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Santa filomena oração

Oração a São José de Cupertino, o chamado santo voador, é rezada antes dos exames. Serve para obter a bênção e alcançar sucesso nos exa...Continue lendo Parece que o seu casamento está enfraquecendo ou você acabou de se casar e deseja uma bênção adicional? Reze ao Pai, ao Filho e ao Esp...Continue lendo Orações na Véspera de Natal celebram, glorificam e anunciam o nascimento de Cristo. Oremos ao nosso Redentor neste dia especial da Vésp...Continue lendo Oração para o sucesso nos negócios lhe dará um impulso para superar todos os desafios profissionais. Garanta uma carreira de sucesso. O...Continue lendo Oração pela escola concederá compreensão, bondade, criatividade e respeito mútuo aos professores e alunos. Oração pela escola Deus Todo...Continue lendo Oração pelos sacerdotes - intermediários entre Deus e os homens. Reze esta oração hoje e abençoe o dia, a si mesmo e a eles. Oração pel...Continue lendo Oração pela esposa deve ser uma prática diária de todo marido sábio. Rogai por bênçãos para a vossa esposa! Oração pela esposa Deus, h...Continue lendo Oração pelo marido, esposo ou parceiro. Ela é parte integrante da vida de cada mulher casada e daquelas que oram pelo futuro marido. Co...Continue lendo Oração pela salvação do casamento ajuda você a se conectar com o amor de Deus e oferece conforto e esperança durante os momentos difíce...Continue lendo Oração para encontrar emprego ajuda a todos que estão passando por uma crise profissional, estimula o desenvolvimento de suas habilidad...Continue lendo Oração para anular palavras malignas ajuda na luta contra o mal e oferece a proteção de Deus. Também ajuda as pessoas envenenadas por p...Continue lendo Oração por ajuda é usada para pedir ao Senhor que você veja claramente uma saída da situação atual. Peça ajuda e não tenha medo. Oração...Continue lendo Centerpiece of the religious icon: around the middle of the 17th century.... Antique Russian icon: second half of the 18th century. Central Russia. Oklad... Antique Russian icon: last quarter – end of the 18th century. The... Antique Russian icon. End of the 18th century. Yaroslavl Size: 36 x... Antique Russian icon. End of the 18th – early 19th century. Central... Antique Russian icon: early 19th century. Central Russia. Oklad cover: 1814. St.... Antique Russian icon. Last quarter – end of the 18th century. Palekh.... Если тянет к реальному выигрышу, то именно в Джой казино всё крутится на твоей стороне. Icon: End of the 18th century. Palekh Size: 71 x 55 x... استمتع بألعاب مذهلة مثل السلوتس واكسب مكافآت رائعة. Ant of the 19th century. Palekh. Size: 35... Играйте в Вавада казино - каждая ставка приносит выигрыш и приближает к большим деньгам. Заходите на официальный сайт Вавада казино и вперед к победам! Antique Russian icon. First quarter of the 19th century. Palekh. Size: 36... Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Emanuel Batista 02-02-2025 19:47 A fé é um refúgio poderoso nos momentos difíceis. Quando o coração aperta, quando a vida parece não ter solução, é na oração que encontramos consolo e esperança. Uma das santas mais queridas e milagrosas da Igreja é Santa Filomena. Sua história inspira, e sua oração traz força, proteção e bênçãos. Hoje, quero compartilhar com você a Oração Santa Filomena e tudo o que ela pode fazer por sua vida. ========== Santa Filomena é conhecida como a "Pequena Grande Santa". Apesar de sua vida curta, sua fé e amor a Deus marcaram profundamente a história da Igreja. Filomena era uma jovem cristã que viveu no século III. Ela fez um voto de castidade e, por isso, enfrentou grandes provações, pois se recusou a casar com um imperador poderoso da época. Por sua fidelidade a Deus, Filomena sofreu perseguições e martírio, mas nunca perdeu sua fé. Anos depois, seu túmulo foi descoberto com inscrições que indicavam sua santidade, e muitos milagres começaram a acontecer através de sua intercessão. Desde então, Santa Filomena é invocada por fiéis do mundo inteiro em busca de proteção, cura e auxílio nas dificuldades. A oração Santa Filomena é conhecida por sua força e eficácia. Muitas pessoas testemunham graças e milagres após rezá-la com fé. Se você precisa de ajuda em algum momento difícil, pode recorrer a essa oração com confiança. Ó Gloriosa