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# Zacchaeus of Jerusalem

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Saint Zacchaeus of Jerusalem (died 116 AD?) is a 2nd-century Christian saint venerated by the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches. Also known also Zacharias, he was the fourth Bishop of Jerusalem. His feast day is August 23.<sup>[1]</sup>

According to Eusebius, he was a Jewish Christian. Little is known about his life although he is recognized as a saint. His episcopacy was about the years 112 to 116, when he probably died.<sup>[2]</sup>

Saint Zacchaeus							
Bishop of Jerusalem							
Died 116							
Venerated in	Venerated in Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Church						
Feast	23 August						

# References [edit]

- 1. ^ Catholic Online&
- 2. ^ Eusebius, Church History, Book V, chapter 12.

v· t· e Bishop	s and Patriarchs of the Greek Orthodox Church of Jerusalem	
Bishops of Jerusalem (until 451)	James, brother of Jesus · Simeon of Jerusalem · Justus · <b>Zacchaeus</b> · Tobias · Benjamin · John I · Matthias · Philip · Senecas · Justus II · Levis · Ephram · Joseph I · Judas · Marcus · Cassianus · Poplius · Maximus I · Julian I · Gaius I · Symmachus · Gaius II · Julian II · Capion · Maximus II · Antoninus · Valens · Dolichianus · Narcissus · Dius · Germanion · Gordius · Alexander · Mazabanis · Imeneus · Zamudas · Ermon · Macarius · Maximus III · Cyril I · John II · Praulius · Juvenal	
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	§: in exile at Constantinople due to the Latin rule over Jerusalem	

+4

1 This article about a bishop of the Early Church is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.



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# Zacharias of Vienne

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Saint Zacharias of Vienne, also sometimes Zachary or Zachariah, was traditionally the second Bishop of Vienne (Latin: Vienna) in what is now Isère, France, until he was supposedly martyred in 106 AD during the reign of the Emperor Trajan. [1] He was one of the first Christian evangelists in France. He is venerated locally and is one of the patron saints of the city of Vienne. His feast day is celebrated on 26 May.

#### Saint Zacharias or Zachary Martyr and Bishop of Vienne

Venerated in

Died

Roman Catholic Church Eastern Orthodox Church

**Feast** 26 May

#### Contents [hide]

- 1 Historicity
- 2 Life
- 3 Veneration
- 4 Notes and references
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# Historicity [edit]

Some doubt the historicity of Zacharias, as Verus, the fourth bishop of Vienne, is documented in the year 314, thus making it unlikely that the second bishop could have worked as early as the reign of Trajan. [2]

### Life [edit]

The tradition is that Zacharias lived in Vienne at the end of the first century, where the people elected him to be their second bishop. Since Christianity was forbidden in the Roman Empire, he was martyred there in 106 by the Prefect Pompey on the orders of the Emperor Trajan.

### Veneration [edit]

Having a local veneration, Saint Zacharias is one of the patron saints of the city of Vienne. His cult was confirmed by the Roman Catholic Church and his feast day is celebrated on 26 May.

### Notes and references [edit]

- 1. ^ St. Zachary & Catholic Online
- 2. ^ Zeno.org: Zacharias ☑ (in German)

#### Sources [edit]

- Zeno.org: Zacharias ☑ (in German)
- Johannes Hofmann: Zacharias von Vienne. In: Biographisch-Bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon (BBKL), Band 14, col. 307. Bautz, Herzberg 1998 ISBN 3-88309-073-5



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# Saint Zacharias or Zachary

Martyr and Bishop of Vienne

**Died** 106

**Venerated in** Roman Catholic Church Eastern Orthodox Church

Feast 26 May

#### Contents [hide]

- 1 Historicity
- 2 Life
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# Zamudas of Jerusalem

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Zamudas (Zambdas, Zabdas, Bazas) of Jerusalem was the thirty-seventh patriarch of Jerusalem. His patriarchate lasted from 276 to 283. He is venerated as a saint and is connected with the legend of the Theban Legion.

#### Saint Zamudas of Jerusalem

Died c. 283 AD

Venerated in Roman Catholic Church

Feast February 19

### External links [edit]





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# Zanitas and Lazarus of Persia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Zanitas)

Zanitas and Lazarus of Persia (died March 27, 326) were martyrs of the Christian church. [1][2]

They were monks.<sup>[3]</sup> With their companions Maruthas, Narses, Helias, Mares, Abibus, Sembeeth, and Sabas, were arrested and imprisoned at Bardiaboch, <sup>[4][5]</sup> during the persecutions of Persian king Shapur II. After being comforted and inspired by Jonas and Barachius, they withstood torture and were killed on March 27, 326.

In 339 Shapur II began the second and fiercest persecution of Christians in the Parthian kingdom. This persecution lasted for 40 years until Shapur died in 379 Historian Socrates records 16 thousand unnamed Christians killed at this time including 22 bishops and hundreds of clergy Traditions records that brothers Jonas and Barachisius heard about the persecution, went to Bardiaboch, where the 9 were awaiting execution. they visited the monks in jail on the eve of the execution and found they had been tortured. Jonas and Barachisius gave comforting words to the prisoners and were themselves executed days later. The 11 were buried by Habdisotes, [6] a notable Christian of that town.[7]

They are commemorated as pre-congregational saints in the Roman Catholic Church on March 27.[8]

### References [edit]

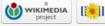
- 1. A Holweck, F. G. A Biographical Dictionary of the Saints. St. Louis, MO: B. Herder Book Co. 1924.
- 2. Augustin Lubin, The maps are Roman festivals (Lambert, 1660) p354 2.
- 3. ^ The Ecclesiastical History of sozomenus ₺.
- 4. A Bardiaboch is today a small village to the east of Dihok, Iraq north of Mosul.
- 5. A Verhaer Francis, John Molanus, Saints history Omnivm nationum, Ordinum And Temporum, (John Vvilhelmum Friessem, 1675) p 195.
- 6. ^ Possibly Isaiah, son of Hadaba in the hagiography of Lazarus.
- 7. ^ http://www.katolsk.no/biografier/historisk/zanitas ₪
- 8. ^ Saint Lazarus of Bardiaboch &.

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- 1. ^ Holweck, F. G. A Biographical Dictionary of the Saints. St. Louis, MO: B. Herder Book Co. 1924.
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# Cecília Schelingová

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Zdenka Schelingova)

Cecília Schelingová (24 December 1916 – 31 July 1955), also known as Zdenka, was a Slovak Roman Catholic professed religious of the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of the Holy Cross and a victim of communist persecution in the former Czechoslovakia. [1] Schelingová worked for the most part in the hospital at Bratislava before her arrest and aided priests fleeing persecution from the totalitarian communist regime in her home nation

The beatification was celebrated on 14 September 2003 on the occasion of Pope John Paul II visiting Slovakia. [2][3]

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# Life [edit]

Cecília Schelingová was born at Krivá na Orave as the tenth of eleven children to Pavol Scheling and Zuzana Pániková on 24 December 1916 and was baptized right after her birth. [4][5]

Her initial studies spanned from 1922 until 1930 and her call to the religious life began to blossom in 1929 when the Sisters of Charity of the Holy Cross arrived in her hometown to educate there. On 6 July 1931 - with her mother going with her to the motherhouse - she requested to join the congregation but she could not pronounce her profession or join the order until she completed a nursing course as well as a radiological course that the order requested she do. [4] The postulant then commenced her period of novitiate on 28 January 1936. She made her initial vows on 30 January 1937 while assuming the religious name of "Zdenka". She

Blessed Cecília Schelingová S.C.S.C.



Statue in Krivá.

#### Religious; Martyr

24 December 1916

Krivá na Orave, Dolný Kubín, Austro-Hungarian Empire

**Died** 31 July 1955 (aged 38)

Trnava, Czechoslovakia

#### Venerated in Roman Catholic Church

Beatified 14 September 2003, Petržalka

Square, Bratislava, Slovakia by

Pope John Paul II

Feast 23 November

**Patronage** 

Born

Attributes Religious habit

Persecuted Christians Nurses

Prisoners

began to work at the hospital at Humenné from 1937 near modern Ukraine and then relocated to the hospital at Bratislava in 1942 where she worked in the radiological department.<sup>[5]</sup> She made her solemn profession on 28 January 1943. In 1952 she began to serve in the x-ray area.<sup>[3]</sup>

The communists soon assumed total power in the nation in 1948 and started their mass persecution of religious and priest alike with countless arrested and tortured with some sent in droves to the hospital for treatment. She aided the ailing priest Sandtner and celebrated forbidden Mass with him and managed to get him to remain in hospital when authorities deemed his condition to have improved instead of watching him being sent back to prison. The February 1952 she aided the politically-vocal condemned priest Stefan Kostial flee from his fate which would have been death in Siberia when she slipped sleeping pills into a guard's tea allowing the priest to flee; she organized this on 19 February - a day before the priest was to appear in court. Kostial had been jailed and then hospitalized after being tortured. On 29 February 1952 she attempted to aid three priests and three seminarians flee but she failed to do this and was instead arrested and tortured. Before her court appearance she lived in a cold and windowless cell. Schelingová was sentenced on 17 June 1952 to over a decade of imprisonment of a period that was defined as 1952 until 1964 and from that point to 1955 she was sent from prison to prison (such as in Bratislava and Brno) where she was often beaten and tortured. Torture saw her right breast torn apart from continual kicks and breast cancer soon set in as a result. She soon was admitted into a prison ward of the Prague hospital in 1954 where it was amputated without anesthesia. Helen Korda - a political prisoner who herself underwent an operation around the same time - agreed to look after the

recovering Schelingová.

Apolónia Galis (d. 21 June 2003) visited her in prison with a guard present though secretly bought her cakes with vitamins contained in them in order to take care of her health. [3] Government officials secured her release from prison on 16 April 1955 - a decade before her actual release date - so that she would not die on the government's watch. But police harassment saw her no longer welcome at the motherhouse of her order and from the hospital where she worked. It was Galis who lived in Trnava took her in. She was admitted into the Trnava hospital on 19 April 1955 and she remained there in ill health until her death. [6]

Schelingová died at dawn on 31 July 1955 after she received the sacraments for the final time. Her remains were relocated in 1979 and then for the final time on 6 June 2003. [4] On 6 April 1970 the regional Bratislava court ruled that the late nun was in fact innocent having received a "false and artificial accusation" that had been motivated for political purposes rather that in the pursuit of justice.

### Beatification [edit]

The beatification process commenced on 22 February 2000 after the Congregation for the Causes of Saints issued the official "nihil obstat" to the cause and titled the late religious as a Servant of God. This allowed for a diocesan process to open to investigate the life of the nun and it spanned from 18 September 2000 until its solemn closure on 12 January 2003 which led to the C.C.S. validating the process on 31 January 2003 in Rome; the C.C.S. then received the Positio dossier from the postulation in 2003.

Theologians discussed and approved the cause on 2 May 2003 while the C.C.S. themselves approved it as well on 3 June 2003. The pope approved the cause on 7 July 2003 and determined that - though not murdered - her persecution and her declining health after her prison time made her a martyr. She received beatification from Pope John Paul II on 14 September 2003 when the pope visited Slovakia. Her niece Marge Van Lierde - along with her husband and two children - attended the celebration and were seated in the eighth row.

The process for the miracle needed for her sainthood was investigated in the Archdiocese of Denver in the United States of America and Archbishop Samuel Joseph Aquila oversaw the start of the diocesan process on 16 October 2013 and its conclusion on 28 February 2016.

The current postulator assigned to this cause is the Rev. L'udovít Pokojný.

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- 1. ^ Bl. Zdenka Schelingová on Kňazi.sk; available: http://www.knazi.sk/svati/zsvaty.php?svid=7년 (visit 9. 5. 2008) Archived과 May 8, 2008, at the Wayback Machine
- 2. ^ Patron Saints Index: Blessed Cecilia Schelingovar
- 3. <sup>∧a b c d e f</sup> "Spiritual Newsletter" ☑. Abbey of Saint-Joseph de Clairval. 16 July 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2016.
- 4. ^ a b c d "Zdenka Cecilia Schelingová (1916-1955)" & Holy See. Retrieved 27 September 2016.
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#### External links [edit]

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  ☑
- Saints SQPN
   [permanent dead link]
- Holy See ☑ (in Slovak)

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	Stages of canonization: Servant of God $\rightarrow$ Venerable $\rightarrow$ Blessed $\rightarrow$ Saint										
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Apostles	$\label{lem:andrew} Andrew \cdot Barnabas \cdot Bartholomew \cdot James of Alphaeus \cdot James the Great \cdot John \cdot Jude \cdot Matthew \cdot Matthias \cdot Paul \cdot Peter \cdot Philip \cdot Simon \cdot Thomas$										
Archangels	Gabriel · Mchael · Raphael										
Confessors	Anatolius · Athanasius the Confessor · Chariton the Confessor · Dominic · Edward the Confessor · Francis of Assisi · Francis Borgia · Louis Bertrand · Maximus the Confessor · Mchael of Synnada · Paphnutius the Confessor · Paul I of Constantinople · Peter Claver · Salonius · Seraphim of Sarov · Theophanes the Confessor										
Disciples	Apollos · Mary Magdalene · Priscilla and Aquila · Silvanus · Stephen · Timothy · Titus · Seventy disciples										

Gregory the Great · Ambrose · Augustine of Hippo · Jerome · John Chrysostom · Basil of Caesarea · Gregory of Nazianzus · Athanasius of Alexandria · Cyril of Alexandria · Cyril of Jerusalem · John of Damascus · Bede the Venerable · Ephrem the Syrian · Thomas Aquinas · Bonaventure · Anselm of Canterbury · Isidore of Seville · Peter Chrysologus · Leo the Great · Peter Damian · Doctors Bernard of Clairvaux · Hilary of Poitiers · Alphonsus Liguori · Francis de Sales · Peter Canisius · John of the Cross · Robert Bellarmine · Albertus Magnus · Anthony of Padua · Lawrence of Brindisi · Teresa of Ávila · Catherine of Siena · Thérèse of Lisieux · John of Ávila · Hildegard of Bingen · Gregory of Narek **Evangelists** Matthew · Mark · Luke · John Alexander of Alexandria · Alexander of Jerusalem · Ambrose of Mlan · Anatolius · Athanasius of Alexandria · Augustine of Hippo · Caesarius of Arles · Caius · Cappadocian Fathers · Clement of Alexandria · Clement of Rome · Cyprian of Carthage · Cyril of 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# Zdislava Berka

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Zdislava Berka T.O.S.D. (also, Zdislava of Lemberk; c. 1220–1252, [1] in what is now the northern part of Czech Republic) was the wife of Havel of Markvartice, Duke of Lemberk, and is a Czech saint of the Roman Catholic Church. She was a "wife, mother, and one of the earliest lay Dominicans". [2] She was a "precociously pious child", [1] running away at the age of seven to the forest to become a hermit. She was forced by her family to return home, and when she was 15, they forced her to marry wealthy nobleman Havel of Markvartice. He treated her brutally, but she was eventually able to perform acts of charity, give refuge to the poor and dispossessed at their home, found and support two priories, and join the Third Order of St. Dominic as a layperson. She died in 1252. She is the patron saint of Bohemia, of difficult marriages, and of those who are ridiculed for their piety. Her feast day is January 1.

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### Life [edit]

Zdislava was from the town of Litoměřice in what is now the northern part of the Czech Republic, to a Bohemian noble family. [3] Her devout mother was born in Sicily and came to Bohemia as "a member of the retinue" of Queen Kunigunde. [4] During her



#### Lay Dominican, Foundress, Mother, and Wife

**Born** c. 1220

Křižanov, Moravia

**Died** 1252

Lembeck Castle, Bohemia

Venerated in Roman Catholic Church

Beatified 28 August 1907 by Pope Pius X
Canonized 21 May 1995, Olomouc, Czech

21 May 1995, Olomouc, Czech Republic by Pope John Paul II

Feast January 1

Patronage Bohemia, difficult marriages;

people ridiculed for their piety

childhood, Zdislava went with her mother to visit Kunigunde, who probably first exposed Zdislava to the Dominicans. She might have met St. Ceslaus and St. Hyacinth.<sup>[2]</sup> Zdislava, a "precociously pious child",<sup>[1]</sup> was "extremely pious from her infancy",<sup>[5]</sup> giving money away to charity at a young age. When she was seven years old, she ran away from her home into the forest to pursue a life of prayer, penance, and a solitary life as a hermit. Her family found her, though, and forced her to return home.<sup>[5][6]</sup> When she was 15, her family forced her to marry, despite her objections, the wealthy nobleman Havel of Markvartice, who owned Lembeck Castle, a fortified castle in a frontier area that was occasionally attacked by Mongol invaders. Zdislava and Havel had four children.<sup>[1][4][6]</sup>

Zdislava's husband was "a man of violent temper" [5] and treated her brutally, but "by her patience and gentleness she secured in the end considerable freedom of action in her practices of devotion, her austerities and her many works of charity". [6] She devoted herself to the poor, opening the castle doors to those dispossessed by the invasions. Hagiographer Robert Ellsberg stated that Havel tolerated her "extravagant charity" [1] because she followed his wishes and wore the costly clothes fitting her rank and station and would indulge in his "extravagant feasts" [2] with him. Zdislava had ecstasies and visions, received the Eucharist daily even though it was not a common practice at the time, and performed miracles; one account reports that she even raised the dead. [2][7]

Ellsberg reported that Zdislava donated to hospitals and built churches with her own hands. [1] According to one story, she gave their bed to a sick, fever-stricken refugee; Havel "became indignant at her hospitality" and was prepared to eject the man, but found a figure of the crucified Christ there instead. Writer Joan Carroll Cruz called the incident a "miracle", [7] but one account states that she replaced the bed with a crucifix. [2] The incident "deeply impressed" [7] Havel, though, and he relaxed the restrictions he had placed on her. Eventually, he allowed her to build St. Lawrence Priory (a Dominican convent for women), donate money to another convent for men in Gabel, a nearby town, and join the Third Order of St. Dominic as a layperson. [5] [6] [7] Hagiographer

Alban Bulter states, however, that "the alleged connection of [Zdislava] with the third order of St Dominic remains somewhat of a problem, for the first formal rule for Dominican tertiaries of which we have knowledge belongs to a later date".[6]

Shortly after founding St. Laurence Priory, Zdislava fell terminally ill; she consoled her husband and children by telling them that "she hoped to help them more from the next world than she had ever been able to do in this". [6] She died on January 1, 1252, and was buried, at her request, at St. Laurence. [5][6]

### Veneration [edit]

Shortly after her death, Zdislava is reported to have appeared to her grieving husband, dressed in a red robe, and comforted him by giving him a piece of the robe. [5] Her appearance to him "greatly strengthened him in his conversion from a life of worldliness". [6] According to hagiographer Agnes Dunbar, her room was still being shown to visitors to the Lembeck Castle into the 19th century. [5] Zdislava was beautified by Pope Pius X in 1907 and canonized by Pope John Paul II in the Czech Republic in 1995. [1][6][9] She is the patron saint of Bohemia, of difficult marriages, and of those who are ridiculed for their piety. [1][5] Her feast day is January 1. [9]



Lembeck Castle

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# Zebennus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Zebennus was a third-century bishop and Christian Martyr from Palaestina Prima (Modern Israel).

Little is known about his early life, career or episcopacy in Eleutheropolis, however, he is credited that during his episcopacy he had a dream revealing the burial place of Micah and Habbakuk.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>

He was martyred, [4][5] executed on the Ides of November, with two others, Germanus and Antoninus a presbyter. [6] Their feast day is November 13.

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# Zechariah (New Testament figure)

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For other people with the same name, see Zechariah (disambiguation).

Zechariah (Hebrew: זְּכֵרְיָהְ Zekaryāh, "remember Yah"; Greek: Ζαχαρίας; Zacharias in KJV; Zachary in the Douay-Rheims Bible; Zakariyyā' (Arabic: ﴿نَكْرِيَّا in Islamic tradition) is a figure in the New Testament Bible and the Quran, [2] hence venerated in Christianity and Islam. [3] In the Bible, he is the father of John the Baptist, a priest of the sons of Aaron in the Gospel of Luke (1:67-79), and the husband of Elizabeth who is a relative of the Virgin Mary (Luke, 1:36). [4]

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# Biblical account [edit]

According to the Gospel of Luke, during the reign of king Herod, there was a priest named Zechariah, of the course of Abia, whose wife Elizabeth was also of the priestly family of Aaron. The evangelist states that both the parents were righteous before God, since they were "blameless" in observing the commandments and ordinances of the Lord. When the events related in Luke began, their marriage was still childless, because Elizabeth was "barren", and they were both "well advanced in years" (Luke 1:5–7).

