

WORLD YOUTH DAY

Krakow 2016

Blessed
are the
merciful,
for they shall
obtain **mercy**

Matthew 5:7



Kraków
WYD 2016

The establishment of the World Youth Day was another example of John Paul II's concern for young people, expressed from the first moments of his pontificate. As soon as during the inauguration of his pontificate, he said to the young: "You are the future of the world, you are the hope of the Church, you are my hope. 13 March 1983 he opened the youth Center of San Lorenzo at the Vatican, and when two weeks later he inaugurated the Extraordinary Holy Year of Jubilee of Redemption, he accepted from the young from the center the wooden cross, which has become a symbol of the Holy Year. At the end of the celebrations of Palm Sunday, April 22, 1984, he asked the youth to carry this cross all over the world as a sign of redemption and the testimony of their faith. The young accepted this request. Also, they responded to the invitation of the Pope, who called them to Rome in 1985 to a meeting on the occasion of the International Year of Youth, established by the United Nations. Among other factors, these events inspired the Holy Father to engage in regular meetings with the young. He explained their importance to employees of the Roman Curia during the Christmas Eve: "All young people must feel the care that the Church has for them. Therefore, the whole Church, in union with the successor of Peter, must be more and more engaged at a global level in caring for youth, in responding to their anxieties and concerns and to their receptiveness and hopes. We must try to match their expectations, and we must communicate the certainty that is Christ, the Truth that is Christ, and the love that is Christ. And in this privileged concern, which the Church directs toward them, young people need to find a proof that they matter very much, because they are very much worth. Their life is valuable to the Church."

**WHAT
IS
WYD?**



HISTORY

WHERE?...