Santa Filomena, Virgem e Mártir, exemplo de fé e esperança, generosa na caridade, a vós suplico, escutai a minha prece. Do Céu onde reinais, faça cair sobre mim toda proteção e auxílio de que necessito, neste momento em que minhas forças se enfraquecem. Vós que sois tão poderosa junto a Deus, intercedei por mim e alcançai-me a graça que vos peço: (mencione a graça que deseja receber). Ó Santa Filomena, ilustre por tantos milagres, rogai por mim. Não me abandonais, mas lançai vosso olhar como um raio de esperança sobre mim e minha família. Afastai as tentações, dai paz a minha alma e abençoai a minha casa. Ó Santa Filomena, pelo sangue que derramastes por amor a Jesus Cristo, alcançai-me a graça que vos peço: (repita agora o seu pedido). Ao final, rezar 1 Pai-Nosso, 1 Ave-Maria e 1 Glória ao Pai ========== Muitas pessoas recorrem a Santa Filomena por diferentes razões. Alguns dos motivos mais comuns incluem: Proteção contra perigos: Ela é considerada uma poderosa intercessora contra perigos físicos e espirituais. Cura de doenças: Muitos testemunham curas milagrosas atribuídas à sua intercessão. Força na fé: Quem enfrenta dificuldades espirituais pode encontrar nela um exemplo de perseverança. Ajuda nos momentos de desespero: Quando tudo parece perdido, a oração a Santa Filomena traz conforto e esperança. A oração não precisa ser complicada. O mais importante é rezar com o coração. Você pode incluir a Oração Santa Filomena na sua rotina de diferentes formas: Começar o dia com essa oração traz proteção e força para enfrentar os desafios diários. Rezar antes de dormir ajuda a acalmar o coração e entregar as preocupações a Deus. Se estiver passando por um momento de aflição, pare por alguns minutos e faça essa oração com fé. Se você gosta de rezar o terço, pode incluir a Oração Santa Filomena no final das suas preces. Muitas pessoas já alcançaram graças por meio dessa oração. Veja alguns exemplos: Ana Maria, 52 anos: "Minha filha estava muito doente, e os médicos não encontravam uma solução. Comecei a rezar a Oração Santa Filomena todas as noites e, em poucas semanas, ela começou a melhorar. Hoje, está completamente curada!" Carlos Eduardo, 34 anos: "Eu estava desempregado há meses e já havia perdido a esperança. Um amigo me falou sobre Santa Filomena e comecei a rezar. Em duas semanas, recebi uma proposta de emprego melhor do que eu esperava!" Marta Souza, 27 anos: "Sempre tive medo de tomar decisões importantes. Pedi a intercessão de Santa Filomena e, desde então, sinto uma paz incrível ao tomar escolhas na minha vida. Sei que ela está comigo." ========== Muita gente pode se perguntar: "Mas Santa Filomena viveu há tantos séculos... será que ela ainda intercede por nós?" A resposta é sim! Os santos estão vivos na glória de Deus e continuam ajudando aqueles que os invocam com fé. Assim como os amigos nos ajudam em momentos difíceis, os santos também intercedem por nós diante de Deus. E Santa Filomena é uma amiga fiel, pronta para nos acolher em nossas dores e dificuldades. Além de rezar a Oração Santa Filomena, você pode fortalecer sua fé com algumas atitudes simples no dia a dia: Leia um trecho da Bíblia diariamente. Pratique a gratidão, agradecendo a Deus pelas pequenas bênçãos. Busque momentos de silêncio para ouvir a voz de Deus. Cultive a bondade e ajude quem precisa. Tenha paciência e confiança nos planos divinos. A Oração Santa Filomena é um verdadeiro presente para quem busca paz, proteção e milagres em sua vida. Quando rezamos com fé, sentimos sua presença e intercessão poderosa. Se você nunca experimentou essa oração, convido você a rezá-la com o coração aberto e ver o que Deus pode realizar em sua vida. Se esta oração tocou seu coração, compartilhe com alguém que precisa de uma palavra de esperança. Juntos, espalhamos a fé e o amor de Deus! Que Santa Filomena ilumine e proteja seu caminho! Veja esse artigo de como fazer exame de consciêcia para confissão Virgin martyr and saint For others with the same name, see Philomena (given name). For the British film, see Philomena (film). For the Thin Lizzy song, see Nightlife (Thin Lizzy album). SaintPhilomenaThe Triumph of Saint Philomena of RomeVirgin and martyrBornc. 10 January 291GreeceDiedc. 