The duties at the temple in Jerusalem alternated between each of the family lines that had descended from those appointed by king David (1 Chronicles 24:1–19).<sup>[5]</sup> Luke states that during the week when it was the duty of Zechariah's family line to serve at "the temple of the Lord", the lot for performing the incense offering had fallen to Zechariah (Luke 1:8–11).

The Gospel of Luke states that while Zechariah ministered at the altar of incense, an angel of the Lord appeared and announced to him that his wife would give birth to a son, whom he was to name John, and that this son would be the forerunner of the Lord (Luke 1:12–17). Citing their advanced age, Zechariah asked with disbelief for a sign whereby he would know the truth of this prophecy. In reply, the angel identified himself as Gabriel, sent especially by God to make this announcement, and added that because of Zechariah's doubt he would be struck dumb and "not able to speak, until the day that these things shall be performed". Consequently, when he went out to the waiting worshippers in the temple's outer courts, he was unable to speak the customary blessing (Luke 1:18–22).

After returning to his house in "Hebron, in the hill *country* of Judah",<sup>[6]</sup> his wife Elizabeth conceived. After Elizabeth completed her fifth month of pregnancy, her relative Mary was visited by the same angel, Gabriel. While still a virgin, Gabriel said to her, "Do not be afraid, Mary; you have

#### Zechariah



Annunciation of the Angel to Zechariah by Domenico Ghirlandaio (1490, fresco in the Tornabuoni Chapel, Florence)

#### Priest, Prophet, Guardian of Mary, Devotee, Martyr<sup>[1]</sup>

Born 1st century BC

Hebron (Joshua 21:11), the

Levant

**Died** 1st century BC (or early AD)

Jerusalem (Matthew 23:35), the

Levant

Venerated in Catholic Church

Orthodox Church

Oriental Orthodox Church

Anglicanism Lutheranism Islam

Canonized Pre-Congregation

Feast September 5 – Eastern Orthodox

September 5 – Lutheran September 23 – Roman Catholic



Zechariah and St. John the Baptist. Amedieval Georgian fresco from Monastery of the Cross, Jerusalem.

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found favor with God. You will conceive and give birth to a son, and you are to call him Jesus. 'How will this be,' Mary asked the angel, 'since I am a virgin?' The angel answered, 'The Holy Spirit will come on you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you. So the holy one to be born will be called the Son of God.'" Joseph, whom Mary was betrothed to, found out that she was pregnant, obviously disturbing news. Because he "was faithful to the law, and yet did not want to expose her to public disgrace, he had in mind to divorce her quietly. But after he had considered this, an angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream and said, 'Joseph son of David, do not be afraid to take Mary home as your wife, because what is conceived in her is from the Holy Spirit. She will give birth to a son, and you are to give him the name Jesus, because he will save his people from their sins.' 24 When Joseph woke up, he did what the angel of the Lord had commanded him and took Mary home as his wife."

Mary then travelled to visit her relative Elizabeth, having been told by the angel that Elizabeth was in her sixth month of pregnancy. Mary remained about three months before she returned to her own house (Luke 1:23-45;56). Elizabeth gave birth, and on the eighth day, when their son was to be circumcised according to the commandment, her neighbours and relatives assumed that he was to be named after his father. Elizabeth, however, insisted that his name was to be John; so the family then questioned her husband. As soon as Zechariah had written on a writing table: "His name is John", he regained the power of speech, and blessed "the Lord God of Israel" with a prophecy known as the *Benedictus* or "Song of Zechariah" (Luke 1:57–79). The child grew up and "waxed strong in spirit", but remained in the deserts of Judæa until he assumed the ministry that was to earn him the name "John the Baptist" (Luke 1:80; 3:2-3; Matthew 3:1).

# Other Christian traditions [edit]



Domenico Ghirlandaio's fresco Zechariah Writes Down the Name of His Son (1490, fresco in the Tornabuoni Chapel, Florence)

Origen suggested that the Zechariah mentioned in Matthew 23:35 as having been killed between the temple and the altar may be the father of John the Baptist. [7] Orthodox Christian tradition recounts that, at the time of the massacre of the Innocents, when King Herod ordered the

slaughter of all males under the age of two in an attempt to prevent the prophesied Messiah from coming to Israel, Zechariah refused to divulge the whereabouts of his son (who was in hiding), and he was therefore murdered by Herod's soldiers. This is also recorded in the Infancy Gospel of James, an apocryphal work from the 2nd century.



The so-called "Tomb of Absalom" or "Absalom's Pillar" in the Kidron Valley, built in the 1st century CE; an inscription added three centuries later claims that it is Zechariah's tomb

The Roman Catholic Church commemorates him as a saint, along with Elizabeth, on September 23. [8] He is also venerated as a prophet in the Calendar of Saints of the Lutheran Church on September 5. The Eastern Orthodox Church also celebrates the feast day of Zechariah on September 5, together with Elizabeth, who is considered a matriarch. Zechariah and Elizabeth are invoked in several prayers during the Orthodox Mystery of Crowning (Sacrament of Marriage), as the priest blesses the newly married couple, saying "Thou who didst... accept Zechariah and Elizabeth, and didst make their offspring the Forerunner..." and "...bless them, O Lord our God, as Thou didst Zechariah and Elizabeth...". In the Greek Orthodox calendar, Zechariah and Elizabeth are also commemorated on June 24.

Armenians believe that the Gandzasar Monastery in Nagorno Karabakh, Azerbaijan contains relics of Zechariah. However, his relics were also kept in the Great Church of Constantinople, where they were brought by the *praefectus urbi* Ursus on September 4, 415.<sup>[9]</sup>

In 2003, a 4th-century inscription on the so-called Tomb of Absalom, a 1st-century monument in Jerusalem, was deciphered as, "This is the tomb of Zachariah, the martyr, the holy priest, the father of John." This suggests to some scholars that it is the burial place of Zechariah the father of John the Baptist. Professor Gideon Foerster at the Hebrew University states that the inscription tallies with a 6th-century Christian text stating that Zechariah was buried with Simon the Elder and James the brother of Jesus, and believes that both are authentic. [10] What makes the theory less plausible is the fact that the tomb is three centuries older than the Byzantine inscriptions,

that a tomb with just two burial benches is unlikely to be used for three burials, as well as the fact that the identification of the tomb has repeatedly changed during its history.[11]

### In Islam [edit]

Zechariah (Arabic: زَكْرِيًا Zakariyyā) is also a prophet in Islam, and is mentioned in the Qur'an as the father of John the Baptist. Zechariah is also believed by some Muslims to have been a martyr. An old tradition narrates that Zakariyah was sawed in half, [12] in a death which resembles that attributed to Isaiah in Lives of the Prophets.

Zakariyah was a righteous priest<sup>[13]</sup> and prophet of God whose office was in the Second Temple in Jerusalem. He would frequently be in charge of managing the services of the temple<sup>[14]</sup> and he would always remain steadfast in prayer to God.

As he reached his old age, Zakariyah began to worry over who would continue the legacy of preaching the message of God after his death and who would carry on the daily services of the temple after him. Zakariyah started to pray to God for a son. The praying for the birth of an offspring was not merely out of the desire for a child.<sup>[13]</sup> He prayed both for himself and for the public – they needed a messenger, a man of God who would work in the service of the Lord after Zakariyah. Zakariyah had character and virtue and he wanted to transfer this to his spiritual heir as his most precious possession. His dream was to restore the household to the posterity of the Patriarch Jacob, and to make sure the message of God was renewed for Israel. As the Qur'an recounts:

A mention of the mercy of your Lord to His servant Zakariya. When he cried unto his Lord a cry in secret, saying: My Lord! Lo! the bones of me wax feeble and my head is shining with grey hair, and I have never been unblest in prayer to Thee, my Lord. Lo! I fear my kinsfolk after me, since my wife is barren. Oh, give me from Thy presence a successor who shall inherit of me and inherit (also) of the house of Jacob. And make him, my Lord, acceptable (unto Thee). [Quran 19:4–6₺ (Translated by Pickthall)]

As a gift from God, Zakariyah was given a son named Yaḥyá (Arabic: يحيى, identified with John the Baptist), a name specially chosen for this child alone. Muslim tradition narrates that Zakariyah was ninety-two years old<sup>[15]</sup> when he was told of John's birth.

In accordance with Zakariyah's prayer, God made John renew the message of God, which had been corrupted and lost by the Israelites.<sup>[16]</sup> As the Qur'an says:

O Zachariah! Lo! We bring thee tidings of a son whose name is John; we have given the same name to none before (him). He said: My Lord! How can I have a son when my wife is barren and I have reached infirm old age? He said: So shall it be, your Lord says: It is easy to Me, and indeed I created you before, when you were nothing. He said: My Lord! give me a sign. He said: Your sign is that you will not be able to speak to the people three nights while in sound health.

\_\_\_[Quran 19:7–10 ☑ (Translated by Pickthall)]

According to the Qur'an, Zakariyah was the guardian of Maryam. The Qur'an states:



The tomb of Zechariah within the Great Mosque of Aleppo, Syria





#### Prophets in the Quran

Listed by Islamic name and Biblical name. Ādam (Adam) · 'Idrīs (Enoch) · Nūḥ (Noah) · Hūd (Eber) · Ṣāliḥ · ʾIbrāhīm (Abraham) · Lūṭ (Lot) · 'Ismā'īl (Ishmael) · 'Isḥāq (Isaac) · Ya 'qūb (Jacob) · Yūsuf (Joseph) · Ayūb (Job) · Dhul-Kifl (Ezekiel) · Shuʿayb (Jethro) · Mūsā (Moses) · Hārūn (Aaron) · Dāūd (David) · Sulaymān (Solomon) · Yūnus (Jonah) · Îlyās (Elijah) · Alyasa (Elisha) · Zakarīya (Zechariah) · Yaḥyā (John) · ʿĪsā (Jesus) · Muḥammad (Muhammad)

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Jews, Christians and Muslims prophets -Abrahamic prophets



v t e

(Remember) when the wife of 'Imran said: My Lord! I have vowed unto Thee that which is in my belly as a consecrated (offering). Accept it from me. Lo! Thou, only Thou, art the Hearer, the Knower! And when she was delivered she said: My Lord! Lo! I am delivered of a female - Allah

knew best of what she was delivered - the male is not as the female; and lo! I have named her Mary, and lo! I crave Thy protection for her and for her offspring from Satan the outcast. And her Lord accepted her with full acceptance and vouchsafed to her a goodly growth; and made Zachariah her guardian. Whenever Zachariah went into the sanctuary where she was, he found that she had food. He said: O Mary! Whence cometh unto thee this (food)? She answered: It is from Allah. Allah giveth without stint to whom He will. [Quran 3:35–37 [] (Translated by Rckthall)]

Muslim theology maintains that Zakariyah , along with John the Baptist and Jesus, ushered in a new era of prophets – all of whom came from the priestly descent of Amram, the father of the prophet Aaron. The fact that, of all the priests, it was Zakariyah who was given the duty of keeping care of Mary shows his status as a pious man. Zakariyah is frequently praised in the Qur'an as a prophet of God and righteous man. One such appraisal is in sura al-An'am: "And Zakariyah and Yahya and Isa and Eliyas. Each one was of the righteous."

[Quran 6:85 © (Translated by Pickthall)]

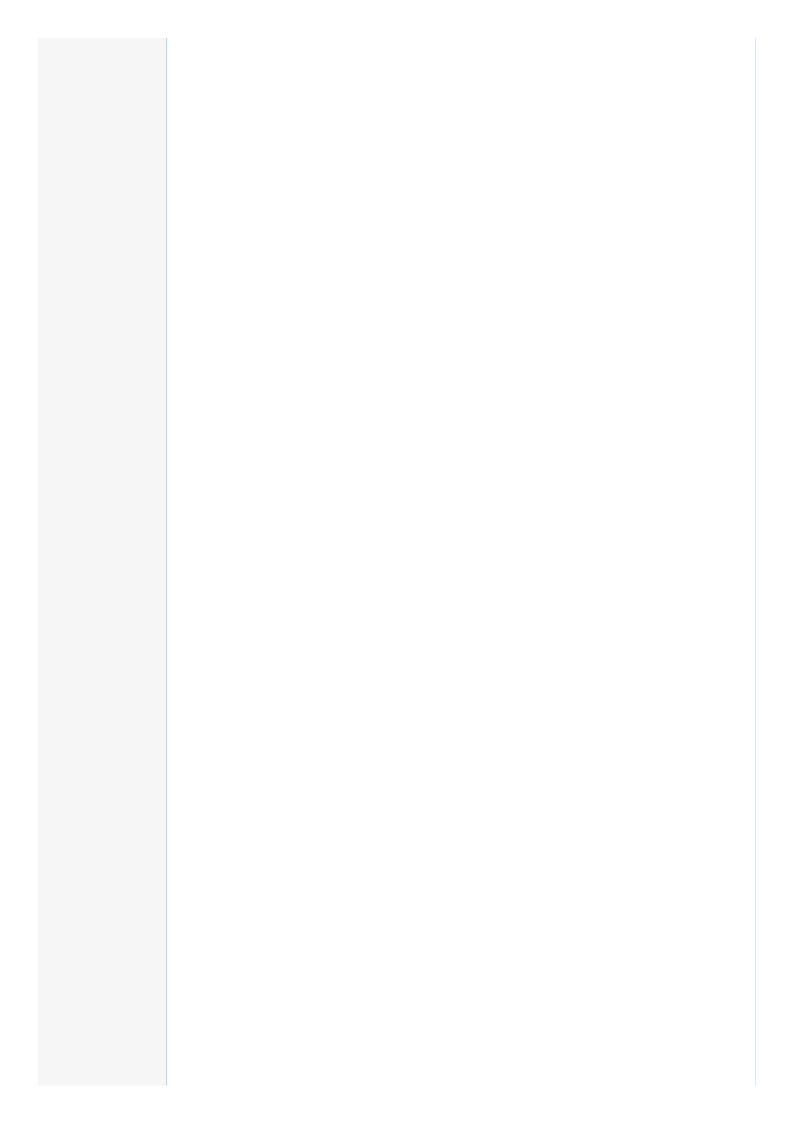
Qur'an translator Abdullah Yusuf Ali offers commentary on this one line<sup>[3]</sup> – suggesting that these particular prophets make a spiritual connection with one another. He points out that Yahya was a relative of Isa, while Eliyas was one who was present at the Transfiguration of Isa <sup>[17]</sup> on the Mount, as mentioned in the New Testament. Zakariyah meanwhile, through marriage, was the uncle of Isa and his son Yayha was referred to as Eliyas in the New Testament. <sup>[18]</sup>

#### See also [edit]

- Biblical narratives and the Qur'an
- Qiṣaṣ al-'Anbiyā' (Arabic: قِصَص الْأَنبُيَاء, Stories of the Prophets (in Islam))

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- 1. ^ Did John the Baptist's father die a martyr? &
- 2. ^ Quran 19:2-15型
- 3. ^a b Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary*, Note. **905**: "The third group consists not of men of action, but Preachers of Truth, who led solitary lives. Their epithet is: "the Righteous". They form a connected group round Jesus. *Zachariah* was the father of John the Baptist, who is referenced as "Elias, which was for to come" (Matt 11:14); and John the Baptist is said to have been present and talked to Jesus at the Transfiguration on the Mount (Matt. 17:3)."
- 4. ^ Gospel of Luke, 1:5–79₺
- 5. ^ THE Dedication (Jesus' birth) The priests serve 4 weeks per year: 1 week twice a year in courses, and the two week-long feasts, unleavened bread and tabernacles. Pentecost is a one-day observance, which would have come before Zacharias' (the 8th) course began, or at the latest, the 1st day of his course, which was from 12 thru 18 Sivan, or noon on the 19th, if Josephus is correct that courses changed at noon on the sabbaths." Josephus Antiquities b.7 ch.14 s.7 "eight days, from sabbath to sabbath." Josephus against Apion b.2 sect.8 "mid-day".
- 6. ^ compare Luke 1:39–40 with Joshua 21:11 The *Treasury of Scripture Knowledge®* says, "This was most probably Hebron, a city of the priests, and situated in the hill country of Judea, (Joshua 11:21; 21:11, 13) about 25 miles south of Jerusalem, and nearly 100 from Nazareth."
- 7. A Reimund Bieringer, *The Corinthian Correspondence* (Peeters Publishers, 1996), page 497, footnote 20, ISBN 978-9068317749.
- 8. ^ Martyrologium Romanum (Libreria Editrice Vaticana 2001 ISBN 88-209-7210-7)
- 9. ^ Chronicon Paschale, sub anno 415.
- 10. ^ Jewish Yad Avshalom revealed as a Christian shrine from Byzantine eraß, Haaretz, July 22, 2003
- 11. ^ Joe Zias and Émile Puech (2004). "The Tomb of Absalom Reconsidered" ☑. The Foundation for Biblical Archaeology. Retrieved January 4, 2015.
- 12. ^ A-Z of Prophets in Islam and Judaism, B. M. Wheeler, Zechariah, Father of John
- 13. A a b Lives of the Prophets, Leila Azzam, Zacharias and John
- 14. ^ Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Qur'anic commentary to Chapter 19
- 15. A Historical Dictionary of Prophets In Islam and Judaism, B. M. Wheeler, Zechariah, father of John
- 16. ^ Luke 1:16: "And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God."
- 17. ^ Matthew 17:3: "And, behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him."
- 18. ^ Matthew 11:14–15₺: "And if ye will receive it, this is Elias, which was for to come. [15] He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."



