



Diary: Divine Mercy in My Soul, Saint Faustina, Marians of the Immaculate Conception, 1987, 0944203043, 9780944203040, 699 pages. Large Print This is the book that sparked The Divine Mercy devotion -- one of the fastest growing movements in the Catholic Church today. Diary is a dramatic telling of St. Maria Faustina Kowalska's amazing encounter with The Divine Mercy -- our Lord Jesus Christ. On Mercy Sunday 2006, Pope Benedict XVI said, "The mystery of the merciful love of God was the center of the pontificate of my venerable predecessor [Pope John Paul II] ... evidencing that the devotion to Divine Mercy is not a secondary but an integral dimension of a Christian's faith and prayer." Diary chronicles God's message given through St. Faustina to the world to turn to His mercy. In it, we are reminded to trust in the Divine Mercy of Jesus and seek His forgiveness. And as Christ is merciful, so, too, are we instructed to be merciful to others. The message of Divine Mercy has become an integral part of Catholic faith, including the celebration of the Feast of Divine Mercy on the Sunday after Easter as Jesus had requested of St. Faustina. Diary is truly a book that inspires people to turn with trust to Jesus and guides the reader through an intimate journey of prayer and devotion that ultimately leads to God's mercy. Includes 24-page photo section. (Sizes: Hardcover/Trade Paper: 5.5" x 8" & Mass Market: 4.5" x 7")..

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Witness to the resurrection the servant of God, Mother Celine Borzecka, foundress of the Congregation, Sisters of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, , 1967, Nuns, 212 pages. .

Iskra Dniściorys Siostry Marii Faustyny Kowalskiej, sDniścibnicy BoDniściej, profeski koadiutorki Zgromadzenia SS. Matki BoDniściej MiDniściosierdzia 1905-1938, Kazimierz Szafraniec, 1983, Biography & Autobiography, 119 pages. .

Sister Faustina Kowalska her life and mission, Maria Tarnawska, Jan 1, 1989, Biography & Autobiography, 455 pages. .

The Hidden Face A Study of St. ThDose of Lisieux, Ida Friederike GDres, 2003, Religion, 434 pages. This study of the life and character of Therese of Lisieux is a remarkable, penetrating, and fascinating search for the truth behind one of the most astounding religious

About My Cousin Saint Faustina , Paulette G. Honeygosky, Nov 1, 2003, Biography & Autobiography, 200 pages. .

The Story of a Life St. Theresa of Lisieux, Guy Gaucher, Jun 17, 1993, Religion, 240 pages. St. Therese's bestselling autobiography, The Story of a Soul, inspired readers around the world. Now, Father Gaucher, the priest who has devoted himself to telling her story

Stanislaus-- with the feet in the world historical biography of Mother M. Stanislaus Hegner, superior general of the School Sisters of St. Francis, 1930-1942, Barbaralie Stiefermann, 1990, Religion, 320 pages. .

Diary Of Saint Maria Faustina Kowalska Divine Mercy In My Soul, Saint Faustina, Faustina Kowalska, Feb 15, 2005, , 730 pages. This bestselling book that birthed the Divine Mercy movement, one of the fastest growing movements in world today. This amazing narrative will stir your heart and soul while

Not in this way , Janice Woodley, 1965, Biography & Autobiography, 135 pages. .

God is All Joy Life of St. Teresa of the Andes, Jennifer Moorcroft, 2009, Biography & Autobiography, 163 pages. Teresa of Jesus of the Andes, Chile's first canonized saint, was a vibrant young woman who loved sports and music and had a wide circle of friends. She entered Carmel and died

Praying With St. Maria Faustina A Treasury of Prayers from the Diary of St. Maria Faustina Kowalska, Colleen Free, Saint Maria Faustina Kowalska, Sep 1, 2005, , 115 pages. Pray the prayers of the beloved St. Maria Faustina Kowalska, the great Mercy Saint. Compiled from the passages of her diary, these prayers are an invitation to join her in

Diary: Divine Mercy In My Soul , St Maria Faustina Kowalska, , , . .