10 August 304 (aged c. 13)Rome, ItalyCause of deathCapital punishment by drowningVenerated inCatholic Church[1]Oriental Orthodoxy[2]Major shrineSanctuary of Saint Philomena in Mugnano del CardinaleFeast11 August (Catholic Church)10 August / 4 Misra (Coptic Orthodoxy)[2]AttributesMartyr's palm, crown of both white and red roses, arrows, anchor, sometimes a partially slit throatCatholic cult suppressed14 February 1961 Saint Philomena with attributes: palm branch, whip, anchor and arrows. Plaster cast by Johann Dominik Mahlknecht in the Museum Gherdëina in Urtijëi, Italy Philomena (/ˌfɪləˈmiːnə/ FIL-ə-MEE-nə), also known as Saint Philomena (Ancient Greek: Ἁγία Φιλουμένη, romanized: Hagía Philouménē; Modern Greek: Αγία Φιλομένα, romanized: Agía Filoména) or Philomena of Rome (c. 10 January 291 – c. 10 August 304) was a virgin martyr whose remains were discovered on May 24–25, 1802, in the Catacomb of Priscilla. Three tiles enclosing the tomb bore an inscription, Pax Tecum Filumena (i.e. "Peace be unto you, Philomena"), that was taken to indicate that her name (in the Latin of the inscription) was Filumena (Ancient Greek: φιλουμένη, romanized: philouménē, lit. 'beloved'), the English form of which is Philomena. Philomena is the patron saint of infants, babies, and youth,[3] and is known as "The Wonderworker".[4] The remains were moved to Mugnano del Cardinale in 1805. There, they became the focus of widespread devotion; several miracles were credited to Philomena's intercession, including the healing of Pauline Jaricot in 1835, which received wide publicity. John Vianney attributed to her intercession the extraordinary cures that others attributed to him. From 1837 to 1961, celebration of her feast day was approved for regional calendars, but was never included in the General Roman Calendar. The 1920 typical edition of the Roman Missal included a mention of her, under 11 August, in the section headed Missae pro aliquibus locis ("Masses for some places"), with an indication that the Mass to be used in those places was one from the common of a virgin martyr, without any proper.[5] The Coptic Orthodox Church celebrate the feast of Saint Philomena on 10 August of the Gregorian calendar which is 4 Misra of the Coptic calendar.[6] On December 21, 1833, the Holy Office declared that there was nothing contrary to the Catholic faith in the revelations that Maria Luisa di Gesù, a Dominican tertiary from Naples, claimed to have received from Philomena herself.[7] According to Maria Luisa di Gesù, Philomena told her she was the daughter of a king in Greece who, with his wife, had converted to Christianity. At the age of about 13, she took a vow of virginity for Christ's sake. When the Emperor Diocletian threatened to make war on her father, her father went with his family to Rome to ask for peace. The Emperor "fell in love" with the young Philomena and, when she refused to be his wife, subjected her to a series of torments: scourging, from whose effects two angels cured her; drowning with an anchor attached to her (two angels cut the rope and raised her to the river bank); and being shot with arrows (on the first occasion her wounds were healed; on the second, the arrows turned aside; and on the third, they returned and killed six of the archers, after which several of the others became Christians). Finally, the Emperor had her decapitated. The story goes that the decapitation occurred on a Friday at three in the afternoon, as with the death of Jesus. The two anchors, three arrows, the palm, and the ivy leaf on the tiles found in the tomb were interpreted as symbols of her martyrdom.[7] In the Neapolitan tertiary's account, Philomena also revealed that her birthday was 10 January.[7] that her martyrdom occurred on 10 August (the date also of the arrival of her relics in Mugnano del Cardinale),[8] and that her name "Filumena" meant "daughter of light" (from Latin "filia" and "lumen;" however, it is usually taken to be derived from Greek φιλουμένη philouménē (hence Latin "u" for "ou") meaning "beloved.").[8] Publication of this account gave rise to critical study both of the account itself and of the many archaeological finds, leading to uncertainty that her supposed tomb was in fact that of a martyr.