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# External links [edit]

Prophet Zachariah the father of St John the Baptist
 Orthodox icon and synaxarion



	Zechariah (New Testament figure) Life of Jesus: Conception of Jesus	
Preceded by  Renovating the Second Temple into Herod's Temple begins	New Testament Events	Succeeded by Gabriel announces to Mary that she will give birth to Jesus

v· t· e		New Testament people					
Jesus Christ	In Christianity · Historical · Life of Jesus in the New Testament						
Gospels	Individuals	Alphaeus · Anna the Prophetess · Annas · Barabbas · Bartimaeus · Blind man (Bethsaida) · Caiaphas · Celidonius · Cleopas · Clopas · Devil · Penitent thief ("Dismas") · Elizabeth · Gabriel · Impenitent thief ("Gestas") · Jairus' daughter · Joanna · John the Baptist · Joseph · Joseph of Arimathea · Joses · Jude · Lazarus · Legion · Luke · Lysanias · Malchus · Martha · Mary, mother of Jesus · Mary Magdalene · Mary, mother of James · Mary of Bethang · Mary of Clopas · Naked fugitive · Son of Nain's widow · Nicodemus (Nicodemus ben Gurion) · Salome · Samaritan woman · Satan · Simeon · Simon, brother of Jesus · Simon of Cyrene · Simon the Leper · Simon the Pharisee · Susanna · Syrophoenician woman · Theophilus · Zacchaeus · Zebedee · <b>Zechariah</b>					
	Groups	Angels · Jesus's brothers · Demons · Disciples · Evangelists · Female disciples of Jesus · God-fearers · Herodians · Magi · Myrrhbearers · Nameless · Pharisees · Proselytes · Sadducees · Samaritans · Sanhedrin · Scribes · Seventy disciples · Shepherds · Zealots					
Apostles	Andrew · Bartholomew (Nathanael) · James of Alphaeus (Less) · James of Zebedee · John (Evangelist · Patmos · "Disciple whom Jesus loved") · Judas Iscariot · Jude Thaddeus · Matthew · Philip · Simon Peter Simon the Zealot · Thomas						
Acts	Aeneas · Agabus · Ananias (Damascus) · Ananias (Judaea) · Ananias son of Nedebeus · Apollos · Aquila Aristarchus · Barnabas · Blastus · Cornelius · Demetrius · Dionysius · Dorcas · Elymas · Egyptian · Ethiopian eunuch · Eutychus · Gamaliel · James, brother of Jesus · Jason · Joseph Barsabbas · Judas Barsabbas · Judas of Galilee · Lucius · Luke · Lydia · Manaen · (John) Mark (Evangelist · cousin of Barnabas) · Mary, mother of (John) Mark · Matthias · Mhason · Nicanor · Nicholas · Parmena Paul · Philip · Priscilla · Prochorus · Publius · Rhoda · Sapphira · Sceva · Seven Deacons · Silas / Silva · Simeon Niger · Simon Magus · Sopater · Sosthenes · Stephen · Theudas · Timothy · Titus · Trophimi Tychicus · Zenas						
Romans	Gospels	$\label{eq:antipas} \textit{Antipas} \cdot \textit{Archelaus} \cdot \textit{Herod the Great} \cdot \textit{Herodias} \cdot \textit{Longinus} \cdot \textit{Philip} \cdot \textit{Pilate} \cdot \textit{Pilate's wife} \cdot \textit{Quirinius} \cdot \textit{Salome} \cdot \textit{Tiberius}$					
Herod's family	Acts	Agrippa · Agrippa II · Berenice · Comelius · Drusilla · Felix · Festus · Gallio · Lysias · Paullus					
Epistles	Olympas · Onesimus · Onesiphorus · Pudens · Philemon · Philetus · Phoebe · Quartus · Sosipater · Tertius						
Revelation							
v· t· e		Saints of the Catholic Church					
		canonization: Servant of God → Venerable → Blessed → Saint					
Virgin Mary		Theotokos) · Immaculate Conception · Perpetual virginity · Assumption · Marian apparition · loseph (husband)					
Apostles		bas · Bartholomew · James of Alphaeus · James the Great · John · Jude · Matthew · Matthias Philip · Simon · Thomas					
Archangels	Gabriel · Michae	el · Raphael					
	Anatolius · Athanasius the Confessor · Chariton the Confessor · Dominic · Edward the Confessor ·						

Confessors	Francis of Assisi · Francis Borgia · Louis Bertrand · Maximus the Confessor · Mchael of Synnada · Paphnutius the Confessor · Paul I of Constantinople · Peter Claver · Salonius · Seraphim of Sarov · Theophanes the Confessor											
Disciples	Apollos · Ma	Apollos · Mary Magdalene · Priscilla and Aquila · Silvanus · Stephen · Timothy · Titus · Seventy disciples										
Doctors	Gregory of N John of Dar Anselm of O Bernard of O John of the Teresa of Á	Gregory the Great · Ambrose · Augustine of Hippo · Jerome · John Chrysostom · Basil of Caesarea · Gregory of Nazianzus · Athanasius of Alexandria · Cyril of Alexandria · Cyril of Jerusalem · John of Damascus · Bede the Venerable · Ephrem the Syrian · Thomas Aquinas · Bonaventure · Anselm of Canterbury · Isidore of Seville · Peter Chrysologus · Leo the Great · Peter Damian · Bernard of Clairvaux · Hilary of Poitiers · Alphonsus Liguori · Francis de Sales · Peter Canisius · John of the Cross · Robert Bellarmine · Albertus Magnus · Anthony of Padua · Lawrence of Brindisi · Teresa of Ávila · Catherine of Siena · Thérèse of Lisieux · John of Ávila · Hildegard of Bingen · Gregory of Narek										
Evangelists	Matthew · M	ark · Luke · Jo	hn									
Church Fathers	Augustine of Clement of Desert Fath Ephrem the Gregory of Isidore of Satellito of S	Alexander of Alexandria · Alexander of Jerusalem · Ambrose of Mlan · Anatolius · Athanasius of Alexandria · Augustine of Hippo · Caesarius of Arles · Caius · Cappadocian Fathers · Clement of Alexandria · Clement of Rome · Cyprian of Carthage · Cyril of Alexandria · Cyril of Jerusalem · Damasus I · Desert Fathers · Desert Mothers · Dionysius of Alexandria · Dionysius of Corinth · Dionysius · Ephrem the Syrian · Epiphanius of Salamis · Fulgentius of Ruspe · Gregory the Great · Gregory of Nazianzus · Gregory of Nyssa · Hilary of Poitiers · Hippolytus of Rome · Ignatius of Antioch · Irenaeus of Lyons · Isidore of Seville · Jerome of Stridonium · John Chrysostom · John of Damascus · Maximus the Confessor · Melito of Sardis · Quadratus of Athens · Papias of Hierapolis · Peter Chrysologus · Polycarp of Smyrna · Thoopillus of Antioch · Motorinus of Pottau · Moreost of Living · Zophyrinus										
Martyrs	Forty Martyr: The Holy In: Lübeck mai Martyrs of L Óscar Rom Saints of the	Theophilus of Antioch · Victorinus of Pettau · Vincent of Lérins · Zephyrinus  Canadian Martyrs · Carthusian Martyrs · Child Martyrs of Tlaxcala · Dismas the Good Thief · Forty Martyrs of England and Wales · Four Crowned Martyrs · Gerard of Csanád · Great Martyr · The Holy Innocents · Irish Martyrs · Joan of Arc · John Fisher · Korean Martyrs · Lorenzo Ruiz · Lübeck martyrs · Luigi Versiglia · Martyrology · Martyrs of Albania · Martyrs of China · Martyrs of Japan · Martyrs of Laos · Martyrs of Natal · Martyrs of Otranto · Martyrs of the Spanish Civil War · Maximilian Kolbe · Óscar Romero · Pedro Calungsod · Perpetua and Felicity · Peter Chanel · Pietro Parenzo · Philomena · Saints of the Cristero War · Stephen · Teresa Benedicta of the Cross · Thomas Becket · Thomas More ·										
Missionaries	Augustine o	Three Martyrs of Chimbote · Uganda Martyrs · Vetnamese Martyrs · Valentine of Rome · Victor and Corona  Augustine of Canterbury · Boniface · Damien of Molokai · Francis Xavier · François de Laval ·  Gregory the Illuminator · Junípero Serra · Nico of Georgia · Patrick of Ireland · Remigius										
Patriarchs	Adam · Abe Matriarchs	l · Abraham · Is	saac · Jacob	· Joseph · Jo	seph (fath	ner of Jesus) • D	David · Noah · S	olomon ·				
Popes	· Anterus · E Cornelius · · Felix III · Fe Hyginus · Ir · Lucius I · I · Pius I · Piu	Benedict II · Bo Damasus I · E elix IV · Gelasiu nocent I · John Varcellinus · M us V · Pius X · F hen I · Stephe	niface I · Bon Dionysius · El us I · Gregory n I · John XXII Parcellus I · M Pontian · Serç	iface IV · Caiu euterus · Eug I · Gregory II I · John Paul lark · Martin I · gius I · Silveri	ene I · Eu Gregory I · Julius MItiades us · Simp	exander I · Anactus I · Celestine isebius · Eutych III · Gregory MI · I · Leo I · Leo II · Nicholas I · P Ilicius · Siricius esphorus · Urba	I · Celestine V ian · Evaristus Hilarius · Horm Leo III · Leo IV aschal I · Paul I · Sixtus I · Sixtus	Clement I Fabian · Felix nisdas Leo IX · Linus Paul M · Pete				
Prophets	Isaiah · Jer Moses · Na	emiah · Job · J	loel - John the n - Samuel - S	e Baptist · Jor	ah · Juda	ilijah · Ezekiel · as Barsabbas · their mother · S	Malachi · Melch	izedek Micah				
Virgins	Brigid of Kill Euphemia	dare · Catherir	ne Labouré ralska · Gene	Catherine of S vieve · Kateri	Siena · Ce Tekakwith	thryth · Bernade ecilia · Clare of A na · Lucy of Syra	Assisi · Eulalia d					
See also		fsaints · Fourte tant) · Virtuous		pers · Military	saints (At	hleta Christi • M	iles Christianus	ş ·				
		d	Catholic Chu	urch portal · /	Saints	portal						
v•t•e			Proph	ets in the (	Quran							
آدم	إدريس	نوح	هود	ح	صا	إبراهيم	لوط	إسماعيل				
<i>Adam</i> <i>A</i> dam	Idris Enoch (?)	<i>Nuh</i> Noah	Hud Eber		aleh ah (?)	<i>Ibrahim</i> Abraham	<i>Lut</i> Lot	<i>Ismail</i> Ishmael				
إسحاق	يعقوب	يوسف	أيوب	شعيب	وسى	هارون م	ذو الكفل	داود				
Is'haq Isaac	Yaqub Jacob	<i>Yusuf</i> Joseph	<i>Ayyub</i> Job	Shuayb Jethro (?)	<i>Musa</i> Mose	Harun	Dhul-Kifl Ezekiel (?)	Daud David				
سليمان	إلياس	إليسع	يونس	اريا	زک	یحیی	عيسى	مُحمد				
Sulaiman Solomon	<i>Ilyas</i> Fliiah	Al-Yasa Flisha	Yunus	s Zaka	aria	Yahya John	Isa Jesus	<i>Muhammad</i> Muhammad				

Solomon

Elijah

Elisha

Jonah

Zechariah

John

Jesus

Muhammad

Note: Muslims believe that there were many prophets sent by God to mankind. The Islamic prophets above are only the ones mentioned by name in the Quran.

People and things in the Quran

Characters

v· t· e People and things in the Quran							
			Charac	cters			
	Allāh ("The God") (Name		nes of Allah found Related	in the Quran, such as Karīm (Generous))  The baqarah (cow) of Israelites · The dhi b (wolf) that Jaco feared could attack Joseph · The fil (elephant) of the Abyssinians · Ḥimār (Domesticated donkey) · The hud-huc (hoopoe) of Solomon · The kalb (dog) of the sleepers of th cave · The namlah (female ant) of Solomon · The nūn (fish or whale) of Jonah · The nāqat (she-camel) of Saleh			
			Non-related	` '	r) · Dābbat al-Arḍ (Beast of the · Naḥl (Honey bee) · Qaswarah "hunter")		
Non-humans					rs of the Throne · Harut and Marut aqib · Atid) · Munkar and Nakir ·		
	Malāʾikah (Ar	ngels)	Archangels	("The Trustworthy Spirit")	Rūḥ ("The Spirit") ( <i>Ar-Rūḥ al-Amīn</i> · <i>Ar-Rūḥ al-Qudu</i> s ("The Holy ımpet (Isrāfīl or Raphael) · <i>Malaku</i> ael) · Mīkāil (Mchael)		
	" (O		Jann · ʿIfrīt · Qa				
	Jinn (Ge	enies)	Shayāṭīn (Der	nons or Devils)	h <i>-Shayṭān</i> (the (chief) Devil) · <i>Mārid</i> lious one")		
Others Ghilmān or Wildān · Ḥūr							
	Mentioned	Hārūn (father o Shuʿaylı ʿUzair (l (Jacob) "Owner	dam (Adam) · Al-Yasa '(Elisha) · Ayyūb (Job) · Dāwūd (David) · Dhūl-Kifl (Ezekiel?) lārūn (Aaron) · Hūd (Eber?) · Idrīs (Enoch?) · Ilyās (Elijah) · 'Imrān (Joachim the ather of Maryam) · Isḥāq (Isaac) · Ismā ʿīl (Ishmael) (Dhabih Ullah) · Lūṭ (Lot) · Ṣāliḥ hu ayb (Jethro, Reuel or Hobab?) · Sulaymān ibn Dāwūd (Solomon son of David) Jzair (Ezra?) · Yaḥyā ibn Zakariyyā (John the Baptist the son of Zechariah) · Ya ʿqūb Jacob) (Isrā ʾīl (Israel)) · Yūnus (Jonah) ( <i>Dhūn-Nūn</i> ("He of the Fish (or Whale)" or Dwner of the Fish (or Whale)") · Ṣāḥib al-Ḥūt ("Companion of the Whale")) · Yūsuf ia ʾqūb (Joseph son of Jacob) · Zakariyyā ( <b>Zechariah</b> )				
Prophets		("Tho	se of the Persev	<i>Ulul-`Azm</i> erance and Strong Will")	Muḥammad (Aḥmad · Other names and titles of Muhammad · Īsā (Jesus) (Al-Masīḥ (The Messiah) · Ibn Maryam (Son of Mary)) · Mūsā Kalīmullāh (Mose He who spoke to God) · Ibrāhīm Khalīlullāh (Abraham Friend of God) · Nūḥ (Noah)		
				Debatable ones	Dhūl-Qamain · Luqmān · Maryam (Mary) · Ṭālūt (Saul or Gideon?)		
	Implied	• •	Jeremiah) · Şam sor of Moses)	ūʾīl (Samuel) · Yūshaʿ ibn	Nūn (Joshua, companion and		
People of Prophets	Good ones	Noal Peop Imra Magi Moth Karn (inclu (inclu Qittin Peop	n (Father Lamech ble of Aaron and M 'at Fir'awn (Āsiyá cians of the Phan er · Sister) · Peop ebo · Ishmael's n uding Peter) · Mar uding Binyāmin (B n) · Malik (King Ar-	Platives (Martyred son · Wife) · Believer of Ya-Sin · Family of h · Mother Shamkhah bint Anush or Betenos) · Luqman's so Moses (Egyptians (Believer (Hizbil or Hizqil ibn Sabura) · á bint Muzāḥim the Wife of Pharaoh, who adopted Moses) · raoh) · Wise, pious man · Moses' wife · Moses' sister-in-law ple of Abraham (Mother Abiona or Amtelai the daughter of mother · Isaac's mother) · People of Jesus (Disciples vr/s mother · Zechariah's wife) · People of Joseph (Brothers Benjamin) and Simeon) · Egyptians ('Azīz (Potiphar, Qatafir r-Rayyān ibn Al-Walīd)) · Wife of 'Azīz (Zulaykhah)) · Mother) wother · Queen of Sheba · Vizier) · Zayd (Muhammad's			
	Evil ones	Qārū	in (Korah, cousin	,	es' time) · Hāmān · Jālūt (Goliath) ū Lahab · Slayers of Saleh's she-		
	Implied or not specified	Josh	iua · Luqman's so		Caleb or Kaleb the companion of imrod - Rahmah the wife of Ayyub		
	Aṣṇāb al-Jannah (People of Paradise · People of the Burnt Garden) · Aṣṇāb as Sabt (Companions of the Sabbath) · Christian apostles (Ḥawāriyyūn (Disciples of Jesus)) · Companions of Noah's Ark · Aṣṇāb al-Kaḥf war-Raqīm (Companions of the Cave and Al-Raqaim? · Companions of the Elephant						

Groups	Mentioned		Tribes, ethnicit	A'rāb (Arabs or Bedouins) ('Ād (people of Hud) · Companions of the Rass · Qawm Tubba ' (People of Tubba) (People of Saba' or Sheba) · Quraysh · Thamūd (people of Saleh) (Aṣḥāb al-Ḥijr ("Companions of the Stoneland"))) · 'Ajam · Ar-Rūm (literally "The Romans") Banī Isrā īl (Children of Israel) · Mu 'tafikāt (The overthrown cities of Sodom and Gomorrah) · People of Ibrahim · People of Ilyas · People of Nuh · People of Shuaib (Ahl Madyan People of Madyan) · Aṣḥāb al- Aykah ("Companions of the Wood")) · Qawm Yūnus (People of Jonah) · Ya'juj and Ma'juj/Gog and Magog · Ahl al-Bayt ("People of the Household") (Household of Abraham (Brothers of Yūsuf · Lot's daughters · Progeny of Imran · Household of Moses · Household of Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Abdul-Muttalib ibn Hashin (Daughters of Muhammad · Muhammad's wives)) · Household of Salih) · People of Fir'aun · Current Ummah of Islam (Ummah of Muhammad) (Aṣḥāb Muḥammad (Companions of Muhammad) (Aṣḥāb Muḥammad (Companions of Muhammad) (Aṣḥāb Muḥammad (Companions of Muhammad) (Aṣṇār (Muslims of Medina who helped Muhammad and his Meccan followers, literally 'Helpers') · Muhajirun (Emigrants from Mecca to Medina))) · People of Mecca (Wife of Abu Lahab) · Children of Ayyub · Sons of Adam Wife of Nuh · Wife of Lut · Ya'jūj wa Ma'jūj (Gog and Magog) · Son of Nuh			
	lmpli mentio	•	Amalek · Ahl as-Suffa (People of the Verandah) · Banu Nadir · Banu Qaynuqa · Banu Qurayza · Iranian people · Umayyad Dynasty · Aus and Khazraj · People of Quba				
	Religious groups		Ahl al-Dhimmah · Kāfirūn (disbelievers) · Majūs Zoroastrians · Munāfiqūn (Hypocrites) · Muslims (Believers) · Ahl al-Kitāb (People of the Book) (Naṣārā (Christian(s) or People of the Injil) (Ruhban (Christian monks) · Qissis				
Locations	Mentioned	Al-Arḍ Al-Muqaddasah ("The Holy Land") ('Blessed' Land) · In the Arabian Per (excluding Madyan) (Al-Aḥqāf ("The Sandy Plains," or "the Wind-curved Sand-(Iram dhāt al- 'Imād (Iram of the Pillars)) · Al-Madīnah (formerly Yathrib) · Ara Hijr (Hegra) · Badr · Hunayn · Makkah (Mecca) (Bakkah · Haraman Āminan ("Sanctuary (which is) Secure") · Ka bah (Kaaba) · Maqām Ibrāhīm (Station of Abraham) · Safa and Marwa) · Saba · (Sheba) ( 'Arim Saba · (Dam of Sheba)) Al-Jannah (Paradise, literally "The Garden") · Jahannam (Hell) · In Mesopotal Jūdiyy (Munzalanm-Mubārakan ("Place-of-Landing Blessed")) · Bābil (Babylo Qaryat Yūnus ("Township of Jonah," that is Nineveh)) · Door of Hittah · Madya (Mdian) · Majma · al-Baḥrayn · Mṣr (Mainland Egypt) · Salsabīl (Ariver in Para Sinai Region or Tīh Desert (Al-Wād Al-Muqaddas Ṭuwan (The Holy Valley of T Wādil-Ayman (The valley on the 'righthand' side of the Valley of Tuwa and Mor (Al-Buq ah Al-Mubārakah ("The Blessed Place"))) · Mount Sinai or Mount Tabaya (Church) · Mḥrāb · Monastery · Masjid (Mosqu "Place of Prostration") (Al-Mash ar Al-Harām ("The S					
		Reli	Religious locations Fart Sacuarea		thest Place-of-Prostration") (Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa Mosque, literally "The thest Place-of-Prostration") · Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarām (The cred Mosque of Mecca) · Masjid al-Dirar · A Mosque in the a of Medina, possibly. (Masjid Qubā (Quba Mosque) · The phet's Mosque)) · Salat (Synagogue)		
	Implied	Antioch (Antakya) · Arabia (A Aswad) & Al-Hijr of Isma'il · ( Hudaybiyyah · Ta'if)) · Ayla · I ar-Rāfidayn (Mesopotamia)			Al-Ḥijāz (literally "The Barrier") (Black Stone (Al-Ḥajar al- Cave of Hira · Ghār ath-Thawr (Cave of the Bull) · Barrier of Dhul-Qarnayn · Bayt al-Muqaddas & 'Ariha · Bilād · Canaan · Cave of Seven Sleepers · Dār an-Nadwa · lalestine River · Paradise of Shaddad		
	Başal (Onion) ·	4	Adas (Lentil) · Baqı	(Her	(Shoot) · Sūq (Plant stem) · Zar (Seed) b) · Ḥabb dhul- ʿaṣf (Corn of the husk) · Qith-thā ' Pomegranate) · Tīn (Fig) · Ukul khamṭ (Bitter fruit or food		
Plant matter	Bushes, tree	of s P	f Sheba) · <i>Zaytūn</i> ( lants of Sheba ( <i>At</i> i	Olive) hl (Ta	· In Paradise (Forbidden fruit of Adam) marisk) · Sidr (Lote-tree)) · Līnah (Tender Palm tree) ·		
Holy books	Abraham) · At-	spel c Tawrāt	of Jesus) · <i>Al-Qur'a</i> t (The Torah) ( <i>Şuḥ</i>	ān (Tr uf-i-M	hān (Scented plant) · Sidrat al-Muntahā · Zaqqūm  ne Book of Muhammad) · Ṣuḥuf-i Ibrāhīm (Scroll(s) of  tūsā (Scroll(s) of Moses) · Tablets of Stone) · Az-Zabūr  ner of the Book(s)")		

