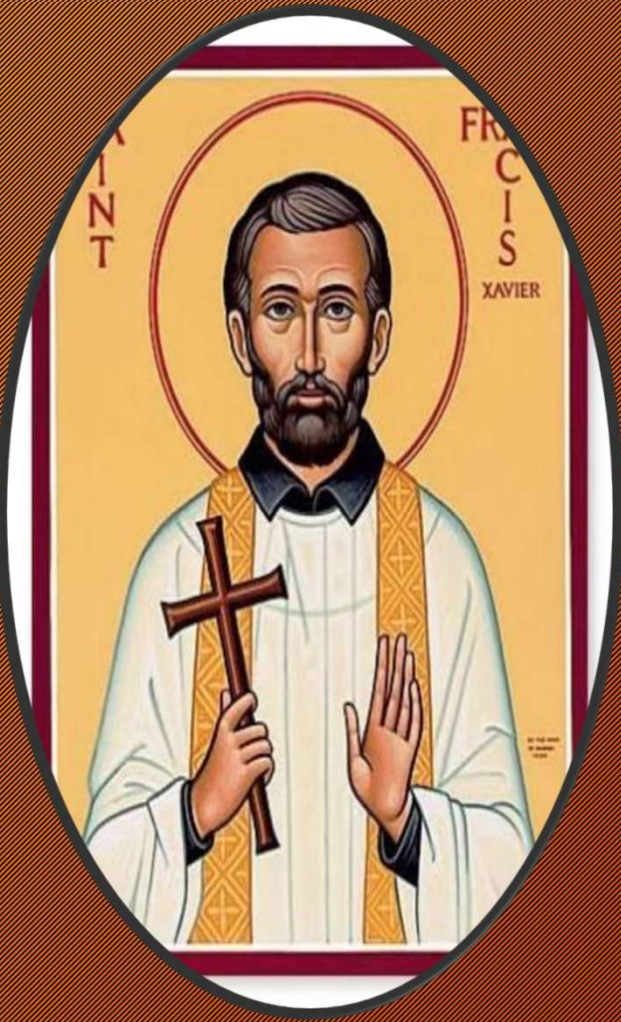


LIFE OF ST FRANCIS XAVIER SJ

75



St. Francis Xavier was a 16th century Spanish missionary. He helped start the Jesuit order and travelled across Asia to spread the Catholic faith. He is known as the "Apostle of the East" and the patron saint of all missions.



- ❑ **The Life of Saint Francis Xavier**
- ❑ **Apostle of the Far East**
- ❑ **Co-Founder of the Jesuit Order**
- ❑ **A Journey of Faith and Mission**

BIRTH AND HERITAGE

73



- ❑ **Born on April 7, 1506**
- ❑ **Born in the Kingdom of Navarre**
- ❑ **Born in the Castle of Xavier**
- ❑ **Family belonged to local nobility**

Childhood Environment

72

- ❑ Raised in a devout Christian home
- ❑ Experienced the Spanish-French border wars
- ❑ Family wealth dwindled during wartime
- ❑ Developed a strong, resilient character



Academic Ambitions

71



- ❖ **Left home at age nineteen**
- ❖ **Travelled to France for university**
- ❖ **Enrolled at University of Paris**
- ❖ **Aimed for a successful academic career**

College of Sainte-Barbe

70

- Resided at this prestigious college
- Studied the classics and philosophy
- Earned a Master of Arts
- Planned to study church law



Mission to China & Death

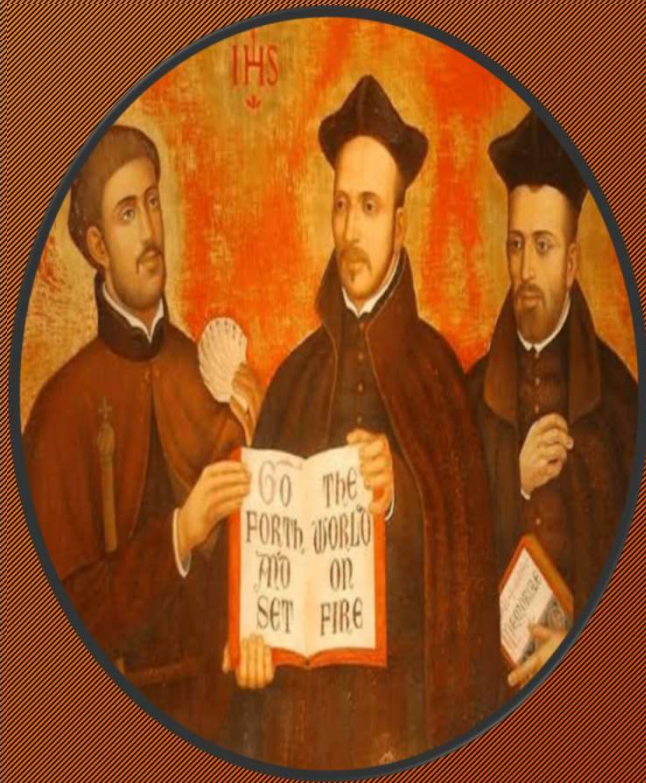
69



- Francis dreamed of bringing the Christian gospel to mainland China.
- In 1552, he reached the small island of Shangchuan, just off the coast of China.
- While waiting for a boat to take him to the mainland, he fell severely ill.
- He died peacefully on December 3, 1552, at the age of 46.