It is almost impossible to fully communicate the absolute importance of the Diary of Saint Faustina. It is possibly one of the most important messages Christ has given to mankind through one of His beloved mystics. It takes time to fully understand the message but "blessed is he who ponders the laws of God day and night". If you know in your heart who Jesus is, then this book is essential reading for you.

I first read Saint Faustina's book Diary: Divine Mercy in My Soul when she was plain old Sister Faustina, and a rather daunting twentieth-century mystic. The book freaked me out in several places, especially the locutions from Jesus and the visions of the afterlife. I was drawn to the book, but it frightened me, when I had just come back to the Church after a period of atheism. This was the mid-1980's also, when visionaries, mystics and classic Catholic spirituality was on the wane in the United States. Devotional books as intense as Saint Faustina's had given way to more careful, distanced spirituality. So I put the book away.

I came back to it several times over the years, and always found much to intrigue, inspire and challenge me. I found it again in a Eucharistic Adoration chapel a few months ago, and bought it for myself after using it to great effect in prayer in front of the Blessed Sacrament exposed. At this point, in my sixth decade of life, with classic Catholicism in full bloom wherever I look, I am finding it a wonderful book to deepen my knowledge of and relationship with Christ. I highly recommend it to Christians, especially Catholics, of all ages. When I first picked the book up in the 80's, Eucharistic Adoration was a dream from the past, as were novenas, the rosary, Benediction, and other devotions and practices of my childhood. Today's younger Catholics are fortunate to once again have ready access to all of the traditional and classic modes of prayer and devotion that have nourished the Catholic faithful over the centuries. This book was made for the ages -- and the Divine Mercy is now coming into its own.

This simple diary gives clear instructions for salvation in these dire times. It isn't a "feel good" or "nice" or "interesting" book. It relates the true life experiences of St. Faustina's relationship to Jesus Christ in light of our dire times. Her story was fulfilled when she was canonized as a saint by JP II. The feast of Mercy is the first Sunday after Easter, it was established by His Holiness, John Paul II. Prophecy fulfilled! Other interpretations do nothing to describe the great grace granted by Jesus if a person approaches the fount of Mercy through the Sacraments of Reconciliation and Eucharist. I encourage all who read this to explore and seek the truth and act upon the words of St. Faustina and follow the path to Medjugorje. The Holy Spirit will do the rest. God Bless all who read this.

This is my all-time favorite spiritual book. By reading about St. Faustina's growth in holiness, I learn about growing in holiness and above all, God's endless mercy. I've read this book probably a dozen times and I everytime I hear something new and grow more deeply in my relationship with Christ. By

this book for yourself and everyone you know! Spread the hope of God's awesome mercy!

This is an authentic and most beautiful revelation of God's Mercy, His call to the whole world today to come back to Him. God loves each and every person with an everlasting love which no sin can erase if only we allow ourselves to be open to God's Mercy, love and forgiveness. The world is rushing to its ruin and God's Mercy will protect all who come to Him but He will not force us. No one can read this book without being deeply moved and knowing in truth that there is a God who loves us. The world is not left to chance but God is warning us that evil is self-destructive. Peace is God's gift which He promises by Covenant to all who come to Him. GOD'S WORD CANNOT FAIL.

"January 28, 1938. Today the Lord said to me, My daughter, write down these words: All those souls who will glorify My mercy and spread its worship, encouraging others to trust in My mercy, will not experience terror at the hour of death. My mercy will shield them in that final battle..." (Diary, 1540)

Sister Faustina was born on August 25, 1905 in Glogowiec, Poland of a poor and religious family of peasants, the third of 10 children. She was baptized with the name Helena in the parish church of Swinice Warckie. From a very tender age she stood out because of her love of prayer, work, obedience, and also her sensitivity to the poor. At the age of seven she had already felt the first stirrings of a religious vocation. Helen made her first Holy Communion at the age of nine, which was very profound moment in her awareness of the presence of the Divine Guest within her soul. She attended school for three years. After finishing school, she wanted to enter the convent, but her parents would not give her permission. Being of age at 16, Helen left home and went to work as a housekeeper in Aleksandrów, Lodi, and Ostrówek in order to find the means of supporting herself and of helping her parents.