	•		ristian Apostles · Noa of Bilqis · Trumpet of	h's Ark · Staff of Musa · <i>Tābūt as-Sakīnah</i> (Casket of Israfil			
Objects of people			'Ansāb · <i>Jibt</i> and <i>Ṭāgi</i>	hūt (False god)			
or beings	Mentione	ed idols	Of Israelites	Baʿal · The ʿijl (golden calf statue) of Israelites			
	(cult in	nages)	Of Noah's people	Nasr · Suwāʿ · Wadd · Yaghūth · Yaʿūq			
			Of Quraysh	Al-Lāt · Al-ʿUzzā · Manāt			
Celestial bodies		Maṣābīḥ (literally'lamps'): Al-Qamar (The Moon) · Kawākib (Planets) (Al-Arḍ (The Earth)) · Nujūm (Stars) (Ash-Shams (The Sun))					
Liquids	(Nahr (Rive	Mā' (Water or fluid) (Nahr (River) · Yamm (River or sea)) · Sharāb (Drink)					
		•	t al-Qadr · Event of Mu ell Pilgrimage · Treaty	bahala · Sayl al-ʿArim (Flood of the Great Dam of Ma'rib in of Hudaybiyyah			
	Battles or military expeditions  Battle of al-Aḥzāb ("the Confederates") · Battle of Badr · Battle of Hunayn · Battle of Khaybar · Battle of Uhud · Expedition of Tabuk · Conquest of Mecca						
	Days  Al-Jumu ah (The Friday) · As-Sabt (The Sabbath or Saturday) · Days of battles · Days of · Doomsday						
	Month Islamic c	ns of the alendar	12 months: Four holymonths (Ash-Shahr Al-Ḥarām (The Sacred or Forbidden Month) Ramaḍān)				
Events, incidents, occasions or times	Pilgrimaç	788	<i>Ḥajj</i> (literally"The Pilgr grimage)	Hajj (literally "The Pilgrimage", the Greater Pilgrimage) · Al-ʿUmrah (The Lesser rimage)			
	Times fo	or Prayer mbrance	Taḥmīd ('Praising'), Al-'Ashiyy (The Afte Bukrah ("The Momi (Al-'Ishā' ("The Late ("Decline of the Sun)' Setting (of the Sun)'	vocation'), Şalāh and Dhikr ('Remembrance', including Takbīr and Tasbīḥ):  rmoon or the Night) · Al-Ghuduww ("The Mornings") (Al- ng") · Aṣ-Ṣabāḥ ("The Morning")) · Al-Layl ("The Night")  e-Night")) · Az-Ṣuhr ("The Noon") · Dulūk ash-Shams  ") (Al-Maṣā ("The Evening") · Qabl al-Ghurūb ("Before the ") (Al-Aṣīl ("The Afternoon") · Al-ʿAṣr ("The Afternoon"))) · ns ("Before the rising of the Sun") (Al-Fajr ("The Dawn"))			
	Implied	Event of	Ghadir Khumm · Layl	at al-Mabit · The first pilgrimage			
Note: The nam	ies are sorte	ed alphabe	etically. Standard form:	Islamic name / Biblical name (title or relationship)			
Authority control ✔ GND: 131725270 লু · WAF: 47902235 লু · WorldCat Identities: viaf-47902235 লু							

Categories: 1st-century BCE Jews | 1st-century BC clergy | Angelic visionaries | Muslim saints from the New Testament | Biblical people in Islam | Gospel of Luke | Jewish priests | People in the canonical gospels | Prophets of the New Testament | Roman-era Jews | Saints from the Holy Land | Christian saints from the New Testament | Massacre of the Innocents | 1st-century BC Christian saints

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Frysk

Յայերեն Hrvatski

Bahasa Indonesia

Italiano

Казакца

Kiswahili

Kurdî

Лакку Magyar

Malagasy

# Zechariah (New Testament figure)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Zechariah (priest))

For other people with the same name, see Zechariah (disambiguation).

Zechariah (Hebrew: זְכַרֵיָה Zəkaryāh, "remember Yah"; Greek: Zαχαρίας; **Zacharias** in KJV; **Zachary** in the Douay-Rheims Bible; Zakariyyā' (Arabic: زَكَرِيًا) in Islamic tradition) is a figure in the New Testament Bible and the Quran, [2] hence venerated in Christianity and Islam.[3] In the Bible, he is the father of John the Baptist, a priest of the sons of Aaron in the Gospel of Luke (1:67-79), and the husband of Elizabeth who is a relative of the Virgin Mary (Luke,

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# Biblical account [edit]

According to the Gospel of Luke, during the reign of king Herod, there was a priest named Zechariah, of the course of Abia, whose wife Elizabeth was also of the priestly family of Aaron. The evangelist states that both the parents were righteous before God, since they were "blameless" in observing the commandments and ordinances of the Lord. When the events related in Luke began, their marriage was still childless, because Elizabeth was "barren", and they were both "well advanced in years" (Luke 1:5-7).

The duties at the temple in Jerusalem alternated between each of the family lines that had descended from those appointed by king David (1 Chronicles 24:1–19).<sup>[5]</sup> Luke states that during the week when it was the duty of Zechariah's family line to serve at "the temple of the Lord", the lot for performing the incense offering had fallen to Zechariah (Luke 1:8-11).

The Gospel of Luke states that while Zechariah ministered at the altar of incense, an angel of the Lord appeared and announced to him that his wife would give birth to a son, whom he was to name John, and that this son would be the forerunner of the Lord (Luke 1:12-17). Citing their advanced age, Zechariah asked with disbelief for a sign whereby he would know the truth of this prophecy. In reply, the angel identified himself as Gabriel, sent especially by God to make this announcement, and added that because of Zechariah's doubt he would be struck dumb and "not able to speak, until the day that these things shall be performed". Consequently, when he went out to the waiting worshippers in the temple's outer courts, he was unable to speak the customary blessing (Luke 1:18-22).

After returning to his house in "Hebron, in the hill country of Judah", [6] his wife Elizabeth conceived. After Elizabeth completed her fifth month of pregnancy, her relative Mary was visited by the same angel, Gabriel.



Annunciation of the Angel to Zechariah by Domenico Ghirlandaio (1490, fresco in the Tornabuoni Chapel, Florence)

Priest, Prophet, Guardian of Mary, Devotee, Martyr<sup>[1]</sup>

Born 1st century BC

Hebron (Joshua 21:11), the

Died 1st century BC (or early AD)

Jerusalem (Matthew 23:35), the

Venerated in Catholic Church

Orthodox Church

Oriental Orthodox Church

Anglicanism Lutheranism Islam

Canonized **Pre-Congregation** 

Feast September 5 - Eastern Orthodox

September 5 – Lutheran

September 23 - Roman Catholic



Zechariah and St. John the Baptist. Amedieval Georgian fresco from

Nederlands

日本語

Нохчийн

Norsk bokmål

بينىتو

Polski

Português

Română

Русский

Scots

Shaip

Simple English

Slovenčina

کور دی

Српски / srpski

Suomi

Svenska

ไทย Türkçe

Українська اردو

Uyghurche / ئۇيغۇرچە

Vèneto

Fdit links

While still a virgin, Gabriel said to her, "Do not be afraid, Mary; you have found favor with God. You will conceive and give birth to a son, and you

Monastery of the Cross, Jerusalem.

are to call him Jesus. 'How will this be,' Mary asked the angel, 'since I am a virgin?' The angel answered, 'The Holy Spirit will come on you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you. So the holy one to be born will be called the Son of God." Joseph, whom Mary was betrothed to, found out that she was pregnant, obviously disturbing news. Because he "was faithful to the law, and yet did not want to expose her to public disgrace, he had in mind to divorce her quietly. But after he had considered this, an angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream and said, 'Joseph son of David, do not be afraid to take Mary home as your wife, because what is conceived in her is from the Holy Spirit. She will give birth to a son, and you are to give him the name Jesus, because he will save his people from their sins.' 24 When Joseph woke up, he did what the angel of the Lord had commanded him and took Mary home as his wife."

Mary then travelled to visit her relative Elizabeth, having been told by the angel that Elizabeth was in her sixth month of pregnancy. Mary remained about three months before she returned to her own house (Luke 1:23-45;56). Elizabeth gave birth, and on the eighth day, when their son was to be circumcised according to the commandment, her neighbours and relatives assumed that he was to be named after his father. Elizabeth, however, insisted that his name was to be John; so the family then questioned her husband. As soon as Zechariah had written on a writing table: "His name is John", he regained the power of speech, and blessed "the Lord God of Israel" with a prophecy known as the Benedictus or "Song of Zechariah" (Luke 1:57-79). The child grew up and "waxed strong in spirit", but remained in the deserts of Judæa until he assumed the ministry that was to earn him the name "John the Baptist" (Luke 1:80; 3:2-3; Matthew 3:1).

### Other Christian traditions [edit]



Domenico Ghirlandaio's fresco Zechariah Writes Down the Name of His Son (1490, fresco in the Tornabuoni Chapel, Florence)

Origen suggested that the Zechariah mentioned in Matthew 23:35 as having been killed between the temple and the altar may be the father of John the Baptist.[7] Orthodox Christian tradition recounts that, at the time of the massacre of the Innocents, when King Herod ordered the

slaughter of all males under the age of two in an attempt to prevent the prophesied Messiah from coming to Israel, Zechariah refused to divulge the whereabouts of his son (who was in hiding), and he was therefore murdered by Herod's soldiers. This is also recorded in the Infancy Gospel of James, an apocryphal work from the 2nd century.



 $\Box$ The so-called "Tomb of Absalom" or "Absalom's Pillar" in the Kidron Valley, built in the 1st century CE; an inscription added three centuries later claims that it is Zechariah's tomb

The Roman Catholic Church commemorates him as a saint, along with Elizabeth, on September 23. [8] He is also venerated as a prophet in the Calendar of Saints of the Lutheran Church on September 5. The Eastern Orthodox Church also celebrates the feast day of Zechariah on September 5, together with Elizabeth, who is considered a matriarch. Zechariah and Elizabeth are invoked in several prayers during the Orthodox Mystery of Crowning (Sacrament of Marriage), as the priest blesses the newly married couple, saying "Thou who didst... accept Zechariah and Elizabeth, and didst make their offspring the Forerunner..." and "...bless them, O Lord our God, as Thou didst Zechariah and Elizabeth...". In the Greek Orthodox calendar, Zechariah and Elizabeth are also commemorated on June 24.

Armenians believe that the Gandzasar Monastery in Nagorno Karabakh, Azerbaijan contains relics of Zechariah. However, his relics were also kept in the Great Church of Constantinople, where they were brought by the *praefectus urbi* Ursus on September 4, 415.<sup>[9]</sup>

In 2003, a 4th-century inscription on the so-called Tomb of Absalom, a 1st-century monument in Jerusalem, was deciphered as, "This is the tomb of Zachariah, the martyr, the holy priest, the father of John." This suggests to some scholars that it is the burial place of Zechariah the father of John the Baptist. Professor Gideon Foerster at the Hebrew University states that the inscription tallies with a 6th-century Christian text stating that Zechariah was buried with Simon the Elder and James the brother of Jesus, and believes that both are authentic.[10] What

makes the theory less plausible is the fact that the tomb is three centuries older than the Byzantine inscriptions, that a tomb with just two burial benches is unlikely to be used for three burials, as well as the fact that the identification of the tomb has repeatedly changed during its history.[11]

#### In Islam [edit]

Zechariah (Arabic: زَكْرِيًا Zakariyyā) is also a prophet in Islam, and is mentioned in the Qur'an as the father of John the Baptist. Zechariah is also believed by some Muslims to have been a martyr. An old tradition narrates that Zakariyah was sawed in half,[12] in a death which resembles that attributed to Isaiah in Lives of the Prophets.

Zakariyah was a righteous priest[13] and prophet of God whose office was in the Second Temple in Jerusalem. He would frequently be in charge of managing the services of the temple<sup>[14]</sup> and he would always remain steadfast in prayer to God.

As he reached his old age, Zakariyah began to worry over who would continue the legacy of preaching the message of God after his death and who would carry on the daily services of the temple after him. Zakariyah started to pray to God for a son. The praying for the birth of an offspring was not merely out of the desire for a child. [13] He prayed both for himself and for the public – they needed a messenger, a man of God who would work in the service of the Lord after Zakariyah. Zakariyah had character and virtue and he wanted to transfer this to his spiritual heir as his most precious possession. His dream was to restore the household to the posterity of the Patriarch Jacob, and to make sure the message of God was renewed for Israel. As the Qur'an recounts:

A mention of the mercy of your Lord to His servant Zakariya. When he cried unto his Lord a cry in secret, saying: My Lord! Lo! the bones of me wax feeble and my head is shining with grey hair, and I have never been unblest in prayer to Thee, my Lord. Lo! I fear my kinsfolk after me, since my wife is barren. Oh, give me from Thy presence a successor who shall inherit of me and inherit (also) of the house of Jacob. And make him, my Lord, acceptable (unto Thee). [Quran 19:4-6嵒 (Translated by Pickthall)]

As a gift from God, Zakariyah was given a son named Yaḥyá (Arabic: يحيى identified with John the Baptist), a name specially chosen for this child alone. Muslim tradition narrates that Zakariyah was ninety-two years old<sup>[15]</sup> when he was told of John's

In accordance with Zakariyah's prayer, God made John renew the message of God, which had been corrupted and lost by the Israelites. [16] As the Qur'an says:

O Zachariah! Lo! We bring thee tidings of a son whose name is John; we have given the same name to none before (him). He said: My Lord! How can I have a son when my wife is barren and I have reached infirm old age? He said: So shall it be, your Lord says: It is easy to Me, and indeed I created you before, when you were nothing. He said: My Lord! give me a sign. He said: Your sign is that you will not be able to speak to the people three nights while in sound health.

\_\_\_ [Quran 19:7–10 & (Translated by Pickthall)]

According to the Qur'an, Zakariyah was the guardian of Maryam. The Qur'an states:

(Remember) when the wife of 'Imran said: My Lord! I have vowed unto Thee that which is in my belly as a consecrated (offering). Accept it from me. Lo! Thou, only Thou, art the Hearer, the



Mosque of Aleppo, Syria

The tomb of Zechariah within the Great





#### **Prophets in the Quran**

Listed by Islamic name and Biblical name 'Ādam (Adam) · 'Idrīs (Enoch) · Nūh (Noah) · Hūd (Eber) · Ṣāliḥ · ʾIbrāhīm (Abraham) · Lūṭ (Lot) · 'Ismā'īl (Ishmael) · 'Ishāq (Isaac) · Ya qūb (Jacob) Yūsuf (Joseph) Ayūb (Job) Dhul-Kifl (Ezekiel) · Shuʿayb (Jethro) · Mūsā (Moses) · Hārūn (Aaron) · Dāūd (David) · Sulaymān (Solomon) · Yūnus (Jonah) · 'Ilyās (Elijah) · Alyasa (Elisha) · Zakarīya (Zechariah) · Yaḥyā (John) · ʿĪsā (Jesus) · Muhammad (Muhammad)

#### Main events

Stories of the Prophets -The Three Messengers

#### **Views**

Jews. Christians and Muslims prophets · Abrahamic prophets



v·t·e

Knower! And when she was delivered she said: My Lord! Lo! I am delivered of a female - Allah knew best of what she was delivered - the male is not as the female; and lo! I have named her Mary, and lo! I crave Thy protection for her and for her offspring from Satan the outcast. And her Lord accepted her with full acceptance and vouchsafed to her a goodly growth; and made Zachariah her guardian. Whenever Zachariah went into the sanctuary where she was, he found that she had food. He said: O Mary! Whence cometh unto thee this (food)? She answered: It is from Allah. Allah giveth without stint to whom He will. [Quran 3:35–37 & (Translated by Rckthall)]

Muslim theology maintains that Zakariyah , along with John the Baptist and Jesus, ushered in a new era of prophets – all of whom came from the priestly descent of Amram, the father of the prophet Aaron. The fact that, of all the priests, it was Zakariyah who was given the duty of keeping care of Mary shows his status as a pious man. Zakariyah is frequently praised in the Qur'an as a prophet of God and righteous man. One such appraisal is in sura al-An'am: "And Zakariyah and Yahya and Isa and Eliyas. Each one was of the righteous."

[Quran 6:85 © (Translated by Pickthall)]

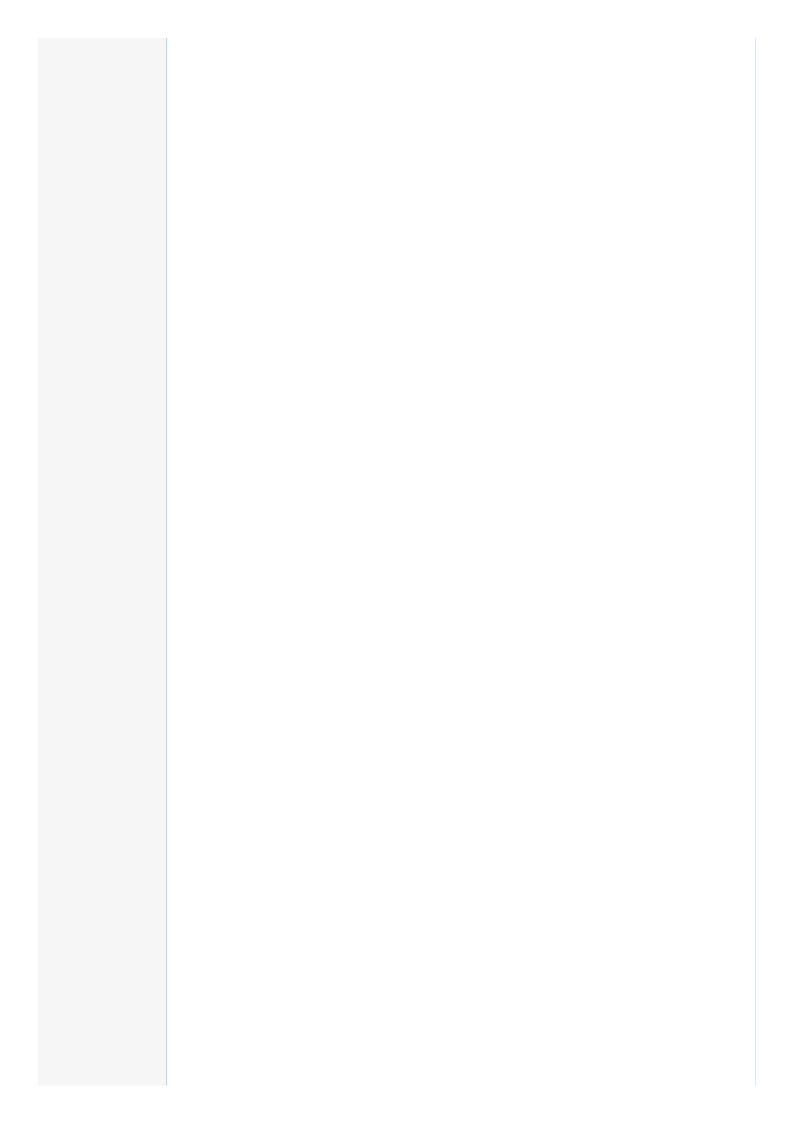
Qur'an translator Abdullah Yusuf Ali offers commentary on this one line<sup>[3]</sup> – suggesting that these particular prophets make a spiritual connection with one another. He points out that Yahya was a relative of Isa, while Eliyas was one who was present at the Transfiguration of Isa <sup>[17]</sup> on the Mount, as mentioned in the New Testament. Zakariyah meanwhile, through marriage, was the uncle of Isa and his son Yayha was referred to as Eliyas in the New Testament. <sup>[18]</sup>

### See also [edit]

- · Biblical narratives and the Qur'an
- Qiṣaṣ al-'Anbiyā' (Arabic: قِصَص الْأَنبُيّاء, Stories of the Prophets (in Islam))

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- 1. ^ Did John the Baptist's father die a martyr?&
- 2. ^ Quran 19:2-15 公
- 3. Aa b Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary*, Note. **905**: "The third group consists not of men of action, but Preachers of Truth, who led solitary lives. Their epithet is: "the Righteous". They form a connected group round Jesus. *Zachariah* was the father of John the Baptist, who is referenced as "Elias, which was for to come" (Matt 11:14); and John the Baptist is said to have been present and talked to Jesus at the Transfiguration on the Mount (Matt. 17:3)."
- 4. ^ Gospel of Luke, 1:5–79₺
- 5. \* THE Dedication (Jesus' birth) The priests serve 4 weeks per year: 1 week twice a year in courses, and the two week-long feasts, unleavened bread and tabernacles. Pentecost is a one-day observance, which would have come before Zacharias' (the 8th) course began, or at the latest, the 1st day of his course, which was from 12 thru 18 Sivan, or noon on the 19th, if Josephus is correct that courses changed at noon on the sabbaths." Josephus Antiquities b.7 ch.14 s.7 "eight days, from sabbath to sabbath." Josephus against Apion b.2 sect.8 "mid-day".
- 6. ^ compare Luke 1:39–40 with Joshua 21:11 The *Treasury of Scripture Knowledge®* says, "This was most probably Hebron, a city of the priests, and situated in the hill country of Judea, (Joshua 11:21; 21:11, 13) about 25 miles south of Jerusalem, and nearly 100 from Nazareth."
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- 15. A Historical Dictionary of Prophets In Islam and Judaism, B. M. Wheeler, Zechariah, father of John
- 16. ^ Luke 1:16: "And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God."
- 17. ^ Matthew 17:3: "And, behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him."
- 18. A Matthew 11:14–15 &: "And if ye will receive it, this is Elias, which was for to come. [15] He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."



