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On June 29 the Catholic Church celebrates the feast day of Saints Peter & Paul. These two saints were contemporaries. Peter was a disciple of Jesus and chosen by Christ to lead the Church. Paul had been a zealous Jew who persecuted Christians, before experiencing a dramatic conversion on the road to Damascus and becoming the Church's first great missionary. Through their preaching, ministry and martyrdom, saints Peter and Paul helped to establish Christ's Church. The feast of saints Peter and Paul is a solemnity, the highest rank for a liturgical feast and a holy day of obligation. Our resources explore the life and mission of St Peter and St Paul, and inspire children to follow their example by reaching out to others around the world as brothers and sisters in God's Universal Family. NEW: Saint Peter and Saint Paul Five Fact assembly(262 downloads) St Peter and St Paul Celebration of the Word notes(186 downloads) St Peter and St Paul Celebration of the Word slides(154 downloads) Saints Peter and Paul worksheet(2352 downloads) St Peter Five Fact assembly slides(2133 downloads) St Peter Five Fact assembly notes(3218 downloads) Saint Peter Liturgical Prayer slides(1238 downloads) Saint Peter Liturgical Prayer notes(1582 downloads) St-Paul-the-Apostle-Five-Fact-assembly-slides.pptx(5631 downloads) St-Paul-the-Apostle-Five-Fact-assembly-notes.pdf(8321 downloads) St Paul Liturgical Prayer notes(1562 downloads) St Paul Liturgical Prayer slides(1287 downloads) St-Peter-and-the-Universal-Church-Assembly-slides.pptx(4083 downloads) St-Peter-and-the-Universal-Church-Assembly-notes.pdf(5566 downloads)Prayers and resources for children's liturgy catechists and for families.Use these Gospel reflections, prayers, songs and activities to help children explore their faith. Feel free to adapt the resources to suit your group.Children's liturgy for 29 JuneBrowse all our children's liturgy resources for June and July below.Celebrate the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul with our resources.Includes PowerPoint, script and leader's notes, suitable for pupils to lead. Every June 29, the Catholic Church celebrates with great devotion and joy the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, two apostles whose lives and martyrdoms cemented the Christian faith and laid the foundations of the Church. These two saints are considered essential pillars in the propagation of the Gospel and in the consolidation of the early Christian community. The joint celebration of these great apostles underlines the shared mission and martyrdom in Rome that unites them in the history of faith. Pray the prayer to St. Peter and St. Paul. Find it below You can use the Catholic Mass Times app to find the nearest Catholic church with Mass, Confession, and Adoration schedules. It will surely help you! Download it now. St. Peter: The Fisherman of Men Peter, whose original name was Simon, was born in Bethsaida, a town in Palestine. Together with his brother Andrew, he fished in the Sea of Galilee. His encounter with Jesus radically transformed his life. Instead of fishing for fish, Jesus called him to be a fisher of men. Leaving the nets to follow the Master was an act of faith that changed the course of his life and the history of Christianity.One of the most significant moments in the relationship between Jesus and Peter is found in the Gospel of Matthew 16:13-19:Who do people say that the Son of Man is? asks Jesus. Peter takes the floor and answers: You are the Christ, the Son of the living God. Jesus says to him: Blessed are you, Simon, son of Jonah, for flesh and blood has not revealed this to you, but my Father who is in heaven. And I say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.This statement of Jesus establishes Peter as the rock upon which the Church would be built. Tradition holds that Peter moved to Rome, where he played a crucial role in the consolidation of the Christian community. Finally, he was martyred under the rule of Emperor Nero around 64 AD. In an act of great humility, Peter asked to be crucified upside down, feeling unworthy to die in the same way as his Lord.Pope Francis is the current successor of Peter, continuing the mission that Jesus entrusted to his first apostle: to guide and strengthen the Church. The Chair of St. Peter in St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican symbolizes this apostolic continuity and the authority of the Pope as the spiritual leader of Catholics throughout the world. Paul, originally known as Saul, was born in Tarsus, in the region of Cilicia (present-day Turkey). Before his conversion, he was a fervent persecutor of Christians, convinced that he was defending the purity of the Jewish faith. His life took a radical turn when, on the road to Damascus, he had a vision of Jesus that led to his conversion. This event is detailed in Acts of the Apostles 9:3-6:And as he went on his way, it came to pass, when he came near Damascus, suddenly there shined around him a light from heaven: and he fell to the ground, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said unto him, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.After his conversion, Paul became one of the greatest missionaries of Christianity. He was nicknamed the Apostle of the Gentiles for his tireless work to preach the Gospel outside the Jewish sphere. He wrote numerous letters and epistles that are part of the New Testament, addressed to the Christian communities in Rome, Corinth, Galatia, Ephesus, Philippi, Colossae, Thessalonica, and also to disciples such as Timothy and Titus. These letters are an invaluable source of theological and pastoral teaching.Paul traveled extensively throughout the Mediterranean world, preaching and establishing Christian communities. His missionary travels took him to cities such as Antioch, Ephesus, Corinth, Athens and Rome. He was arrested and taken to Rome, where he was finally beheaded under Nero around 67 A.D. It is believed that his martyrdom occurred on the same day as Peter's, although there is no conclusive historical evidence