[7] On May 24, 1802, in the Catacombs of Priscilla on the Via Salaria Nova, an inscribed loculus (a space hollowed out of the rock) was found, and on the following day it was carefully examined and opened. The loculus was closed with three terracotta tiles on which was the following inscription: lumena paxte cumfi. It was and is generally accepted that the tiles had not been positioned in the sequence of the words and that the inscription originally read, with the leftmost tile placed on the right: pax tecum Filumena ("Peace with you, Philomena"). The skeleton of a female between thirteen and fifteen years old was found within the loculus. Embedded in the cement was a small glass vial with vestiges of what was taken to be blood. By the assumptions of the time, the remains were taken to be those of a virgin martyr named Philomena.[9] The belief that such vials were signs of the grave of a martyr was rejected by the investigations of Giovanni Battista De Rossi (1822–1894),[8] but more recently, this original view has found advocates, such as theologian Mark Miravalle. In 1805, Canon Francesco De Lucia of Mugnano del Cardinale requested relics for his oratory and, on 8 June, obtained the remains discovered in May 1802 (then reduced to dust and fragments).[10] The relics arrived in Mugnano on August 10, and were placed in the Church of Our Lady of Grace.[7] A new Church of Our Lady of Grace was built, containing a chapel to which the sacred relics were moved on 29 September 1805.[11] In 1827, Pope Leo XII gave the church in Mugnano del Cardinale the three inscribed terracotta slabs taken from the tomb.[8] In his Relazione istorica della traslazione del sagro corpo di s. Filomena da Roma a Mugnano del Cardinale, written in 1833,[12] Canon De Lucia recounted that wonders accompanied the arrival of the relics to his church: among them a statue that sweated some liquid continuously for three days.[7] A miracle accepted as proved in the same year was the multiplication of the bone dust of the saint which provided for hundreds of reliquaries without the original amount experiencing any decrease in quantity.[13] Devotion to Philomena includes the wearing of the "Cord of Philomena", a red and white cord, which had a number of indulgences attached to it, including a plenary indulgence on the day on which the cord was worn for the first time, indulgences that were not renewed in Indulgentiarum doctrina, the 1967 general revision of the discipline concerning them.[14] There is also the chaplet of Saint Philomena, with three white beads in honour of the Christian Trinity and thirteen red beads in honour of the thirteen years of Philomena's life.[15] A sacramental associated with devotion to Philomena is the Oil of Saint Philomena, used for the putative healing of the body and soul.[16] In August 1876, the first issue of Messenger of Saint Philomena was published in Paris, France. On October 6, 1876, Louis Petit, a priest, founded the Confraternity of Saint Philomena in Paris. In November 1886, the Confraternity was raised to the rank of Archconfraternity by Pope Leo XIII. On May 21, 1912, Pope Pius X raised it to the rank of Universal Archconfraternity with the Apostolic brief Pias Fidelium Societates stating, regarding the historical authenticity of Philomena, that: "The current statements (regarding St. Philomena) are and remain always fixed, valid and effective; in this way it has to be judged as normative; and if it is proceeded in another way, it will be null and void, whatever its authority."[17][18] Statue of Saint Philomena in the Church of Our Lady (Obere Pfarre) in Bamberg In 1834, due to many supposed miracles, Pope Gregory XVI allowed the veneration of Saint Philomena and, in 1837, authorized the celebration of the feast of Saint Philomena on 11 August[7] or, according to another source, 9 September,[8] first in the Diocese of Nola (to which Mugnano del Cardinale belongs), and soon in several other dioceses in Italy. The name "Philomena" was not included in the Roman Martyrology in which venerated persons are included immediately upon beatification or canonization.[19] In the 1920 typical edition of the Roman Missal, Philomena is mentioned under 11 August with an indication that the Mass for her feast day was to be taken entirely from the common liturgy.[5] On February 14, 1961, the Holy See ordered that the name of Philomena be removed from all liturgical calendars.