners as beasts and considered Christianity to be a vicious church to which only notorious evildoers and magicians could belong." He also recollected, "I imagined it (Japan) to be like a bride waiting for me with a floral bouquet in her hands. When news of Christ flooded through its darkness, everything would be renewed. How disillusioning it was for me to arrive in Japan and see something the complete opposite of what I had imagined! I arrived, looked around and saw that my bride was asleep, and was not even thinking about me."

For the first eight years of his missionary life Nicholas did much studying of the Japanese: their language, culture, history, **mythology**, literature, religions (Confucianism, Shintoism, Buddhism). He tried to understand the mind of the Japanese. He translated service books, prayer books, **catechism** books and scripture. In 1871 he published a special Russian-Japanese Orthodox theological dictionary, and in 1877 he began several publications including the Orthodox Herald and a women's literary magazine.



Quote

I have a strong resolution in my heart to preach Christianity and enlighten the foreign people.

St. Nicholas

Date Born

August 1, 1836 in Berezovsky, Volok district, Smolensk Province, Russia

Date Died

February 3, 1912

Place Buried

Yanaka Cemetary, Tokyo, Japan

Commemoration Date

February 3rd



St. Nicholas' method of evangelization is a true model of Orthodox missionary effort. He concentrated on the family, respected the people and loved them as persons.

Nicholas persevered, and the Orthodox grew in numbers in Japan. There were times of struggle. In 1871 the Christians in Japan were persecuted. Then there was a change and the church grew. In 1880 Nicholas was consecrated bishop in Russia and went to Tokyo where he built Holy Resurrection Cathedral lovingly called Nicholai-do meaning the house that Nicholas built.

Another time of struggle was during the Russo-Japanese War of 1905. During this period Bishop Nicholas did not serve public Divine Services at which prayers for Japanese victory would have had to be offered. But he counseled the people to do what they needed to and found a way to help the Russian prisoners of war. Because of his remarkable efforts during this time he was consecrated archbishop. He continued his saintly work until February 1912 when he peacefully departed to the Lord.

On April 10, 1970 the Church of Russia headed by Patriarch Alexis I of Moscow **glorified** the Holy Hierarch as a saint. He is venerated in Japan as a great righteous one and prayerful intercessor before God. St. Nicholas is buried in the Yanaka Cemetary, Tokyo, Japan and is commemorated on February 3.

Troparion (Tone 4)

O holy Saint Nicholas
The enlightener of Japan,
You share a dignity and the throne of the Apostles;
You are a wise and faithful servant of Christ,
A temple chosen by the Divine Spirit,
A vessel overflowing with the love of Christ.
O hierarch equal to the Apostles,
Pray to the Life-Creating Trinity
For all your flock and for the whole world.

References

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OCA- Feasts and Saints: Life of a Saint, Orthodox Church in America.
http://ocafs.oca.org/FeastSaintsLife.asp?FSID_100419

Key Terms

Mythology - a collection of traditional stories presented as historical.

Glorify - to honor, bless a person to be called a saint.

Catechism - religious doctrine.





Journal Prompts

St. Nicholas ✦ Equal to the Apostles ✦ Archbishop of Japan

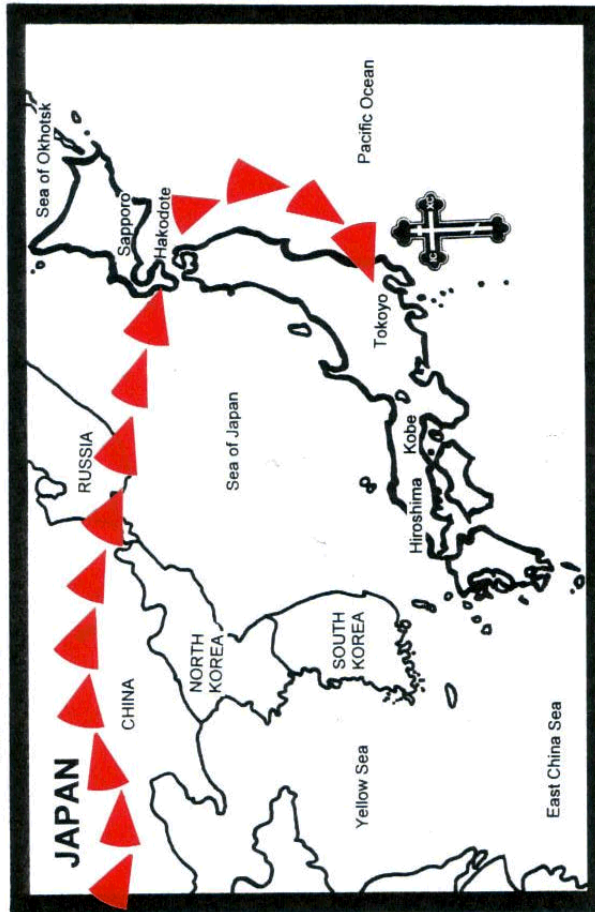
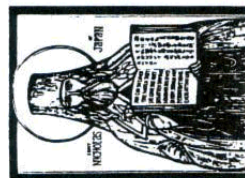
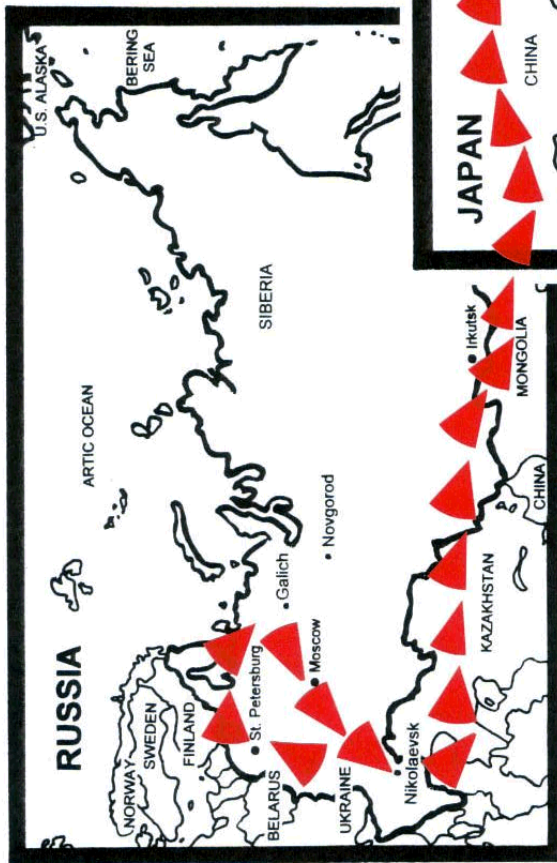
1. **St. Nicholas is a saint who could be considered an intellectual because of his excellent performance as a student and his many years of studying, writing and publishing. How did this quality prepare him for success in evangelizing in Japan? Would you be willing to spend years of study to attain your goals in life? What profession do you want to pursue?**



2. **Consider the interruption in St. Nicholas' voyage to Japan when he met Bishop Venianminov (*St. Innocent Apostle of America and Siberia*). Do you think this stop was God's plan or just a coincidence? How do you think St. Nicholas felt when he listened to St. Innocent's teaching? Have you had a "chance" meeting with someone who taught you a lesson for living?**

3. **As eager as St. Nicholas was "to preach Christianity and enlighten the foreign people" he had to be patient and prepare thoroughly. Why do you think it was so important to learn the language, culture, history, mythology, literature and religions of the people? How does the Orthodox method of evangelization differ from other religions? How does it reflect in the church even today?**

ST. NICHOLAS' TRAVELS



Match the Columns

St. Nicholas of Japan

Take a group of letters from Column A, and combine them with a group of letters from Column B. Add more letters from Column C. You will create words associated with the life of St. Nicholas of Japan.

	A	B	C
1.	ST	AS	IZE
2.	VEN	NSL	GLE
3.	EVA	THO	ARY
4.	MON	ER	DOX
5.	ARC	ION	TIC
6.	TRA	RUG	ATE
7.	OR	HBI	ATE
8.	DICT	NGEL	SHOP

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Search for the Consonants

St. Nicholas of Japan

Read the story about the life of St. Nicholas and fill in the missing consonants for the ten words listed below. The vowels: A, E, I, O, and U have been given for each word. Cross out each consonant when you use it.

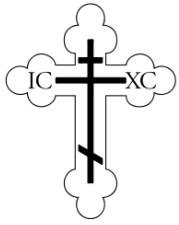
B	C C	F F	G G
H H	J	K K K K K K K	L L L L L
M M	N N N N N N N N N	P	R R R
S S S S S S	T T T T	V	Y Y Y Y Y

- ___ A ___ A ___
- ___ A ___ A ___ ___ I ___
- ___ ___ O ___ E ___ ___
- ___ ___ ___ ___ O ___ O ___ ___
- ___ A ___ A ___ A
- ___ ___ O ___ I ___ ___
- ___ I ___ ___ O ___ A ___
- ___ ___ . I ___ ___ O ___ E ___ ___
- ___ E ___ ___ U A ___ Y
- ___ I ___ O ___ A E ___ ___ ___

SAINTE
NINA
EQUAL TO THE

OF
GEORGIA
APOSTLES





St. Nina

Equal to the Apostles ❖ Enlightener of Georgia

There are different traditions concerning St. Nina's birth and the way she came to the land of Georgia (or, as it was called then, Iberia.) But we know that Nina, raised as a Christian in her home in **Cappadocia**, had a deep desire to help people come to the true faith. We also know that the Mother of God led her to Georgia, then a land of pagan worship, to teach and serve the people there.

One night, in a vision, the Mother of God told Nina, "*Go to the land in the north and preach the Gospel of my Son. I will guide you and protect you.*" But even though Nina had prayed to preach the Gospel, she was fearful at the thought of leaving home. It was a huge responsibility to witness for Christ in a strange country where many of the people had never heard of Him. And how could she be sure that the vision of the Mother of God was real?