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# External links [edit]

Archangels

Gabriel · Michael · Raphael

• Prophet Zachariah the father of St John the Baptist ☑ Orthodox icon and synaxarion



	Zechariah (New Testament figure) Life of Jesus: Conception of Jesus	
Preceded by  Renovating the Second Temple into Herod's Temple begins	New Testament Events	Succeeded by  Gabriel announces to Mary that she will give birth to Jesus

v· t· e		New Testament people						
Jesus Christ	In Christianity · Historical · Life of Jesus in the New Testament							
Gospels	Alphaeus · Anna the Prophetess · Annas · Barabbas · Bartimaeus · Blind man (Caiaphas · Celidonius · Cleopas · Clopas · Devil · Penitent thief ("Dismas") · Eliz Gabriel · Impenitent thief ("Gestas") · Jairus' daughter · Joanna · John the Baptis Joseph of Arimathea · Joses · Jude · Lazarus · Legion · Luke · Lysanias · Malch Individuals  Individuals  Martha · Mary, mother of Jesus · Mary Magdalene · Mary, mother of James · Mary · Mary of Clopas · Naked fugitive · Son of Nain's widow · Nicodemus (Nicodemus ben Gurion) · Salome · Samaritan woman · Satan · Sin Simon, brother of Jesus · Simon of Cyrene · Simon the Leper · Simon the Pharis Susanna · Syrophoenician woman · Theophilus · Zacchaeus · Zebedee · Zecha							
	Groups	Angels · Jesus 's brothers · Demons · Disciples · Evangelists · Female disciples of Jesus · God-fearers · Herodians · Magi · Myrrhbearers · Nameless · Pharisees · Proselytes · Sadducees · Samaritans · Sanhedrin · Scribes · Seventy disciples · Shepherds · Zealots						
Apostles		nolomew (Nathanael) · James of Alphaeus (Less) · James of Zebedee · John (Evangelist · ciple whom Jesus loved") · Judas Iscariot · Jude Thaddeus · Matthew · Philip · Simon Peter alot · Thomas						
Acts	Aristarchus · E Ethiopian eun Judas Barsab cousin of Barr Paul · Philip	ous · Ananias (Damascus) · Ananias (Judaea) · Ananias son of Nedebeus · Apollos · Aquila · Barnabas · Blastus · Cornelius · Demetrius · Dionysius · Dorcas · Elymas · Egyptian · uch · Eutychus · Gamaliel · James, brother of Jesus · Jason · Joseph Barsabbas · ubas · Judas of Galilee · Lucius · Luke · Lydia · Manaen · (John) Mark (Evangelist · nabas) · Mary, mother of (John) Mark · Matthias · Mhason · Nicanor · Nicholas · Parmenas · Priscilla · Prochorus · Publius · Rhoda · Sapphira · Sceva · Seven Deacons · Silas / Silvanus er · Simon Magus · Sopater · Sosthenes · Stephen · Theudas · Timothy · Titus · Trophimus · nas						
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Epistles	Achaicus · Alexander · Andronicus · Archippus · Aretas IV · Artemas · Carpus · Claudia · Crescens · Demas · Diotrephes · Epaphras · Epaphroditus · Erastus · Eunice · Euodia and Syntyche · Herodio							
Revelation	Antipas · Four	$\textbf{Horsemen} \cdot \textbf{Apollyon} \cdot \textbf{Two witnesses} \cdot \textbf{Woman} \cdot \textbf{Beast} \cdot \textbf{Three Angels} \cdot \textbf{Whore of Babylon}$						
v· t· e		Saints of the Catholic Church						
	Stages of	canonization: Servant of God → Venerable → Blessed → Saint						
Virgin Mary  Mother of God (Theotokos) • Immaculate Conception • Perpetual virginity • Assumption • Marian apparition • Titles of Mary • Joseph (husband)								
virgin Mary .	Titles of Mary · J	loseph (husband)						

	Confessors	Francis of As Paphnutius	Anatolius · Athanasius the Confessor · Chariton the Confessor · Dominic · Edward the Confessor · Francis of Assisi · Francis Borgia · Louis Bertrand · Maximus the Confessor · Mchael of Synnada · Paphnutius the Confessor · Paul I of Constantinople · Peter Claver · Salonius · Seraphim of Sarov · Theophanes the Confessor  Apollos · Mary Magdalene · Priscilla and Aquila · Silvanus · Stephen · Timothy · Titus · Seventy disciples										
	Disciples	Apollos · Ma	ry Magdalene ·	Priscilla and Ad	quila · Silv	anus · Ste	phen · Timothy	· Titus · Sevent	ydisciples				
	Doctors	Gregory the Great · Ambrose · Augustine of Hippo · Jerome · John Chrysostom · Basil of Caesarea · Gregory of Nazianzus · Athanasius of Alexandria · Cyril of Alexandria · Cyril of Jerusalem · John of Damascus · Bede the Venerable · Ephrem the Syrian · Thomas Aquinas · Bonaventure · Anselm of Canterbury · Isidore of Seville · Peter Chrysologus · Leo the Great · Peter Damian · Bernard of Clairvaux · Hilary of Poitiers · Alphonsus Liguori · Francis de Sales · Peter Canisius · John of the Cross · Robert Bellarmine · Albertus Magnus · Anthony of Padua · Lawrence of Brindisi · Teresa of Ávila · Catherine of Siena · Thérèse of Lisieux · John of Ávila · Hildegard of Bingen · Gregory of Narek											
	Evangelists	Matthew · Ma	ark · Luke · Joh	n									
	Church Fathers	Augustine of Clement of F Desert Fathe Ephrem the Gregory of Isidore of Se Melito of Sar	Alexander of Alexandria · Alexander of Jerusalem · Ambrose of Milan · Anatolius · Athanasius of Alexandria · Augustine of Hippo · Caesarius of Arles · Caius · Cappadocian Fathers · Clement of Alexandria · Clement of Rome · Cyprian of Carthage · Cyril of Alexandria · Cyril of Jerusalem · Damasus I · Desert Fathers · Desert Mothers · Dionysius of Alexandria · Dionysius of Corinth · Dionysius · Ephrem the Syrian · Epiphanius of Salamis · Fulgentius of Ruspe · Gregory the Great · Gregory of Nazianzus · Gregory of Nyssa · Hilary of Poitiers · Hippolytus of Rome · Ignatius of Antioch · Irenaeus of Lyons · Isidore of Seville · Jerome of Stridonium · John Chrysostom · John of Damascus · Maximus the Confessor · Melito of Sardis · Quadratus of Athens · Papias of Hierapolis · Peter Chrysologus · Polycarp of Smyrna · Theophilus of Antioch · Victorinus of Pettau · Vincent of Lérins · Zephyrinus										
	Martyrs	Forty Martyrs The Holy Inn Lübeck mart Martyrs of La Óscar Rome Saints of the	Canadian Martyrs · Carthusian Martyrs · Child Martyrs of Tlaxcala · Dismas the Good Thief Forty Martyrs of England and Wales · Four Crowned Martyrs · Gerard of Csanád · Great Martyr The Holy Innocents · Irish Martyrs · Joan of Arc · John Fisher · Korean Martyrs · Lorenzo Ruiz Lübeck martyrs · Luigi Versiglia · Martyrology · Martyrs of Albania · Martyrs of China · Martyrs of Japan · Martyrs of Laos · Martyrs of Natal · Martyrs of Otranto · Martyrs of the Spanish Civil War · Maximilian Kolbe · Óscar Romero · Pedro Calungsod · Perpetua and Felicity · Peter Chanel · Pietro Parenzo · Philomena · Saints of the Cristero War · Stephen · Teresa Benedicta of the Cross · Thomas Becket · Thomas More · Three Martyrs of Chimbote · Uganda Martyrs · Vietnamese Martyrs · Valentine of Rome · Victor and Corona										
	Missionaries			oniface Damie									
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	Popes	Adeodatus I · Adeodatus II · Adrian III · Agapetus I · Agatho · Alexander I · Anacletus · Anastasius I · Anicetus · Anterus · Benedict II · Boniface I · Boniface IV · Caius · Callixtus I · Celestine I · Celestine V · Clement I · Cornelius · Damasus I · Dionysius · Eleuterus · Eugene I · Eusebius · Eutychian · Evaristus · Fabian · Felix I · Felix III · Felix IV · Gelasius I · Gregory II · Gregory III · Gre											
	Prophets	Isaiah · Jere Moses · Nah	nos · Anna · Ba ·miah · Job · Jo	el · John the Ba · Samuel · Seve	aptist · Jon	ah · Juda:	Barsabbas •	Habakkuk • Hag Malachi • Melchi imeon • Zechari	zedek · Micah ·				
	Virgins	Brigid of Kild Euphemia	lare · Catherine Faustina Kowa	Labouré · Catl	nerine of S e · Kateri ·	Siena · Ceo Tekakwith	cilia · Clare of	ette Soubirous Assisi · Eulalia d Icuse · Maria Go					
	See also		saints · Fourte ant) · Virtuous p		· Military:	saints (Ath	leta Christi · N	iles Christianus	•				
			de (	Catholic Church	portal ·	Saints p	ortal						
-	v· t· e			Prophets	in the C	Quran							
	آدم	إدريس	نوح	هود	لح	صا	إبراهيم	لوط	إسماعيل				
	<i>Adam</i> Adam	Idris Enoch (?)	<i>Nuh</i> Noah	Hud Eber (?)		aleh ah (?)	<i>Ibrahim</i> Abraham	<i>Lut</i> Lot	<i>Ismail</i> Ishmael				
	إسحاق	يعقوب	يوسف		شُعيب	موسى	هارون	ذو الكفل	داود				
	<i>Is'haq</i> Isaac	<i>Yaqub</i> Jacob	<i>Yusuf</i> Joseph		Shuayb ethro (?)	<i>Musa</i> Moses	<i>Harun</i> Aaron	Dhul-Kifl Ezekiel (?)	<i>Daud</i> David				
	سليمان	إلياس	إليسع	يونس	کریا	i)	يحيى	عيسى	مُحمد				
	Sulaiman	llyas	Al-Yasa	Yunus	Zaka	aria	Yahya	Isa	Muhammad				

Solomon Elijah Elisha Zechariah Jesus Note: Muslims believe that there were many prophets sent by God to mankind. The Islamic prophets above are only the ones mentioned by name in the Quran. v·t·e People and things in the Quran **Characters** Allāh ("The God") (Names of Allah found in the Quran, such as Karīm (Generous)) The bagarah (cow) of Israelites · The dhi'b (wolf) that Jacob feared could attack Joseph · The fil (elephant) of the Abyssinians · Ḥimār (Domesticated donkey) · The hud-hud Related (hoopoe) of Solomon · The kalb (dog) of the sleepers of the cave · The *namlah* (female ant) of Solomon · The *nūn* (fish **Animals** or whale) of Jonah · The nāqat (she-camel) of Saleh 'Ankabūt (Female spider) · Dābbat al-Ard (Beast of the Earth) · Ḥimār (Wild ass) · Naḥl (Honey bee) · Qaswarah Non-related ("Lion", "beast of prey" or "hunter") Angels of Hell (Mālik · Zabāniyah) · Bearers of the Throne · Harut and Marut · Non-humans Kirāman Kātibīn (Honourable Scribes) (Raqib · Atid) · Munkar and Nakir · Ridwan Malā'ikah (Angels) Jibrīl (Gabriel, chief) (Ar-Rūḥ ("The Spirit") (Ar-Rūḥ al-Amīn ("The Trustworthy Spirit") · Ar-Rūḥ al-Qudus ("The Holy **Archangels** Spirit"))) · Angel of the Trumpet (Isrāfīl or Raphael) · Malakul-Mawt (Angel of Death, Azrael) · Mikāil (Michael) Jann 'Ifrīt Qarīn Jinn (Genies) Iblīs ash-Shayṭān (the (chief) Devil) · Mārid Shayātīn (Demons or Devils) ("Rebellious one") Others Ghilmān or Wildān · Ḥūr Ādam (Adam) · Al-Yasa (Elisha) · Ayyūb (Job) · Dāwūd (David) · Dhūl-Kifl (Ezekiel?) · Hārūn (Aaron) · Hūd (Eber?) · Idrīs (Enoch?) · Ilyās (Elijah) · ʿImrān (Joachim the father of Maryam) · Isḥāq (Isaac) · Ismā ʿīl (Ishmael) (Dhabih Ullah) · Lūṭ (Lot) · Ṣāliḥ · Shu ayb (Jethro, Reuel or Hobab?) · Sulaymān ibn Dāwūd (Solomon son of David) · 'Uzair (Ezra?) · Yaḥyā ibn Zakariyyā (John the Baptist the son of Zechariah) · Ya 'qūb (Jacob) (Isrā'īl (Israel)) · Yūnus (Jonah) (Dhūn-Nūn ("He of the Fish (or Whale)" or "Owner of the Fish (or Whale)") · Ṣāḥib al-Ḥūt ("Companion of the Whale")) · Yūsuf ibn Ya'qūb (Joseph son of Jacob) · Zakariyyā (Zechariah) Muhammad (Ahmad · Other names and titles of Muhammad) Mentioned · Īsā (Jesus) (Al-Masīḥ (The **Prophets** Ulul-'Azm Messiah) · Ibn Maryam (Son of ("Those of the Perseverance and Strong Will") Mary)) · Mūsā Kalīmullāh (Moses He who spoke to God) · Ibrāhīm Khalīlullāh (Abraham Friend of God) · Nūḥ (Noah) Dhūl-Qarnain Lugmān Debatable ones Maryam (Mary) · Ṭālūt (Saul or Gideon?) Irmiyā (Jeremiah) · Şamūʾīl (Samuel) · Yūshaʿibn Nūn (Joshua, companion and Implied successor of Moses) Adam's immediate relatives (Martyred son · Wife) · Believer of Ya-Sin · Family of Noah (Father Lamech · Mother Shamkhah bint Anush or Betenos) · Luqman's son · People of Aaron and Moses (Egyptians (Believer (Hizbil or Hizqil ibn Sabura) · Imra 'at Fir 'awn (Āsiyá bint Muzāḥim the Wife of Pharaoh, who adopted Moses) • Magicians of the Pharaoh) · Wise, pious man · Moses' wife · Moses' sister-in-law · Mother · Sister) · People of Abraham (Mother Abiona or Amtelai the daughter of Good ones Karnebo · Ishmael's mother · Isaac's mother) · People of Jesus (Disciples (including Peter) · Mary's mother · Zechariah's wife) · People of Joseph (Brothers (including Binyāmin (Benjamin) and Simeon) - Egyptians ('Azīz (Potiphar, Qatafir or **People of Prophets** Qittin) · Malik (King Ar-Rayyān ibn Al-Walīd)) · Wife of `Azīz (Zulaykhah)) · Mother) · People of Solomon (Mother · Queen of Sheba · Vizier) · Zayd (Muhammad's adopted son) Āzar (possibly Terah) · Fir awn (Pharaoh of Moses' time) · Hāmān · Jālūt (Goliath) · Evil ones Qārūn (Korah, cousin of Moses) · As-Sāmirī · Abū Lahab · Slayers of Saleh's shecamel (Qaddar ibn Salif and Musda' ibn Dahr) Abraha · Abu Bakr · Bal'am/Balaam · Barşīşā · Caleb or Kaleb the companion of Implied or Joshua · Lugman's son · Nebuchadnezzar II · Nimrod · Rahmah the wife of Ayyub · not specified Aṣḥāb al-Jannah (People of Paradise · People of the Burnt Garden) · Aṣḥāb as-Sabt (Companions of the Sabbath) · Christian apostles (Ḥawāriyyūn (Disciples

	Groups	Mentio	oned	(Companions of People of al-Ukho	the C dūd· n Lūṭ	ave and Al-Raqaim? · Companions of the Elephant · People of a township in Surah Ya-Sin · People of Yathrib (People of Sodom and Gomorrah) · Nation of Noah A'rāb (Arabs or Bedouins) ('Ād (people of Hud) · Companions of the Rass · Qawm Tubba ' (People of Tubba) (People of Saba' or Sheba) · Quraysh · Thamūd (people of Saleh) (Aṣḥāb al-Ḥijr ("Companions of the Stoneland"))) · 'Ajam · Ar-Rūm (literally "The Romans") · Banī Isrā Ti (Children of Israel) · Mu'tafikāt (The overthrown cities of Sodom and Gomorrah) · People of Ibrahim · People of Ilyas · People of Nuh · People of Shuaib (Ahl Madyan People of Madyan) · Aṣḥāb al-Aykah ("Companions of the Wood")) · Qawm Yūnus (People of Jonah) · Ya'juj and Ma'juj/Gog and Magog · Ahl al-Bayt ("People of the Household") (Household of Abraham (Brothers of Yūsuf · Lot's daughters · Progeny of Imran · Household of Mbses · Household of Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Abdul-Muttalib ibn Hashim (Daughters of Muhammad · Muhammad's wives)) · Household of Salih) · People of Fir'aun · Current Ummah of Islam (Ummah of Muhammad) (Aṣḥāb Muḥammad (Companions of Muhammad) (Aṣḥāb Muḥammad (Companions of Muhammad) (Anṣār (Muslims of Medina who helped Muhammad and his Meccan followers, literally 'Helpers') · Muhajirun (Emigrants from Mecca to Medina))) · People of Mecca (Wife of Abu Lahab) · Children of Ayyub · Sons of Adam · Wife of Nuh · Wife of Lut · Ya'jūj wa Ma'jūj (Gog and Magog) · Son of Nuh	
		Implicitly mentioned		Amalek · Ahl as-Suffa (People of the Verandah) · Banu Nadir · Banu Qaynuqa · Banu Qurayza · Iranian people · Umayyad Dynasty · Aus and Khazraj · People of Quba			
		Religious groups		Ahl al-Dhimmah · Kāfirūn (disbelievers) · Majūs Zoroastrians · Munāfiqūn (Hypocrites) · Muslims (Believers) · Ahl al-Kitāb (People of the Book) (Naṣārā (Christian(s) or People of the Injil) (Ruhban (Christian monks) · Oissis			
	Locations	Mentioned	(exclu (Iram Hijr (t ("San Abrah Jūdiy Qarya (Mdia Sinai Wādii (AI-Bi	Mesopotamian polytheists at the time of Abraham and Lot)  II-Ard Al-Muqaddasah ("The Holy Land") ("Blessed" Land) · In the Arabian Peninsula excluding Madyan) (Al-Aḥqāf ("The Sandy Plains," or "the Wind-curved Sand-hills") ram dhāt al- 'Imād (Iram of the Pillars)) · Al-Madīnah (formerly Yathrib) · 'Arafāt · Al-lijr (Hegra) · Badr · Ḥunayn · Makkah (Mecca) (Bakkah · Ḥaraman Āminan Sanctuary (which is) Secure") · Ka 'bah (Kaaba) · Maqām Ibrāhīm (Station of braham) · Safa and Marwa) · Saba ' (Sheba) ( 'Arim Saba ' (Dam of Sheba)) · Rass) · II-Jannah (Paradise, literally "The Garden") · Jahannam (Hell) · In Mesopotamia: (Al-Iddiyy (Munzalanm-Mubārakan ("Place-of-Landing Blessed")) · Bābil (Babylon) · Iaryat Yūnus ("Township of Jonah," that is Nineveh)) · Door of Hittah · Madyan Midian) · Majma ' al-Baḥrayn · Mṣr (Mainland Egypt) · Salsabīl (Ariver in Paradise) · Iinai Region or Tīh Desert (Al-Wād Al-Muqaddas Tuwan (The Holy Valley of Tuwa) (Al-Vādil-Ayman (The valley on the 'righthand' side of the Valley of Tuwa and Mount Sinai) IAl-Buq 'ah Al-Mubārakah ("The Blessed Place"))) · Mount Sinai or Mount Tabor)  Bay 'a (Church) · Mḥrāb · Monastery · Maṣjid (Mosque, literally "Place of Prostration") (Al-Mash 'ar Al-Harām ("The Sacred Grove") · Al-Maṣjid Al-Aqṣā (Al-Aqṣa Mosque, literally "The Farthest Place-of-Prostration") · Al-Maṣjid Al-Ḥarām (The Sacred Mosque of Mecca) · Maṣjid al-Dirar · A Mosque in the area of Medina, possibly. (Maṣjid Qubā ' (Quba Mosque) · The Prophet's Mosque)) · Salat (Synagogue)  Intioch (Antakya) · Arabia (Al-Ḥijāz (literally "The Barrier") (Black Stone (Al-Ḥajar al-Intioch (Antakya) · Arabia (Al-Ḥijāz (literally "The Barrier") (Black Stone (Al-Ḥajar al-Intioch (Antakya) · Arabia (Al-Intioch (Al-Intioch (Al-Intioch (A			
		Implied	Aswa Huda <i>ar-Rā</i>	nd) & Al-Hijr of Isma nybiyyah · Ta'if)) · Ay nafidayn (Mesopotar	a'il · C /la · E nia) ·	ave of Hira · <i>Ghār ath-Thawr</i> (Cave of the Bull) · tarrier of Dhul-Qarnayn · Bayt al-Muqaddas & 'Ariha · <i>Bilād</i> Canaan · Cave of Seven Sleepers · <i>Dār an-Nadwa</i> ·	
	Plant matter	Başal (Onion) Fruit	'A ts (C	an River · Nile River · Palestine River · Paradise of Shaddad  (Garlic or wheat) · Shaṭʾ (Shoot) · Sūq (Plant stem) · Zarʾ (Seed)  Adas (Lentil) · Baql (Herb) · Ḥabb dhul-ʿaṣf (Corn of the husk) · Qith-thā  Cucumber) · Rummān (Pomegranate) · Tīn (Fig) · Ukul khamṭ (Bitter fru of Sheba) · Zaytūn (Olive) · In Paradise (Forbidden fruit of Adam)	o) · Ḥabb dhul- aṣf (Corn of the husk) · Qith-thā Pomegranate) · Tīn (Fig) · Ukul khamt (Bitter fruit or food		
				Plants of Sheba ( <i>Athl</i> (Tamarisk) · <i>Sidr</i> (Lote-tree)) · <i>Līnah</i> (Tender Palm tree) · <i>Nakhl</i> (Date palm) · <i>Rayḥān</i> (Scented plant) · Sidrat al-Muntahā · Zaqqūm			
		Al-Injīl (The Go	spel c	of Jesus) · <i>Al-Qurʾā</i>	in (Th	e Book of Muhammad) · Ṣuḥuf-i Ibrāhīm (Scroll(s) of	