Meeting Peter Faber

68



- ❖ Shared a room with Peter Faber
- ❖ Formed a deep academic friendship
- ❖ Both excelled in their studies
- ❖ Shared similar youthful intellectual ambitions

Meeting Ignatius of Loyola

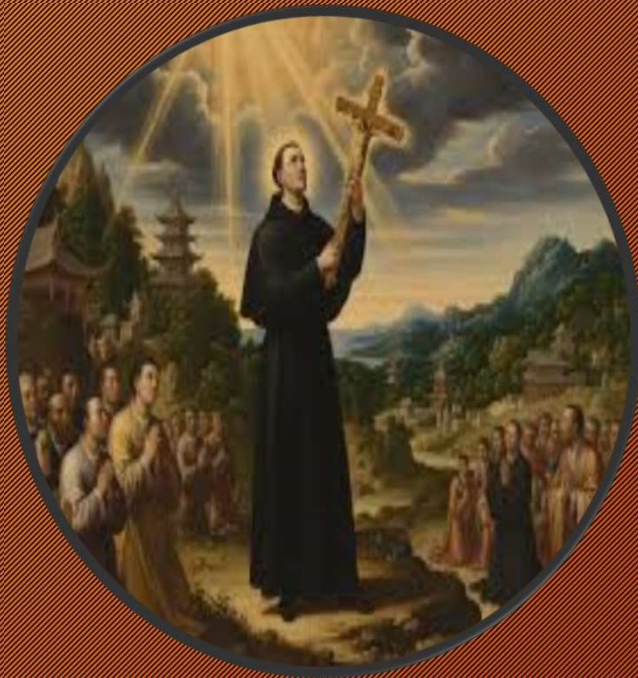
67



- . Ignatius arrived as an older student
- . Ignatius became their new roommate
- . Francis initially disliked Ignatius's intensity
- . Ignatius saw great potential in Francis

The Spiritual Challenge

66



- ❖ Ignatius constantly asked one question
- ❖ Quoted the famous biblical phrase
- ❖ "What profits a man's soul?"
- ❖ "If he gains the whole world?"

The Inner Transformation

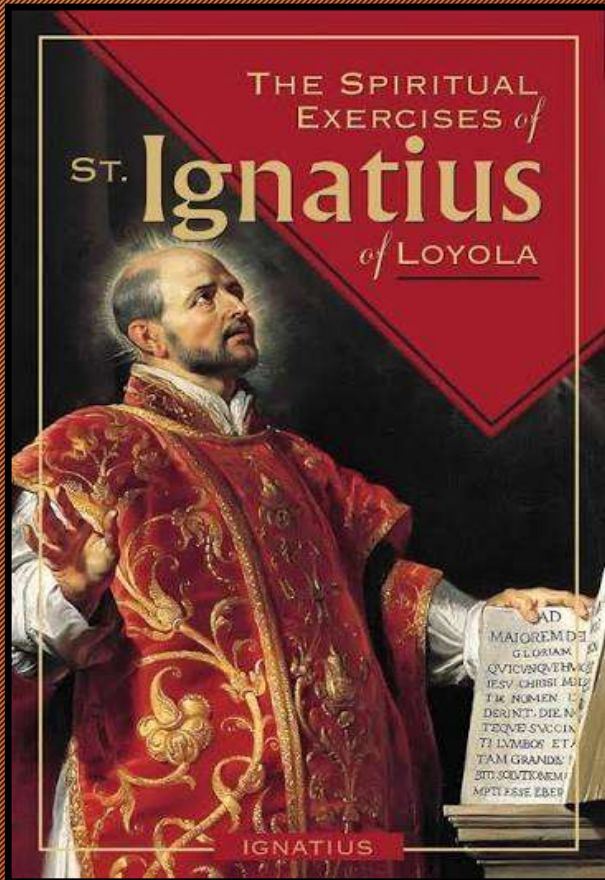
65



- . Francis resisted the question initially
- . Vanity gave way to reflection
- . Ignatius helped Francis financially too
- . Francis opened his heart to God

