

Glossary of Historical Figures

Abelard, Peter (1079–1142): An innovative and arrogant French scholastic theologian who pushed the boundaries of creating rational arguments for Christian doctrine. His ego and work brought him into conflict with Church authorities (notably St. Bernard), he was branded a heretic, his works were banned and burned, and he was excommunicated until shortly before his death, when he was reconciled with the Church and his heretic label was removed. (page 125)

Albert the Great, St. (ca. 1200–1280): A German Dominican bishop and one of the greatest philosophers and theologians of the Middle Ages. His work with the ancient Greek philosophy of Aristotle greatly influenced his more well-known and influential student, St. Thomas Aquinas, whom he taught at the University of Paris. He is celebrated as one of the Doctors of the Church. (page 126)

Alighieri, Dante (ca. 1265–1321): Italian poet who wrote the epic poem the *Divine Comedy* in the Italian vernacular rather than in Latin, the universally accepted language of scholars. His work is an exceptional piece of literature and was the first like it to be accessible to the common people and highly educated alike. (page 163)

Ambrose, St. (ca. AD 340–AD 397): Bishop of Milan, St. Ambrose was a brilliant preacher and model of simple charity. He was a staunch defender of the primacy of the pope, a mentor to St. Augustine, and is recognized as one of the four original Doctors of the Church for his contributions to the Church's theology. (page 48)

Angelico, Fra (ca. 1395–1455): Italian Dominican friar and artist, famous in his lifetime and beyond for his charity, faith, and beautiful paintings. His given name was Guido di Pietro, but because of his holy reputation he is called Fra Angelico, which means “Angelic Friar.” (page 163)

Arius (ca. AD 250–AD 336): A priest from Alexandria and originator of the Arian heresy, which falsely contended that Jesus was not coeternal with God the Father, but was a created human being—perfect, but not divine. His teaching was formally condemned at the Council of Nicaea in AD 325. (page 43)

Athanasius, St. (ca. AD 296–AD 373): Bishop of Alexandria and tireless defender of the Faith against the Arians. Athanasius was exiled five times, for a total of 17 years, for his fearless preaching and bold proclamation of the Faith. (page 46)

Athenagoras, Patriarch (1886–1972): Head of the Eastern Orthodox Church, which split from the Roman Church in 1054 and has remained in schism from the Church ever since. In 1964, Pope Paul VI famously visited Athenagoras in Jerusalem. They met privately and publicly over a period of days, exchanged gifts, prayed the Lord's Prayer together, and embraced one another. It was meant to be the beginning of a dialogue between the two ancient Churches with the goal of reconciliation. (page 359)

Attila the Hun (unknown date of birth–ca. AD 453): Warlord and ruler of the Huns, a nomadic people from Central Asia, he was one of the most feared enemies of both the East and the West. Attila and his hordes invaded Italy in AD 452 and would have conquered Rome, save for the courage and faith of Pope St. Leo the Great, who persuaded Attila to restrain his forces and make peace with the Roman Empire. *(page 66)*

Augustine, St. (AD 354–AD 430): Bishop of Hippo and one of the best-known Christian writers of all time, especially for his books *The Confessions* and *The City of God*. St. Augustine is one of the four original Doctors of the Church. After a well-educated yet misspent and rebellious youth, Augustine finally converted to Christianity and was baptized by his mentor and friend, St. Ambrose. Augustine contributed greatly to the Church's understanding of the efficacy of the Sacraments and of Original Sin. *(page 49)*

Averroes (1126–1198): A Muslim philosopher living in Muslim-controlled Spain whose numerous commentaries on Aristotle would be influential on Christian thought in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. *(page 125)*

Bacon, Francis (1561–1626): English statesman and philosopher who served in Parliament and became Attorney General and Chancellor of England during the reign of King James I. He developed many of the principles that would guide the scientists and philosophers of the Enlightenment, proposing that the nature of anything studied could be known and understood from our senses, specifically by using experiments, observation, and inductive reasoning, all fundamental principles of the scientific method. *(page 272)*

Baronio, Cardinal Cesare (1538–1607): Italian cardinal and historian who, at the request of St. Philip Neri, composed an immense, 12-volume history of the Catholic Church, the *Ecclesiastical Annals*, to counter anti-Catholic propaganda of the time. Also known as Baronius. *(page 169)*

Basil the Great, St. (ca. AD 330–AD 379): Bishop of Caesarea (in present-day Turkey), St. Basil spent much of his life battling the false teaching of the Arians. His works and sermons have greatly aided the Church in her understanding and articulation of the mystery of the Trinity. He is known as the Father of Eastern Monasticism. *(page 46)*

Benedict IX, Pope (ca. 1012–ca. 1055): The youngest pope in history, Benedict IX was elected at 18 due to his father's bribery of the papal electors. His papacy was fraught with scandal and vice and he was chased out of Rome in 1044. A successor, Sylvester III, was chosen, but Benedict returned and reclaimed his position. In 1045, he sold the papacy to his godfather, only to change his mind again soon after. His intermittent papacy caused much confusion and strife in the Church. *(page 91)*

Benedict XI, Pope (1240–1304): Successor to Pope Boniface VIII, and elected as a gesture of keeping the peace with King Philip of France. He died only eight months after his election, yet in that time he excommunicated an advisor to King Philip, as well as the mob of mercenaries who had assaulted his papal predecessor. It was thought that he was poisoned in retaliation for his disciplinary measures toward those surrounding King Philip. *(page 146)*

Benedict of Nursia, St. (ca. AD 480–ca. 547):

The Father of Western Monasticism and founder of the Benedictine Order, he fled the debaucheries and vices of Rome as a young scholar, seeking instead a life of solitude, simple work, and prayer. He wrote a rule of life that attracted many followers, and these men became the first Benedictine communities. *(page 68)*

Benedict XV, Pope (1854–1922):

Pope during World War I, which began only a few weeks before his election, he proposed in a seven-point peace plan during the war specific rules to resolve conflicts before they broke out into wars, but his appeal was largely ignored by the warring nations. *(page 318)*

Benedict XVI, Pope (1927–present):

Successor to Pope St. John Paul II until his resignation in 2013, after which he chose the title “pope emeritus.” Prior to his election, he had for decades been the Church’s leading theologian and defender of the Faith as the Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Known for his sharp wit and quick thinking, during his papacy he encouraged a return to fundamental Christian values in order to counter the secularization and relativism of modern society. *(page 385)*

Bernadette Soubirous, St. (1844–1879):

Young French girl who, at a grotto in Lourdes, experienced a series of miraculous visions of Our Lady who revealed herself as “the Immaculate Conception.” A miraculous spring of water appeared at the site where Our Lady appeared to St. Bernadette, and many healings have occurred there over the years. St. Bernadette became a nun, and after years of infirmity, she died at the age of 35. *(page 288)*

Bernard of Clairvaux, St. (ca. 1090–1153):

A Benedictine monk and abbot from Burgundy (in modern-day France) who revived traditional monasticism that more closely adhered to the Rule of St. Benedict and influenced the rapid growth of the Order of Cistercians in his lifetime. St. Bernard founded a monastery at Clairvaux, France, in 1115, was a champion against heresy, and was called upon by Pope Eugene III to preach the Second Crusade. *(page 124)*

Bernini, Giovanni Lorenzo (1598–1680):

Italian sculptor and architect, he is the originator of the Baroque style of architecture. He designed the magnificent St. Peter’s Square in the Vatican, transforming a difficult site in the middle of a crowded section of the city into one of the impressive spaces on earth. *(page 166)*