	,		, , , , ,	-Mūsā (Scroll(s) of Moses) · Tablets of Stone) · Az-Zabūr			
	(The Psalms of David) · <i>Umm al-Kitāb</i> ("Mother of the Book(s)")  Heavenly Food of Christian Apostles · Noah's Ark · Staff of Musa · <i>Tābūt as-Sakīnah</i> (Casket of						
	Shekhinah) · Throne of Bilqis · Trumpet of Israfil						
Objects of people	Mentioned idols (cult images)		Ansāb · Jibt and Ṭāghūt (False god)				
or beings		d idols	Of Israelites	Baʿal · The ʿijl (golden calf statue) of Israelites			
		nages)	Of Noah's people	Nasr · Suwāʿ · Wadd · Yaghūth · Yaʿūq			
			Of Quraysh	A-Lāt · A-ʿUzzā · Manāt			
	Maṣābīḥ (literally lamps'):						
Celestial bodies	Al-Qamar (The Moon) · Kawākib (Planets) (Al-Arḍ (The Earth)) · Nujūm (Stars) (Ash-Shams (The Sun))						
	Mā' (Water or fluid)						
Liquids	(Nahr (River) · Yamm (River or sea)) · Sharāb (Drink)						
	Incident of Ifk · Laylat al-Qadr · Event of Mubahala · Sayl al-'Arim (Flood of the Great Dam of Ma'rib in						
	Sheba) · The Farewell Pilgrimage · Treaty of Hudaybiyyah  Battles or Battle of al-Ahzāb ("the Confederates") · Battle of Badr · Battle of Hunayn ·						
	military expeditions  Battle of Khaybar · Battle of Uhud · Expedition of Tabuk · Conquest of Mecca						
	I Iavs	<b>V</b> -Jumuʻa Doomsda	th (The Friday) · As-Sabt (The Sabbath or Saturday) · Days of battles · Days of Hajjay				
	Months of	s of the	12 months:				
	Islamic calenda		Four holy months (Ash-Shahr Al-Ḥarām (The Sacred or Forbidden Month) - Ramaḍān)				
	Islamic c	alendar	, ,	sh-Shahr Al-Ḥarām (The Sacred or Forbidden Month) ·			
Events, incidents, occasions or times	Islamic c	Al-I	Ramaḍān)	sh-Shahr Al-Ḥarām (The Sacred or Forbidden Month) · rimage", the Greater Pilgrimage) · Al-ʿUmrah (The Lesser			
		Al-I	Ramaḍān) Hajj (literally "The Pilgi grimage) Times for <i>Duʿāʾ</i> ('In	,			
·	Pilgrimaç	ges Al-I Pilo	Ramaḍān) Hajj (literally "The Pilgi grimage) Times for <i>Duʿāʾ</i> ('In <i>Taḥmīd</i> ('Praising'), <i>Al-ʿAshiyy</i> (The Afte	rimage", the Greater Pilgrimage) · Al- 'Umrah (The Lesser vocation'), Şalāh and Dhikr ('Remembrance', including , Takbīr and Tasbīḥ): emoon or the Night) · Al-Ghuduww ("The Mornings") (Al-			
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·	Pilgrimaç	ges A/-I Pilo or Prayer	Ramaḍān) Hajj (literally "The Pilgi grimage) Times for <i>Duʿāʾ</i> ("In <i>Taḥmīd</i> ("Praising'). <i>Al-ʿAshiyy</i> (The Afte <i>Bukrah</i> ("The Momi ( <i>Al-ʿIshāʾ</i> ("The Late	rimage", the Greater Pilgrimage) · Al-'Umrah (The Lesser vocation'), Şalāh and Dhikr ('Remembrance', including a Takbīr and Tasbīḥ): emoon or the Night) · Al-Ghuduww ("The Mornings") (Alng") · Aṣ-Ṣabāḥ ("The Morning")) · Al-Layl ("The Night") e-Night")) · Az-Zuhr ("The Noon") · Dulūk ash-Shams			
·	Pilgrimag	ges A/-I Pilo or Prayer	Ramaḍān) Hajj (literally "The Pilgi grimage) Times for <i>Duʿāʾ</i> ("In <i>Taḥmīd</i> ("Praising'). <i>Al-ʿAshiyy</i> (The Afte <i>Bukrah</i> ("The Momi ( <i>Al-ʿIshāʾ</i> ("The Lati ("Dedine of the Sun) Setting (of the Sun)	rimage", the Greater Pilgrimage) · Al-'Umrah (The Lesser vocation'), Şalāh and Dhikr ('Remembrance', including , Takbīr and Tasbīḥ): emoon or the Night) · Al-Ghuduww ("The Mornings") (Al-ng") · Aṣ-Ṣabāḥ ("The Morning")) · Al-Layl ("The Night")			
·	Pilgrimag	ges Al-I Pilg or Prayer mbrance	Ramaḍān) Hajj (literally "The Pilgi grimage) Times for Duʿāʾ('In Taḥmīd ('Praising'); Al-ʿAshiyy (The Afte Bukrah ("The Momi (Al-ʿIshāʾ ("The Late ("Dedine of the Sur) Setting (of the Sun) Qabl ţulūʾ ash-Sha	rimage", the Greater Pilgrimage) · Al-'Umrah (The Lesser vocation'), Şalāh and Dhikr ('Remembrance', including a Takbīr and Tasbīḥ):  smoon or the Night) · Al-Ghuduww ("The Mornings") (Al- ng") · Aṣ-Ṣabāḥ ("The Morning")) · Al-Layl ("The Night")  e-Night")) · Aẓ-Ṭuhr ("The Noon") · Dulūk ash-Shams  ") (Al-Masā ' ("The Evening") · Qabl al-Ghurūb ("Before the ") (Al-Aṣīl ("The Afternoon") · Al-'Aṣr ("The Afternoon"))) ·			
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Categories: 1st-century BCE Jews | 1st-century BC clergy | Angelic visionaries | Muslim saints from the New Testament | Biblical people in Islam | Gospel of Luke | Jewish priests | People in the canonical gospels | Prophets of the New Testament | Roman-era Jews | Saints from the Holy Land | Christian saints from the New Testament | Massacre of the Innocents | 1st-century BC Christian saints

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# Zefirino Agostini

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Zefirino Agostini (24 September 1813 - 6 April 1896) was an Italian Roman Catholic priest that served in his hometown of Verona to perform his pastoral duties. He established two religious congregations in his lifetime being the Pious Union of Sisters Devoted to Saint Angela Merici and the Ursuline Sisters of the Daughters of Mary Immaculate. [1]

Agostini was beatified on 25 October 1998.

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#### Life [edit]

Zefirino Agostini was born in Verona on 24 September 1813 as the oldest son to Antonio Agostini and Angela Frattini. His father died before he reached age one which prompted his mother to care for him and his brothers. [1][2] He spent his childhood with his paternal grandparents in Terrossa where he learned to read and write.

Agostini commenced his studies for the priesthood at the age of eighteen. <sup>[2]</sup> One of his teachers during his time there was Venerable Nicola Mazza. He received his ordination on 11 March 1837 from the Bishop of Verona Giuseppe Grasser. <sup>[1][2]</sup> Agostini was appointed in 1845 as the pastor of the parish of Santi Nazario e Celso and took possession of that parish upon his entrance on 29 June 1845. He had been there as a parish priest since 1837 but was elevated as its pastor.

He established a range of after-school care programs for girls and also catered for women's religious instruction in his parish. In 1852 he tried to open a centre for adolescents under the care of the Canossians but it didn't quite work so he tried to look into female

#### Blessed Zefirino Agostini



#### Pries

**Born** 24 September 1813

Verona, Napoleonic Kingdom of

Italy

**Died** 6 April 1896 (aged 82)

Verona, Kingdom of Italy

Venerated in Roman Catholic Church

Beatified 25 October 1998, Saint Peter's

Square, Vatican City by Pope

John Paul II

Feast 6 April

Attributes Cassock

Breviary

Patronage Pious Union of Sisters Devoted

to Saint Angela Merici Ursuline Sisters of the Daughters of Mary Immaculate

oratories as a possible alternative. Agostini also instilled devotion to Saint Angela Merici among his female parishioners and even established a religious congregation devoted to her. The Rule for that order - the Pious Union of Sisters Devoted to Saint Angela Merici - received diocesan approval from the Bishop of Verona Benedetto Riccabona de Reinchenfels in 1856.<sup>[1]</sup>

On 2 November 1856 the priest opened his first school for poor girls. In 1860 some of the workers from that school wanted to form a religious congregation under his direction so he prepared a Rule for them. It resulted in twelve females being professed on 24 September 1869 leading to the establishment of his Ursuline religious institute on 18 November 1869.<sup>[1]</sup>

Zefirino Agostini died on 6 April 1868. His order received diocesan approval from Giordano Corsini on 24 June 1923 while the papal decree of praise of Pope Pius XI was issued on 14 March 1932 and full papal approval for the institute came on 3 April 1940 from Pope Pius XII during World War II. The order now operates in places such as Switzerland and Benin and as of 2005 has 628 religious in 78 houses.

#### Beatification [edit]

The beatification process commenced on a diocesan level in 1964 - during the pontificate of Pope Paul VI - in which the late priest was granted the title Servant of God as the first stage in the process. The conclusion of the

process around the time of the 1980s saw the Congregation for the Causes of Saints validate the process and approve the fact that it had done what it was tasked to do - collating evidence etc.

Historians first needed to assess whether or not there would be obstacles to the cause. The team deemed there were done and so approved the cause to proceed to the next stage on 17 April 1985. The decision allowed for the postulation to submit the Positio to the C.C.S. for further assessment and this in turn led to Pope John Paul II declaring Agostini to be Venerable on 22 January 1991 after ascertaining that he had lived a life of heroic virtue.

The miracle required for beatification was investigated in the place that it had occurred in and the ensuring process was ratified in Rome in mid 1987. John Paul II approved it on 6 April 1998 and beatified Agostini on the following 25 October in Saint Peter's Square.

#### References [edit]

- 1. ^ a b c d e "Blessed Zefirino Agostini" &. Saints SQPN. 15 April 2015. Retrieved 21 May 2016.
- 2. ^a b c "Blessed Zefirino Agostini" ☑. Santi e Beati. Retrieved 21 May 2016.

## External links [edit]

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# Zenaida and Philonella

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Saints **Zenaida** (**Zenaida of Tarsus**) and **Philonella** (d. *circa* 100) were traditionally the first Christian physicians after Luke the Evangelist, and the first "unmercenaries" (physicians who would not accept fees from their patients). [1] They are particularly venerated in Eastern Christianity<sup>[2]</sup>

Zenaida and Philonella were sisters, born into a well-educated Jewish family and said to be cousins of Paul the Apostle. [2] They were instructed and baptized into the Christian faith by their brother Jason, who was bishop of their native city of Tarsus. On entering the philosophical academy at Tarsus, they devoted themselves to the study of medicine, and when they completed their studies moved to the mountains around Pelion near Demetriada [3] in Thessaly. This was a region renowned for its healing springs and shrines to Asclepius. The physicians who practiced there catered to the wealthy, charging exorbitant amounts for their services, and augmented their incomes with the sale of magical amulets and charms. [1]



The sisters set themselves in opposition to the prevailing custom. On locating a cave with a mineral spring, they set up a chapel and cells for themselves, and opened a clinic where they treated all who came to them regardless of their ability to pay.<sup>[1]</sup>

Philonella devoted herself to experimental medicine, using methods approaching that of modern scientific methods, and worked hard to separate effective medicine from superstition. [1] Zenaida was particularly interested in pediatrics. Toward the end of her life she paid particular attention to the treatment of psychiatric disorders, including clinical depression. [1] Both sisters devoted their lives to prayer when they were not working in their clinic.

Traditions vary about their deaths. According to one account, the two were stoned to death by pagans on the same night. [3] According to another, both met peaceful ends, with Philonella surviving her sister by some years, deepening her spiritual devotion and becoming known as a wonderworker. [1]

They are commemorated on October 11.

The name of Zenaida is derived from the Greek: Zηναις, Zenais, "of Zeus". [4] Her becoming a Christian in general and a venerated saint in particular assured this name's continued use in Christian countries, its Pagan origin forgotten.

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Categories: Holy Unmercenaries | 1st-century Roman women | 1st-century Christian female saints | 1st-century Jews | Ancient Jewish women | Roman-era Jews | Saints duos | People from Tarsus, Mersin | Ancient women physicians | Saint stubs

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Zeno of Verona

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"San Zenone" and "Zenone" redirect here. For other uses, see San Zeno (disambiguation) and Zeno (disambiguation).

**Zeno of Verona** (Italian: *Zenone da Verona*; about 300 – 371 or 380) was either an early Christian Bishop of Verona or a martyr. He is a saint in the Roman Catholic Church and in the Eastern Orthodox Church.

#### Contents [hide]

- 1 Life and historicity
- 2 Veneration
- 3 Legends and iconography
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- 5 External links

# Life and historicity [edit]

According to a Veronese author named Coronato, a notary of the 7th century, Zeno was a native of Mauretania. He taught many children of Africa about the Catholic religion and he also helped them with their school work. The children could rely on someone who could help them.<sup>[1]</sup> Another theory is that Zeno was a follower of Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria, who accompanied his master when the latter visited Verona in 340.<sup>[1]</sup>

The style of the 90 or so *Sermones* attributed to Zeno has also been considered evidence of his African origins due to its literary style, since Christian African writers of the time frequently used neologisms and wordplay.<sup>[1]</sup> Many of the *Sermones* concern Old Testament exegesis and "have a definite anti-Semitic element in them".<sup>[2]</sup>

Staying in the city, Zeno entered the monastic life, living as a monk until around 362, when he was elected successor to the See of Verona after the death of Bishop Gricinus (Cricinus, Cricino).<sup>[1]</sup>

# Saint Zeno of Verona



Statue of Saint Zeno from the Basilica of San Zeno

#### Bishop, Martyr Born 300 Mauretania 12 April 371 Died Verona Major shrine Basilica of San Zeno, Verona **Feast** 12 April; 21 May (translation of relics) **Attributes** fish, fishing rod, or a bishop holding a fishing rod, or with a fish hanging from his crozier. Fishermen, anglers, newborn **Patronage** babies, Verona, Campione

Zeno had "received a good classical education",<sup>[3]</sup> and as bishop baptized many people, won converts back from Arianism, lived a life of poverty, trained priests to work in the diocese, set up a convent for women, reformed how the Agape feast was celebrated, and forbade funeral masses being accompanied by attendees' loud groans and wailing.<sup>[3]</sup> Zeno's other reforms included instructions concerning adult baptism (which occurred by complete immersion) and issuing medals to people newly baptized to the Catholic faith.<sup>[3]</sup>

Zeno's episcopate lasted for about ten years, and the date of his death is sometimes given as 12 April 371.[1]

Zeno is described as a confessor of the faith in early martyrologies. [3] Saint Gregory the Great calls him a martyr in his *Dialogues*; Saint Ambrose, a contemporary of Zeno, does not. [3] Ambrose speaks of Zeno's "happy death", although as a confessor, Zeno may have suffered persecution (but not execution) during the reigns of Constantius II and Julian the Apostate. [3] The entry in the current *Roman Martyrology* lists him on 12 April, but makes no mention of martyrdom. [4]

The first evidence for his existence is found in a letter written by Saint Ambrose to Bishop Syagrius of Verona in which Ambrose refers to the holiness of Zeno.<sup>[1]</sup> Later, Bishop Saint Petronius of Verona (r. 412–429) wrote of Zeno's virtues and also confirmed the existence of a cult dedicated to Saint Zeno.<sup>[1]</sup>

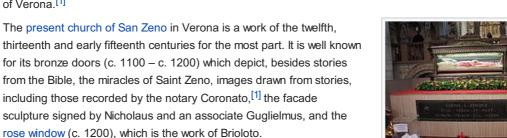
A poem written between 781 and 810, called the *Versus de Verona*, an elegy of the city in verse, states that Zeno was the eighth bishop of Verona.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Veneration [edit]

Zeno's liturgical feast day is celebrated on 12 April, but in the diocese of Verona, it is also celebrated on 21 May, in honor of the translation of his relics on 21 May 807.[1]

Tradition states that Zeno built the first basilica in Verona, situated in the area probably occupied by the present-day cathedral. [1] His eponymous church in its present location dates to the early ninth century, when it was endowed by Charlemagne and his son Pepin, King of Italy. It was consecrated on 8 December 806; two local hermits, Benignus and Carus, were assigned the task of translating Zeno's relics to a new marble crypt. [1] King Pepin was present at the ceremony, as were the Bishops of Cremona and Salzburg, as well as an immense crowd of townspeople.[1]

The church was damaged at the beginning of the tenth century by Hungarians, though the relics of Zeno remained safe. [1] The basilica was rebuilt again, and made much larger and stronger. Financial support was provided by Otto I, and it was re-consecrated in 967, at a ceremony presided over by the Bishop Ratherius of Verona.[1]

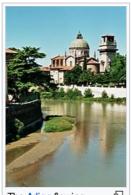


St Zeno's body ready for his feast day procession on 21 May 2012



San Zeno Atarpiece. Zeno is on the far right.

# Legends and iconography [edit]



The Adige flowing through Verona

Zeno is the patron saint of fishermen and anglers, the city of Verona, newborn babies as well as children learning to speak and walk. Some 30 churches or chapels have been dedicated to him, including Pistoia Cathedral.