The Spiritual Exercises

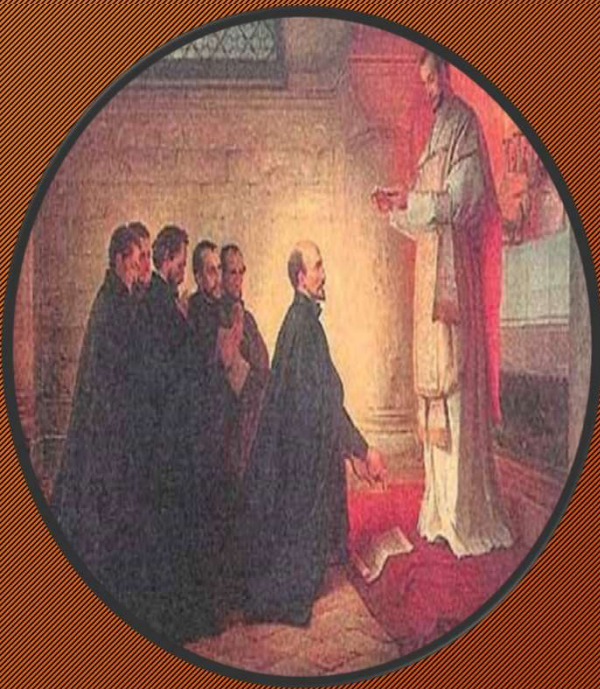
64



- . Underwent Ignatius's spiritual guidance
- . Meditated deeply on Christ's life
- . Made a full life confession
- . Decided to give up academics

The First Companions

63



- . Seven men gathered in Paris
- . United by a common vision
- . Desired to imitate Christ closely
- . Planned a trip to Palestine

Vows at Montmartre

62

On the Feast of the Assumption in 1534, Ignatius and six companions professed first vows at a Mass celebrated by Peter Faber at Montmartre in Paris.



- *Gathered on August 15, 1534*
- *Met in a small chapel*
- *Took vows of poverty and chastity*
- *Promised to visit the Holy Land*

Journey to Venice

61

- . Travelled across Europe to Venice
- . Waited for a ship to Jerusalem
- . War with Turks blocked travel
- . Served the sick in hospitals



Ordination to Priesthood

60

- Ordained on June 24, 1537
- Ordained in the city of Venice
- Prepared with deep prayerful isolation
- Said his first Mass tearfully



The Move to Rome

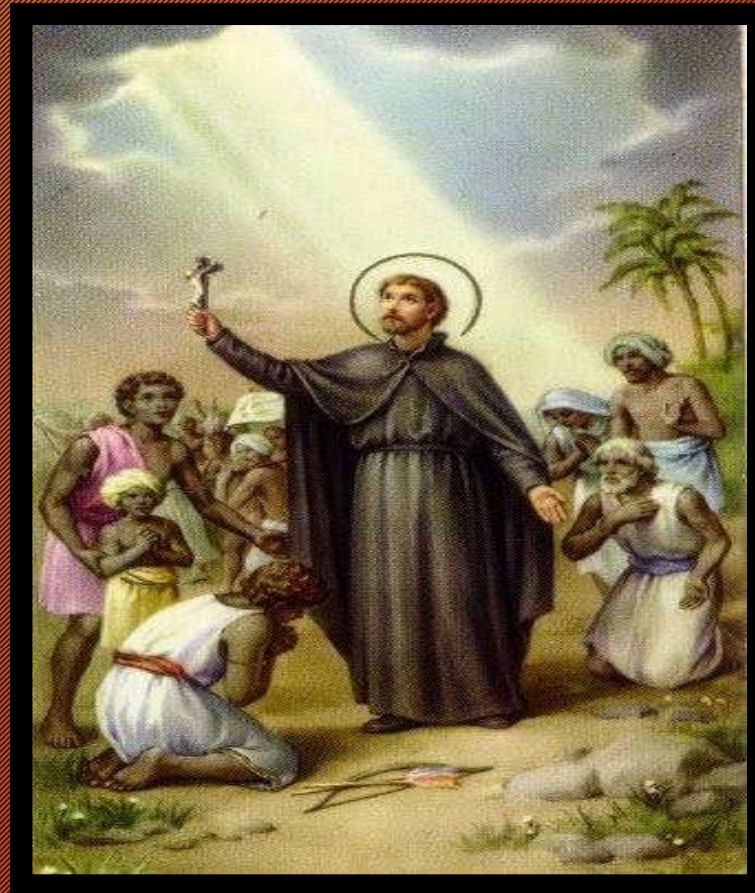
59



- Companions went to Rome instead
- Offered services to the Pope
- Formed the Society of Jesus
- Approved by Pope Paul III

The Call to the Indies

58



The Portuguese Request

58a

- . King John III wanted missionaries
- . Requested priests for Indian colonies
 - . Asked the Pope for Jesuits
- . Ignatius had few men available