Soon, her doubts vanished. She found herself holding in her hands a cross made from grapevines, and again she heard the voice of the Mother of God" "*Let this cross protect you against visible and invisible enemies. I will never leave you.*"

So Nina began the difficult journey to Georgia. Along the way she escaped persecution by the Roman emperor Diocletian, and traveled on high mountain roads full of wild animals and infested with bandits. But she finally reached her destination and made her way to the city of Mtskheta, the home of the royal family. She lived extremely simply, under a tent-like bramble bush near the royal garden, and at once began praying for the Georgian people. It made her sad to see them gathering to worship their idols, trembling before enormous, dead-cold statues as if the statues had some power over their lives. Her home under the bramble bush at first brought people to her out of curiosity, but as she continued to pray and live quietly she became known for her ability to heal and give comfort, always in the name of Jesus Christ.

The queen of Georgia was in poor health. She had the best of doctors and medicine, but nothing helped. So, hearing of Nina's healings, she one day visited the humble saint to ask for help. Nina prayed, and made the sign of the cross over her with the grapevine cross. The queen recovered her health.

King Mirian was delighted to have his beloved wife well again, but he was not ready to give up his belief in pagan gods. But one day, while out hunting, he found out how powerless those gods were. Though it was noonday, everything suddenly turned dark. Terrified, he called on his gods to give him light. Nothing happened. Then he remembered how Nina had said that Jesus Christ is the "*light of the world.*" He called on the Lord, asking to be shown the light. The darkness disappeared, and from that day he was a believer in Jesus Christ.

Over the next years he and the queen helped St. Nina build churches and teach the people, preparing them to be baptized. The king wrote to **Emperor Constantine**, asking him to send priests so that everyone across the country could hear the Gospel and be made ready for baptism. Constantine willingly did so, sending icons, crosses, candlesticks and chalices as well.



Quote

Let even your distant descendants know of those signs of God which you were deemed worthy to see with your own eyes and of which you are witnesses.

Saint Nina's words to her disciples as she neared death.

Date Born

Date Unknown

Date Died

335

Place Buried

Bodbi in eastern Country of Georgia

Commemoration Date

January 14th



So Georgia became a Christian nation through the prayerful work of one simple woman who never argued the faith with anyone, but gave a humble example of Christian life. When she was near death, King Mirian wanted to make plans to bury her in the cathedral in Mtskheta. With typical humility, Nina told him that she must be buried in the tiny mountain village of Bodbi, to which she had retreated so that she could teach the villagers.

Nina was buried in Bodbi when she died in 335. But for many years her grapevine cross was kept in the Mtskheta cathedral. Now it rests in a **reliquary** near the altar in the cathedral in Tbilisi, the present-day capital of the country illuminated with the light of Christ by St. Nina, Equal to the Apostles.

Troparion (Tone 3)

O handmaid of the Word of God,
Who in preaching equaled the First-Called Apostle Andrew,
And emulated the other Apostles,
Enlightener of Iberia and reed-pipe of the Holy Spirit,
Holy Nina, pray to Christ our God to save our souls.

Kontakion (Tone 3)

Let us sing praises to the chosen of Christ, Equal to the Apostles and preacher of God's word, the bearer of good tidings who brought the people of Georgia to the path of Life and Truth, the disciple of the Mother of God, our zealous intercessor and unwavering Guardian, the most praised Nina.

References

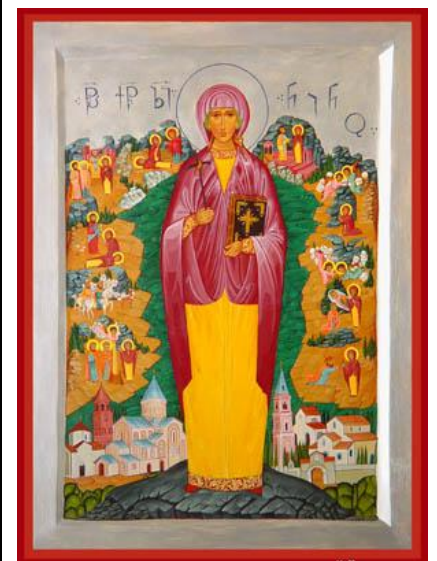
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- "St. Nina" Besiki Sisauri's Web Page,
<http://www.angelfire.com/ga/Georgian/tbilisi.html>
- "Saint Nina of Georgia", A child's Paradise of Saints, Nun Nectaria McLees, Christ the Savior Brotherhood, 2000.
- "St. Nina, the Enlightener of Georgia", Prologue from Ochrid, Vol. I, p. 58.
- Orthodox Icon of St. Nina of Georgia,
<http://www.comeandseeicons.com/n/cap35.htm>

Key Terms

Cappadocia - Roman province in the south central part of Asia Minor.

Emperor Constantine - First Christian emperor of Rome, who made Christianity legal in the Empire and encouraged other countries to become Christian.

Reliquary - A small box that holds something valuable because of its association with a saint.





Journal Prompts

St. Nina ✦ Equal to the Apostles ✦ Enlightener of Georgia

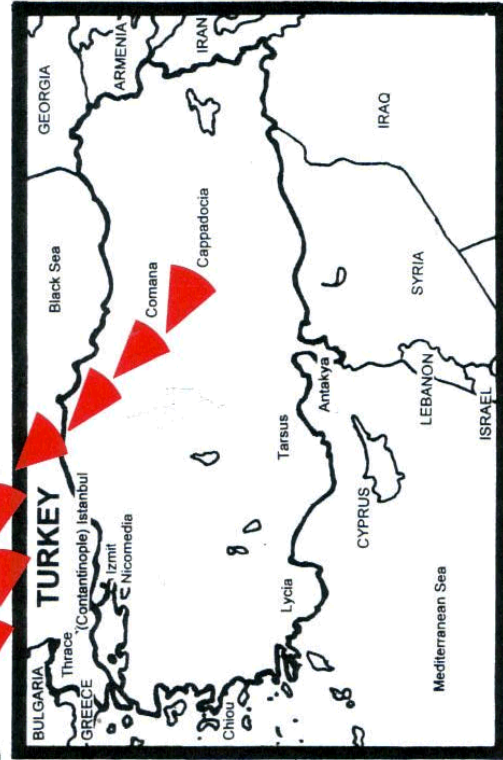
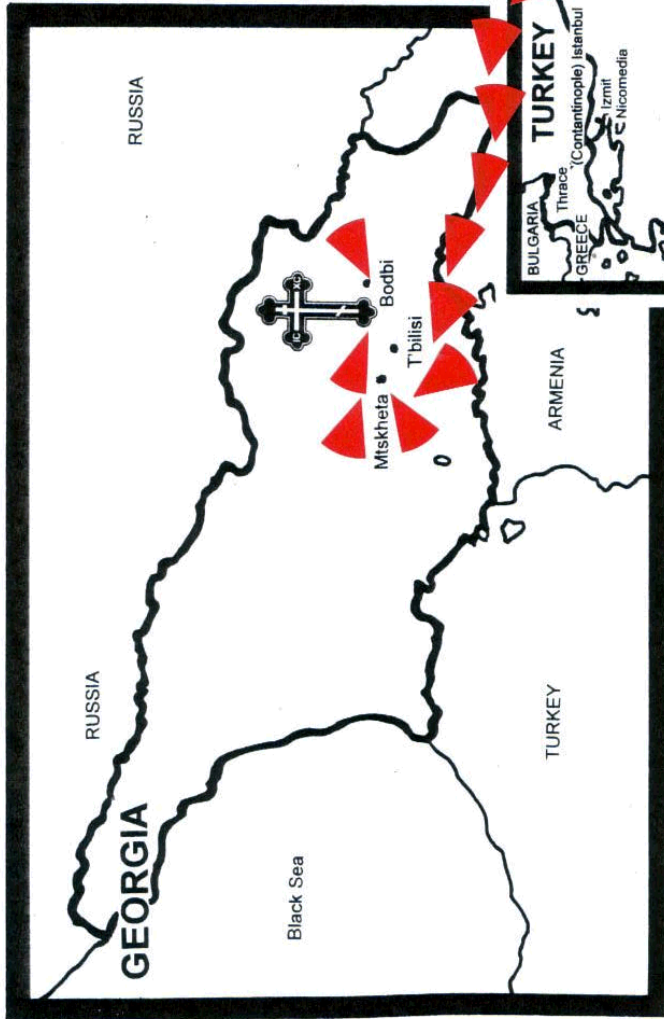
1. What do you think were St. Nina's biggest concerns as she made her journey to Georgia? What would be your biggest concerns in going to a strange country to teach people the faith?



2. Why do you think St. Nina was so effective with the Georgian people?

3. Why do you think St. Nina insisted on being buried in a small village rather than the big cathedral?

ST. NINA'S TRAVELS



IT'S AN EVEN ONE

St. Nina of Georgia

By filling in every other letter, identify the eight words or phrases associated with the life of St. Nina from her biography.

1. C _ P _ A _ O _ I _

2. R _ L _ Q _ A _ Y

3. M _ S _ H _ T _

4. B _ D _ I

5. G _ A _ E _ I _ E C _ O _ S

6. C _ N _ T _ N _ I _ E

7. M _ R _ A _

8. G _ O _ G _ A

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

WHAT'S LEFT?

St. Nina of Georgia

By following the directions in each of the clues, you will discover a statement about St. Nina.

1. Cross out all of the words of items that can be found in a church building.
2. Cross out the names of ordained or tonsured people that can be found serving in the church.
3. Cross out the words that refer to parts of the church.
4. Cross out the words that refer to services of the church.

If you read the words that remain from right to left, you will discover the statement.