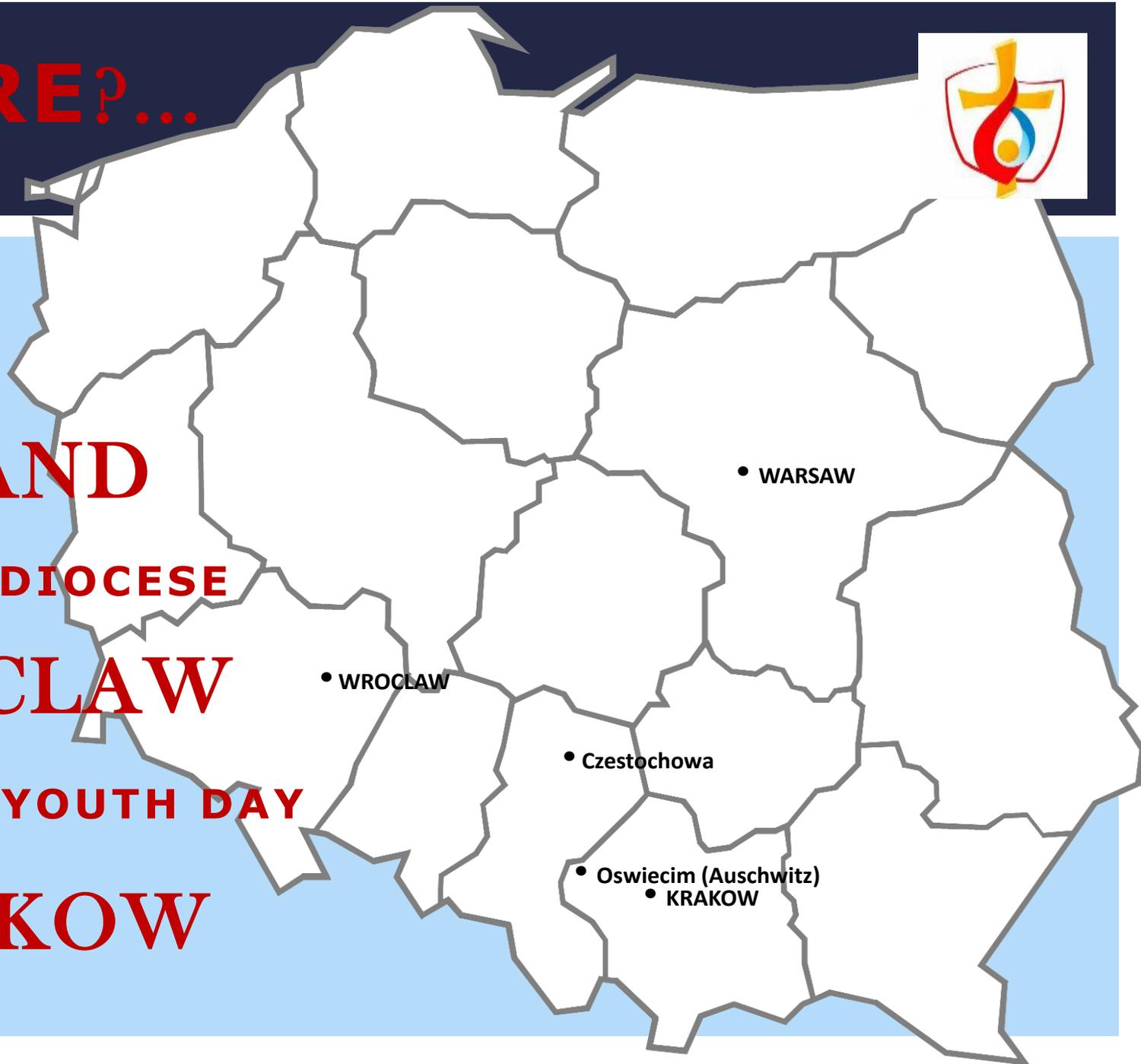
POLAND

DAYS IN DIOCESE

WROCLAW

WORLD YOUTH DAY

KRAKOW



DAYS IN DIOCESE

Days in the Archdiocese of Wrocław with Salvatorians July 20 – 25, 2016: These days are a time when young people from the entire world are hosted in different dioceses across Poland. We will join Salvatorian groups from around the world. It is a beautiful and the largest city in the south-western Poland and the capital of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship. It is known also as a city of 100 bridges and 12 islands. This big academic and cultural center has its own airport and in this way is connected to all places all over the world. There are only 270 kilometers (168 miles) to Kraków. Our host parish will be st. Bratłomieja Parish in Trzebnica, where the Polish Salvatorians are taking care for st. Jadwiga Śląska shrine.

The youth will be accommodated by families of the parish. During these days we plan to organize different events that can help to know each other. We will take part also in a program prepared by the Archdiocese of Wrocław. General plan of days in the Archdiocese of Wrocław:

July 19th – Arrival to Wrocław/Trzebnica

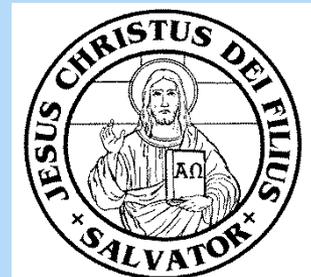
July 20 and 21st – Visiting of the City

July 22nd – Day of Mercy

July 23rd – Day of Meeting of the Groups

July 24th – Surprise 😊

July 25th – Day of Sending-Out to Kraków



WORLD YOUTH DAY



	MONDAY 25.07	TUESDAY 26.07	WEDNESDAY 27.07	THURSDAY 28.07	FRIDAY 29.07	SATURDAY 30.07	SUNDAY 31.07
MORNING	ARRIVAL		CATECHESIS OF THE BISHOPS, CATECHESIS ON THE WAY			PEREGRINATION TO THE VIGIL SITE	FINAL MASS
MIDDAY	ARRIVAL	VOCATIONS CENTER, YOUTH FESTIVAL					VOLUNTEERS MEETING WITH THE HOLY FATHER
EVENING	ARRIVAL	OPENING MASS	YOUTH FESTIVAL	PAPAL WELCOME	WAY OF THE CROSS	VIGIL WITH THE HOLY FATHER	





KRAKOW

It celebrated its 750th birthday in 2007 and it's by far Poland's biggest draw card, and it's immediately apparent why. As the royal capital for 500 years, the city was able to absorb much history and talent over the centuries and is today a treasure trove of Gothic and Renaissance architecture. Miraculously, this jewellery box emerged largely intact after WWII. As a result, no other city in Poland can boast so many historic buildings and monuments or such a vast collection of artworks, with some 2.3 million registered.

Wawel Castle is Krakow's centrepiece and a must-see, but most visitors will find themselves drawn to the Old Town, with its soaring Gothic churches and gargantuan Rynek Główny (Main Market Sq), the largest in the nation. Just outside the Old Town lies the former Jewish quarter Kazimierz, its silent synagogues reflecting the tragedy of the recent past.

Demographic Information

Area (KM2): 5730

Population: 1,600,000

Population of Catholics: 1,555,000

Number of parishes: 440

Number of diocesan priests: 1169

Number of order priests: 964

Number of nuns: 2700

Number of diocesan seminarians: 120

**ARCHDIOCESE
OF KRAKOW**



KRAKOW





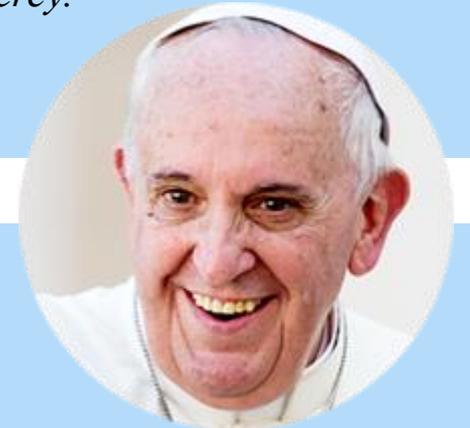
THEME

The theme of the XXXI World Youth Day Krakow 2016 is: ***‘Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy’ (Mt 5:7).*** Our Holy Father Francis has chosen the fifth of the eight Beatitudes given by Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount to show the importance of the Beatitudes which are at the heart of Jesus’ teaching. In his first Sermon, Jesus presents us with eight examples of qualities that bring us closer to the Kingdom of God.