The Sudden Appointment

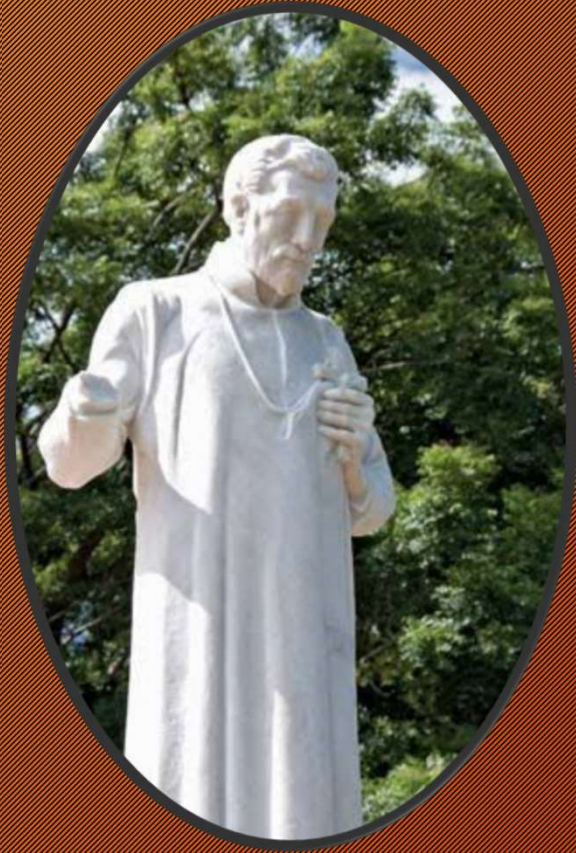
57



- . Another priest fell violently ill
- . Ignatius turned to Francis Xavier
- . Francis had one day's notice
- . Packed his few belongings immediately

Departure from Rome

56



- . Left Rome in March 1540
- . Travelled overland to Lisbon, Portugal
- . Preached along the travel route
- . Gained favour with the King

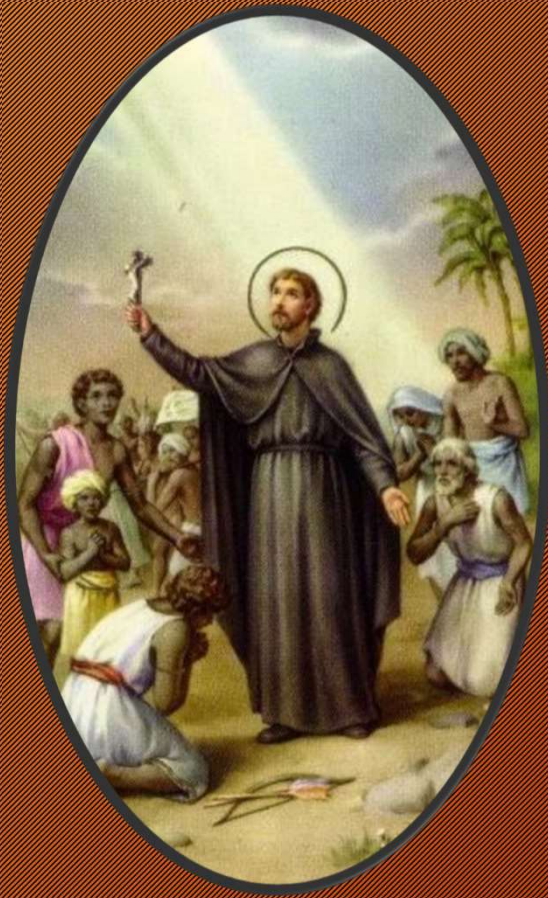
The Lisbon Ministry

55

- **Spent months waiting for ships**
- **Reformed the local Lisbon prisons**
- **Preached to the royal court**
- **King wanted to keep him**

Setting Sail for India

54



- Left Lisbon on April 7, 1541
- Sailed on his 35th birthday
- Appointed as a Papal Nuncio
- Traveled on the ship Santiago

The Perilous Voyage

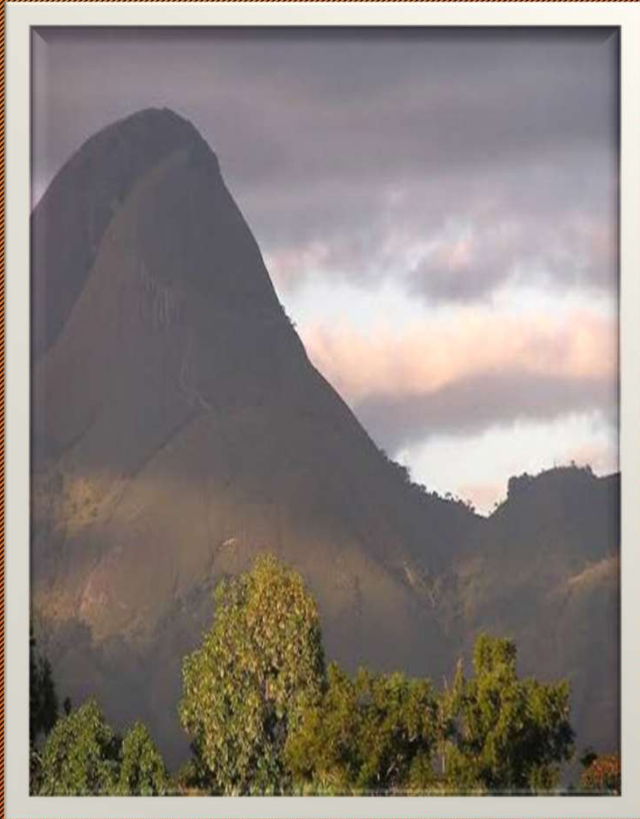
53



- . Faced severe Atlantic ocean storms
- . Suffered from extreme tropical heat
- . Crowded conditions caused widespread sickness
- . Francis ministered to dying sailors