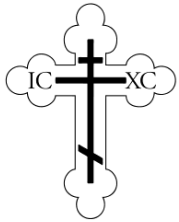
CROSS	PROSPHORA	READER	METROPOLITAN
VESPERS	EQUAL	VESTIBULE	GOSPEL
PRIEST	SANCTUARY	TABERNACLE	PARASTAS
AKATHIST	ICONS	TO	VIGIL
CANDLES	DIVINE LITURGY	DEACON	CHALICE
NAVE	THE	ICONASTAS	PRAYER BOOKS
MATINS	BISHOP	APOSTLES	CENSER

WRITE THE ANSWER ON THE LINE BELOW.



SAINT
OLGA
OF KIEV

PRINCESS OF
RUSSIA
EQUAL TO THE APOSTLES



St. Olga

Princess of Russia ✦ Equal to the Apostles

Some saints seem to be good and well-behaved right from the time they are children. But others have very serious sins to repent for, and must struggle to change. Saint Olga was one who needed to change.

Olga was born in about 890. We are not sure where she was born, possibly in Pskov or Vyshgorod. Her childhood was over quickly, for she was married to the Kievan Great Prince Igor when she was barely a teenager. And when the Prince was murdered in 945, Olga became **regent** for her three-year-old son Svyatoslav. She took a terrible, brutal revenge on her husband's murderers, and this was the great sin for which she would have to repent later, when she became a Christian.

But as a ruler, Olga did many good things and showed great strength. She constantly traveled, going among the people to see what they needed and how she could improve their lives. At the same time, she was centralizing her government and reducing the power of the local princes, who fought over territory and authority, creating confusion and causing unrest. She also built up the country's defenses by creating city walls made of stone or strong oak, and fortifying the ones that already existed. Ramparts were built around forts, to prevent attacks. In addition, Olga established clear borders, particularly on the west with Poland, so that there would be fewer disputes about land.

But Olga could see that her country needed more than this. It is not clear at just what point she became interested in Christianity, but she certainly understood that **Rus** needed religious and moral stability. She also saw that this stability could be found in the Christian faith. Christianity was the basis, she knew, of the strong Byzantine Empire. Her visit in 951 to the Emperor Constantine in his city of Constantinople confirmed this. She saw the beauty of the Orthodox churches there, and the holiness of the worship that took place in those churches. She decided to become a Christian. She took instruction in the faith and was baptized, being given the name Helen the name of Constantine's mother.

Returning home, Olga began building churches and promoting the faith. This was not easy. There had already been Christians in Rus for many years, but there were also pagans who violently opposed the Christian faith because they had political power which might be threatened. As Olga's son Svyatoslav grew to manhood and became able to rule, the pagans' position was becoming stronger. Svyatoslav resisted his mother's efforts to get him to become a Christian. Though he didn't prevent others from being baptized, he refused to do so himself, and would remain a pagan all his life. He even destroyed some of the churches she had built, and favored the pagans in government and politics.

But Olga continued to do what she could, even as her health began to fail. When her son was away on his many military campaigns, she governed in his place with compassion and wisdom. In fact, she earned the title "Olga the Wise." She cared for her grandsons, too, and even if she could not influence her son she did have a strong Christian influence on the youngest grandson, Vladimir.



Quote

Blessed are you among Russian women, for you have forsaken the darkness and have loved the Light.

Patriarch Theophylactus addressing Saint Olga at her baptism

Date Born

c. 890 in Vyshgorod, Russia

Date Died

July 11, 969 in Kiev, Ukraine (formerly Kievan Rus)

Place Buried

Kiev, Russia

Commemoration Date

July 11th



Key Terms

Regent - A person who rules or governs in the place of another, usually when the other is too young to do so, or unable to do so.

Rus - The name of the Scandinavian tribe that occupied the Slavic territories around Kiev.

Precursor - a person that goes before; a forerunner.

That influence bore fruit in the year 988. Olga had died on July 11, 969 without accomplishing what she most hoped for: that her country should become a Christian nation. But in 988 her grandson Vladimir became a Christian and led the inhabitants of the country to follow him in baptism. On the day of the Baptism of Rus, Vladimir paid tribute to his grandmother. He said about her, "*The sons of Rus bless you, and also the generations of your descendants.*"

Both Olga and Vladimir are given the title "*Equal to the Apostles*" by the Orthodox Church. In her own lifetime, Olga did not see the great event of Russia's national baptism. But, as one person who wrote the history of Russia said, she was "*a precursor in the Christian land, like the dawn before sunrise or the twilight before the light.*"

Troparion (Tone 1)

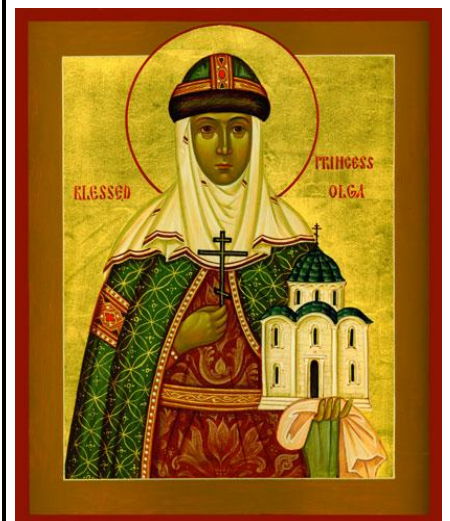
Giving your mind the wings of divine understanding,
You soared above visible creation seeking God the Creator of all.
When you had found Him, you received rebirth through baptism.
As one who enjoys the Tree of Life,
You remain eternally incorrupt, ever-glorious Olga.

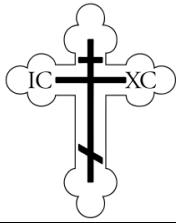
Kontakion (Tone 1)

Today let us praise God the Benefactor of all
Who glorified divinely-wise Olga,
That through our prayers,
He may grant our souls remission of sins.

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Journal Prompts

St. Olga ✦ Princess of Russia ✦ Founder of Russian Christianity

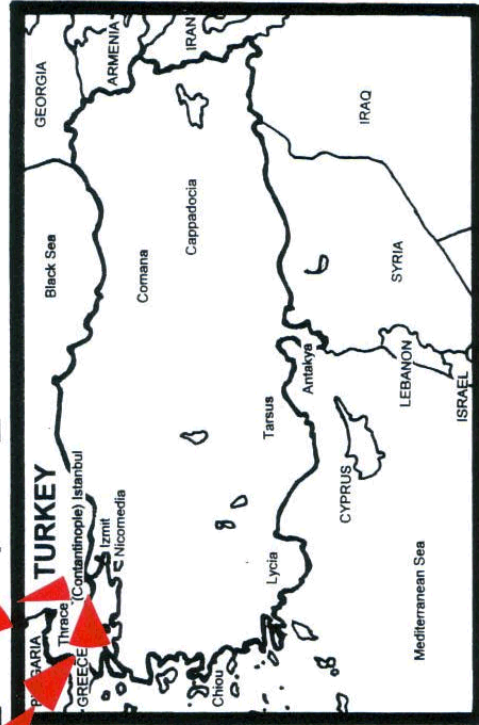
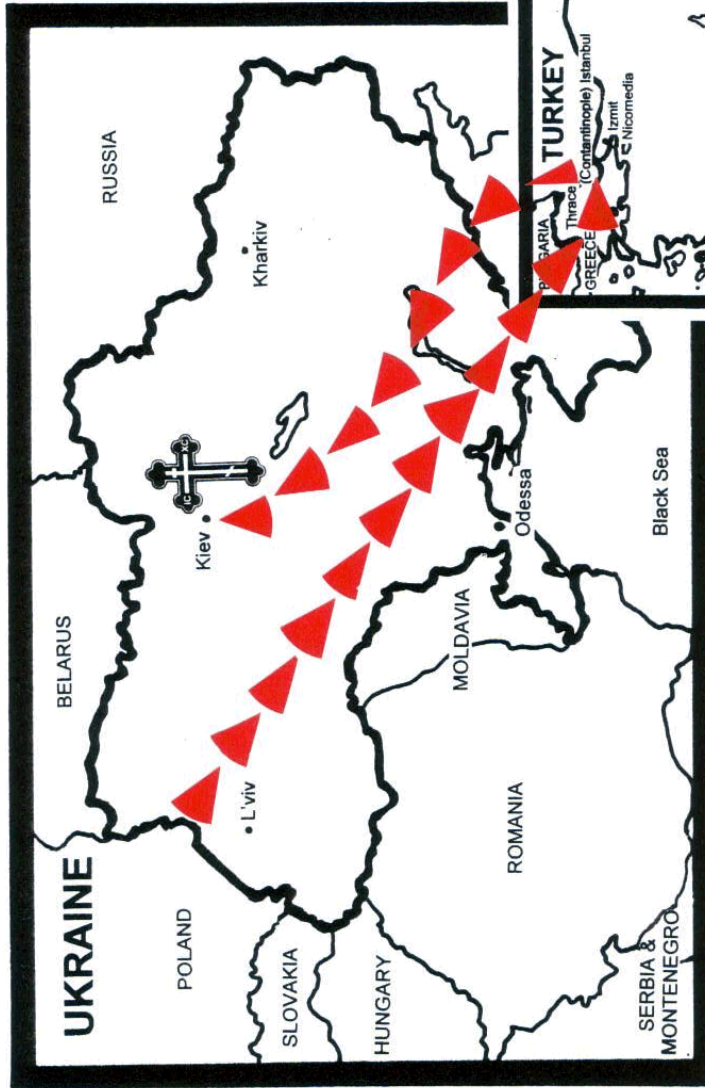
1. What do you think first attracted Saint Olga to Christianity?



2. What impresses you, positively or negatively, about Saint Olga as a ruler?

3. How do you think Olga was able to influence her grandson Vladimir to be a strong Christian?

ST. OLGA'S TRAVELS



FROM A THROUGH Z

St. Olga of Kiev

Insert one of the letters from the box to complete the words and names associated with St. Olga.
The first one has been done for you.