Helen never lost her desire for a religious vocation. After being called during a vision of the Suffering Christ, she entered the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy on August 1, 1925, and took the name Sr. Maria Faustina of the Most Blessed Sacrament. She lived in the Congregation for thirteen years in several religious houses. She spent time at Krakow, Plock and Vilnius, where she worked as a cook, gardener, and porter.

Externally nothing revealed her rich mystical interior life. She zealously performed her tasks and faithfully observed the rule of religious life. She was recollected and at the same time very natural, serene, and full of kindness and disinterested love for her neighbor. Although her life was apparently insignificant, monotonous and dull, she hid within herself an extraordinary union with God.

It is the mystery of the Mercy of God which she contemplated in the word of God as well as in the everyday activities of her life that forms the basis of her spirituality. The process of contemplating and getting to know the mystery of God's mercy helped develop within Sr. Maria Faustina the attitude of child-like trust in God as well as mercy toward her neighbors.

Sister Faustina was a faithful daughter of the Church which she loved like a Mother and the Mystical Body of Jesus Christ. Conscious of her role in the Church, she cooperated with God's mercy in the task of saving lost souls. At the specific request of and following the example of the Lord Jesus, she made a sacrifice of her own life for this very goal. In her spiritual life she also distinguished herself with a love of the Eucharist and a deep devotion to the Mother of Mercy.

In an extraordinary way, Sr. Maria Faustina's work sheds light on the mystery of the Divine Mercy. It delights not only the simple and uneducated people, but also scholars who look upon it as an additional source of theological research. The Diary has been translated into many languages, among others, English, German, Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Arabic, Russian, Hungarian, Czech, and Slovak.

Sister Maria Faustina, consumed by tuberculosis and by innumerable sufferings which she accepted as a voluntary sacrifice for sinners, died in Krakow at the age of just 33 on October 5, 1938, with a reputation for spiritual maturity and a mystical union with God. The reputation of the holiness of her life grew as did the cult to the Divine Mercy and the graces she obtained from God through her

intercession. In the years 1965-67, the Investigative Process into her life and heroic virtues was undertaken in Krakow and in the year 1968, the Beatification Process was initiated in Rome. The latter came to an end in December 1992.

The handwritten pages of her diary turned into about 700 printed pages which were published as the book *Diary: Divine Mercy in My Soul*.^[2] The book reflects her thoughts, prayers and her reported visions and conversations with Jesus on Divine Mercy.^[2] Her Vatican biography quotes some of her reported conversations with Jesus from her diary.^[3]

Maria Faustyna Kowalska, commonly known as Saint Faustina (born Helena Kowalska, 25 August 1905 in GÅogowiec – 5 October 1938 in KrakÅw, Poland^[3]), was a Polish nun who has been canonized as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church. She is considered to have been a mystic and visionary and is known and venerated as the Apostle of Divine Mercy.

Throughout her life, Faustina reported having visions of Jesus and conversations with him, which she wrote about in her diary, later published as the book *The Diary of Saint Maria Faustina Kowalska: Divine Mercy in My Soul*. Her Vatican biography quotes some of these reputed conversations regarding the Divine Mercy devotion^[citation needed].

At age 20 she joined a convent in Warsaw and was later transferred to Plock and then to Vilnius where she met her confessor, Father Michael Sopocko, who supported her devotion to the Divine Mercy. Faustina and Sopocko directed an artist to paint the first Divine Mercy image, based on Faustina's reported vision of Jesus. Sopocko used the image to celebrate the first Mass on the first Sunday after Easter - which later became known as Divine Mercy Sunday.