Boniface VIII, Pope (ca. 1230–ca. 1303):

Elected pope in 1294, Boniface became engaged in a dispute with King Philip of France regarding the authority of kings over clergy. After escalating rhetoric between the two, he issued the Papal Bull *Unam Sanctam*, which clearly affirmed the teaching of the Church that “outside the Church, there is no salvation,” maintaining the distinction between secular and spiritual authority, but asserting that even kings were subject to the pope. He was effectively assassinated when mercenaries of King Philip of France imprisoned and tortured him. *(page 145)*

Bramante, Donato (1444–1514):

Famous Italian architect and friend of Pope Julius II. Bramante laid the plans for the rebuilding of St. Peter’s Basilica, which to this day stands as one of the most beautiful and wondrous buildings in the world. He died before much progress could be made on the church, and construction continued by many renowned architects and artists over the next century. *(page 165)*

Bridget of Sweden, St. (ca. 1303–1373): Famous mystic and founder of the Order of the Most Holy Savior, or Bridgettines. She wrote to the Avignon popes in her lifetime to warn them that they ought to return to Rome in order to preserve their spiritual authority and temporal legitimacy. (page 148)

Calvert, Lord Baltimore Cecil (1605–1675): The second Baron, or Lord Baltimore, and a Catholic, he was the first proprietor of the province of Maryland, which was founded on, among other things, principles of religious tolerance. (page 253)

Calvin, John (1509–1564): A Frenchman who broke from the Catholic Church and founded his own Protestant community in Switzerland. Calvin strictly adhered to the principle of *sola Scriptura* and developed the doctrine of double predestination, which denied the existence of human free will, claiming that God directly causes our salvation or damnation according to His good pleasure. (page 189)

Carroll, Archbishop John (1735–1815): First bishop in the United States, he was the archbishop of the diocese of Baltimore, Maryland, which at that time encompassed the whole nation. He founded Georgetown College (now Georgetown University) in 1789 and was influential in firmly establishing Catholicism in the US. (page 259)

Carroll, Charles (1737–1832): Catholic statesman from the province of Maryland, he was the only Catholic to sign the Declaration of Independence and is considered to be one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. (page 255)

Casas, Bartolomé de las (1484–1566): A young priest moved by Antón Montesino's preaching, he dedicated his life to the protection of the natives and to exposing the terrible practices of many of the European colonists. His efforts inspired the papal bull *Sublimis Deus*, which proclaimed that the natives were equal before God. (page 221)

Catherine Labouré, St. (1806–1876): French nun at the mother house of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul who had a series of visions of Mary in which Our Lady instructed her to have a medal made bearing her holy image. The Miraculous Medal, as it would come to be known, became influential to the official proclamation of the Marian dogma of the Immaculate Conception by Pope Pius IX a little over two decades later in 1854. (page 281)

Catherine of Siena, St. (1347–1380): Famous Dominican mystic who confronted Pope Gregory XI in Avignon and pursued him to reestablish the papacy in Rome. St. Catherine is celebrated as a Doctor of the Church. (page 149)

Cerularius, Michael (ca. 1000–1059): Patriarch of Constantinople during the Great Schism. After being excommunicated by papal delegates from Rome in 1054, he excommunicated the delegates in return and set in motion the Great Schism between the East and the West that has lasted to this day. (page 105)

Charlemagne (ca. 747–814): Son of Pepin the Short, Charlemagne (literally Charles the Great) was crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope St. Leo III on Christmas day 800 and would go on to unite the majority of western and central Europe during his reign. He supported accessible education, instituted schools, and ushered in a period in Europe known as the Carolingian Renaissance. (page 85)

Charles Borromeo, St. (1538–1584): Bishop, leading figure of the Counter-Reformation, and friend of Pope St. Pius V, he initiated many reforms within the Church, including the founding of numerous seminaries for the education of priests and the revitalization of the Humiliati, an Italian religious order. He supervised the writing of the *Roman Catechism*, which was decreed by the Council of Trent in an effort to confront the errors of the Protestant Reformation. (page 199)

Clare of Assisi, St. (1194–1253): One of St. Francis of Assisi's first followers, she devoted her life to simplicity, poverty, and prayer after hearing him preach. St. Clare wrote a rule of life based on that of St. Francis, and it was approved by the pope shortly before she died. Today, the Order of St. Clare is known as the Poor Clares. (page 130)

Claude la Colombière, St. (1641–1682): French Jesuit priest and confessor to St. Marguerite-Marie Alacoque, he believed in her and her visions and advocated for the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Sent to England, he preached against the Protestants and won numerous converts, but made enemies in the process. In declining health, he was arrested and falsely accused of participating in a plot against the English throne and exiled from England. He died two years after returning to France. (page 277)

Clement of Rome, Pope St. (Unknown date of birth–AD 101): The third successor to St. Peter as pope and the first of the Apostolic Fathers. Clement wrote a fatherly letter of reproof and instruction to the Christians in Corinth that is still with us today. (page 28)

Clement V, Pope (1264–1314): Successor to Pope Benedict XI, Clement's election was heavily influenced by the French and King Philip. Never setting foot in Rome, he was crowned in Lyons, France, and relocated the seat of his papacy to Avignon, a city just outside of France. There he began building a magnificent palace for himself and future popes, which would become filled with people seeking power, fame, and influence. His was the first of a long line of Avignon papacies. (page 146)

Clement VII, Pope (1342–1394): Antipope elected by dissenting cardinals during the papacy of Urban VI, Clement was an astute politician and a capable administrator. He resided in Avignon, which earned him support from France and her allies in the turbulent years that followed his illegitimate election. (page 149)

Clovis (ca. AD 466–511): The first king of the Franks, Clovis united the disparate Frankish tribes into one kingdom. His conversion to Catholicism in 508 inspired the large-scale conversion of the Frankish people. (page 83)

Columban, St. (540–615): An Irish missionary who was well educated, Columban successfully founded a number of monasteries in the war-torn Frankish and Lombard kingdoms (present-day France). His monastic model was widely imitated, bringing order and a revival of culture to a chaotic Europe. (page 72)

Columbus, Christopher (1451–1506): Italian explorer and navigator credited with the discovery of the Americas. He completed four voyages across the Atlantic ocean, funded by the Catholic monarchs of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella. Columbus's voyages opened the way for European exploration, colonization, and the evangelization of the Americas. (page 220)

Confucius (ca. 551 BC–479 BC): A Chinese philosopher, political figure, and founder of the philosophy of Confucianism. This philosophy became so woven into the Chinese way of life that for centuries the people of China were required to pay homage to Confucius on certain days of the year. *(page 241)*

Constantine, Emperor (AD 272–AD 337): Emperor of Rome from AD 306–AD 337, he was the first Christian emperor. He issued the Edict of Milan in AD 313, which guaranteed empire-wide freedom of religion for all religions, though due to his influence, Christianity effectively became the established religion of the empire. He called and presided at the Council of Nicaea and relocated the empire's capitol from Rome to Constantinople. *(page 41)*

Cortés, Hernán (1485–1547): Spanish explorer and colonist who, with a small group of only a few hundred men, and by means of strategic alliances with native peoples, conquered the Aztec empire. Cortés and his men sought to bring an end to the Aztec practice of mass human sacrifice, and their efforts paved the way for Franciscan and Dominican missionaries to be able to begin the work of evangelization. *(page 222)*