A	B	C	D	G	L	S	V	Y	Z
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C	A	S	R	E	G	E	N	T	A	M	E
P	O	L	A	N		R	A	C	E	Q	Y
S	H	E	H	E		E	N	C	A	N	S
R	P	J	U	L		S	E	A	M	A	T
L	P	S	K	O		R	A	D	I	O	S
R	A	C	E	R		A	P	T	I	S	M
M	K	S	B	Y		A	N	T	I	N	E
N	C	P	R	E		U	R	S	O	R	E
M	R	S	V	Y		T	O	S	L	A	V
P	R	E	R	U		M	A	K	E	R	S

1. REGENT

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

USE THE SYLLABLES

St. Olga of Kiev

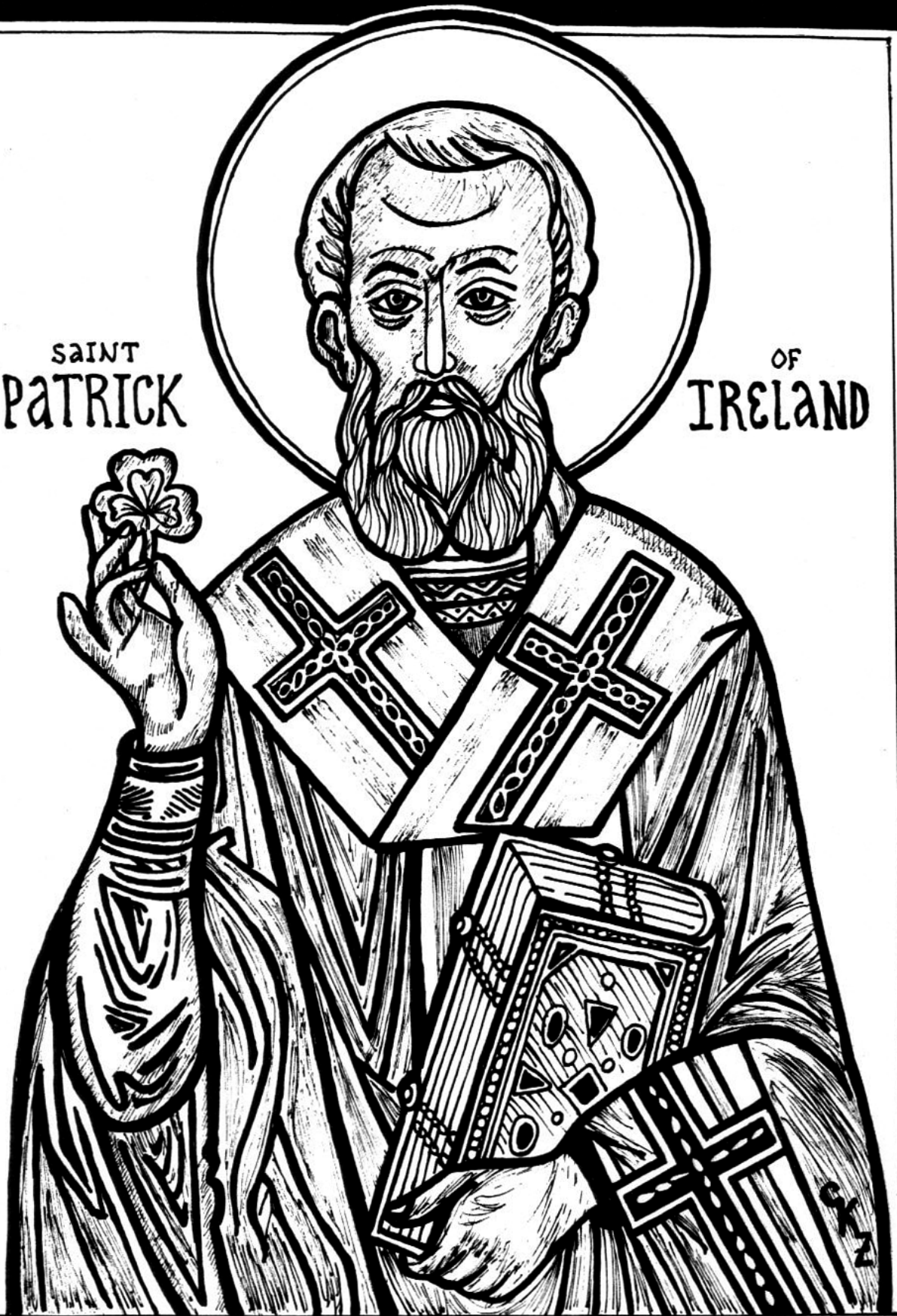
By using all of the syllables in the box, identify words that are associated with the life of St. Olga from her biography. The number of letters in each word is indicated by the dashes. (Use each syllable only once.)

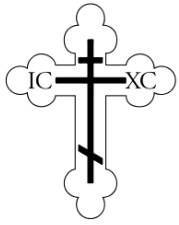
AN	BYZ	CESS	CHRIS	CON	CUR	EN
EV	GO	GOR	HEL	I	I	KI
MIR	O	PLE	PRE	PRIN	ROD	SOR
STAN	TIAN	TIN	TINE	VLAD	VYSH	

1. A forerunner (3) P R E C U R S O R
2. St. Olga's Grandson (3) _____
3. A person living their life for Christ (2) _____
4. Her royal position (2) _____
5. Her burial place (2) _____
6. Place of her birth (3) _____
7. Olga's husband (2) _____
8. Empire with a strong Christian basis (3) _____
9. Her baptismal name (2) _____
10. Her 951 visit (5) _____

SAINT
PATRICK

OF
IRELAND





St. Patrick

Holy Confessor & Bishop of Armaugh ✚ Enlightener of Ireland

Parades, wearing of the green, shamrocks, celebrations - which one of these is a true event in the life of St. Patrick? The humble bishop who helped establish Christianity in the country now known as **Ireland** would be surprised, and perhaps saddened, by some of the 'traditions' associated with his missionary work during a challenging period in the life of The Church. A little-known fact is that Patrick was sent to Ireland twice, first against his will, and the second time following the will of God.

Patrick, was born and lived in the village of Bannavem Taberniae, in a part of Britain now known as Wales, around the year 385, as records during this time were not well-kept. This was the time when Christian missionaries were sent to many parts of Europe, and the Church was slowly working in the isolated islands of the British Isles. His parents were among the few Christians in Britain, where pagan gods were widely worshipped. Patrick's father, Calpornius, was a deacon and a Roman county decurion (tax official), and his grandfather, Portitus, was a priest.

Patrick was not particularly religious or scholarly, but lived a quiet life. At the age of sixteen he was kidnapped by pirates from Ireland, who had been raiding the northern coast of Britain. He was taken to Ireland, sold as a slave, and spent six years working as a shepherd on a lonely mountain in Slemish, County Antrim. During this time Patrick not only learned the language of his captors, but used his solitude to find God and the faith of his youth, discovering that he was indeed not alone.

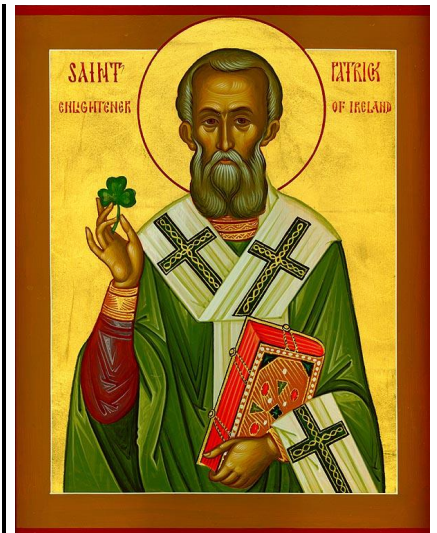
During his captivity, Patrick had two visions. In his first, he was told he would soon be returning home. His second vision called to him that his ship was waiting to take him home. Patrick walked two hundred miles, until he came to the coast and a ship preparing to set sail. At first he was refused entry, but as he turned away the captain, miraculously changing his mind, suddenly called to him that he was allowed to board. The trip took several weeks, and at one point there was no food. The captain, knowing Patrick was a Christian, heckled the young man to pray to his God. Patrick did pray until, miraculously, a herd of pigs appeared and saved them from starvation. The ship then made way for **Gaul** (present day France.) Patrick wandered until he came upon the island of Lerins. There he studied for several years in a monastery, taught by monks including St. Vincent and St. Honoratus. Eventually returning home to his family, Patrick settled down to live quietly. This was not to last for long, for Patrick's second and final trip to Ireland was about to begin.

Soon Patrick had another vision in which an angel came to him bearing several letters. He opened one inscribed, "The Voice of the Irish," and heard the people who were once his captors calling him back to them.

Seeking further instruction, Patrick returned to Gaul, where he studied under St. Germanus of Auxerre. During his fourteen years there, he was ordained a priest and eventually consecrated a bishop. Bishop Patrick knew his mission was to return to Ireland, and help to fully establish the Church in the pagan countryside.

Bishop Patrick knew he would be following other missionaries who had gone before him, including St. Palladius, who had spent a year in the harsh land, attempting to plant the seeds of Christianity, arguing with pagans, and correcting false versions of Christian doctrines which were spreading across the land. Patrick was one of several missionaries who arrived around 432.

The young bishop faced many disappointments and dangers as he endured hostility from people loyal to their pagan gods, especially a group known as **Druids**, pagan medicine men, who were suspicious of foreigners. Patrick worked through all of these obstacles, winning the approval of



Quote

I am prepared to give even my life without hesitation, and most gladly in His name, and it is there [Ireland] that I wish to spend it until I die, if the Lord would grant it to me.