According to legend he was stolen at birth and briefly replaced by a demonic changeling. One story relates that Saint Zeno, one day fishing on the banks of the Adige, which he did in order to feed himself (rather than as recreation), saw a peasant crossing the river in a horse and cart. The horses began to get strangely skittish. Zeno, believing this to be the work of the devil, made the sign of the cross, and the horses calmed down. [1] Zeno was often said to combat the devil, and is sometimes depicted treading on a demon.<sup>[1]</sup> Another story relates that he exorcised a demon from the body of the daughter of the Emperor Gallienus (though Zeno probably did not live during the reign of Gallienus). The story relates that the grateful Gallienus allowed Zeno and other Christians freedom of worship in the

#### empire.[1]

Saint Gregory the Great, at the end of the 6th century, relates a miracle associated with the divine intercession of Zeno. [1] In 588, the Adige flooded its banks, inundating Verona. The floodwater reached the church dedicated to Saint Zeno, but miraculously did not enter it, even though the door was wide open. The church was donated to Theodelinda, an alleged eyewitness to the miracle and wife of king Authari. [1]

Zeno is most often represented with fishing-related items such as a fish, fishing rod, or as a bishop holding a fishing rod, or with a fish hanging from his crozier. "Local tradition says the bishop was fond of fishing in the nearby river Adige," writes Alban Butler, "but it is more likely that originally it was a symbol of his success in bringing people to baptism."[2]

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## External links [edit]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to Saint Zeno.

- San Zeno (Zenone) di Verona

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# Zeno the Hermit

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A disciple of St. Basil the Great, **Saint Zeno the Hermit** began life in a Christian family of privilege and status. From an early age he devoted himself to the study of letters and sciences and quickly distinguished himself and became known to all, for the multitude of his virtues, his perfect education, his morals, his physique and his distinguished parents.

When the Emperor Valens ascended the throne in 364 AD, he summoned the now famous Zeno to the palace and offered him a great position. Zeno accepted and spent his early adulthood in the emperor's service. When however there was a vacancy for the position of Royal Postman, Zeno offered his services. The position which Zeno occupied was one of significant respect and prestige for to be such a courier was to bear the implicit trust of the Emperor. Messages needed to arrive swiftly, secretly and safely to where they were sent and in antiquity, this was far from a guarantee. The persons selected to be messengers on the public post had to be both physically fit and morally incorruptible, worthy of the personal confidence of the Emperor. Working amongst the soldiers who were sent out to deliver the imperial edicts enabled him to be close to the Church Fathers, the ascetics and the common people who lived simply and virtuously in the provinces. During his time in the Royal Postal Service, a difficult and arduous task, Zeno stayed in monasteries and hermitages, praising and glorifying God. The name of the emperor's simple and humble postman had become known in every town and village, especially to the poor and suffering. A royal mission to Bishop Basil of Caesarea determined the later course of Zeno's life, as he was enchanted by Basil's eloquence, preaching and his humble, ascetic life.

Upon the death of the emperor in 378 AD Saint Zeno abandoned his military post and sought the ascetic life of a hermit. Near Antioch he took up residence in a cave where he dwelt far from society for some forty years. He became well known for his humility and holiness. His mattress was a stack of grass on stones and he dressed in rags. His food was some bread, which a friend of his used to bring him every two days, and he brought the water himself from far away. He received a lot of grace from God for this ascetic practice. That is why it is said that when the Isaurians invaded that place and killed many ascetics, St. Zeno blinded them with his prayer, and they missed the door of his cell.

Saint Zeno died in 417 AD at the age of 78, leaving a reputation as a holy hermit throughout the Byzantine Empire.

Zeno the Hermit, of Antioch is commemorated on the 30th of January in the Eastern Orthodox and Byzantine Catholic Churches. In Greece he was declared the protector of postal workers by the Greek Post Office in 1968. He is commemorated with a holiday for all postal workers on the 10th of February.

## See also [edit]

- Christian monasticism
- Stylites
- Poustinia

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#### References [edit]

- Orthodox Church in America

  ☑
- St Zeno Holy Hermit Zeno 'the Letter-Bearer' of Cæsarea

  ☑

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# Zenobius of Florence

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**Saint Zenobius** (Italian: *San Zanobi, Zenobio*) (337–417) is venerated as the first bishop of Florence. His feast day is celebrated on May 25.

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- 2 Veneration
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#### Life [edit]

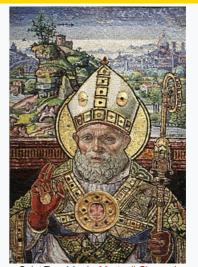


Bishop, Sandro Botticelli

Born of a Florentine noble family, Zenobius was educated by his pagan parents. He came under the influence early of the bishop Theodore, was baptized by him, and succeeded, after much opposition, in bringing his father and mother to Christianity. He embraced the clerical state, and rapidly rose to the position of

#### Saint Zenobius

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Saint Zenobius by Monte di Giovanni

Born 337 AD Florence

Died 417 AD Florence

Venerated in Roman Catholic Church,

Eastern Orthodox Church

Major shrine Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence

Feast May 25

**Attributes** Usually shown in episcopal

garb; often shown bringing a dead man or child back to life;

flowering tree<sup>[1]</sup>

Patronage Florence

archdeacon, when his virtues and notable powers as a preacher made him known to Saint Ambrose, at whose instance Pope Damasus I (r. 366–386) called him to Rome, and employed him in various important missions, including a legation to Constantinople. On the death of Damasus he returned to his native city, where he resumed his apostolic labours, and on the death of the bishop of that see, Zenobius, to the great joy of the people, was appointed to succeed him. His deacons are venerated as Saint Eugene and Saint Crescentius.<sup>[2]</sup> He evangelized Florence and its outskirts completely and combated Arianism.

According to his biographer and successor in the See of Florence, Antonius, he died in his ninetieth year, in 424; but, as Antonius says that Pope Innocent I (d. 417) was at the time pope, the date is uncertain.

There are grounds for believing that he actually died in 417, on 25 May, on which day the ancient tower where he is supposed to have lived, near the Ponte Vecchio, was annually decorated with flowers.

# Veneration [edit]

His body was first buried in the Basilica di San Lorenzo di Firenze (consecrated by Saint Ambrose in 393), and was later translated to the church of Santa Maria del Fiore.

In the back of the middle of the three apses is the altar of Saint Zenobius. Its bronze shrine, designed around 1440, a masterpiece of Ghiberti, contains the urn with his relics. The central relief shows us one of his miracles, the reviving of a dead child. Above this shrine is the painting *Last Supper* by Giovanni Balducci. There was also a glass-paste mosaic panel *The Bust of Saint Zanobius* by the 16th century miniaturist Monte di Giovanni, but it is now on display in the Museo dell'Opera del Duomo.

#### Miracles [edit]

Extraordinary miracles, including several instances of the restoration of the dead to life, are attributed to him. Zenobius is said to have resurrected several dead people. It is also said that after his death, a dead elm burst into life after his body touched it while being borne to the cathedral for burial.



The Last Mracle and Death of Saint Zenobius, by Botticelli

A legend states that a child was once run over by a cart while playing. His mother, a widow,

wailed as she brought the dead child to Zenobius' deacon. By means of a prayer, Saint Zenobius revived the child and restored him to his mother.

#### In art [edit]

Zenobius is often depicted with a dead child or man in his arms, or a flowering elm, both in reference to his miracles.

Sandro Botticelli depicted the life and work of Saint Zenobius in four paintings. In the first scene, Zenobius is shown twice: he rejects the bride that his parents intended him to take in marriage and walks thoughtfully away. The other episodes show the baptism of the young Zenobius and his mother, and on the right his ordination as bishop.

On the wall of the Palazzo Vecchio are frescoes by Domenico Ghirlandaio, painted in 1482. The apotheosis of Saint Zenobius was painted with a perspectival illusion of the background.



Domenico Veneziano, Saint Zenobius Performs Zenobius in the Hall of a Miracle, 1445.



Wall fresco of Saint Lilies (Sala dei Gigli), Palazzo Vecchio, Florence.



The Madonna with Saint Dominic (right) and Saint Zenobius (left), by Fra Angelico



Saint Zenobius seated with his deacons St. Crescentius and St. Eugenius kneeling at either side. Painting on a pillar in the Duomo Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.



Saint Zenobius, façade of Santa Maria del Fiore, **Florence** 

#### Notes [edit]

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- (in Italian) Santi e beati: San Zanobi ₪
- Zenobius Xavierus of Poland ☑





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# Zita

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the Italian saint. For other uses, see Zita (disambiguation).



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**Zita** (c. 1212 - 27 April 1272; also known as **Sitha** or **Citha**) is an Italian saint, the patron saint of maids and domestic servants. She is often appealed to in order to help find lost keys.

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# Life [edit]



A Mediaeval wall painting Saint Zita (Horley, Oxfordshire)

Zita was born in Tuscany in the village of Monsagrati, not far from Lucca where, at the age of 12, she became a servant in the Fatinelli household. For a long time, she was unjustly despised, overburdened, reviled, and often beaten by her employers and fellow servants for her hard work

Born circa 1212 Monsagrati or Monte Sagrati, near Lucca, Italy[1] Died April 27, 1272 (aged 59-60) Lucca, Italy Venerated in Roman Catholic Church Canonized 1696 Major shrine Basilica di San Frediano, Lucca Feast 27 April **Attributes** depicted with a bag, keys Domestic servants, **Patronage** homemakers, lost keys, people ridiculed for their piety, single laywomen, waiters, waitresses, Italian City of Lucca

Miracle of Saint Zita by Bernardo Strozzi

Virgin

and obvious goodness. The incessant ill-usage, however, was powerless to deprive her of her inward peace, her love of those who wronged her, and her respect for her employers. By this meek and humble self-restraint, Zita at last succeeded in overcoming the malice of her fellow-servants and her employers, so much so that she was placed in charge of all the affairs of the house. Her faith had enabled her to persevere against their abuse, and her constant piety gradually moved the family to a religious awakening.

Zita often said to others that devotion is false if slothful. She considered her work as an employment assigned to her by God himself, and as part of her penance, and obeyed her master and mistress in all things as being placed over her by God. She always rose several hours before

the rest of the family and employed in prayer a considerable part of the time which others gave to sleep. She took care to hear Mass every morning with great devotion before she was called upon by the duties of her station, in which she was employed the whole day, with such diligence and fidelity that she seemed to be carried to them on wings, and studied when possible to anticipate them.

One anecdote relates a story of Zita giving her own food or that of her master to the poor. On one morning, Zita

left her chore of baking bread to tend to someone in need. Some of the other servants made sure the Fatinelli family was aware of what happened; when they went to investigate, they claimed to have found angels in the Fatinelli kitchen, baking the bread for her. [citation needed]

## Death and canonization [edit]

Zita died peacefully in the Fatinelli house on April 27, 1272. It is said that a star appeared above the attic where she slept at the moment of her death. She was 60 years old, [2] and had served and edified the family for 48 years. By the time of her death, she had become practically venerated by the family. After 150 miracles had been attributed to Zita's intercession and recognized by the church, she was canonized in 1696. [3]



The body of Saint Zita, found to be incorrupt by the Catholic Church

Her body was exhumed in 1580, discovered to be incorrupt, but has since become mummified. Saint Zita's body is

currently on display for public veneration in the Basilica di San Frediano in Lucca.

Her feast day in the Roman Catholic Church is April 27. To this day, families bake a loaf of bread in celebration of Saint Zita's feast day.

#### Veneration [edit]

Soon after Zita's death a popular cult grew up around her, centering on the Basilica of San Frediano in Lucca. [4] This was also joined by prominent members of the city. Pope Leo X sanctioned a liturgical cult within the church in the early 16th century, which was confirmed upon her canonization. In 1748, Pope Benedict XIV added her name to the Roman Martyrology. [5]

During the late medieval era, her popular cult had grown throughout Europe. In England she was known under the name Sitha, and was popularly invoked by maidservants and housewives, particularly in event of having lost one's keys, or when crossing rivers or bridges. Images of Saint Zita may be seen in churches across the south of England. The church of St Benet Sherehog in London had a chapel dedicated to her, and was locally known as St. Sithes. However, despite her popularity at this time, the cult was not an official one.<sup>[5]</sup>

Ruth Rendell published the detective novel "The Saint Zita Society", focusing on an association of domestic servants in present-day London who had chosen this name though most of them are not Catholics at all.

#### See also [edit]

- Incorruptibility
- Patron saints
- · List of Catholic saints
- Saint Zita, patron saint archive

#### Footnotes [edit]

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- 5. ^a b Farmer, David Hugh (1997). The Oxford dictionary of saints (4. ed.). Oxford [u.a.]: Oxford Univ. Press. ISBN 978-0-19-280058-9.

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- St. Zita is a short account of Zita's life published by St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, Picayune, MS, USA. It gives no sources.
- Life of St. Zita Butler Life of St. Zita Taken from Vol. IV of "The Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs and Other Principal Saints" by the Rev. Alban Butler, the 1864 edition published by D. & J. Sadlier, & Company)
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# External links [edit]



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# Zoe of Rome

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Saint Zoe of Rome (died <u>c.</u> 286) was a noblewoman, married to Nicostratus, a high Roman court official. For six years she had been unable to speak. Saint Sebastian made the sign of the cross over the woman, and she immediately began to speak and she glorified Jesus. [1] Nicostratus and his wife asked for baptism. [2] She lived during the reign of Emperor Diocletian and his early persecution of Christians. [3]

She was greatly devoted to Saint Peter, and was praying by his tomb when she was arrested for her faith. She died, stifled by smoke, hung over a fire.<sup>[4]</sup> Her body then was thrown into the River Tiber.<sup>[by whom?]</sup>[1]

She is considered a saint in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches. [5]

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- A "St. Zoe at Rome" ☑. Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese. Retrieved 28 October 2019.



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Saint Zoe, Martyr (18th-century, Portuguese)

Martyr

Born not known

Died c. 286

Venerated in Roman Catholic Church

Eastern Orthodox Church

Canonized Pre-Congregation

Feast July 5 (Roman Catholic)

December 18 (Eastern

Orthodox)

This article about an Italian saint is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.

Categories: 3rd-century Christian martyrs | Ante-Nicene Christian female saints | Italian saint stubs

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# Zoltán Meszlényi

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Zoltán Lajos Meszlényi was a Hungarian Catholic bishop, born in Hatvan on 2 January 1892. He died in prison on 4 March 1951 at Kistarcsa, Hungary. His death is recognised as martyrdom by the Catholic Church. He was beatified on 31 October 2009.

#### Contents [hide]

1 Life

1.1 Study in Rome

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# Life [edit]

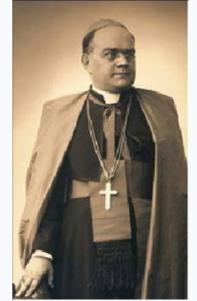
Zoltán Lajos Meszlényi the second child of five was born on 2 January 1892 in Hatvan near Budapest. His parents were Zoltán Meszlényi and Etel Burszky. The father at first was a teacher in a Catholic school, later he became school principal in Budapest. Here Zoltán went in Esztergom to gimnazy and to seminary.

#### Study in Rome [edit]

He arrived in Rome in 1909. Here became a student of the Pontifical German-Hungarian Institute. The seminarians completed their theological studies in the Gregorian Pontifical University (Gregoriana). He spoke Latin, Italian, German, English and French well, and while he was in Rome he further perfected his Ancient Greek and Latin and knew a little Spanish and Slovak. Finally, he achieved a doctorate in philosophy 1912. At the same time, in 1913, he also gained a diploma in theology at the Gregorian University. He finished his Canon Law studies at the Pontifical Gregorian University and obtained a degree.

#### Blessed Meszlényi Zoltán

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Bishop Zoltán Lajos Meszlényi

	Martyr
Born	2 January 1892 Hatvan, Austria-Hungary (now: Hungary)
Died	4 March 1951 (aged 59) Kistarcsa, Hungary
Venerated in	Roman Catholic Church
Beatified	31 October 2009, Esztergom Basilica Hungary by Cardinal Angelo Amato
Major shrine	Sanctuary of Blessed Zoltán Lajos Meszlényi in Budapest in Hungary (in construction)
Feast	4 March
Attributes	book, palm, mitre

# book, palm, mitre **Patronage** Catholic Action, bishops.

## Priest and bishop [edit]

After his ordination in Innsbruck 28 October 1915 Cardinal János Csernoch (1912–1927), The Primate of Hungary, named Zoltán Meszlényi pastoral assistant in Komárom. Not long after he transferred him to Esztergom to fundamental services.

Zoltán Meszlényi had chronic heart and thyroid problems. However, he was cured during the period between 21 May and 28 June 1937. In that time the Apostolic Nuntiature in Hungary communicated to Cardinal Serédi that the nomination of Zoltán Meszlényi as titular bishop of Sinope and coadjutor of Esztergom had been officially confirmed by Cardinal Domenico Tardini in Rome. The Episcopal ordination took place in the Basilica of Esztergom on 28 October 1937 - his priestly ordination's 22nd anniversary. The ordination was presided by Cardinal Jusztinián Serédi. The new bishop's motto was "fidenter ac fideliter" (With confidence and fidelity).

Zoltán Meszlényi, chapter vicar, took over his office in very difficult circumstances. In the end, barely 12 days after the election, on 29 June 1950, bishop Zoltán Meszlényi was detained.

For a short time was held in the Budapest detention center and then they transferred him to the intern camp at Kistarcsa. Here he was separated from the other prisoners in a room with no windows where freezing

temperatures in the winter and scorching temperatures in the summer made the prisoner's life unbearable. The official accusation against his person with all probability was "antidemocratic behavior". From this moment on nobody saw him again.

## Death [edit]

Public and official hearing never took place. It is miraculous that some information managed to get out from the detention camp. From these bits of information we can construe what type of treatment this Servant of God was subject to, and what could have possibly caused his death. On 4 March 1951 he died.

#### Beatification [edit]

10 March 2004 began the process of beatification. 31 October 2009 was his beatification in Esztergom. His holiday is 4 March. [1] [2][3]

#### See also [edit]

- Szilárd Bogdánffy
- Áron Márton
- József Mindszenty
- István Sándor
- János Scheffler
- Lojze Grozde
- Jerzy Popiełuszko
- Miroslav Bulešić
- Francesco Bonifacio
- · List of saints
- The Black Book of Communism

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#### External links [edit]

- Biography of the Servant of God Bishop Zoltán Lajos Meszlényi

   Biography of the Servant of God Bishop Zoltán Lajos Meszlényi

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- Twenty one decrees promulgated on 19 December 2009, Meszlényi Zoltán too ☑



- Blessed Zoltán Lajos Meszlényi

   Blessed Zoltán Lajos Mes
- Biography from Magyar Kurir

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Patriarchs	Adam · Abel · Abraham · Isaac · Jacob · Joseph · Joseph (father of Jesus) · David · Noah · Solomon · <i>Matriarchs</i>	
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# Zosimas of Solovki

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Zosima of Solowki)

**Zosimas of Solovki** (Russian: Зосима Соловецкий, died 1478) was one of the founders of the Solovetsky Monastery<sup>[1]</sup> established on the Solovetsky Islands in the White Sea of northern Russia.

The origin of Zosima is not exactly clear. By 1436 his parents were both dead, and he decided to live as a hermit. In the mouth of the Suma River he met Herman, a monk, who previously spent several years with Savvatiy on Bolshoy Solovetsky Island. Savvatiy died in 1435, and Herman returned to the continent. Zosima and Herman traveled again to Solovetsky Islands, and soon monks started to arrive there. These monks considered themselves the disciples of Zosima. Soon he had to build a wooden church and to organize the monks into a monastery. The monastery was subordinate to Eparchy of Novgorod. The bishop of Novgorod, lona, twice appointed hegumens to the monastery, but these hegumens left without being able to bear the conditions of life in a Northern island. [1] Then he appointed Zosima as a hegumen.



Q

Saints Zosima (left) and Sawatiy (right) with their lives. The 16th century icon is now located in the Russian Museum, Saint-Petersburg, Russia.

In 1465, Zosima built a new church and transferred the relics of Savvatiy to this church. He died in 1478. Already during his tenure, Solovetsky Monastery obtained big investments from Novgorod Republic and established itself as one of the richest monasteries in Russia.

Since 1547, Zosima is venerated as a saint by the Russian Orthodox Church.

## References [edit]

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1. ^ а b "Зосима Соловецкий. Преподобный, основатель Соловецкой обители и её первый благоустроитель" (in Russian). Solovki Encyclopaedia. Retrieved 25 August 2011.