Cyprian of Carthage, St. (ca. AD 200–AD 258): The bishop of Carthage during a period of controversy over whether apostates could be admitted back into the Church. His solution, which drew distinctions between levels of apostasy and administered penalties and penances accordingly, became the accepted norm and contributed to the development of the Church's understanding of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation. *(page 28)*

Cyril and Methodius, Sts. (ca. 826–869 and 815–885): Byzantine Christian brothers who were both theologians and missionaries. They are known as the “Apostles to the Slavs” for their work evangelizing the Slavic peoples and for their creation of a written Slavic language to translate the Liturgy and the Gospels into the common language. *(page 87)*

Cyril of Alexandria, St. (ca. AD 376–AD 444): Patriarch of Alexandria and leader of the opposition to the heretical teachings of Nestorius. He clarified at the Council of Ephesus that Jesus Christ was one Divine Person with two natures, a doctrine called the hypostatic union. *(page 54)*

Descartes, René (1596–1650): Mathematician, scientist, and philosopher who developed principles of analytical geometry. Descartes was an important figure in the scientific revolution. Often called the father of modern philosophy, he tried to create a philosophical system he believed could not be countered by grounding it in what he considered to be one irrefutable truth common to all human experience: “I think; therefore I am.” Rooted in this flawed premise, he built an entire scientific system of the universe that did not work and further opened the door to modern relativism. *(page 275)*

Diocletian, Emperor (ca. AD 245–ca. AD 311): Emperor of Rome from AD 286–AD 30, he famously instituted the Roman tetrarchy, or “rule of four,” in which four emperors, including himself, would each rule over a quarter of the empire. He initiated the last, and worst, persecution of Christians in Roman history from AD 303–AD 311. *(page 40)*

Dionysius Exiguus (ca. AD 470–ca. 544): A scholarly monk commissioned by Pope John I to more accurately determine the date of Easter. He became the first to date the accounting of time from the year of the Incarnation of Christ, or *anno Domini* (AD), which means “in the year of the Lord.” (page 74)

Dominic, St. (1170–1221): Castilian priest and founder of the Order of Preachers, or the Dominican Order, he was a powerful preacher who worked to convert the Albigensian heretics, and he led a pure and holy life that attracted many converts. Dominic and his friars ardently promoted the Holy Rosary as a powerful prayer and an education in the Faith. (page 131)

Elizabeth Ann Seton, St. (1774–1821): Born in New York, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton converted to the Catholic Faith from Anglicanism after a series of tragedies in her life led her to take refuge with a Catholic family who introduced her to the Faith. She began what would be the first free Catholic school in the United States and founded a religious community called the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph. She is the first recognized saint to be born in what would become the United States. (page 256)

Emmanuel, King Victor (1820–1878): King of Piedmont in the mid-1800s who seized much of the Papal States and unified most of Italy into a single kingdom. He was declared King of Italy. Later, desiring to make Rome his capital, he declared war on Rome and, on September 20, 1870, prevailed and took the city from the pope. For the next half century, Italian Catholics who were faithful to the pope would effectively be foreigners on their own soil. (page 288)

Ephrem the Syrian, St. (AD 306–AD 373): A prominent theological writer and hymnographer from the East who wrote in Syriac, a dialect of Aramaic (the language Jesus spoke). Some of his hymns are used in the Syriac liturgy to this day. (page 52)

Erasmus, Desiderius (1466–1536): Augustinian monk and scholar and major figure of the Christian humanist movement who called for reform within the Church, without breaking from her. He wrote repeated pleas for reform, satires against the corruption he saw in the Church, and a new translation of the New Testament in the original Greek. He also tried, without success, to negotiate an agreement that would bring the Lutherans back into communion with the Church. (page 170)

Francis Borgia, St. (1510–1572): Third Superior General of the Society of Jesus who was instrumental in organizing the Jesuit order and rule. He encouraged St. Teresa of Ávila when she began receiving visions from God. (page 207)

Francis de Sales, St. (1567–1622): A devout and educated French nobleman who was skilled at presenting the Catholic Faith in a simple way that was accessible to the common people. He converted thousands and wrote many spiritual classics for lay people, the most famous being *Introduction to the Devout Life*. (page 209)

Francis of Assisi, St. (1181–1226): Italian friar, renowned preacher, and founder of the Franciscan Order—the first of the mendicant orders. St. Francis and his companions took the life of Christ as their rule, lived among the poorest of the poor, owned nothing, and begged for their needs, while travelling and preaching the Gospel even to the Sultan in Egypt. Near the end of his life, Francis was granted the stigmata, or the wounds of Christ’s Passion. (page 128)

Frances Xavier Cabrini, St. (1850–1917): Italian nun, known to everyone as Mother Cabrini, she immigrated to the United States wishing to minister to other Italian immigrants. She and a group of women founded the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. She created a network of social services and schools across the country that worked to lift immigrants out of poverty and ignorance. She became a US citizen and the first US citizen to be canonized a saint. *(page 312)*

Francis Xavier, St. (1506–1552): Friend of St. Ignatius of Loyola and co-founder of the Society of Jesus. A zealous evangelizer, St. Francis brought the Faith to the Far East, converting tens of thousands, and is known as one of the greatest missionaries in the history of the Church. *(page 204)*

Francis, Pope (1936–present): Pope Benedict XVI's successor, and currently reigning pope at the time of this publication, he is the first pope elected from the Americas (he was formerly the archbishop of Buenos Aires, Argentina), the first non-European pope since the eighth century, and the first member of the Jesuit religious order to be elected pope. Thus far in his pontificate, he has emphasized the mercy of God by declaring a jubilee year of mercy from December 2015 through November 2016, a renewed commitment to the poor, stewardship of the environment, and renewed efforts towards ecumenism and interfaith dialogue. *(page 386)*

Galilei, Galileo (1564–1642): Italian astronomer and scientist who wrote in defense of the Copernican system of the cosmos. Galileo was an egotistical celebrity of his day and enjoyed insulting and proving wrong those who challenged him, causing him to run afoul of most every Church authority. In 1633, he was put on trial for heresy—an unfortunate charge rooted more in his refusal to be obedient to authority than the truth of his work—forced to recant, and placed under house arrest. *(page 272)*

Gelasius, Pope St. (unknown date of birth–AD 496): A great defender of the primacy of the pope as the direct successor of St. Peter, he claimed higher authority than the Eastern Emperor Anastasius, setting a precedent of papal authority over rulers for nearly a thousand years. *(page 73)*

Gertrude the Great, St. (1256–ca. 1302): German Benedictine nun and mystic who recorded her divine visions for the benefit and spiritual growth of all the faithful. St. Gertrude is celebrated as one of the great mystics of her time. *(page 130)*

Gibbons, James Cardinal (1834–1921): Archbishop of Baltimore from 1877–1921, Gibbons was one of the most popular preachers in America and had the ear of presidents. People of all backgrounds, Catholic, Protestant, or otherwise looked to him as the de facto spokesman of the Catholic Church in the US, and he was an advocate for laborers and immigrants and for true social justice in the US. *(page 310)*

Giotto (ca. 1267–1337): Italian painter who established a new style of realism in art. He painted figures that were naturally proportioned and introduced techniques that achieved the appearance of depth and perspective. *(page 162)*

Gorbachev, Mikhail (1931–present): The last leader of the Soviet Union, he implemented a policy known as *glasnost*, or openness, marked by greater information sharing from the government and consultation with the people. He is widely praised for his pivotal role in ending the Cold War, curtailing human rights abuses in the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany, and ultimately, the dissolution of the Soviet Union. (page 377)