The Letters of the Holy Bishop Patrick, Book 1, Confession

Date Born

c. 385 at Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton, in Scotland

Date Died

March 17, 461

Place Buried

Saul, Downpatrick, Ireland

Commemoration Date

March 17, 461 (462)



several kings and leaders, including the High-King Loigaire at Tara. He was able to convince people that the pagan leaders were not showing them the One True God. He confronted pagan priests with the truth, and one time actually toppled a pagan god's statue.

Never accepting gifts from kings or the wealthy, St. Patrick loved to talk to the common people, spending time with them and serving their spiritual and physical needs. Leprosy was an especially horrible disease of the skin and organs, leaving people terribly scarred and full of sores. Its victims were outcasts, compelled to live apart from others. The bishop embraced these suffering lepers, and invited them to live near him, so as to better minister to their needs. Often, he would go alone to Mt. Miss to meditate, pray and fast for days at a time.

Bishop Patrick had to explain God and Christ's Holy Church in ways his simple people would understand. He used the three-leafed plant known as the shamrock, which grew in the emerald-green fields of Ireland, to illustrate the Holy Trinity to skeptical listeners. The three leaves, growing from a single stem, helped the Irish people see the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

Bishop Patrick tirelessly prayed and continued his work, establishing churches and monasteries, including his episcopal See in Armagh in 444. His writings include several letters and confessions. He worked with countless young people, and bravely denounced a leader who had enslaved some members of the Christian community. He is perhaps best known for defeating the pagan leaders, ordaining priests and bishops to serve his people, and baptizing thousands.

St. Patrick died on March 17, 461 (or 462), and was buried in an unknown location, by his own request. Tradition established by a later disciple, St. Columba of Iona, recorded that the beloved missionary was buried at Saul, the site of his first church. A granite monument was placed in Downpatrick, in 1899.

The humble bishop who is so widely celebrated with legends, parades, and merriment on his feast day considered himself a sinner and humble servant of Christ. His **shamrock** serves as a symbol of his loving desire to bring the people of Ireland to the One True God and His Holy Church.

Troparion (Tone 3)

Holy Bishop Patrick faithful shepherd of the Christs royal flock, you filled Ireland with the radiance of the Gospel: the mighty strength of the Trinity! now that you stand before the savior, pray that He may preserve us in faith and love!

Kontakion (Tone 3)

From slavery you escaped to freedom in Christ's service: He sent you to deliver Ireland from the devils bondage. You planted the Word of the Gospel in pagan hearts. In your journeys and hardships you rivaled the Apostle Paul! Having received the reward for your labors in heaven, never cease to pray for the flock you have gathered on earth, Holy Bishop Patrick!

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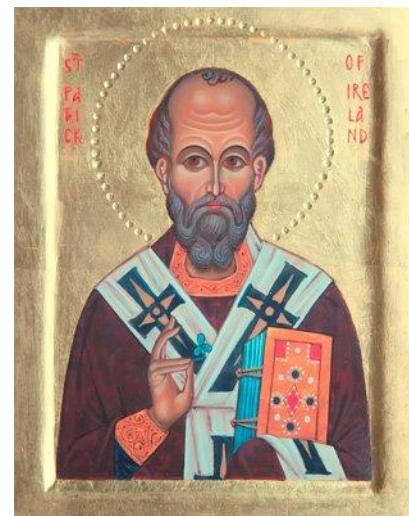
Key Terms

Ireland - the western island of the British Isles.

Gaul - the ancient name of France.

Shamrock - a small growing three-leaf small stemmed plant native to the Irish island.

Druids - pagan worshippers who relied on medicine men for healing.





Journal Prompts

St. Patrick ✠ Holy Confessor & Bishop of Armaugh ✠ Enlightener of Ireland

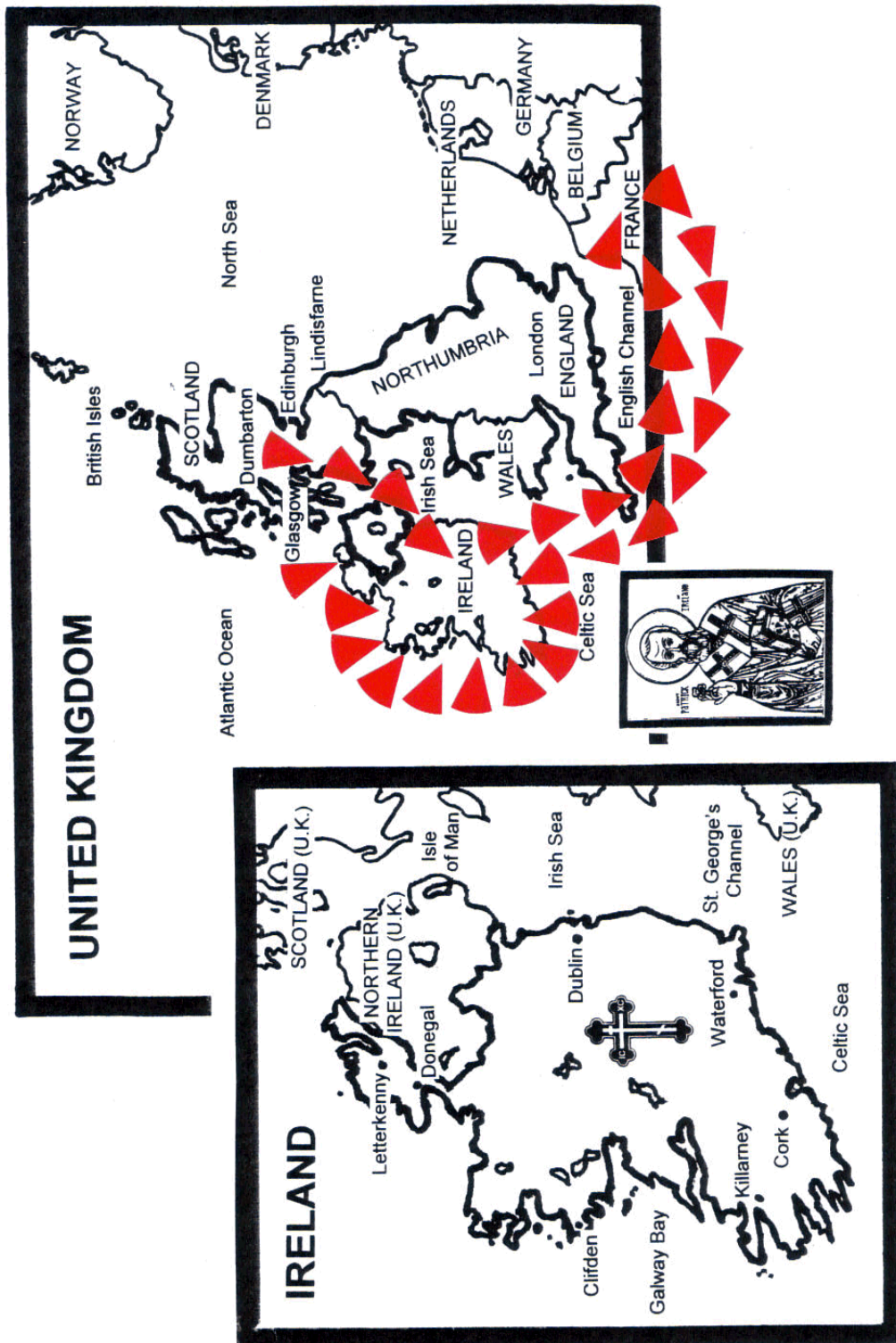
1. St. Patrick spent six years of his young life as a servant in a foreign country. He adapted by learning the language of the Irish, as well as many hours in prayer. How do you think he felt while in captivity and in solitude? What do you think it was like to be alone in a foreign country?



2. Trying to convince someone that their faith is not the true faith is a difficult task. St. Patrick had to prove that the pagan gods worshiped by the Irish were false. Even worse, teaching the Holy Trinity proved even more difficult. Explain how the shamrock leaf was a visual aid which helped explain to simple people, the beauty and power of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

3. The life of St. Patrick is not the legend the world has come to know. What were some of the aspects of his life you found most surprising? How has your view of him as a saint changed?

ST. PATRICK'S TRAVELS



SUSPENDED SENTENCES

St. Patrick of Ireland

Each word in the vertical column needs to be placed correctly in the column below them.

When they are placed in the correct order, a sentence or quotation from the life of St. Patrick can be read from left to right.

Write the sentences on the lines below the boxes.

SHOULD I THAT	OWE THROUGH BE	ME BORN IT	AGAIN TO SO	MANY TO GOD'S	GRACE HIM PEOPLE

1. _____

461 ST. UNKNOWN	LOCATION AND PATRICK	DIED WAS BY	HIS ON BURIED	MARCH IN OWN	AN REQUEST 17

2. _____

HIS PATRICK'S AND	FATHER A GRANDFATHER	PORTITUS ROMAN CALPURNIS	COUNTY WAS WAS	A DECURION A	DEACON AND PRIEST

3. _____

UNSCRAMBLE PLUS

St. Patrick of Ireland

By adding one letter from the box to each of the scrambled words, find the list of eight words associated with the life of St. Patrick.