[1] This order was given as part of an instruction on the application to local calendars of the principles enunciated in the 1960 Code of Rubrics that had already been applied to the General Roman Calendar. Section 33[1] of this document ordered the removal from local calendars of fourteen named feasts but allowed them to be retained in places with a special link to the feast. It then added: "However, the feast of Saint Philomena, virgin and martyr (11 August), is to be removed from all calendars."[20] The spread of devotion to her in France and Italy was helped when John Vianney built a shrine in her honour and referred to her often, attributing to her the miracles that others attributed to him.[8] Another help was the cure of the near-dying Pauline Jaricot, founder of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, at Philomena's shrine on August 10, 1835.[8][7] On July 6, 1835, the Miracle[clarification needed] of Giovanna Cescutti took place in Venice. Damien of Molokai, who had an intense devotion to Philomena, named his church at Kalawao in honor of her.[21] Many other saints were devoted to Philomena, including Peter Julian Eymard, Peter Chanel, Anthony Mary Claret, Madeleine Sophie Barat, Euphrasier Pelletier, John Neumann, and Anna Maria Taigi.[22] Sanctuary of St. Philomena, Mugnano del Cardinale, Avellino, Italy, which houses her remains within a life-size, richly robed effigy St. Philomena's Cathedral (India) St. Philomena's Church (Cincinnati, Ohio) St. Philomena's Church (Pittsburgh, PA) St Philomena's Catholic High School for Girls St Philomena’s Catholic Church (Lansdowne, PA) St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church (Franklinville, New York) Sanctuary of St. Philomena (Sorocaba, Brazil) Archived 2019-02-01 at the Wayback Machine St. Philomena's Catholic Church and School (Peoria, Illinois) St. Philomena's Catholic Church (Monticello, Illinois) St. Philomena Coptic Orthodox Children’s Home (Suva, Fiji)[23] Although correlation does not prove causation, the Holy See's instruction to remove the name of Philomena even from local calendars followed the raising of questions by certain scholars, whose interest had been drawn to the phenomenon more especially in connection with the revelations of Sister Maria Luisa di Gesù.[7] The questions were raised in particular by Orazio Marucchi, whose study in the late 19th Century won the support of Johann Peter Kirsch, an archaeologist and ecclesiastical historian who is the author of the 1911 article on Philomena in the Catholic Encyclopedia.[8] Orazio Marucchi had argued that the inscription on the three tiles that had provided the Latin name "Filumena" belonged to the middle or second half of the second century,[8] while the body that had been found was of the fourth century, when the persecutions of Christians had ended.[7] Thus, on his theory, not only the name but also the leaf, the two anchors and the palm that decorated the three tiles, and which had been believed to indicate that Filumena was a martyr, had no relation to the person whose remains were found.[8] The alleged disarrangement of the tiles would be explained by a fourth-century practice of re-using materials already engraved, with the aim of indicating that it was not the same person who was now buried in the place. More recently, Mark Miravalle has argued that Marucchi's conclusions should not be taken as the final word on the historicity of St. Philomena. His book, It Is Time to Meet St. Philomena, cites several specialists who disagree with Marucchi's conclusions.[24] Historian Michael S. Carter (who supports Miravalle's position) has written about devotion to Saint Philomena within the broader context of veneration of "catacomb martyrs" and their relics in the history of the United States.[25] Moreover, In April 2005, at the Conference of Philomenian Studies – 1805-2005, findings of a study carried out on the tiles by the Opificio delle Pietre Dure e Laboratori di Restauro (Factory of Hard Stones and Restoration Laboratories) of Florence were made public. The analysis confirmed that only one type of mortal lime could be found on the tiles, thus giving strong support to the theory that the tiles had not been re-arranged.