Wintering in Mozambique

52



- . **Ship stopped for six months**
- . **Stayed on the African coast**
- . **Francis fell dangerously ill himself**
- . **Refused rest to nurse others**

Reaching the East

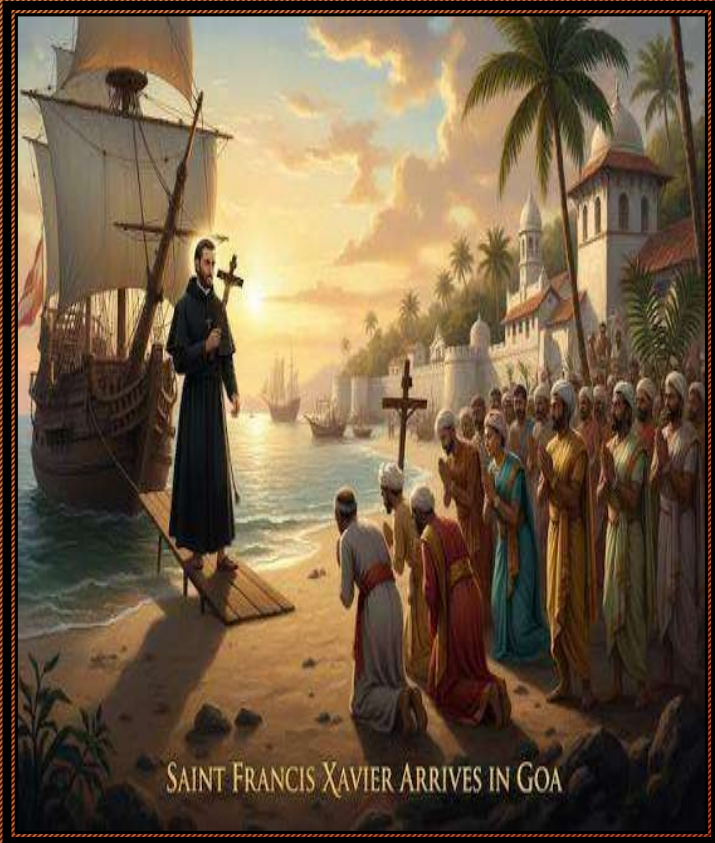
51



- . Sailed past the Arabian Sea
- . Journey took thirteen months total
- . Arrived with joy and relief
- . Sights set on conversion efforts

Arrival in Goa

50



- landed on May 6, 1542
- Goa was Portuguese India's capital
- City filled with rich merchants
- Christian morals were highly degraded

First Impressions of Goa

49



- **Noticed greed among European settlers**
- **Native populations were largely ignored**
- **Determined to reform the city**
- **Began with children and slaves**

The Mission in Goa and the Fishery Coast

48



Reforming the Capital

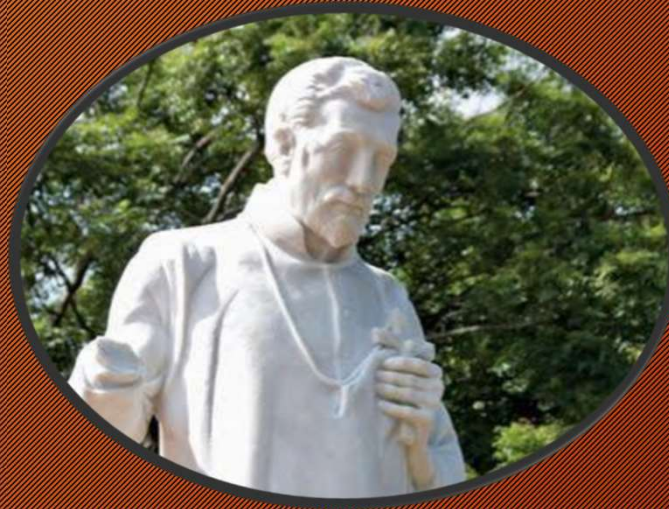
48a



- ❑ Walked through streets ringing a bell
 - Invited children to religious class
 - Taught the basic catechism rhymed
- ❑ Used music to capture attention

Hospital and Prison Visits

47



- . Spent his mornings visiting hospitals
 - . Cleaned wounds of the sick
- . Spent afternoons visiting prison cells
 - . Brought hope to forgotten souls

Translating the Faith

46



- Needed local language translations
- Worked with native translators daily
- Translated Creed into Tamil language
- Focused on simple, clear concepts

Mission to the Paravas

45



- . **Travelled to the Fishery Coast**
- . **People were poor pearl fishers**
- . **They were baptized but uninstructed**
- . **Lived among them for years**