Gregory III, Pope St. (unknown date of birth–741): Pope during the second Byzantine iconoclasm who faced a threat from the Lombards, a Germanic people who ruled most of the Italian peninsula. In 738 he requested military aid from the Frankish Mayor of the Palace, Charles Martel, who granted the pope's request and successfully defended Rome from the Lombard armies. (page 83)

Gregory of Nazianzen, St. (AD 329–ca. AD 389): Archbishop of Constantinople and friend of St. Basil, St. Gregory Nazianzen is renowned for his contributions to Trinitarian theology. His works and sermons on the Trinity are still referred to by modern theologians today. (page 46)

Gregory the Great, Pope St. (ca. AD 540–AD 604): Pope during a time of political upheaval and tension between the East and the West, he managed the temporal affairs of central Italy, negotiated peace with invading armies, implemented many reforms within the Church (including to the liturgy and to the office of bishop), and was a staunch defender of orthodoxy. His reform of sacred music became known as Gregorian Chant and is still used in the Church's liturgies today. He is one of the four original Doctors of the Church. (page 50)

Gregory VII, Pope St. (ca. 1015–1085): Born Hildebrand of Sovana, he was mentored while a young priest by Pope Gregory VI. As he was presiding at the funeral of Pope Alexander II (his predecessor), the people cried out for Hildebrand to be pope. He was elected and took the name Gregory VII. He would become a force for reform within the Church, particularly in the realm of papal elections. (page 91)

Gregory XI, Pope (ca. 1329–1378): The last of the legitimate Avignon popes, Gregory XI was persuaded by St. Catherine of Siena to relocate the papacy to Rome in 1376. (page 149)

Gutenberg, Johannes (1400–1468): German tradesman who invented the printing press, which would soon exponentially increase literacy and the quick transmission of new ideas across Europe and beyond, changing the world forever. (page 169)

Helena, St. (ca. AD 246–ca. AD 330): The mother of Emperor Constantine and a devout Christian who was influential to her son's belief in Christianity. According to pious legend, while she was on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, she miraculously found the relics of the true Cross on which Christ was crucified. (page 43)

Henry III (1016–1056): Holy Roman Emperor who, during the intermittent years of Benedict IX's scandalous pontificate, had multiple popes deposed and appointed four out of five popes in a ten-year period. One of his papal appointments, Pope Clement II, crowned Henry emperor on Christmas day 1046. (page 91)

Henry VIII, King (1491–1547): King of England who declared himself the supreme head of the Church in England when Pope Clement VII refused to grant his desire to annul his legitimate marriage to Catherine of Aragon. Henry completely broke from the Catholic Church, initiating the bloody and destructive English Reformation. Henry would go on to enter into five separate and illegitimate marriages before his death. (page 189)

Hitler, Adolf (1889–1945): An Austrian-born German politician and dictator of Germany from 1933–1945. He rose to power as the leader of the Nazi Party and initiated World War II by invading Poland in 1939. He was closely involved in military operations throughout the war and was central to the perpetration of the Holocaust, the genocide of roughly six million Jews, and millions of other victims, including Catholics. (page 335)

Ignatius of Antioch, St. (Unknown date of birth–ca. AD 108/140): The bishop of Antioch, in Syria (present-day Turkey), and an influential theologian in the early Church. A selection of his pastoral letters, which address the role of bishops and the nature of the Church and the Sacraments, survive to this day. He was martyred in Rome during the reign of the Emperor Trajan. (page 28)

Ignatius of Loyola, St. (1491–1556): Born of Spanish nobility, Ignatius experienced a conversion of Faith during an extended period of recovery from a wound received in battle. Once recovered, he dedicated himself to the service of Our Lady and to defending the Faith against heresy and the errors of Protestantism. He attended university near Madrid, Spain, where he attracted a group of like-minded friends who, together, founded the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits. He is known for his spiritual masterpiece the *Spiritual Exercises*. (page 204)

Innocent III, Pope (ca. 1160–1216): One of the most powerful and influential medieval popes, he continued the Crusades and convened the Fourth Lateran Council, which would lead to a refinement of canon law in the Western Church. Before meeting him, Innocent had a vision of St. Francis propping up the Church with only his own small strength. (page 129)

Irenaeus, St. (ca. AD 130–ca. AD 202): A Greek bishop in what is now southern France, Irenaeus was respected for his intelligence and connection to his mentor St. Polycarp and was consulted by popes on important issues of the day. His five-volume work *Against Heresies* was a defense of the true Faith against the heresy of Gnosticism. (page 33)

Isaac Jogues, St. (1607–1646): French Jesuit priest and missionary to New France (present-day Canada), St. Isaac Jogues evangelized the Huron people. After being captured, tortured, and having his hands mutilated by the Iroquois, he escaped back to France. He soon returned to New France to continue serving the natives. He was granted a special dispensation by Pope Urban VIII to celebrate Mass despite his mutilation. He was eventually recaptured, tortured, and decapitated by the Iroquois. (page 251)

Jane Frances de Chantal, St. (1572–1641): A widowed French noblewoman and student of St. Francis de Sales. With his help, she founded the Congregation of the Visitation, a religious order for women that particularly welcomed those who had been turned away from other orders due to age or illness. (page 209)

Jean de Brebeuf, St. (1593–1649): French Jesuit priest and missionary to New France (present-day Canada), St. Jean de Brebeuf evangelized the Huron people, learning their language and culture as he lived among them. He was eventually captured by the Iroquois, brutally tortured, and killed. (page 251)

Jean-Baptiste-Marie Vianney, St. (1786–1859): French priest (commonly known as St. John Vianney) born a few years before the French persecution of clergy during the Reign of Terror. John was inspired by the heroic priests who risked their lives to offer the Mass and hear Confessions during the Revolution, and he entered the seminary. St. John would become the best-known parish priest of his time, famous for his preaching, holy example, and miracles that continued to occur even after his death. (page 280)

Jerome, St. (ca. AD 347–AD 420): A brilliant and astute scholar, St. Jerome is one of the original four Doctors of the Church. He is best known for his translation of most of the Bible into Latin, known as the *Vulgate*. (page 50)

Joan of Arc, St. (ca. 1412–1431): Young daughter of a French farmer who, after experiencing visions of St. Michael the Archangel and other saints who told her she would be instrumental in driving the English armies out of France, led the French army with great success until she was captured by allies of the English. She was falsely tried for heresy and martyred by being burnt at the stake in 1431. (page 153)

John Chrysostom, St. (ca. AD 349–AD 407): Bishop of Constantinople so renowned for his preaching that he was given the name Chrysostom, which is Greek for “golden-mouth.” His honest and eloquent preaching earned him the contempt of the rich and powerful, and he was eventually exiled for his public denunciations of the wayward actions of those in power. He died in exile and was almost immediately venerated as a saint after his death. (page 47)

John II, Pope (unknown date of birth–535): Given the name Mercurius (after the Roman god Mercury) at birth, Pope John II was the first pope to choose a regnal name, or papal name, which became the standard practice for nearly all other popes after him. (page 74)

John Neumann, St. (1811–1860): The first Redemptorist priest to make his profession in America, St. John Neumann became bishop of Philadelphia, where he gained a reputation for his charitable work, exceptional piety, and charity. He is known for founding the nation’s first diocesan school system and is the only bishop from the United States to have been canonized. (page 262)

