



THE FEAST AND NOVENA OF DIVINE MERCY



The Divine Mercy image in our Sanctuary

DIVINE MERCY SUNDAY THE FEAST OF MERCY **(The First Sunday after Easter)**

Among all of the elements of devotion to The Divine Mercy requested by our Lord through Saint - Sr. Faustina, the Feast of Mercy holds first place. The Lord's will, with regard to its establishment, was expressed on Good Friday, 1937, when Jesus requested that Saint Faustina make a special novena before the Feast of Mercy, from Good Friday through the following Saturday. He, Himself, dictated the intentions for each day. By means of a specific prayer, she was to bring to His Heart a different group of souls each day and thus immerse them

in the ocean of His Mercy, begging the Father—on the strength of Jesus’ Passion—for graces for them.

Every year, we start this Novena on Good Friday. Every day from Good Friday until the Sunday after Easter; at 3.00pm we recite the Chaplet of Divine Mercy. On this Sunday, starting at 2.00pm the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed for private Adoration, the Sacrament of Confession will be administered during that time. Exactly at 3.00pm we start to sing the Chaplet of Divine Mercy. After Benediction, the Holy Mass will be celebrated. Please invite your relatives and friends to celebrate this Feast of Divine Mercy.

HOW TO PRAY THE CHAPLET OF DIVINE MERCY:

1. Begin with the *Sign of the Cross, 1 Our Father, 1 Hail Mary and The Apostles Creed.*
2. Then on the Our Father Beads say the following:
Eternal Father, I offer You the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Your dearly beloved Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ; in atonement for our sins and those of the whole world.
3. On the 10 Hail Mary Beads say the following:
For the sake of His sorrowful Passion; have mercy on us and on the whole world.

(Repeat step 2 and 3 for all five decades).

4. Conclude with *(three times):*

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us and on the whole world.

THE WORKS OF MERCY:

In St. Faustina’s diary, Christ spoke to her about the importance of mercy - not just celebrating the feast, but living God’s Mercy in our lives...

Our Lord strongly speaks about this to Saint Sister Faustina:

I demand from you deeds of mercy which are to arise out of love for me. You are to show mercy to your neighbors always and everywhere. You must not shrink from this or try to excuse yourself from it (Diary, 742).

Corporal Works of Mercy

1. Feed the Hungry
2. Give Drink to the Thirsty
3. Clothe the Naked
4. Shelter the Homeless
5. Visit the Sick
6. Ransom the Captive
7. Bury the Dead

Spiritual Works of Mercy

1. Admonish the Sinner
2. Instruct the Ignorant
3. Counsel the Doubtful
4. Comfort the Sorrowful
5. Bear Wrongs Patiently
6. Forgive Injuries
7. Pray for the Living and the Dead

Background of the Divine Mercy Devotion

From the diary of a young Polish nun, a special devotion began spreading throughout the world in the 1930s. The message is nothing new, but is a reminder of what the Church has always taught through scripture and tradition: that God is merciful and forgiving and that we, too, must show mercy and forgiveness. But in the Divine Mercy devotion, the message takes on a powerful new focus, calling people to a deeper understanding that God's love is unlimited and available to everyone — especially the greatest sinners. The message and devotion to Jesus as **The Divine Mercy** is based on the writings of [Saint Faustina Kowalska](#), an uneducated Polish nun who, in obedience to her spiritual director, wrote a diary of about 600 pages recording the revelations she

received about God's mercy. Even before her death in 1938, the devotion to The Divine Mercy had begun to spread.

The message of mercy is that God loves us — all of us — no matter how great our sins. He wants us to recognize that His mercy is greater than our sins, so that we will call upon Him with trust, receive His mercy, and let it flow through us to others. Thus, all will come to share His joy. It is a message we can call to mind simply by remembering ABC:

A — Ask for His Mercy. God wants us to approach Him in prayer constantly, repenting of our sins and asking Him to pour His mercy out upon us and upon the whole world.

B — Be merciful. God wants us to receive His mercy and let it flow through us to others. He wants us to extend love and forgiveness to others just as He does to us.

C — Completely trust in Jesus. God wants us to know that the graces of His mercy are dependent upon our trust. The more we trust in Jesus, the more we will receive.

[The Divine Mercy Devotion](#)

Devotion to The Divine Mercy involves a total commitment to God as Mercy. It is a decision to trust completely in Him, to accept His mercy with thanksgiving, and to be merciful as He is merciful.

The devotional practices proposed in the diary of Saint Faustina and set forth in this website are completely in accordance with the teachings of the Church and are firmly rooted in the Gospel message of our Merciful Savior.

Properly understood and implemented, they will help us grow as genuine followers of Christ.

[The New Plenary Indulgence](#)

During the course of Jesus' revelations to Saint Faustina on the Divine Mercy He asked on numerous occasions that a feast day be dedicated to the Divine Mercy and that this feast be celebrated on the

Sunday after Easter. The liturgical texts of that day, the 2nd Sunday of Easter, concern the institution of the Sacrament of Penance, the Tribunal of the Divine Mercy, and are thus already suited to the request of Our Lord.

This Feast, which had already been granted to the nation of Poland and been celebrated within Vatican City, was granted to the Universal Church by Pope John Paul II on the occasion of the canonization of Sr. Faustina on 30 April 2000. In a decree dated 23 May 2000, the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments stated that "throughout the world the Second Sunday of Easter will receive the name Divine Mercy Sunday, a perennial invitation to the Christian world to face, with confidence in divine benevolence, the difficulties and trials that mankind will experience in the years to come."

These papal acts represent the highest endorsement that the Church can give to a private revelation, an act of papal infallibility proclaiming the certain sanctity of the mystic, and the granting of a universal feast, as requested by Our Lord to St. Faustina.