Living with the Poor

44



- ☐ Ate only rice and water
- Slept on the bare ground
- Wore a ragged, torn cassock
- Shared every hardship they faced

Mass Baptism Strategy

43

- Preached from village to village
- Baptized thousands of enthusiastic people
- Arm became numb from pouring water
- Lost his voice from preaching



Miracles and Healings

42

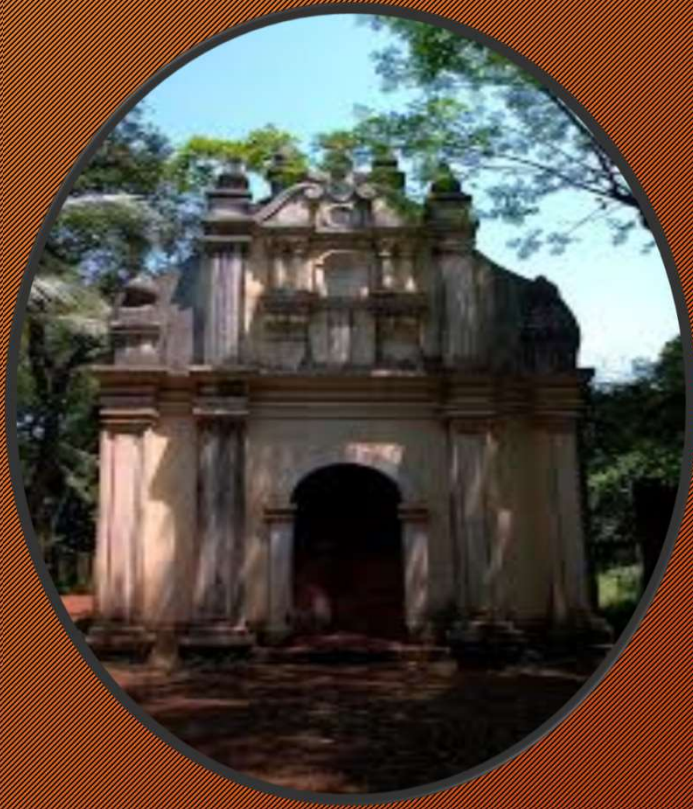


Reported healings followed his prayers

- Raised a young boy to life
- Word of miracles spread fast
- Native people abandoned old idols

Establishing Schools

41



- . Built small mud-brick churches
- . Appointed local leaders in villages
- . Taught children to teach others
- . Created a sustainable local church

Facing Tribal Attacks

40

- . Local kings attacked Christian villages
- . Francis stood between opposing armies
- . Held a crucifix up high
- . Invaders retreated in sudden fear

Letter to European Universities

39

- **Wrote letters back to Paris**
- **Pleaded for more missionary volunteers**
- **Criticized academics seeking easy lives**
- **Letters inspired thousands of vocations**

JOURNEY TO TRAVANCORE

38

- . Moved to the southern coast
- . Founded over forty Christian communities
- . Respected by the local rulers
- . Defended locals against greedy soldiers

The Shrine of St. Thomas

37



- Visited Mylapore shrine in 1545
- Prayed at tomb of Thomas
- Sought guidance for future travels
- Felt called to go further

Sailing to Malacca

36



- ❑ Left India for Southeast Asia
- ❑ Arrived at a strategic port
- ❑ Malacca was a trading hub
- ❑ Preached to multi-cultural merchant crowds

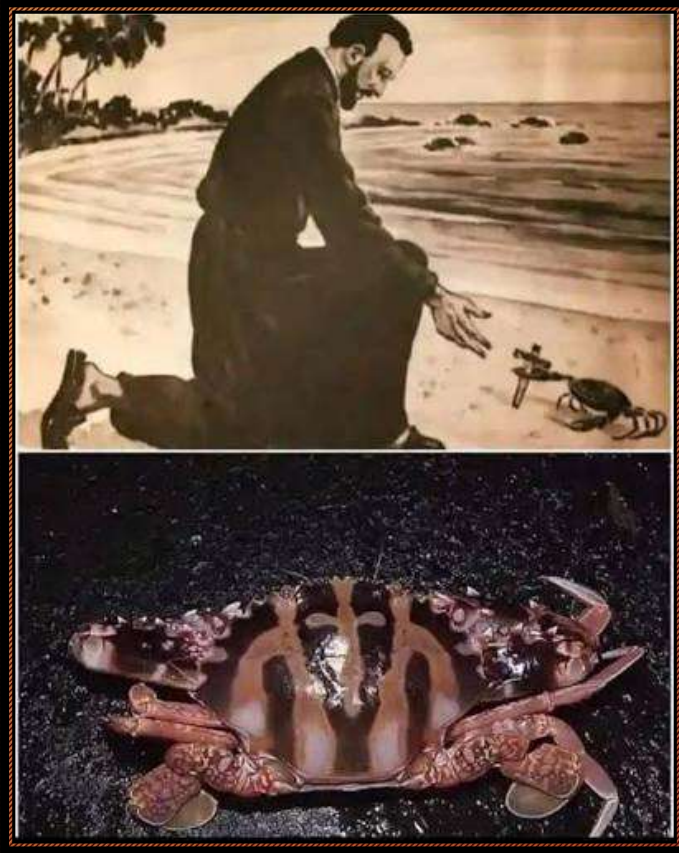
Translating into Malay

35

- ❖ Learned the local Malay tongue
- ❖ Translated prayers for the people
- ❖ Spent nights in deep prayer
- ❖ Converted many notorious sinners here