John of the Cross, St. (1542–1591): Spanish Carmelite and mystic who joined St. Teresa of Ávila’s reform movement, creating the first descalced Carmelite monastery. He suffered persecution for his efforts and wrote many poems and books, including *The Dark Night* and the unfinished *Ascent of Mount Carmel*. John is most often associated with the phrase “the dark night of the soul,” which describes how one who is far advanced in their spiritual life will often experience a time of separation or abandonment from God that may or may not persist throughout their lifetime. (page 207)

John Paul I, Pope (1912–1978): Successor to Pope St. Paul VI, he died only 33 days after being elected pope. Known as the “smiling pope,” he intended to continue the work of implementing the teachings of Vatican II and bringing the Gospel message to the world to work for world peace and justice. (page 367)

John Paul II, Pope St. (1920–2005): Successor to Pope John Paul I and second-longest serving pope in modern history. He was a major figure in the global struggle against communism and instrumental in ending communist rule in his native Poland and in Russia. In his numerous encyclicals and other writings, he spoke out against the culture of death in the modern world, emphasized the universal call to holiness, and called for commitment to a New Evangelization. His legacy also includes the commissioning of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, presenting his influential collection of talks on human sexuality known as the *Theology of the Body*, and originating the World Youth Day celebrations. (page 374)

John XII, Pope (ca. 930–964): Perhaps the most corrupt and immoral pope in the history of the Church, he was elected pope at a young age and became well-known for his debauchery and immoral lifestyle. After crowning Otto the Holy Roman Emperor in 961, Otto—who knew John was woefully unfit to be pope—called the Synod of Rome in 963, which deposed John as pope. (page 88)

John XXIII, Pope St. (1881–1963): Successor to Pope Pius XII, he was 76 years old when elected pope. Surprising everyone, he called the Second Vatican Council, in the spirit of *aggiornamento*—Italian for “updating,” to determine new ways to pastorally present the unchanging truths of the Faith to people of the time. He also furthered the Church’s social teaching with landmark encyclicals affirming the principles set forth by the popes before him and applying them to the larger and new challenges of his day. (page 352)

Juan Diego, St. (1474–1548): An enthusiastic Aztec convert to whom Our Lady appeared in Guadalupe, Mexico, ten years after the Spanish conquest of the Aztec empire. The beautiful image of Our Lady of Guadalupe imprinted on Juan Diego’s tilma was an Aztec pictograph steeped in symbolism that would have been easy for Aztec natives to read and understand, and it survives to this day, untouched by time and decay. Within a decade of Our Lady’s appearance to Juan Diego, millions of natives had converted to Christianity, and the practice of human sacrifice had ceased. (page 223)

Juliana of Liège, St. (ca. 1192–1258): Mystic nun who promoted devotion to the Holy Eucharist. She experienced visions of Jesus for 20 years in which He asked her to request a liturgical feast to honor the Body of Christ. Over the next century this feast grew in popularity, and in 1317 the pope declared *Corpus Christi* a universal feast of the Church. (page 133)

Julius II, Pope (1443–1513): A powerful and influential pope, Julius was a central figure of the High Renaissance period. His legacy includes military and political achievements in the context of the Italian wars and consolidation of the Papal States. He also was a patron of the arts, establishing the Vatican Museums, initiating the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica, and commissioning great treasures of art such as the Raphael Rooms in the Vatican and the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel by Michelangelo. *(page 165)*

Junípero Serra, St. (1713–1784): Spanish Franciscan priest who served in the Indian missions in Mexico and Baja California, eventually pushing north into Alto California (today's US state), founding new missions along the way. He catechized the people and more efficiently organized the missions and worked to protect the dignity and rights of the Native Americans against the abuses of the Spanish colonists. *(page 248)*

Justin Martyr, St. (ca. AD 100–AD 165): Born in Samaria and trained as a philosopher, his search for truth led to his conversion to Christianity, and his education helped him become a skilled apologist for the Faith. Noteworthy among his works is his First Apology, which provides a glimpse of what the Holy Mass was like in the second century. *(page 29)*

Kateri Tekakwitha, St. (1656–1680): An orphan girl from the Mohawk nation, left scarred by smallpox, she converted to Catholicism at the age of 19 due to the preaching of Jesuit missionaries and was baptized after St. Catherine of Siena (Kateri is Mohawk for Catherine). She made a personal consecration to Christ, took a vow of virginity, put herself through painful penances, and prayed constantly for others. When she died at the age of 24, she miraculously appeared to two priests on her way to Heaven, and her physical scars were said to have vanished. *(page 252)*

Katharine Drexel, St. (1858–1955): American nun born into a wealthy banking family in Pennsylvania, she entered the Sisters of Mercy in 1889. Despite legal and racial opposition and even death threats, she used her wealth to found missions for Native Americans in 16 states, established a system of Catholic schools for African Americans across 13 states, and founded many other missions and rural schools. *(page 313)*

Kempis, Thomas à (ca. 1380–1471): German monastic who wrote the renowned spiritual book *The Imitation of Christ*, which instructs that only in the imitation of Christ in our everyday lives will we be who God made us to be and find true happiness. *(page 152)*

Khan, Kublai (1215–1294): Imperial ruler of the Mongolian empire who ruled much of Asia in the 1200s. Upon meeting Marco Polo, Kublai Khan requested that Christian missionaries be sent to China to bring news of the Christian religion. Though never becoming Christian himself, he recognized the civic utility of religious tolerance for a semblance of peace in his vast empire. *(page 235)*

Knox, John (1514–1572): A Scottish reformer who met Calvin in Switzerland and carried his ideas back to Scotland. Knox is the founder of Presbyterianism, which to this day is the official church of Scotland. (page 189)

Komnenos, Alexios I (1048–1118): Byzantine Emperor who, in 1095, sent delegates to the Council of Piacenza to request aid against the armies of the Islamic Turks who were ravaging the Middle East. This appeal to Pope Urban II was the catalyst for the calling of the First Crusade. (page 111)

Lenin, Vladimir (1870–1924): Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist who founded the radical communist political party known as the Bolsheviks. After seizing power in 1917, Lenin and the Bolsheviks waged a civil war in Russia and won, establishing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) that unified Russia under communist rule. (page 330)

Leo III, Pope St. (750–816): The successor to Pope Adrian I, his election was contested by some supporters of the previous pope because he was not born of the noble class. After a failed assassination attempt in 799, he was aided and sheltered by Charlemagne, king of the Franks, and, in return, he crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans on Christmas Day 800. (page 86)

Leo IX, Pope (1002–1054): German pope, and successor to Pope Damasus II, Leo was appointed by Emperor Henry III. Leo was instrumental in the lead up to the Great Schism of 1054. (page 91)

Leo the Great, Pope St. (ca. AD 400–AD 461): The first pope to be declared “the great” by the Church, and a Doctor of the Church, he affirmed the Church’s understanding of the hypostatic union in his work known as the *Tome of Leo*, which was read aloud at the Council of Chalcedon in AD 451. He is known best for meeting Attila the Hun alone and persuading him to end his invasion and make peace with the empire. (page 55)

Leo X, Pope (1475–1521): Pope during the initial stages of the Protestant Reformation, it was Leo’s granting of indulgences to those who made donations to the Church, and the unfortunate way they were preached throughout Christendom, that in part led to Luther publishing his *Ninety-five Theses*. Leo condemned Luther’s errors and eventually excommunicated him when Luther refused to recant. Leo famously gave the title Defender of the Faith to King Henry VIII for his condemnation of Luther’s teachings. (page 189)