in this regard.The figure of Paul is central to Christian theology. His writings and life testimony offer a profound understanding of the Christian faith, the call to live in Christ and the search for forgiveness. Paul's letters address essential themes such as justification by faith, freedom in Christ, the unity of the Church and hope in the resurrection. O holy Apostles Peter and Paul, today and forever I choose you as my special patrons and advocates. To you, St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, because you are the Rock on which Almighty God has built His Church; to you, St. Paul, because you were chosen by God as the Vessel of election and Preacher of the truth in the whole world.I ask you to obtain for me a lively faith, a firm hope and an ardent love; detachment from myself, contempt for the world, patience in adversity, humility in prosperity, attention in prayer, purity of heart, right intention in all my works, diligence in fulfilling the duties of my state in life, constancy in my resolutions, resignation to the will of God and perseverance in the grace of God until death. Thus, through his intercession and his glorious merits, may I overcome the temptations of the world, of the flesh and of the devil, and be worthy to present myself before the supreme and eternal Shepherd of souls, Jesus Christ, who with the Father and the Holy Spirit lives and reigns forever and ever, to enjoy his presence and love him forever and ever.Amen. Chapels related to St. Peter and St. Paul St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City is perhaps the most famous church in the world and a central pilgrimage site for Catholics. Built over the tomb of the Apostle Peter, this majestic basilica is a testament to the faith and art that have flourished over the centuries. St. Peter is considered the first pope, and his tomb in the Vatican necropolis is a place of deep reverence. There you can find the tombs of different popes, one of them is that of John Paul II. For more information on this church, visit the St. Peter's Basilica website. Location: Piazza San Pietro, 00120 Citt del Vaticano, Vatican City, Italy On the other hand, the Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls in Rome is another important shrine. Erected on the site where, according to tradition, St. Paul was buried after his martyrdom, this basilica stands out for its impressive architecture and rich history. Both basilicas are not only pilgrimage destinations, but also living symbols of heritage, of the presence of the Eucharist and the continuity of the Christian faith through the centuries. For more information on this church, visit the website of the Basilica of St. Paul.Location: Piazzale San Paolo, 1a, 00146 Roma RM, Italy St. Peter and the Chair of St. Peter: In St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, a bronze chair symbolizes papal authority that, according to tradition, dates back to Peter as the first pope. The Chair of St. Peter is a symbol of apostolic continuity and of the mission to guide the universal Church. St. Paul and his sword: Paul is often depicted with a sword, symbolizing both his martyrdom and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God (Ephesians 6:17). This representation underscores his role as defender and propagator of the Gospel. Ghibertis Gates of Paradise: Although not directly related to the lives of the apostles, the famous bronze doors of the Baptistery of St. John in Florence, known as the Gates of Paradise, feature biblical scenes that reflect the history of salvation, in which Peter and Paul played pivotal roles.Both apostles, with their lives and teachings, left an indelible legacy. His writings and testimony continue to be a source of inspiration and guidance for Christians around the world. To celebrate St. Peter and St. Paul is to remember the value of faith, sacrifice and commitment to the Church's evangelizing mission, as they lived it and transmitted it with such fervor.On this feast, we the faithful renew our commitment to the Christian faith and are inspired by the example of these great apostles, whose dedication and love for Christ are a model for all believers. The celebration of Saints Peter and Paul invites us to reflect on our own vocation and mission in the Church and in the world. Simons transformation into Peter, the rock, is a powerful testimony to the power of divine grace. Peter, despite his human weaknesses, was chosen by Jesus to lead his Church. This appointment is reaffirmed in the Gospel of John 21:15-17, where Jesus asks Peter three times if he loves him, and each time Peter answers in the affirmative. Jesus says to him, Feed my sheep, charging him with the task of caring for his flock.Peters mission was not without its challenges. His denial of Jesus during the Passion is one of the best known episodes of his life, but it is also an example of repentance and forgiveness. After Jesus resurrection, Peter assumed his role with renewed vigor, boldly preaching the Gospel and leading the Christian community in Jerusalem and beyond. His actions and his final martyrdom in Rome symbolize his total surrender and fidelity to Christ. Pauls conversion on the road to Damascus is one of the most dramatic and transforming stories in the New Testament. This event not only changed Pauls life, but also had a profound impact on the spread of Christianity. Paul, known for his religious fervor, used his knowledge and passion to spread the message of Christ to the Gentiles, breaking cultural and religious barriers.His writings, which constitute a large part of the New Testament, address fundamental questions of the Christian faith. The Letter to the Romans, for example, offers a profound reflection on Gods justice and salvation by faith. In his Epistles, Paul addresses issues of great relevance to the Christian communities of his time, many of which are still relevant today.Paul was a tireless missionary, traveling thousands of miles on foot and by boat, establishing churches and strengthening believers. His life is a testimony to the transformation and redemptive power of the