The Miraculous Crab

34



- Lost his crucifix at sea
- Ship survived a fierce storm
- Crab brought crucifix back ashore
- Famous legend of his journey

Traveling the Moluccas and Beyond

The Spice Islands

33

- Sailed to the remote Moluccas
- Visited Ambon and Ternate islands
- Dangerous islands with head-hunters present
- Warned by friends not to go

Preaching in the Jungles

32

- . Climbed mountains to find tribes*
- . Shared basic gospel with everyone*
- . Faced active volcanoes and earthquakes*
 - . Saw God's hand in nature*

Consoling the Abandoned

31

- ❑ Visited islands forgotten by priests
- ❑ Tended to lepers in isolation
- ❑ Brought the sacraments to outposts
- ❑ Gained love from native populations

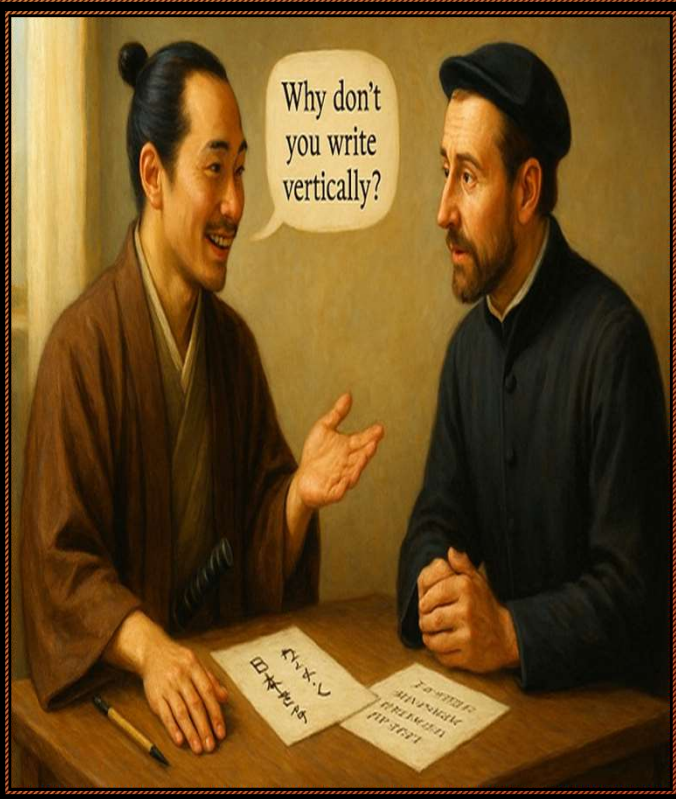
Returning to Malacca

30

- Completed his Spice Island tour
- Returned to Malacca in 1547
- Met a Japanese man named Anjiro
- Anjiro was seeking soul peace

The Encounter with Anjiro

29



- ❖ Anjiro spoke about his homeland
- ❖ Desired to learn about Christianity
- ❖ Francis saw an open door
- ❖ Resolved to visit unknown Japan

Back to India Briefly

28



- . Returned to Goa in 1548
- . Inspected the growing Jesuit missions
- . Appointed leaders for local schools
- . Prepared for the long voyage

Setting Up Governance

27

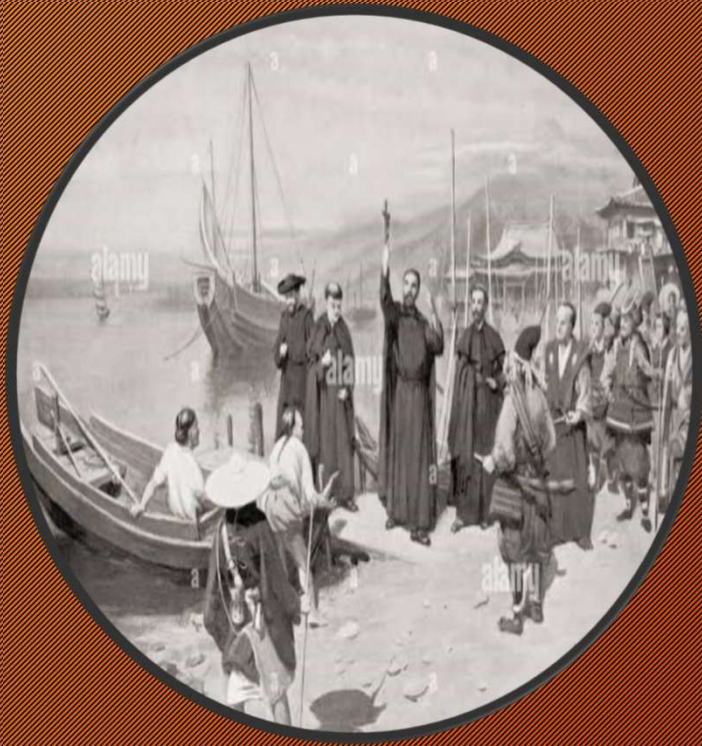
- Wrote strict guidelines for Jesuits
- Emphasized humility and gentle patience