Leo XIII, Pope (1810–1903): Successor to Pope Pius IX and a skilled diplomat, he was well-acquainted with the plight of the common people and workers and with the effects of liberalism, Modernism, and the decades of revolution upon them. Pope Leo XIII revived studies in Thomistic Theology, and his encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, which was written to counter the dangers that the Industrial Revolution posed to society and especially the poorer classes, earned him the title “the Workingman’s Pope” and formed the foundation for an emerging Catholic Social Teaching rooted in the timeless principles of the Gospel, such as justice and charity. (page 295)

Louis de Montfort, St. (1673–1716): A French priest known in his time as a great preacher and confessor, he wrote numerous books that went on to become Catholic classics and that influenced several popes. He is known for his particular devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, method of consecration to her, and his promotion of praying the Rosary. (page 374)

Louise de Marillac, St. (1591–1660): A French nun who entered the convent after the death of her husband in 1625. St. Louise became involved with the work of St. Vincent de Paul and co-founded the Daughters of Charity. (page 209)

Lúcia Santos and Sts. Jacinta and Francisco Marto (1907–2005; 1910–1920; 1908–1919): Three young Portuguese shepherds (Francisco and Jacinta were siblings, and Lucia was their cousin) to whom Our Lady appeared in Fatima, in 1917. Our Lady, who identified herself as the Lady of the Rosary, granted them a vision of Hell and instructed them, and the world, to pray the Rosary and make sacrifices for the conversion and salvation of sinners. (page 330)

Luther, Martin (1483–1546): Augustinian priest who, by nailing his *Ninety-five Theses* to the door of All Saints Church, sparked the Protestant Reformation. Some of Luther's objections were legitimate, such as the selling of indulgences, while others misunderstood and contradicted the true Faith, such as his objection to the doctrine of Transubstantiation and his incorrect teaching on justification. He was ultimately excommunicated for his refusal to recant his false teachings and formed his own ecclesial community, which would become known as Lutheranism. He and his teachings would be at the center of religious, political, and social upheaval for centuries to come. (page 179)

Marguerite-Marie Alacoque, St. (1647–1690): French nun who, as a child, showed a deep devotion to the Eucharist. Throughout her life she experienced visions of Jesus, who told her He had a mission for her: she was to teach the world to honor His Sacred Heart and tell them of His abundant love for mankind. Nearly a century after her death, devotion to the Sacred Heart was officially recognized by the Catholic Church. (page 276)

Martel, Charles (ca. 688–741): The Frankish Mayor of the Palace, the most powerful position in the kingdom aside from the king, and military leader, who essentially ruled the Frankish kingdom in the king's stead from 718 until his death. He won a great victory over an invading Muslim army at the battle of Tours in 732 that preserved Christianity in Western Europe for centuries to come. (page 83)

Martin de Porres, St. (1579–1639): A trained surgeon and barber with native Peruvian, European, and African ancestors, St. Martin felt called to join a monastery, but he was barred from becoming a full member of a religious order because of his ethnic background. He volunteered to work for the Dominicans, and he soon gained a reputation for holiness and miracles as he tirelessly worked to care for the poor and the sick, begging for alms, and distributing money and food to the needy. The monastery eventually defied the law to make him a full lay brother. (page 228)

Marx, Karl (1818–1883): German philosopher and social revolutionary, and the originator of the political theory known as Marxism, or communism, which holds that all of history is the history of class struggle. He believed that the perfect society, achieved through violent social revolution that overthrows the entire social order, is one where the workers rise up against the ruling class to take control of the means of production. (page 298)

Melanchthon, Philip (1497–1560): German Lutheran theologian and a leader of the Lutheran reformation. Melanchthon helped Martin Luther craft the statement of faith known as the Augsburg Confession. He is known as the first systematic theologian of the Protestant Reformation. (page 187)

Michelangelo (1475–1564): Great Italian sculptor, painter, and architect who created many of the most treasured works of art in existence, including his fresco on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, the sculptures of the Pietà and David, and the dome of St. Peter's Basilica. He is considered by many art historians to be the greatest artist of all time. (page 166)

Miguel Pro, Bl. (1891–1927): A Mexican Jesuit priest who, during the Cristero War, helped people in secret, sometimes wearing disguises to see to people's needs. He was executed on false charges of bombing and attempted assassination of the Mexican president. His final words were “¡Viva Cristo Rey!”, or “Long live Christ the King!” (page 320)

Monica, St. (ca. AD 332–AD 387): The mother of St. Augustine, she was the wife of a Roman pagan named Patricius. She is known for her years of prayer and sacrifice for the sake of her son's conversion to the Christian Faith. (page 49)

Montesino, Antón (ca. 1475–1540): Spanish Dominican friar and missionary to the island of Hispaniola (present-day Dominican Republic and Haiti). He famously preached that anyone who held natives as slaves could expect eternal damnation unless they repented. (page 221)

Muhammad (ca. 570–632): The founder of Islam, he claimed the angel Gabriel appeared multiple times to him and revealed the contents of the *Qur'an*, the holy book of Islam. He first preached Islam to the Arab tribes near Mecca and Medina in modern-day Saudi Arabia, and eventually he and his followers took up the sword to conquer and forcefully convert the people of the region. Today he is regarded by Muslims as the greatest of all the prophets. (page 108)

Mussolini, Benito (1883–1945): A former journalist who, after fighting in World War I, helped to form and came to lead the National Fascist Party in Italy. He came to power in 1922 at the urging of a mob of 30,000 people who marched on Rome. Believing that Italian Catholics would be on his side if he extended an olive branch to the Church, he signed the Lateran Treaty in 1929, which restored temporal power to the pope over a small section of Rome, known to this day as Vatican City. (page 331)

Nero, Emperor (AD 37–AD 68): Emperor of Rome from AD 54–AD 68. He is infamous for his extravagance and his cruelty toward the early Church. When a large section of the city of Rome was destroyed by a fire in AD 64, Nero accused the Christians and instigated a period of terrible persecution. (page 16)

Nestorius (ca. AD 386–ca. AD 451): Patriarch of Constantinople who falsely believed that Jesus was two Persons in one body and falsely preached that Mary could only properly be called *Christotokos* (“Christ-bearer”) instead of *Theotokos* (“God-bearer”). His heresy, Nestorianism, was condemned at the Council of Ephesus, in AD 431, and he was deposed as bishop and banished into exile. (page 54)

Nicholas I, Pope St. (ca. 800–867): Pope during the Photian Schism who refused to recognize the validity of and formally condemned the illegitimately installed Patriarch of Constantinople, Photius. His papacy marked a period of rising tension between the Eastern and Western Churches over matters theological, liturgical, and political that were precursors to the Great Schism. He is remembered as a great consolidator of papal authority. (page 104)

Odoacer (ca. AD 431–AD 493): A Roman soldier of barbarian descent who led a successful revolt against the last of the Western Roman emperors, Romulus Augustulus, in AD 476. Odoacer effectively became King of Italy, and his reign marked the end of the Western empire. (page 67)

Otto the Great (912–973): Holy Roman Emperor from 962 until his death, he consolidated power in central Europe and restored large swaths of Charlemagne’s former empire. He saw Christianity as a unifying and stabilizing force in his empire and became increasingly involved in papal politics. (page 88)

Palestrina, Giovanni (ca. 1525–1594): Master of Renaissance polyphonic musical composition. Palestrina produced an immense body of work in his lifetime and composed sacred music for many liturgical occasions and renowned figures, including the great preacher and “Apostle of Rome” St. Philip Neri. (page 167)