The choice of Krakow and World Youth Day’s motto lead us to the Spark of Mercy. Since the appearance of Jesus to St. Sister Faustina, Mercy has been radiating from Krakow-Lagiewniki to the whole universal Church. Krakow is widely known as the centre of worship of God’s mercy, and young pilgrims who come will surely want to see the place of the revelations, Sister Faustina’s tomb, and the shrine – the place where St. John Paul II entrusted the world to God’s Mercy.

„Read the Beatitudes – it will do you good.”

Pope Francis, Rio de Janeiro





PATRON SAINTS



SAINT JOHN PAUL II. Karol Wojtyła was born in Wadowice on 18 May 1920. He attended junior high school there before he moved with his father to Kraków in 1938, where he started studying Polish philology at Jagiellonian University. In 1942 he joined the clandestine Seminary of the Archdiocese of Krakow, and he was ordained a priest on 1 Nov. 1946. Then he headed for Rome where he continued his studies until 1948. After his return to Poland, he was sent to a small parish in Niegowić. Then he started hiking in the mountains and canoeing with young people from St. Florian Parish in Krakow. Father Karol Wojtyła's personality, his ability to speak with the young, and his sermons appealed to many. Some of his followers created a group of people who not only took part in the liturgy (at 6 in the morning!) but who also celebrated "name days" and went on trips together, always accompanied by Karol Wojtyła, who they called Uncle. In subsequent years he continued his theological studies. In 1958 he became a bishop. Soon after that he actively participated in the preparation of the Second Vatican Council and in the Council itself. After the death of Archbishop Eugeniusz Baziak in 1963, he became the Archbishop of Krakow, and four years later he was appointed a cardinal by Pope Paul VI. He quickly became an authority figure of the Church known not only in Poland, as well as a philosopher, a thinker and a theologian.

After the death of John Paul I in September 1978, on 16 September 1978 the newly elected pope was the first one in 456 years who was not Italian but Polish. The papacy of John Paul II was unique.

On the day of the inauguration of his Papacy, in his first speech delivered from the window of the Apostolic Palace, just before Angelus, John Paul II addressed the young with the earnest words: "You are the future of this world. You are the hope of the Church. You are my hope!" Meeting young people was of utmost importance for the Pope. He established World Youth Day.

PATRON SAINTS



***SAINT FAUSTINA.** Helena Kowalska - an ordinary girl with a typical Polish surname. But can you actually call another person “ordinary”? Or maybe we just use that word to classify others? Helena, not really trying to prove anything to anyone, showed the world how great potential is hidden in “ordinary” people. It depends on them whether they will use it or not. A very cheerful strawberry blonde of medium height, with freckles on her face. When she was 16, she left her family village to work in the city as a housemaid. After an incredible event during a lavish party, when she saw Jesus, she decided to enter the convent. Faustina - that was the name given to her by the Congregation of Our Lady of Mercy. Jesus chose her for special mission. He said to her: “Today I am sending you with My mercy to the people of the whole world” (Diary 1588). He gave her the task of proclaiming the truth about His Divine Mercy to the world: through her own life, her prayer, words and actions. The painting with the inscription “Jesus, I trust in You” is the visual sign of this message. At the young age of 33 in Krakow, Sister Faustina died a happy death. She was a fortunate soul indeed. Saint Faustina is the one the world acknowledged as the Apostle of Divine Mercy, the author of a bestseller titled simply “Diary,” which has been translated into over 30 languages. This mission was continued by Pope John Paul II. On the 30th of April 2000, he not only included her among the saints but also fulfilled Jesus’ wish by establishing Divine Mercy Sunday for the whole Church.*

OSWIECIM - AUSCHWITZ

NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP



You cannot come to Poland and miss these sights. A half-day visit to Oswiecim to see the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, the biggest factory of death in the history of humanity and the silent witness of human tragedy. The Auschwitz camp consisted of several units, including the largest one at Brzezinka (Birkenau). Of the millions of people brought there in the period between 1940 and 1944, only 60 to 70 thousand utterly emaciated victims were alive at the time of liberation of the camp – at present, the National Museum of Oswiecim is situated on the site of the former camp. More than two million people, mostly Jews, perished here. We will see Death Bunker No 13, which housed Saint Maximilian Maria Kolbe. He was executed on the eve of the Assumption of Holy Virgin Mary, on August 14, 1941.



More information:

Official website:

<http://www.krakow2016.com/en/>

If you want to go and experience joy please join our Diocesan group.

For more info please contact

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