U S D O I A U N

1. DRIUS + ? = _____
2. HARMG + ? = _____
3. LAG + ? = _____
4. DIREAL + ? = _____
5. MANGERS + ? = _____
6. CORKHAM + ? = _____
7. BALUMC + ? = _____
8. SHOPB + ? = _____

Glossary

Abbess	the head of a female monastery.
Abbot	a ruling monk or person who is in charge of a monastery.
Aegina	one of the Sardonian islands of Greece, seventeen miles from Athens. Greece is a country of mainland and many islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
Alexandria	the ancient city in Egypt, known as a world center of intellect and learning; this city was primarily pagan during St. Catherine's time, with great danger to those who were Christian.
Armenia	landlocked mountainous country in the Caucasus region of Eurasia bordered by Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran to the South. The Kingdom of Armenia was the first state to adopt Christianity as the state religion in the early years of the 4th century (301).
Asceticism	a monastic life of intensive practice of self-discipline, meditation and self-denial, motivated by love of God.
Aleutians	a chain of islands extending from Alaska. Many residents of this area, the Aleuts, are Orthodox Christians.
Anglo-Saxons	tribes living and ruling over most of the British Isles (England, Scotland, and Wales).
Arianism	the system of belief that says there was a time when the Son of God did not exist, as opposed to the Christian truth that He has always existed, with the Father and the Holy Spirit.
Antiphonal	a style of chanting or singing in responsive, alternating parts. The Psalms are often sung or chanted in our churches.
Asia Minor	an area in the Middle East now known as Turkey.
Athens	capital city of Greece.
Bishop	a monk who is elected to oversee a given area of churches.
Bodbi	mountain village and location of a woman's monastery and convent near Tblisi, in the eastern country of Georgia where St. Nina is buried.
Bride of Christ	a term meaning a woman has chosen not to marry, but to devote her life to following Jesus Christ, and serving him in a special way. This term became the hallmark of women's monasticism.
Byzantine Empire	the Eastern division of the later Roman Empire.
Canonize	to make a deceased person an officially recognized saint.

Cappadocia	a Roman province in the south central part of Asia Minor.
Catechism	religious doctrine.
Clairvoyant	one who has the ability to gain information about an object, person, location or physical event through means other than the known human senses.
Confessor	a person who proclaims his or her faith, often despite persecution. (A martyr is one who gives his or her life for the faith.)
Consecrated	when a man becomes a bishop, other bishops offer special prayers, and ask that the new bishop be blessed by God. This is his consecration.
Constantinople	capital city of Turkey (Asia Minor), now called Istanbul.
Council of Florence	a meeting in 1439 between the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church where an attempt to unify the two was made. An agreement was accepted by most of the Orthodox bishops present, but it was never really accepted by the people, and fell apart completely several years later.
Decurion	a Roman county tax official.
Emperor Constantine	the first Christian emperor of Rome, who made Christianity legal in the Empire and encouraged other countries to become Christian.
Eurasia	where western Asia and eastern Europe come together.
Episcopal See	official seat of a bishop, also referred to as the bishop's cathedra, which is the center of the bishop's principal church, or cathedral. The term is also referred to as the town or place where the cathedral is located. It is one of the earliest symbols of the bishop's authority. A "see" means the area over which the bishop exercises authority, such as a diocese.
Flowery Triodion	written by St. Clement of Ochrid. Contains the hymns sung between Pascha and Pentecost, as well as many other prayers, hymns and services of the Orthodox Church.
Glorification Services	the series of worship services that take place when a man or a woman is being canonized (declared a saint by the Church.) The Orthodox Services include hymns to the saint and the unveiling of his or her icon.
Glorify (as a saint)	to honor, bless a person to be called a saint.
Kiev	capital and largest city of Ukraine.
Heliopolis	one of the ancient cities of Egypt meaning "city of the sun" located just east of Nile River at the apex of the delta. In ancient times it was the principal seat of sun worship.
Lavra	a Greek word, meaning a monastery. Originally it was used to describe a cluster of cells for monks, with a church and sometimes a communal eating place attached.

Litiyá or Liti	means fervent or intensified prayer. The term refers to a particular part of Great Vespers that culminates with the blessing of bread, wheat, wine and oil for the strengthening of the faithful who then continue in prayer during a Vigil.)
Leprosy	an especially horrible disease of the skin and organs, leaving people terribly scared and full of sores. These people became outcasts, and had to live away from other people.
Macedonia	country in the central Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe. Bordered by Serbia and Kosovo to the north, Bulgaria to the east, Greece to the south and Albania to the west.
Martyr	a person who is killed for his or her faith.
Metropolitan	a bishop appointed for a city or specific area.
Miracle	an extraordinary or extremely unusual event of divine intervention.
Missionary	a person(s) who goes out to explain about God to other people, usually in a foreign country.
Monastic	an unmarried man, known as a monk, or an unmarried woman, known as a sister, who live a life of seclusion away from the world we live in. Men and women can both be referred to as “monastics”.
Monk	a man who vows to serve God in a special way.
Monastery	a place where monks live, pray and work.
Mount Athos	a mountain located on a peninsula in northern Greece, where a group of Orthodox monasteries (for men) are located.
Mtskheta	one of the oldest cities in Georgia.
Mythology	a collection of traditional stories presented as historical.
Nicomedia	ancient city located at the head of the Gulf of Astacus in northwest Asia Minor, Now called Izmit, Turkey. Birthplace of St. Barbara.
Obediences	this is the name given to the tasks or jobs that monastics have in the monastery. They are called to do these tasks faithfully as part of their obedience to God.
Orator	person distinguished for their skill and power as a public speaker.
Ordination	the act of being set aside to serve the Church in the capacity of a deacon or a priest.
Pagan	one who is neither a Christian, a Jew or a Muslim; a non-believer.
Patriarchate of Alexandria	Church of Greece in the city of Alexandria in Egypt.

Pentapolis	an ancient diocese in Cyrenaica, now called Libya.
Philosophers	pagan worshippers who relied on what they termed logical thinking to explain life and moral living of the times they were in.
Pool of Siloam	a rock-cut pool, fed by a spring, that is located on the southern slope of the City of David. Mentioned in the Gospel of John as the location where Jesus sent a man, blind since birth, who was healed after he washed the mud from his eyes and received his sight.
Precursor	a person that goes before; a forerunner.
Prophecy	the act of announcing God's will, sometimes including predicting the future.
Regent	A person who rules or governs in the place of another, usually when the other is too young to do so, or unable to do so.
Relics	the body or part of the body of a saint. An object that is esteemed and venerated because of its association with a Saint or Martyr.
Reliquary	a small box that holds something valuable because of its association with a saint.
Rus	the name of the Scandinavian tribe that occupied the Slavic territories around Kiev.
Sts. Cyril and Methodius	the two Greek-born missionaries who brought Christianity to the Slavic peoples.
Septuagint	the Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible.
Slavic	the peoples and languages of eastern, southern and central Europe.
Suitors	men who are seeking a bride; normal practice in early times was for a suitor to ask the parents of a woman for her hand in marriage.
Theologian	a person who studies Scripture and the Church's teachings, and often also a teacher of others.
Theology	the study of God and his relation to the world through practice, faith, and experiences.
Tonsure	a rite of initiation into monasticism. A small amount of hair is cut from the top of the head, in the form of a cross, as a first gift of self to God.
Trnovo	ancient capital of Bulgaria.
Triune	three in one, said of the Godhead.
Venerate	to kiss or show respect to a sacred object.
Wheel	a savage form of torture, often used to kill those who refused to worship pagan gods and ancient Roman leaders; it was actually several wheels with sharp blades fastened together on a single axle. One was strapped to it and rolled over the ground, or the wheel was simply rolled over the person lying on the ground.

ADD IT UP or TAKE IT AWAY

St Ambrose of Milan
ANSWER KEY

Complete the following addition or subtraction problems using the letters of the alphabet to identify words associated with St Ambrose (The alphabet is provided below)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1 I T A L Y
M-4 Y-5 H-7 P-4 Z-1

2 P R O P H E C Y
J+6 G+11 L+3 N+2 E+3 A+4 B+1 T+5

3 J U S T I N A
H+2 S+2 Q+2 P+4 H+1 K+3 Y+2

4 D O C T O R
J-6 R-3 D-1 W-3 Z-11 T-2

5 E M P E R O R
G-2 P-3 T-4 F-1 U-3 Q-2 S-1

6 A R I A N I S M
E-4 U-3 J-1 H-7 O-1 M-4 W-4 M-0

7 L A W Y E R
M-1 C-2 T+3 W+2 H-3 Q+1

FINISH UP

St Ambrose of Milan
ANSWER KEY

Use the words from the word bank below to complete the sentences about the life of St Ambrose

Arles Septuagint Marcellina peace pastor
Greek Holy Friday assassinate baptize sermons

- St Ambrose died on **Holy Friday** in 397
- Bishop Ambrose was known for his **sermons**
- He studied the **Greek** language
- The **Arles** region of France was his birthplace
- The goal for Ambrose as Governor was to make **peace** among all of the people
- After his death, it took five Bishops to **baptize** the crowd of new Christians
- He read the **Septuagint**, a Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible
- Justina tried to **assassinate** Ambrose
- Marcellina** was his older sister
- St Ambrose was a true **pastor** to everyone

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

St Anthony of the Kievan Far Caves
ANSWER KEY

Find the quotient for each of the division problems and match it to the corresponding letter. You will reveal an interesting fact about St Anthony

H I S
49/7 30/6 81/9

B A P T I S M A L
80/8 126/3 96/2 96/3 25/5 27/3 36/2 294/7 75/5

N A M E W A S
84/3 84/2 54/3 60/5 108/2 210/5 45/5

A N T I P A S
252/6 56/2 64/2 40/8 96/2 168/4 810/90

SOLUTION KEY : A 42: B 10: E 12: H 7: I 5: L 15

M 18: N 28: P 48: S 9: T 32: W 54

SCRAMBLED UP

St Anthony of the Kievan Far Caves
ANSWER KEY

Unscramble the letters to discover the words and places associated with St Anthony

- BLHCEIU LIUBECH
- SONRETU TONSURE
- OLTHANIGEO THEOLOGIAN
- PASTINA ANTIPAS
- KERUNAI UKRAINE
- SODHISEUTO THEODOSIUS
- TOUNM SOATH MOUNT ATHOS
- FAR SAVEC FAR CAVES
- PIERDEN DNIEPER
- VULJ NETTH JULY TENTH

FROM B THROUGH T

St. Barbara of Heliopolis

ANSWER KEY

Insert one of the letters from the line below into the grid to complete the words and names associated with St. Barbara.
(The first one has been completed for you.)