Patrick, St. (ca. fifth century): The son of upper-class Romans in Britain who raised him as a Christian, he was kidnapped as a boy and enslaved in pagan Ireland. After escaping and returning home, he felt called by God to return to his captors and preach the Gospel. He was ordained a priest and returned to Ireland to evangelize. Through his holy example and preaching, thousands converted to the Faith. (page 70)

Paul Miki, St. (1562–1597): A Japanese Jesuit well known for his powerful preaching and success in gaining converts, he was brutally martyred by the military ruler Hideyoshi Toyotomi along with 26 other Catholic missionaries, after being forced to march 600 miles through snow and rough terrain to Nagasaki. With his last breath, St. Paul Miki forgave his killers. (page 238)

Paul VI, Pope St. (1897–1978): Successor to Pope St. John XXIII, he continued his predecessor’s policy of renewal and *aggiornamento*, presiding over the Second Vatican Council that John had begun, and beginning the process of implementing the teachings of the Council after its conclusion. He became the most traveled pope in history to that point, made dramatic efforts at reunification with the East by meeting the Patriarch of Constantinople—the first time a pope had done so since 1438—and reaffirmed the Church’s teaching on sexuality and prohibition against contraception in his encyclical *Humanae Vitae*. (page 355)

Paul, St. (Unknown date of birth–ca. AD 64): A zealous persecutor of the early Church until the risen Christ miraculously appeared to him and called him to conversion. From then on, Paul spread the Faith on multiple missionary journeys, establishing churches and converting thousands. His letters to these churches make up a majority of the epistles in the New Testament. He was martyred in Rome during the reign of Nero. (page 14)

Pepin the Short (714–768): The son of Charles Martel and King of the Franks from 751 until his death. Pepin defended Rome against Lombard invasion in 753 and was anointed king by Pope Stephen II. In return, Pepin gifted the pope the lands reclaimed from the Lombards, as well as some former Byzantine lands. His gift of land became known as the Donation of Pepin and formed the basis of the Papal States. *(page 84)*

Peter Canisius, St. (1521–1597): An early Jesuit who led the spiritual fight against Protestantism in Germany. Through his renowned preaching, he successfully brought many back to the Catholic Faith. He wrote a catechism in the German language in order to make the Faith more accessible to those he served. *(page 205)*

Peter Claver, St. (1580–1654): A Spanish Jesuit priest born of a wealthy family and with a reputation for holiness and intelligence. He volunteered to be sent to Cartagena, in Columbia, to minister to the victims of the slave trade, personally baptizing more than 300,000 slaves during his years of ministry. *(page 226)*

Peter, St. (Unknown date of birth–ca. AD 64): One of the original Twelve Apostles, Simon Peter was personally ordained by Christ to be the head of His earthly Church, the first pope. He was martyred by crucifixion in Rome. *(page 11)*

Philip Neri, St. (1515–1595): Italian priest and famous preacher who founded the Confraternity of the Most Holy Trinity to assist laypersons in serving the poor. St. Philip was an advisor to popes, kings, and clergy and was a devoted servant to the poor and needy. *(page 168)*

Philip of France, King (1268–1314): King of France who tried to assert control over French clergy to strengthen his monarchy, leading to conflict between himself and Pope Boniface VIII. This conflict over authority came to a climax when mercenaries sent by Philip imprisoned and tortured the pope, resulting in his death not long after. This effectively made France the most powerful nation in Europe and Philip the most powerful man. *(page 145)*

Pius IX, Pope (1792–1878): Longest reigning pope in history since St. Peter, Pope Pius IX spent much of his pontificate contending with the forces of revolution and change that were dividing Europe. He called the First Vatican Council in 1869, which responded to the many false ideas that had arisen from the Enlightenment and formally declared the dogma of papal infallibility. Pius IX published numerous encyclicals, as well as the *Syllabus of Errors*, to condemn false teaching and affirm unchanging truths of the Faith to the faithful living at the time. *(page 288)*

Pius V, Pope St. (1504–1572): Pope who brought authentic reform to the papacy, the Church, and to the city of Rome itself in the early days of the Counter-Reformation after the Council of Trent. Pope St. Pius V led by example, and even Protestants respected his morality. *(page 202)*

Pius X, Pope St. (1835–1914): Pope from 1903 to his death, he instituted reforms in liturgy and Church law and vigorously opposed modernist interpretations of Catholic doctrine. He formulated the principle of active participation of the faithful in the Mass, encouraged the frequent reception of Holy Communion, and lowered the age for First Communion. *(page 315)*

Pius XI, Pope (1857–1939): Pope during the years leading up to World War II, he entered into the Lateran Treaty with Italy that returned temporal power to the pope through Vatican City. In his writings, he warned against the dangers of communism and unfettered capitalism, and he insisted upon a just and reasonable distribution of power, a principle called subsidiarity. He took action to protect the Church and her members from the growing Nazi threat by entering into the Concordat of 1933 with Germany that provided for the Church to operate freely within Nazi Germany without threat of persecution and interference as long as Catholics and especially clergy refrained from political involvement of any sort. He also wrote the first document from a head of state to criticize Nazism, the encyclical *Mit Brennender Sorge*, written in German instead of the usual Latin and addressed to the bishops of Germany. (page 332)

Pius XII, Pope (1876–1958): Pope during World War II. Before his papacy he served as the Cardinal Secretary of State under Pope Pius XI, in which capacity he signed the Concordat of 1933, a treaty offered by Hitler that allowed the Church to operate freely within Nazi Germany without threat of persecution and interference, as long as Catholics and clergy refrained from any political involvement. Through his diplomacy and discreet aid, many victims of the Nazis were aided and hundreds of thousands of lives were saved during the war. After the war, Pope Pius XII declared *ex cathedra* the dogma of the Assumption of Mary. (page 336)

Plotinus (ca. AD 204–AD 270): A philosopher from Roman Egypt who merged the ancient Greek philosophy of Plato with Christian theology, allowing for a rational presentation of Christianity. His neoplatonism was influential on the works of the Church Fathers. (page 44)

Polycarp of Smyrna, St. (ca. AD 69–ca. AD 155): The bishop of Smyrna (in present-day Turkey), he was ordained by St. John the Evangelist himself, by whom he was instructed in the Faith. In his pastoral Letter to the Philippians, he refuted the Gnostic heresy and upheld the teaching of the Church on the Incarnation, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus. Polycarp was martyred for refusing to burn incense to the Roman emperor. (page 33)

Raphael (1483–1520): Legendary Italian artist who died at the young age of 37 and yet left behind a lifetime's worth of masterpieces. Today, whole rooms in the Vatican are filled with his paintings, which are known for their clarity of form and beauty. His impact and influence were so great that art history itself is often divided into Pre-Raphael and Post-Raphael periods. (page 163)

Ricci, Fr. Matteo (1552–1610): Italian Jesuit priest and one of the founding figures of the Jesuit missions to China. He and his companions learned Chinese and dressed and lived as the Chinese did, allowing their example of life and piety to arouse questions about their faith among the people. (page 241)

Robert Bellarmine, St. (1542–1621): Italian Jesuit and Cardinal and influential figure of the Counter-Reformation. St. Bellarmine was a brilliant preacher and defended the Faith against Protestantism so well that Protestants and Catholics alike traveled far to hear him preach. His work, *Disputations on the Controversies of the Christian Faith*, presented the theological arguments against various Protestant teachings in an orderly and powerful way. St. Robert Bellarmine is celebrated as a Doctor of the Church. (page 210)