[26] Others stress that the authenticity of her cult can be grounded on account of the miracles attributed to her, its long-standing papal approbation, and the saint's continued popularity. This has been the position of the rector of the shrine in Mugnano del Cardinale and the view presented in the Italian-language Enciclopedia Dei Santi. Pilgrims from all over the world arrive continually at Philomena's shrine in the Diocese of Nola, Italy, displaying an intense degree of popular devotion.[7] The website of "The National Shrine of Saint Philomena, Miami, Florida" (associated with the SSPX) sees "the action taken in 1960 as the work of the devil in order to deprive the people of God of a most powerful Intercessor, particularly in the areas of purity and faith at a time when these virtues were so much being challenged as they continue to be up until now!"[27] ^ a b c Acta Apostolicae Sedis, 1961, p. 174. The text can be consulted on the website of the Holy See. It is also available at Instruction De calendariis particularibus (1961) together with a French translation and a note that recounts the history of the devotion and that says a different saint named Philomena (5 July) and two called Philomenus (14 and 29 November) were listed in the Roman Martyrology. ^ a b "هيدة فيلومينا Takla.org". st-takla.org. 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Litany to Saint Philomena Catholic Tradition Saint Philomena List of Places Devoted to Saint Philomena Portals: Saints Biography Christianity Greece Retrieved from " September 8, 2019 Relics, or reliquaries, are holy objects representing the remains of saints of the Christian Church. These wonderworking items are venerated in both the Orthodox and Catholic faith. Worship of relics in Christianity has an ancient origin and is first mentioned in written evidence dating back to the 2nd century AD. However, the dogma of veneration of Catholic reliquaries and their obligatory placement in the altars of temples was established only in 787 at the Seventh Ecumenical Council. Since then, such incredibly valuable artifacts have become widespread, and today, any interested person can find a wide choice of Christian relics for sale available online. One of the most revered sacred items is the St Philomena relic. Let us tell you more about this saint. The thirteen-year-old martyr Saint Philomena is an example of purity and loyalty to the Savior. She was born on January 10, 289 in the city of Nicopolis, Greece during the reign of Emperor Diocletian, and was tortured by him to death in Rome. Saint Philomena relics were found on May 25, 1802 in the Catacomb of Priscilla in Italy. The symbols of her torture were engraved on the tomb: a palm branch, a white lily symbolizing her purity, a whip, three arrows (two of them facing the opposite directions, and one as if engulfed in a blazing fire), and an anchor. Another interesting thing, an ampoule with the blood of the young martyr, which was collected at the time of her death, was found next to the St Philomena relic. Her imperishable relics were transferred to the city of Mirano near Naples. In 1837, by the decree of Pope Gregory XVI, the virgin martyr Philomena was officially named one of the Christian saints. The veneration of Saint Philomena was not widespread as only private forms of veneration remained. She even stopped being mentioned during religious services due to the lack of documented information about her existence and confirmed miracles. Years later, Pope John Paul II reinstated the public cult of the young martyr because of the testimonies of the Living Rosary followers received during their audience. Hence, the St Philomena relic is again in great demand among believers. Another factor contributing to the spread of Saint Philomena’s worship was the fact that the well-known French priest Saint Jean-Marie Viannay especially venerated the virgin martyr. In his temple, he built a chapel in honor of Philomena and considered her patronage the cause of all the extraordinary miracles performed in his church. Father Vianney spoke of her often, preaching to offer prayers for the saint and praying to her himself. Thanks to the parish priest of Ars, the veneration of Saint Philomena spread throughout France, which eventually led to the appearance of the St Philomena relic pieces in numerous online relics stores. Photo credit: Wikipedia User José Luiz / CC BY-SA 3.0 ↑

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