B C E G I K M R S T

S	M	O	P	A	G	A	N	T	E	R	S	
A	R	E	L	I	C	S		P	A	R	K	Q
T	R	I	U	N	E		E	V	E	R	Y	N
M	E	R	C	Y	K	I	E	V	I	C	T	
V	I	C	T	P	R	E	F	E	C	T	U	
R	D	E	C	E	M	B	E	R	S	U	N	
M	A	T	U	E	S	D	A	Y	F	O	U	
A	C	R	E	A	T	O	R	H	O	N	Y	
U	V	I	R	G	I	N	T	E	S	T	X	
Z	P	M	R	S	B	E	H	E	A	D	R	

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. PAGAN | 6. DECEMBER |
| 2. RELICS | 7. TUESDAY |
| 3. TRIUNE | 8. CREATOR |
| 4. KIEV | 9. VIRGIN |
| 5. PREFECT | 10. BEHEAD |

IT'S AN ODD ONE

St Barbara of Heliopolis

ANSWER KEY

By filling in the odd letters, identify the seven words associated with the life of St Barbara

- 1 H E L I O P O L I S
- 2 M A R T I A N U S
- 3 D I O S C O R U S
- 4 J U L I A N A
- 5 A L E X A N D R I A
- 6 N I C O M E D I A
- 7 M A R T Y R D O M

Write the words on the lines below:

- 1 HELIOPOLIS
- 2 MARTIANUS
- 3 DIOSCORUS
- 4 JULIANA
- 5 ALEXANDRIA
- 6 NICOMEDIA
- 7 MARTYRDOM

FALL INTO PLACE

St Catherine of Alexandria

ANSWER KEY

The letters in each vertical column go into the squares directly below them but not necessarily in the order in which they appear. Blue squares signal the end of a word. When all the correct squares are filled, the sentence will tell you something about St Catherine.

Write the sentence on the lines below each grid.

W	S	E	N	I	E	A	T	H	D	E	R	V	A	R	D	H	O
U	B	H	A	H	R	I	A	S	E	I	I	I	N	N	T	U	A
I	D	F	S	L	D	C	T	H	E	H	A	N	D	M	A		
	B	E	H	O	L	D	T	H	E	H	A	N	D	M	A		
	I	D	E	N	C	A	T	H	E	R	I	N	E	H	O		
	W	F	A	I	R	A	N	D	V	I	R	T	U	O			
	U	S	S	H	E	I	S										

BEHOLD THE HANDMAIDEN, CATHERINE, HOW FAIR AND VIRTUOUS SHE IS.

B	D	C	C	H	R	S	S	T	H	V	T	T	S	H	Y	A	
O	E	T	A	R	A	I	S	E	A	O	A	L	L	E	B	A	
N	A	P	R	R	S	C	N	A	U	A	L	L	E	S	R	A	
C	A	F	E	E	E	I	N	A	U	G	U	S	T	A	W	A	
S	E	M	G	M	P	L	Y	F	A	U	G	U	S	T	A	W	A
	E	M	P	R	E	S	S	A	U	G	U	S	T	A	W	A	
	S	D	E	E	P	L	Y	M	O	V	E	D	B	Y	A		
	C	A	T	H	E	R	I	N	E	S	W	O	R	D	S	A	
	N	D	G	R	A	C	E	T	H	A	T	S	H	E			
	B	E	C	A	M	E	A	F	O	L	L	O	W	E	R		
	O	F	C	H	R	I	S	T									

EMPRESS AUGUSTA WAS DEEPLY MOVED BY CATHERINE'S WORDS AND GRACE THAT SHE BECAME A FOLLOWER OF CHRIST.

UNSCRAMBLE PLUS

St Catherine of Alexandria

ANSWER KEY

Add one letter from the box to each of the scrambled letters to create a list of eight words associated with the life of St Catherine

Y E H A T I A R

- 1 LEWH + E = WHEEL
- 2 PEGT + Y = EGYPT
- 3 TUGSUA + A = AUGUSTA
- 4 ROSSIU + T = SUITORS
- 5 NASI + I = SINAI
- 6 HOSELIPSORP + H = PHILOSOPHERS
- 7 MIXAMIN + A = MAXIMIAN
- 8 DALEAINAX + R = ALEXANDRIA

DROP A LETTER

St Clement of Ochrid
ANSWER KEY

By dropping one letter in each pair of letters, you will reveal two sayings that refer to St Clement in the lines
You must decide where the words begin and end

T H E / C I T Y / O F / O H R I
D / H A S / B E E N / C A L L E
D / T H E / J E R U S A L E M /
O F / M A C E D O N I A

(Hint: There are 11 individual words in this group)

THE CITY OF OHRID HAS BEEN CALLED "JERUSALEM OF MACEDONIA."

H E / W A S / A / S T U D E N T /
O F / S A I N T S / C Y R I L /
A N D / M E T H O D I U S

(Hint: There are 9 individual words in this group)

HE WAS A STUDENT OF SAINTS CYRIL AND METHODIUS.

SCRAMBLED UP

St Clement of Ochrid
ANSWER KEY

Unscramble all of the words to identify the nouns associated with the life of St Clement

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | DAEMANOIC | MACEDONIA |
| 2 | ICALSV | SLAVIC |
| 3 | KEAL IRODHC | LAKE OCHRID |
| 4 | ABIGLARU | BULGARIA |
| 5 | ROBSI | BORIS |
| 6 | VAMORIA | MORAVIA |
| 7 | LVUG 72 | JULY 27 |
| 8 | CALNOVIS | SLAVONIC |
| 9 | HISPOB | BISHOP |
| 10 | VECHIKTAMUSIT | KUTMICHEVITSA |

FALL INTO PLACE

St Euthymius the Great
ANSWER KEY

The letters in each vertical column go into the squares directly below them, but not necessarily in the order in which they appear. Solid squares signal the end of a word. When all the correct squares are filled, you will be able to discover a fact about St Euthymius

N	E	O	F	N	M	E	R	M	T	T
I	A	N	I	A	H	A	L	I	I	E
H	E		W	T	S	E	B	C	R	N
Y								O	E	N

T	N	S	M	S	H	D	C	T	H	M	E	R
I	U	E	G	O	A	I	E	U	T	E	Y	A
N	S	A		E	D	N	N	C	H	H	E	M
	H			W				H		W	A	S

S	A	F	E	D	P	H	E	S	U
H	E	T	P	A	U	I	N	I	L
H	O		C	E	R	N	I	C	I
P	E			O		T	C		T

KEYWORDS

St Euthymius the Great
ANSWER KEY

Fill in the missing letters by finding the key words in the life of St. Euthymius. Transfer the letters to the corresponding numbered squares in the diagram

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	L	A	I	R	V	O	Y	A	N	T

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|-------|---|-------|
| 1 | COAST | 2 | ALERT | 3 | LOCAL |
| 4 | PILOT | 5 | SCRAM | 6 | CAVES |
| 7 | DOWEL | 8 | HAPPY | 9 | STRAW |
| 10 | REIGN | 11 | STUDY | | |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	S	C	E	T	I	C	I	S	M

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1 | STAFF | 2 | MISTY | 3 | KNOCK |
| 4 | ALONE | 5 | TOUCH | 6 | BRAIN |
| 7 | CREAM | 8 | THEIR | 9 | PASTE |
| 8 | CRUMB | | | | |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	O	N	A	S	T	E	R	Y

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1 | MUSIC | 2 | STORY | 3 | ANGEL |
| 4 | GRAPH | 5 | STATE | 6 | TITLE |
| 7 | SERVE | 8 | PROOF | 9 | DAISY |

MATCH THE COLUMNS

St Jonah of Moscow
ANSWER KEY

Take a group of letters from Column A and combine them with a group of letters from Column B. Add more letters from Column C. You will create words about the life of St. Jonah.

	A	B	C
1	EM	TI	ONY
2	JUS	A	LY
3	AN	TA	NA
4	PHO	PER	ZAN
5	RY	A	AN
6	AR	TI	DORE
7	IS	I	OR
8	I	TH	US

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| 1 | EMPEROR | 5 | RYAZAN |
| 2 | JUSTINA | 6 | ARIANS |
| 3 | ANTHONY | 7 | ISIDORE |
| 4 | PHOTIUS | 8 | ITALY |

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

St. Jonah of Moscow
ANSWER KEY

Unscramble the words in the boxes to reveal facts about the life of St. Jonah. Write the sentences on the line below the boxes.

CATHEDRAL	MOVED	TO	MOSCOW
RELICS	IN THE	UNCOVERED	WERE
HIS	KREMLIN	AND	DORMITION

HIS RELICS WERE UNCOVERED AND MOVED TO DORMITION CATHEDRAL IN THE MOSCOW KREMLIN.

MIRACLES	HE	ON	31, 1461
OCCURRED	AND	HIS	AT
MARCH	GRAVE	MANY	DIED

HE DIED ON MARCH 31, 1461 AND MANY MIRACLES OCCURRED AT HIS GRAVE.

RUSSIAN	METROPOLITAN	HE	MOSCOW
BY	CONSECRATED	1448	IN
WAS	OF	BISHOPS	

HE WAS CONSECRATED METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW BY RUSSIAN BISHOPS IN 1448.

USE THE SYLLABLES

St. Nectarius of Aegina
ANSWER KEY

By using all of the syllables in the box, identify words that are associated with the life of St. Nectarius. The number of syllables in each word are in parentheses. The number of letters in each word are indicated by dashes. (Use each syllable only once.)