Rose of Lima, St. (1586–1617): A young lay member of the Dominican Order, her father was Peruvian and her mother was Spanish. St. Rose used her room in the house to care for the poor. She died young, but her reputation for holiness made her an inspiration to millions in South America. She was the first person born in the Americas to be canonized as a saint. (page 226)

Rose Philippine Duchesne, St. (1769–1852): A French religious sister and educator, she was a prominent early member of the Religious Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, founding the congregation's first communities in the United States. She greatly desired to be a missionary to the Native Americans in the frontier of America, and she spent the latter part of her life teaching and serving the people of the Midwestern United States and the western frontier. (page 259)

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1712–1778): An influential political philosopher whose thought affected both the American and French Revolutions and is still intertwined with modern political, economic, and social thought. Based on Enlightenment principles, Rousseau believed that man was created fundamentally good but was corrupted by society. He thought that the goodness of man could be restored if government could socially engineer the right kind of environment. This utopian community would allow human beings to free themselves of society's corrupting influence. His views contradict authentic Christian anthropology. (page 276)

Scholastica, St. (ca. AD 480–543): The twin sister of St. Benedict, she founded convents that adapted her brother's rule for female religious life. (page 68)

Stalin, Joseph (1878–1953): Soviet politician who ruled the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until his death, he initially governed the country as part of a collective leadership but ultimately consolidated power and by the 1930s became the de facto dictator of the Soviet Union. The Marxism–Leninism movement revered him as a champion of the working class and of socialism, but his totalitarian government was responsible for the deaths of millions through mass executions, imprisonments, forced labor, ethnic cleansings, famines, and various other means. (page 330)

Stanislaus Kostka, St. (1550–1568): A Polish novice of the Society of Jesus, he is said to have foretold his own death a few days before it occurred. He is a popular saint in Poland, and many religious institutions have chosen him as the protector of their novitiates. (page 376)

Stephen, St. (ca. AD 5–ca. AD 34): A deacon in the early Church at Jerusalem, he was stoned to death by Jewish authorities for preaching the Christian Faith in the synagogues. He is venerated by the Church as her first martyr. His feast is celebrated the day after Christmas. (page 15)

Teresa of Ávila, St. (1515–1582): Carmelite nun and one of the great mystics in the history of the Church. She is known for her efforts to reform the Carmelite order and for her spiritual works *The Way of Perfection* and *The Interior Castle*. (page 207)

Tertullian (ca. AD 155–ca. AD 220): An early Christian apologist from Carthage, Tertullian was a brilliant intellectual. He was the first to produce an extensive body of Christian literary writings in Latin and was the first-known Christian author to use the word Trinity to describe the mystery of the Godhead. (page 31)

Théodore Guérin, St. (1798–1856): French nun and immigrant to the US, she came to Indiana in 1840, when the western part of the state was still very much a frontier. She and her companions served near Terre Haute, Indiana, living on the edge of the wilderness with few comforts. There she founded the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods and established Catholic schools, orphanages, and pharmacies in the area, as well as the first women’s college in Indiana. (page 260)

Theodore of Mopsuestia (ca. AD 350–ca. AD 428): An influential bishop and theologian and a contemporary of St. John Chrysostom he actively wrote against heresies in his time, but his works, which pushed boundaries and sparked controversy, would become influential to the heretic Nestorius. At the Second Council of Constantinople in AD 533, Theodore’s works were condemned as part of an attempt to reconcile the schismatic Monophysite communities, and he was posthumously excommunicated. (page 74)

Thérèse of Lisieux, St. (1873–1897): A French nun renowned for seeking holiness in ordinary, everyday things. Desiring to enter religious life at a young age, she was unable to do so until the age of 15 when the pope granted her request. Not especially intelligent and not receiving much in the way of extraordinary mystical gifts, she sought holiness in little ways in her ordinary everyday life. Her Little Way—recorded in her spiritual diary, *The Story of a Soul*—can be summed up by three qualities: the life of spiritual childhood, an emphasis on the ordinary circumstances of everyday life, and the primacy of love. (page 301)

Thomas Aquinas, St. (1225–1274): Italian Dominican priest and influential scholastic theologian. St. Thomas embraced the works of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle and sought to reconcile them with Catholic teaching and principles. He is best known for his unfinished compendium of all the theological teachings of the Church, the *Summa Theologica*. St. Thomas is celebrated as a Doctor of the Church. (page 126)

Thomas Becket, St. (1119 or 1120–1170): Chancellor of England from 1155–1162 and later Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162 to his death, he was best friends with King Henry II. As archbishop, he shunned the comfortable trappings of the position and resisted the king’s attempts to revoke the rights of clergy in the kingdom with the Constitutions of Clarendon. After fleeing for his life to France for a time, he returned to England and was brutally martyred by supporters of the king soon after. (page 144)

Thomas More, St. (1478–1535): English lawyer and statesman, More served as Lord High Chancellor under King Henry VIII. When he refused to take the oath of supremacy to Henry and refused to approve of the king’s wish to divorce, More was charged with treason and eventually executed. St. Thomas More is celebrated as a martyr and an exemplar of loyalty to the teachings of the Church. (page 190)

Urban II, Pope (ca. 1035–1099): Pope who preached the First Crusade in 1095 in response to the Islamic devastation of the Middle East, especially the Holy City of Jerusalem. Urban granted an indulgence to all who went to liberate the Holy Land for devotion to Christ. (page 111)

Urban V, Pope (1310–1370): Pope during the period of Avignon papacies, Urban V attempted to relocate the papacy back to Rome in 1368, but, lacking sufficient support, he was forced to return to Avignon. He died just a few months later. *(page 149)*

Urban VI, Pope (ca. 1318–1389): Successor to Pope Gregory XI, Urban VI's papacy was promising at the outset, but it quickly fostered dissension within the Church, especially among French cardinals, and resulted in the claim that his election was invalid. A second election was held and Clement VII was illegitimately elected as pope. These rival claims to the papacy split Europe in two and began a period that would be known as the Great Western Schism. *(page 149)*

Vincent de Paul, St. (1581–1660): A French priest who particularly devoted himself to serving the poorest of the poor. He founded an order of priests, the Vincentians, devoted to serving the poor, and he worked to reform the process of educating and preparing priests. *(page 209)*

Voltaire (1649–1778): French writer and philosopher who particularly liked to make fun of the Church in France. He openly criticized the authority of the Church and was highly skeptical of the Bible, though he usually avoided outright heresy in his criticism, preferring to make his point by wit and sarcasm. *(page 275)*

Zachary, Pope St. (679–752): The successor to Pope St. Gregory III, he was the last pope of Greek descent and the last pope under allegiance to the Eastern Emperor. He negotiated peace with the Lombard king, who restored taken Roman lands and released captives without ransom, and in 751 he officially sanctioned the usurpation of the Frankish throne by Pepin the Short. *(page 84)*

Zolli, Israel (1881–1956): The chief rabbi of Italy's Jewish community in Rome during World War II, until his conversion to Catholicism in 1945. He greatly admired Pope Pius XII, who gave support and shelter to Zolli and other Jews during Nazi Germany's occupation of Italy from 1943 to 1944. After the war, he taught philosophy at a number of institutions throughout Rome. *(page 343)*

Zwingli, Huldrych (1484–1531): A Catholic priest from Switzerland who began to preach his own form of theology that denied many key aspects of the Catholic Faith. Most consequential was his false teaching that the Eucharist was merely a symbolic memorial, not the Body and Blood of Christ, a teaching that resulted in Zwingli and his followers breaking away from both the Church and from Luther. *(page 188)*