Gospel. The celebration of Saints Peter and Paul is an opportunity for the faithful to renew their faith and commitment to the mission of the Church. It is a time to reflect on the personal call of each of us to be witnesses to the Gospel and the action of the Eucharist in our daily lives. By remembering the lives and sacrifices of these two great apostles, we are inspired to live with greater devotion and to participate actively in the mission of the Church.On this feast, the faithful are called to remember that the Church is built on the faith and witness of its members. The story of St. Peter and St. Paul shows us that, regardless of our sins, we are called to be living stones in the building of the Kingdom of God. Their lives and teachings invite us to live with courage, to preach with love and to serve with humility. The life of St. Peter and St. Paul teaches us that faith is not an easy path, but a journey full of challenges and sacrifices. Peter, with his impulsive and sometimes fearful character, shows us that true strength comes from recognizing our weaknesses and putting our trust in God. His denial of Jesus and his subsequent repentance and reaffirmation of his faith teach us about mercy and forgiveness.On the other hand, Pauls life shows us the power of conversion and redemption. From persecutor of Christians to one of the greatest defenders of the faith, Paul reminds us that no one is beyond the reach of Gods grace. His tireless missionary work and deep love for Christ are an example of dedication and service.The celebration of Saints Peter and Paul is also a call to unity within the Church. Despite their differences, both apostles worked together for a common goal: to spread the Gospel and strengthen the Christian community. Your collaboration reminds us that, although we may have different opinions and approaches, we are united in our faith and in our mission to carry the message of Christ to the world.The figure of St. Peter, as the first Pope, sets a precedent for spiritual leadership that continues to this day with Pope Francis. The unbroken line of apostolic succession is a testimony to the permanence and continuity of the Church through the centuries. The authority of the Pope, symbolized by the Chair of St. Peter, is a reminder of the mission Jesus entrusted to Peter and, by extension, to all Church leaders: to care for and guide the flock of Christ. Saint Peter and Saint Paul gave their lives for Christ and the Church, becoming pillars of the faith we profess today. Their testimony reminds us of the importance of living and defending our faith with courage. What better way to honor them than by participating in the Holy Mass? Use the Catholic Mass Times app to find the schedules of a nearby Catholic church and attend today! Download it now. The Church celebrates Saint Peter and Saint Paul on June 29 because both were martyred in Rome around 67 AD, during Neros persecution. This date, established since the first centuries of Christianity, commemorates their fundamental role in spreading the Gospel and consolidating the Church. Saint Peter, as the first Pope, and Saint Paul, as the apostle to the Gentiles, are pillars of the Christian faith, and their feast is considered one of the most important in the liturgical calendar. Saint Peter was crucified upside down in Neros Circus, as he did not consider himself worthy to die like Jesus. Saint Paul, being a Roman citizen, was beheaded on the Via Ostiense. Both died in Rome during Neros persecution, around 67 AD. Their deaths sealed their fidelity to Christ with blood and marked the strengthening of the Church in the capital of the Empire. Jesus said to Peter: You are Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church (Matthew 16:18). This means that Peter was chosen as the visible foundation of the Church and its first leader. His original name was Simon, but Jesus called him Peter (rock) to symbolize his mission. As the first Pope, his authority has been transmitted through successive Popes, ensuring the unity and continuity of the Church throughout the centuries. Saint Paul is called the Apostle to the Gentiles because his primary mission was to bring the Gospel to non-Jews. Although he initially persecuted Christians, he had an encounter with Christ on the road to Damascus and became His follower. From then on, he undertook numerous missionary journeys, founding Christian communities in the Greco-Roman world and writing letters that are part of the New Testament. His universal teaching allowed for the expansion of Christianity beyond Israel. News | June 23, 2020 This Sunday is the Feast Day of St Peter and St Paul, the twin founders of the Church in Rome.St Peter, a fisherman, became the leader of the apostles and the rock on which the Church is built, while St Paul preached fearlessly in many different places. St Peter died by crucifixion while St Paul was beheaded. Both proclaimed with their lives that Jesus is the Son of God.Here's the Children's Liturgy guide for families.28 June 2020, Feast of St Peter and St Paul, Year A. Click here to view.Quick quiz (answers below, no peeking!)Bow is a drawing of St Peter and St Paul.Why is St Peter holding a key?Why is St Paul holding a map and scrolls?What language is Petrus and Paulus?Why is St Peter holding a fishing net?Answers:Why is St Peter holding a key? Because Jesus said to him: "I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatever you bind on Earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on Earth shall be loosed in heaven" (Matthew:16:19)Why is St Paul holding a map and scrolls? Because he travelled to many places to spread the Good News of Jesus Christ. The scrolls show he wrote a lot of letters, which appear in the Bible (see the below video).What language is Petrus and Paulus? Latin.Why is St Peter holding a fishing net? Because he is a fisherman!

Where was roman empire. Where is roman empire located today. Where was the holy roman empire located. Where did the roman empire take place. Where was the rome empire. Where was the roman empire located. Where was the fall of the roman empire filmed.