Authority control ISNI: 0000 0000 7864 7702 균·LCCN: n86113907 균·NKC: js2015875288 균·SUDOC: 152668993 균·VAF: 21167003 균·WorldCat Identities: Iccn-n86113907 균

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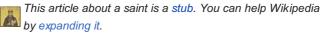
# Zosimus (martyr)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Zosimus** (Greek:  $Z\omega\sigma\mu\sigma\varsigma$ ) was a Christian martyr who was executed in Spoleto, Umbria, Italy, during the reign of Emperor Trajan. His feast day is June 19.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Notes [edit]

1. ^ Latin Saints of the Orthodox Patriarchate in Rome ₪



Saint Zosimus			
Martyr			
Born	93 Greece		
Died	110 Italy		
Venerated in	Roman Catholic Church		
Major shrine	Italy		
Feast	19 June		
Catholic cult suppressed	455[citation needed]		

Categories: 110 deaths | Italian saints | 2nd-century Christian martyrs | Saint stubs

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# Zosimus the Hermit

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Zosimus the Hermit** was an ascetic who resided in the wilds of Cilicia in the 3rd century AD.

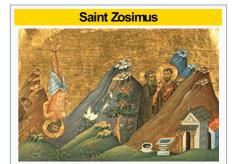
Zosimus was tortured during the persecution of the Church under Roman Emperor Diocletian but persevered in his Christian faith. After being tortured he was left miraculously unharmed which led to the conversion of Zosimus' guard Athanasius who accepted the Christian faith and baptism.

Eventually both Zosimus and Athanasius were released and lived out the rest of their lives in a mountain hermitage far from human society.

Saint Zosimus the Hermit and Saint Athanasius his disciple are commemorated on 4 January by the Eastern Orthodox and Byzantine Catholic Churches.

#### See also [edit]

- Desert Fathers
- Poustinia



Venerated in Roman Catholic Church Eastern

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Feast 3 January Roman Catholic 4

January Eastern Orthodox,

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# **Zoticus of Comana**

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**Zoticus** was a 3rd-century martyr and bishop of Comana (also spelled Conana or Comama). This is sometimes identified with Comana in Cappadocia,<sup>[1]</sup> but other sources dispute this identification,<sup>[2]</sup> and suggest a Comana in Italy.<sup>[3]</sup>

Zoticus is known for his opposition to the Montanist heresy.<sup>[1]</sup> Zoticus suffered martyrdom during the persecution of Septimius Severus,<sup>[3]</sup> about the year 204.<sup>[1]</sup> A life of Zoticus, the *Vita Zotici*, was written during the reign of Michael IV (1034–41).

Saint Zoticus

Martyr and Bishop of Comana

Died 204

Venerated in Roman Catholic Church

Canonized Pre-congregation

Feast 21 July

Q

The town of Saint-Zotique, Quebec is named for him, as is Rue St Zotique in Montreal.

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- 2. ^ Comana必
- 3. <sup>∧a b</sup> St. Zoticus ☑ Catholic Online



This article about an Italian saint is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.

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# Zygmunt Gorazdowski

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Zygmunt Gorazdowski (1 November 1845 – 1 January 1920) was a Polish Roman Catholic priest and the founder of the Sisters of Saint Joseph.[1][2] Gorazdowski suffered from tuberculosis during his childhood which impeded his studies for the priesthood in what required him to take time off in order to recover before he could be ordained. [2] Once he was ordained he served in various parishes while setting up homes for orphans and single mothers as well as hospices and other establishments for a range of people; he was a prolific writer of catechism and other religious notes for the benefit of his flock.[3][4]

The cause for his canonization opened on 1 June 1989 and he became titled as a Servant of God at the onset of the cause; the confirmation of his model life of heroic virtue allowed for him to be titled as Venerable while Pope John Paul II beatified him on his visit to Ukraine on 26 June 2001. Pope Benedict XVI later canonized him as a saint on 23 October 2005 in Saint Peter's Square. [4]

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#### Life [edit]

Zygmunt Gorazdowski was born on 1 November 1845 in Sanok to the politician Szczęsny Gorazdowski (c.1813-May 1903) and Aleksandra Łazowska; his parents had married in 1843 and his paternal grandparents were Szymon Gorazdowski and Maria Dobrzańskich. He was baptized on 9 November 1845 at a Franciscan church. [4] In his childhood he suffered a lung ailment that became tuberculosis; this did not prevent him from considering the needs of others and offering his help wherever he could. He almost died in 1846 during the Galician slaughter that saw peasants revolt against serfdom and he managed to survive when his parents hid him under a mill's wheel. [2] In 1863 he joined the uprising against the Russian occupation.



Photograph.			
Priest			
Born	1 November 1845 Sanok, Podkarpackie, Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, Austria-Hungary (now Poland)		
Died	1 January 1920 (aged 74) Lwów, Republic of Poland (now Lviv, Ukraine)		
Venerated in	Roman Catholic Church		

**Beatified** 26 June 2001, Lviv Hippodrome, Ukraine by Pope John Paul II

23 October 2005, Saint Peter's Canonized Square, Vatican City by Pope

Benedict XM

Major shrine Saint Giles Church, Wrocław,

**Poland** 

**Feast** 1 January **Attributes** Priest's attire

**Patronage** Sisters of Saint Joseph

Sanok

Once he completed his high school studies in Przemyśl in 1864 he enrolled in law in Lviv at the college. But he decided to cease his legal studies in 1865 and he decided to commence ecclesial studies for he felt a strong call to the priesthood; he began his studies for the priesthood in 1866 at the Latin Catholic Institute. [4] His poor health (tuberculosis) became a hindrance to his studies and he had to undergo a prolonged period of intensive medical treatment from 1869 to 1871. But this did not impede his path to the priesthood for he was ordained as such on 21 July 1871 in the Lviv Cathedral. [3][2] He celebrated his first Mass on 30 July in the church of the Benedictine Sisters at Przemyśl. Until 1877 he served as the parish vicar and the administrator at Wojniłów and Bukaczowce and then later at Gródek Jagielloński and Zydaczow. During a cholera outbreak in Wojniłów he tended to the sick and he also laid out the bodies of the dead despite the great risk of contagion.[1]

Throughout his priesthood he took great care to protect the spiritual health and growth of his parishioners for whom he wrote and published a catechism (1875) and other books to help parents and children. In 1877 he returned to Lviv and in 1878 was made the senior priest of the parish of Saint Nicholas; he was there for four decades while serving in schools and founding the "Bonus Pastor Association" for priests. [1][3][4] He founded a home and a soup kitchen for the poor as well as a healthcare center for ill patients (the "Affordable Public House"); he set up an institute for poor seminarians as well as a home for single mothers and orphans (the "House of the Child Jesus") and the "Saint Joseph's Polish-German Catholic School". [1] Gorazdowski also founded the Sisters of Saint Joseph on 17 February 1884.

He died in 1920. Those who knew him called him the "Father of the poor and priest of the homeless". [4] In 2008 his order had 508 religious in 71 houses in places such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and France; it was aggregated to the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin in 1922. It received the papal decree of praise from Pope Pius X on 1 April 1910 and full pontifical approval from Pope Pius XI on 3 August 1937. [2]

## Canonization [edit]

The canonization cause opened on 1 June 1989 after the Congregation for the Causes of Saints issued the official "nihil obstat" and titled him as a Servant of God; the diocesan phase commenced in the Lviv archdiocese on 29 June 1989 and concluded sometime later before all documents were sent in boxes to the C.C.S. in Rome who validated the process on 26 November 1993. The Positio dossier was sent to the C.C.S. in 1993 for investigation with the theologians approving its contents on 8 June 1999 and the C.C.S. following suit on 15 November 1999. His life of heroic virtue received approval from Pope John Paul II who titled him as Venerable on 20 December 1999.

One miracle required approval for his beatification; one such case was investigated and then sent to the C.C.S. in Rome who validated the diocesan investigation on 25 February 2000; a medical board approved this case on 18 January 2001. Theologians likewise approved it on 27 March 2001 as did the C.C.S. on 23 April 2001. John Paul II approved this miracle on 24 April 2001 and beatified Gorazdowski at the Lviv Hippodrome on his visit to Ukraine on 26 June 2001. The second and definitive miracle for sainthood was investigated in a diocesan process that closed on 8 September 2003 and later received C.C.S. validation. Medical experts approved it on 24 June 2004 as did the theologians on 21 September 2004 and the C.C.S. on 16 November 2004. John Paul II approved this miracle on 20 December 2004; Cardinal Angelo Sodano formalized the date for

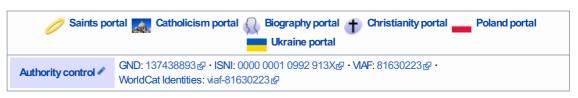


sanctification in a consistory on 24 February 2005 on the behalf of the ill John Paul II. The pope died over a month later and his successor Pope Benedict XVI canonized Gorazdowski on 23 October 2005 in Saint Peter's Square. [5]

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# Zygmunt Szczęsny Feliński

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Zygmunt Szczęsny Feliński** (1 November 1822 in Voiutyn, now Ukraine – 17 September 1895), Farensbach coat of arms, was Archbishop of Warsaw and founder of the Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary. He was canonised on 11 October 2009 by Pope Benedict XVI.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

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- 6 Views on Poland
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# Early life [edit]

His parents were Gerard Feliński and Eva Wenderoff. He was born in Voiutyn (pol. Wojutyn) in Volhynia (present-day Ukraine) when it was part of the Russian empire. He was the third of six children, of whom two died at an early age. His father died when he was eleven years old. Five years later in 1838 his mother was exiled to Siberia for a nationalist conspiracy (in which she tried to work to improve the social and economic conditions of the farmers), as a result he only got to see her again as a university student.

After completing high school, he studied mathematics at the University of Moscow from 1840-1844. In 1847 he went to Paris where he studied French literature at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. In Paris he spent time living with Polish exiles, and knew Adam Mickiewicz and was a friend of Juliusz Słowacki. [3]

In 1848 he participated in the Polish uprising against Prussian rule in Poznań.  $^{[4]}$ 

From 1848-1850 he tutored the sons of Eliza and Zenon Brzozowski in Munich and Paris. [3]

# Saint Zygmunt Szczęsny Feliński





Coat of arms: Farensbach

#### Archbishop of Warsaw

Born 1 November 1822

**Died** 17 September 1895 (aged 72)

Kraków

Venerated in Poland

Beatified 18 August 2002, Krakow, Poland

by Pope John Paul II

Canonized 11 October 2009, St. Peter's

Basilica Rome by Pope Benedict

XΛ

Feast 17 September

# Priesthood [edit]

In 1851 he returned to Poland and entered the diocesan seminary of Zytomierz. He studied at the Saint Petersburg Roman Catholic Theological Academy. He was ordained on 8 September 1855 by the Archbishop of Mohilev, Ignacy Holowiński. He was assigned to the Dominican Fathers' parish of St Catherine of Siena in St Petersburg until 1857, when he was appointed as spiritual director of the Ecclesiastical Academy and a professor of philosophy. In 1856 he founded the charitable organization "Recovery for the poor". In 1857 he founded the Congregation of the Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary.

# Appointment [edit]

He succeeded Antoni Melchior Fijałkowski to the Diocese of Warsaw-Praga in 1861. Archbishop Fijalkowski and the Polish hierarchy had emphasized the political obedience of Polish people to Russian rule (there had previously been the November Uprising against the Tsar in 1830 that the Pope had condemned in his encyclical Cum Primum in which he stressed the need to obey political rulers).

During the interim between Fijałkowski's death and Feliński's appointment, there had been growing patriotic unrest in Warsaw. Opposition leaders held protests within churches both on grounds of security (as it was presumed the police would not enter the church) and to calm conservative fears that they were not communists. Russia declared martial law in Poland on 14 October 1861, and the following day nationalists staged demonstrations inside Warsaw churches, two of which were broken up by Warsaw police (which led to further scandal, as the public could not accept Russian soldiers in Polish Catholic churches). The Cathedral Vicar ordered all Warsaw churches be closed in protest. [4]

On 6 January 1862, Feliński was appointed archbishop of Warsaw by Pope Pius IX, and he was consecrated in St Petersburg by Archbishop Zyliński. He left the Russian capital on 31 January and arrived in Warsaw on 9 February.

When Feliński was appointed archbishop, he was greeted with suspicion in Warsaw because he was approved by the Russian government. Feliński ordered the re-opening of Warsaw churches on 16 February (he also reconsecrated Warsaw Cathedral and had all churches opened with a solemn 40-hour exposition of the Blessed Sacrament), thus fulfilling the worst fears of the nationalists; he also banned the singing of patriotic hymns, and forbade the use of church buildings for political functions.<sup>[4]</sup>

The Polish underground press attacked him: an underground Catholic magazine called 'The Voice of the Polish Chaplain' wrote about him:

under the scarlet robes and the mitre of Father Feliński hides one of those false prophets, against whom Christ told us to be on guard. . . . Every day brings us all sorts of new evidence that Father Feliński does not care for the country at all, that his heart is divided between Petersburg and Rome, and that he wants to make the clergy apathetic about the fate of the Fatherland, to turn it into an ultramontane caste that would have nothing in common with the nation."<sup>[4]</sup>

He defended himself as a Polish patriot and used the label 'traitor' for anyone willing to surrender the dream of independence. He wrote:

The right of nations to independent existence is so holy and undoubted, and the inborn love of the fatherland is so deeply embedded in the heart of every true citizen, that no sophistry can erase these things from the mass of the nation.... All true Poles not only want to be free and independent in their own country, but all are convinced that they have an inaliable right to this, and they do not doubt that sooner or later they will stand before their desires and once again be an independent nation. Whoever does not demand independence or doubts the possibility of its attainment is not a Polish patriot. [4]

During his time as archbishop there were almost daily clashes between the Russian occupiers and the nationalists. The Russian government promoted the image of the archbishop as being their collaborator, thus sowing distrust among people toward him.<sup>[3]</sup>

In 1862, Pope Pius IX sent a letter to Feliński that criticized the existing civil laws in Russia as being opposed to the teachings, the rights and the freedoms of the Catholic Church, and he called on the archbishop to work for the freedom of those who had been imprisoned for the nationalist cause in Poland. [4] He made every effort to free the imprisoned priests. Feliński worked for the elimination of Russian government control of the Polish Catholic church. He made regular visits to parishes and charitable organizations in the diocese, to better meet their needs. He reformed the programmes of study at the Ecclesiastical Academy of Warsaw and in diocesan seminaries, to give impetus to spiritual and intellectual development of the clergy. He encouraged priests to proclaim the gospel openly, to catechize their parishioners, to begin parochial schools and to take care that they raise a new virtuous generation. [3]

He looked after the poor and orphans, and started an orphanage in Warsaw that he put in the care of the Sisters of the Family of Mary. [3]

In January 1863 there was a major uprising in Poland against Russian rule that ended in failure, and was brutally repressed. Feliński protested against the repression by resigning from the Council of State. He protested against the hanging of Captain Fr. Agrypin Konarski.

In March 1863 Feliński wrote to Tsar Alexander II demanding that Poland be granted political autonomy and be restored to its pre-partition boundaries (including the territories that are now part of Lithuania, Belarus and the western Ukraine). The Tsar answered this letter by arresting Feliński and sending him into exile in the town of Yaroslavl on the Upper Volga (about 300 km to the NE of Moscow; where there were almost no Catholics). The Vatican supported Feliński's protest.<sup>[4]</sup>

Feliński nevertheless was opposed to the rebellion, as he later wrote in his memoirs:

In my opinion, the question of our behaviour in relation to the partitioning governments must not be resolved wholesale, but must be divided into at least three categories: the question of rights, the question of time, and the question of means. Regarding justice: neither Natural law, nor religion, nor international law, nor finally historical tradition forbids us from attaining with arms the independence that was taken from us by force. From a position of principle, then, no one can condemn us for rising up in arms, as something unjust by its very nature. The question of time and circumstances is only a question of prudence, and only from that perspective can it be resolved....The only area, then, in which it is permissible to judge the justice or injustice of an armed uprising aimed at regaining independence is the means of conducting the struggle, and in this regard our historians and publicists have not only the right, but the obligation to enlighten the national consciousness, so as to warn patriots against adventures that would be ruinous for the national soul. [4]

His concerns were especially reflected in other conservative Catholic voices that opposed the 1830 insurrection and 1863 rebellion on grounds of the left-wing political radicalism that many of the rebels were associated with, including atheistic ideologies. Feliński claimed revolution attacked both religion and the established social order. The social order of those times, extending into antiquity, was the Polish nobility and Polish clergy believed they were genetically superior to peasants. [5] Peasants were regarded as a lower species. [6]

He called on people to place their trust in the governance of Providence in world affairs:

Whoever manages to always see the finger of Providence in the course of historical events, and trusting in the justice of God, does not doubt that every nation will ultimately receive that which it has earned by its behavior, will recoil with disgust at the thought of committing a crime, even if that would be the only means of fighting an even greater injustice.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### Exile [edit]

He spent the next 20 years in exile in Yaroslavl. He was not allowed any contact with Warsaw.

During his exile he organized works of mercy to help his fellow prisoners (especially the priests among them), and collected enough funds (despite police restrictions) to construct a Catholic church that would become a new parish. The local people were struck by his spiritual attitudes and referred to him as the 'holy Polish bishop'.[3]

During his exile he wrote several works that he later published after his release. Included among them were: Spiritual Conferences, Faith and Atheism in the search for happiness, Conferences on Vocations, Under the guidance of Providence, Social Commitments in View of Christian Wisdom and Atheism, and Memories.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### Kraków [edit]

In 1883, following negotiations between the Holy See and Russia, he was released from exile and moved to Dzwiniaczka in southeastern Galicia (now Дзвинячка in Ukraine) among Ukrainian and Polish cropfarmers. The Pope transferred him from Archbishop of Warsaw to Archbishop of the titular see of Tarsus. There he was chaplain of the manor house of Counts Keszycki and Koziebrodski, and he launched into intense pastoral activity. Out of his own money he built the first school and kindergarten in the village. [3] He also built a church and convent for the Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary.

He died in Kraków on 17 September 1895 and was buried on 20 September. On 10 October his body was moved to Dzwiniaczka, and his remains were removed again in 1920 to Warsaw, where on 14 April 1921 they were moved to the crypt of the Cathedral of Saint John, where they still are today. [3]

#### Views on Poland [edit]

Feliński criticized Zygmunt Krasiński's claim that Poland was a Christ among nations. Feliński said:

Although my nation was the victim of a cruel injustice," Feliński wrote, "it did not proceed to martyrdom either willingly or without sin, as did our Savior and the martyrs following in His footsteps. Considering our national guilt and mistakes, it would be more appropriate to call Poland, as it pays for its sins, the Mary Magdalene of nations, not the Christ of nations.<sup>[4]</sup>

In January 1863 he presented an interpretation of Poland's contemporary history as being a punishment from God for its sins:

The mission of Poland is to develop Catholic thinking in internal life... . Poland was great as long as these virtues lived within it, as long as there were no examples in its history of egoism or rapaciousness... When these national virtues fell, when decadence and egoism set in, then the flogging and the ruin arrived.<sup>[4]</sup>

This followed from the views of other Catholic conservatives at the time who believed that God would never grant Poland independence until it repented of its sins. Feliński believed that God would redeem Poland of its sins, and thereby give it independence, but he criticized the independence movement for failing to believe in the role of Providence and (in his view) thinking as though the governance of the world was entirely up to human will. In the view of contemporary Catholic conservatives, in whom Feliński had an important voice, the independence movement, whether it be based on the communist or liberal ideologies that had been adopted by many Polish nationalists, was doomed to failure because of this.

He believed that every nation had a special role given to it by God:

just as every member of the family has an assigned task corresponding to his or her natural abilities, so does every nation receive a mission in accordance with the features Providence deigned to grant it.<sup>[4]</sup>

From the fact that we lost independent existence, it does not at all follow that our mission has ended. The character of that mission is so spiritual, that not by the force of arms, but by the force of sacrifices will we accomplish that which love demands of us. If independence would become a condition necessary for fulfilling the task that has been laid upon us, then Providence itself would so manage the course of events that state existence would again be returned to us, so that we may sufficiently mature in spirit. [4]

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Preceded by
Antoni Białobrzeski

Archbishop of Warsaw
1862–1883

Succeeded by
Wincenty ChościakPopiel

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