She stated that she first felt a calling to the religious life while attending the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at age seven.^[5] She wanted to enter the convent after completing her time at school, but her parents would not give her permission. When she was sixteen years old, she went to work as a housekeeper in Lodz to support herself and help her parents.^[6]

In 1924, aged 19, Faustina and her sister Natalia went to a dance in a park in ÅdÅ. Faustina said that while at the dance she had a vision of a suffering Jesus. She then went to the cathedral, where she says that she was told by Jesus to leave for Warsaw immediately and join a convent.^[7] She packed a small bag that night and took a train for Warsaw (85 miles away) the next morning, without the permission of her parents and without knowing anyone in Warsaw.^[8]

After she arrived in Warsaw, she entered the first church she saw, (St. James' Church on GrÅjecka Street) and attended Mass. She asked the priest, Father DÅ...browski, for suggestions and he recommended staying with a Mrs Lipszycowa, a local woman whom he considered trustworthy, until she found a convent.^[8]

Faustina approached several convents in Warsaw, but was turned down time after time, in one case she was told "we do not accept maids here", referring to her being penniless. Faustina could read and write and had three or four years of education. After several weeks of searching, eventually the mother superior at the convent of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy decided to give her a chance and conditionally accepted her, provided she could pay for her habit.^[8]

During 1925, Faustina worked as a house maid for one year to save up money, making deposits at the convent through the year and was then accepted at the convent. On 30 April 1926, aged 20, she received her habit and took the name in religion of Sister Maria Faustina of the Blessed Sacrament.^[2] The name Faustina means the "fortunate or blessed one" and may have been a feminine form of the name of the Christian martyr Faustinus.^[9] In April 1928 she took her first vows as a nun and her parents attended the ceremony.^[2] She was to be a nun for just over a decade, dying at the age of 33 on 5 October 1938.

From February to April 1929 she was sent to the convent in Wilno (now Vilnius, Lithuania) as a cook. Although this was a short stay in Vilnius, she would return there later and meet Father Michael

Sopocko who supported her mission. A year after her first return from Vilnius, in May 1930 she was transferred to the convent in PÅ,ock, Poland for close to two years.[2]

Faustina arrived in PÅ,ock in May 1930. That year the first signs of her illness (which was later thought to be tuberculosis) appeared and she was sent to rest for several months in a nearby farm owned by her religious order. After recovery she returned to the convent and by February 1931 had been in the PÅ,ock area for about nine months.[2]

Faustina wrote that on the night of Sunday, 22 February 1931, while she was in her cell in PÅ,ock, Jesus appeared to her as the "King of Divine Mercy" wearing a white garment with red and pale rays emanating from his heart.[10] In her diary (Notebook I, items 47 and 48) she wrote that Jesus told her:

In late May 1933, Faustina was transferred to Vilnius as the gardener. work that included growing vegetables. She remained in Vilnius for about three years until March 1936. The convent in Vilnius had only 18 sisters at the time and consisted of a few scattered small houses rather than a large building.[14]

When Faustina went to Sopocko for her first confession, she told him that she had been conversing with Jesus, who had a plan for her.[14] After some time, in 1933 Father Sopocko insisted on a complete psychiatric evaluation of Faustina by Helena Maciejewska, a psychiatrist and a physician associated with the convent. Faustina passed the required tests and was declared of sound mind.[15][16]

Thereafter, Sopocko began to have confidence in Faustina and supported her efforts. Sopocko also advised Faustina to begin writing a diary and to record the conversations and messages from Jesus which she was reporting.[14] Faustina told Sopocko about the Divine Mercy image and in January 1934 Sopocko introduced her to the artist Eugene Kazimierowski who was also a professor at the university.[17]

By June 1934, Kazimierowski had finished painting the image based on the direction of Faustina and Father Sopocko.[18] That was the only Divine Mercy painting Faustina saw.[19] A superimposition of the face of Jesus in the Image of the Divine Mercy upon that in the already well-known Shroud of Turin shows great similarity.[20] This original Kazimirowski (Vilnius) Image, which was painted under the guidance of Saint Faustina in 1934, is once again becoming the most venerated Image of the Divine Mercy.

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