A	A	A	A	A	AE	AN	CHER	CLE	GI	I	I
LA	MA	ME	MIR	NA	NEC	PENT	POL	POL	RI	SI	SI
STA	TAN	TAR	TEA	THENS	TRO	US	US	US	ZAR	A	

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 1 | VOCATION OF ST. NECTARIUS | (2) | TEACHER |
| 2 | NAME OF HIS MOTHER | (3) | MARIA |
| 3 | A BISHOP APPOINTED TO A SPECIFIC AREA | (5) | METROPOLITAN |
| 4 | TONSURED NAME FOR HIM AS A MONK | (3) | LAZARUS |
| 5 | CAPITAL OF GREECE | (2) | ATHENS |
| 6 | SARDONIC ISLAND | (3) | AEGINA |
| 7 | UNEXPLAINED HEALING | (3) | MIRACLE |
| 8 | A DIOCESE IN WHAT IS NOW CALLED LIBYA | (4) | PENTAPOLIS |
| 9 | DIED ON NOV. 8, 1920 | (4) | NECTARIUS |
| 10 | BIRTH NAME OF ST. NECTARIUS | (5) | ANASTASIUS |

SUSPENDED SENTENCES

St. Nectarius of Aegina
ANSWER KEY

Starting with the left-hand column, find the word that begins the sentence. Proceeding to the next column will produce the next word, and so forth until you have reached the far-right column. Begin again and repeat until the sentence is complete. The first four words have been done for you as an example.

SECRETARY	AS	HIS	PREACHER	AND
CAIRO	ELECTED	METROPOLITAN	REPRESENTATIVE	BISHOP
SERVING	NECTARIUS	THE	PATRIARCH	PENTAPOLIS
FATHER	TO	WAS	CONSECRATED	IN
WELL	AS	A	OF	AS
AND				

1. *FATHER NECTARIUS WAS CONSECRATED BISHOP AND ELECTED METROPOLITAN OF PENTAPOLIS, SERVING AS A PREACHER AND SECRETARY TO THE PATRIARCH AS WELL AS HIS REPRESENTATIVE IN CAIRO.*

MINOR	WHICH	IN	SELEBRIA	THRACE	KEPHALAS
ON	BORN	FIRST	NOW	ANASTASIUS	TURKEY
WAS	OCTOBER	15	1846	CALLED	ASIA

2. *ON OCTOBER FIRST, 1846, ANASTASIUS KEPHALAS WAS BORN IN SELEBRIA THRACE, ASIA MINOR WHICH IS NOW CALLED TURKEY.*

THE	ISLAND	HOLY	THIRTY	MONASTERY	ON
SAINT	XENIA	OPENED	TRINITY	CONVENT	BY
RESTORING	NECTARIUS	OF	AEGINA	NUNS	FOR
ABBESS	THE	AND	A		

3. *SAINT NECTARIUS OPENED A CONVENT FOR ABBESS XENIA AND THIRTY NUNS ON THE ISLAND OF AEGINA BY RESTORING THE HOLY TRINITY MONASTERY.*

IT'S AN EVEN ONE

St Nina of Georgia
ANSWER KEY

By filling in the even letters, identify the eight words or phrases associated with the life of St Nina

- 1 CAPPADOCIA
- 2 RELIQUARY
- 3 MTSKHETA
- 4 BODBI
- 5 GRAPEVINE CROSS
- 6 CONSTANTINE
- 7 MIRIAN
- 8 GEORGIA

WHAT'S LEFT?

St Nina of Georgia
ANSWER KEY

By following the directions in each of the clues, you will discover a statement about St. Nina.

- 1 Cross out all of the words that name items that can be found in a church building
CROSS PROSPHORA GOSPEL
ICONS CANDLES CHALICE
CENSER TABERNACLE PRAYER BOOKS
- 2 Cross out the names of ordained or tonsured people that can be found serving in the church
READER METROPOLITAN PRIEST
BISHOP DEACON
- 3 Cross out the words that refer to parts of the church
VESTIBULE SANCTUARY
NAVE ICONASTAS
- 4 Cross out the words that refer to services of the church
VESPERS PARASTA AKATHIST
VIGIL MATINS DIVINE LITURGY

CROSS	PROSPHORA	READER	METROPOLITAN
VESPERS	EQUAL	VESTIBULE	GOSPEL
PRIEST	SANCTUARY	TABERNACLE	PARASTAS
AKATHIST	ICONS	TO	VIGIL
CANDLES	DIVINE LITURGY	DEACON	CHALICE
NAVE	THE	ICONASTAS	PRAYER BOOKS
MATINS	BISHOP	APOSTLES	CENSER

WRITE THE ANSWER ON THE LINE BELOW.
EQUAL TO THE APOSTLES

FROM A THROUGH Z

St. Olga of Kiev
ANSWER KEY

C	A	S	R	E	G	E	N	T	A	M	E
P	O	L	A	N	D	R	A	C	E	Q	Y
S	H	E	H	E	L	E	N	C	A	N	S
R	P	J	U	L	Y	S	E	A	M	A	T
L	P	S	K	O	V	R	A	D	I	O	S
R	A	C	E	R	B	A	P	T	I	S	M
M	K	S	B	Y	Z	A	N	T	I	N	E
N	C	P	R	E	C	U	R	S	O	R	E
M	R	S	V	Y	A	T	O	S	L	A	V
P	R	E	R	U	S	M	A	K	E	R	S

1. REGENT
2. POLAND
3. HELEN
4. JULY
5. PSKOV
6. BAPTISM
7. BYZANTINE
8. PRECURSOR
9. SVYATOSLAV
10. RUS

USE THE SYLLABLES

St Olga of Kiev
ANSWER KEY

- 1 A forerunner (3) PRECURSOR
- 2 St Olga's grandson (3) VLADIMIR
- 3 A person living their life for Christ (2) CHRISTIAN
- 4 Her royal position (2) PRINCESS
- 5 Her burial place (2) KIEV
- 6 Place of her birth (4) VYSHGOROD
- 7 Olga's husband (2) IGOR
- 8 Empire with a strong Christian basis (3) BYZANTINE
- 9 Her baptismal name (2) HELEN
- 10 Her 951 visit (5) CONSTANTINOUPLE

SUSPENDED SENTENCES

St Patrick of Ireland
ANSWER KEY

Each word in the vertical column needs to be placed correctly in the column below them. When they are placed in the correct order, a sentence or quotation from the life of St Patrick can be read from left to right. Write the sentences on the lines below the boxes.

SHOULD I THAT	OWE THROUGH BE	ME BORN IT	AGAIN TO SO	MANY TO GOD'S	GRACE HIM PEOPLE
I	OWE	IT	TO	GOD'S	GRACE
THAT	THROUGH	ME	SO	MANY	PEOPLE
SHOULD	BE	BORN	AGAIN	TO	HIM

1. *I OWE IT TO GOD'S GRACE THAT THROUGH ME SO MANY PEOPLE SHOULD BE BORN AGAIN TO HIM.*

461 ST UNKNOWN	LOCATION AND PATRICK	DIED WAS BY	HIS ON BURIED	MARCH IN OWN	AN REQUEST IT
ST	PATRICK	DIED	ON	MARCH	IT
461	AND	WAS	BURIED	IN	AN
UNKNOWN	LOCATION	BY	HIS	OWN	REQUEST

2. *ST. PATRICK DIED ON MARCH 17 461 AND WAS BURIED IN AN UNKNOWN LOCATION BY HIS OWN REQUEST.*

HIS PATRICK'S AND	FATHER A GRANDFATHER	PORTITUS ROMAN CALPURNIS	COUNTY WAS WAS	A DECURION A	DEACON AND PRIEST
PATRICK'S	FATHER	CALPURNIS	WAS	A	DEACON
AND	A	ROMAN	COUNTY	DECURION	AND
HIS	GRANDFATHER	PORTITUS	WAS	A	PRIEST

3. *PATRICK'S FATHER CALPURNIS WAS A DEACON AND A ROMAN COUNTY DECURION AND HIS GRANDFATHER WAS A PRIEST.*

UNSCRAMBLE PLUS

St Patrick of Ireland
ANSWER KEY

By adding one letter from the box to each of the scrambled words, find the list of eight words associated with the life of St Patrick.

U S D O I A U N

- DRIUS + D = DRUIDS
- HARMG + A = ARMAGH
- LAG + U = GAUL
- DIREAL + N = IRELAND
- MANGERS + U = GERMANUS
- CORKHAM + S = SHAMROCK
- BALUMC + O = COLUMBA
- SHOPB + I = BISHOP

Search for the Consonants

St. Nicholas of Japan
ANSWER KEY

Read the story about the life of St. Nicholas and fill in the missing consonants for the ten words listed below. The vowels: A, E, I, O, and U have been given for each word. Cross out each consonant when you use it.

B	C C	F F	G G
H H	J	K K K K K K K	L L L L L
M M	N N N N N N N N	P	R R R
S S S S S S	T T T T	V	Y Y Y Y Y

- J A P A N
- K A S A T K I N
- S M O L E N S K
- M Y T H O L O G Y
- Y A N A K A
- G L O R I F Y
- N I C H O L A S
- S T . I N N O C E N T
- F E B R U A R Y
- N I K O L A E V S K

Match the Columns

St. Nicholas of Japan
ANSWER KEY

Take the group of letters from Column A, and combine them with the group of letters from Column B. Add more letters from Column C. You will create words associated with the life of St. Nicholas of Japan.

	A	B	C
1.	ST	AS	IZE
2.	VEN	NSL	GLE
3.	EVA	THO	ARY
4.	MON	ER	DOX
5.	ARC	ION	TIC
6.	TRA	RUG	ATE
7.	OR	HBI	ATE
8.	DICT	NGEL	SHOP

- STRUGGLE
- VENERATE
- EVANGELIZE
- MONASTIC
- ARCHBISHOP
- TRANSLATE
- ORTHODOX
- DICTIONARY