- Demanded care for poor people
- Secured funds from the King

The Voyage to Japan

26



- Left Goa in April 1549
- Accompanied by Anjiro and others
- Sailed on a Chinese junk boat
- Ship captain was a pirate

NAVIGATING DANGEROUS WATERS

25



- . Sea was full of typhoons
- . Pirates worshiped idols on deck
- . Francis prayed for safe passage
- . Reached Japan after many weeks

Landing at Kagoshima

24

- Landed on August 15, 1549
- Arrived on feast of Assumption
- Welcomed warmly by Anjiro's family
- Began the historic Japanese mission

The Mission to Japan- Learning the Culture

23

- . Realized Japanese society was literate*
- . Culture valued honour and courtesy*
- . Francis adapted his methods quickly*
- . Studied the complex language intensely*

Translating the Gospel

22

- . Worked with Anjiro on vocabulary
- . Misunderstood Buddhist terms at first
- . Corrected the translation of "God"
- . Started preaching in the streets

MEETING THE DAIMYO

21

- Visited Shimazu Takahisa, local lord
- Granted permission to preach faith
- Lord liked the trade prospects
- First converts were baptized here

Travel to Hirado

20

- ❖ Moved northward to Hirado city
- ❖ Found success among the people
 - ❖ Left a companion in charge
 - ❖ Pressed on toward the capital

The Journey to Kyoto

19



- . Walked through deep winter snows
- . Suffered frozen limbs and hunger
- . Arrived in Kyoto in 1551
- . Found the capital ruined by civil war

The Imperial Refusal

18



- . Sought audience with the emperor
- . Refused entry because of rags
- . Had no rich gifts to offer
- . Realized poverty harmed his strategy

Changing His Presentation

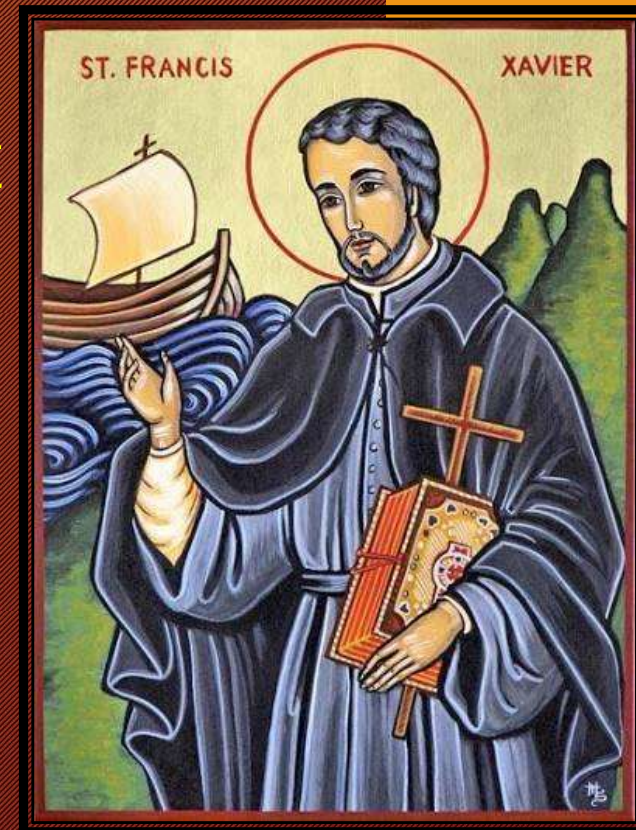
17

- . Returned dressed in fine silk
- . Presented rich gifts to leaders
- . Brought clocks, musical instruments, glasses
- . Received respect from the authorities

Preaching in Yamaguchi

16

- . Lord granted him empty temple
- . Attracted noblemen and Buddhist monks
- . Debated intellectuals on theological issues
- . Hundreds of elite citizens converted



Challenging Buddhist Monks

15

- Engaged in long philosophical debates
- Monks questioned creation and suffering
 - Francis answered with logical clarity
- Earned respect for Christian philosophy



Moving to Bungo

14

- . Invited by the Prince of Bungo
- . Prince Otomo protected the mission
- . Set up a stable community
- . Created deep roots for faith



The Japanese Character

13



- . Francis praised the Japanese people
- . Called them best discovered race
- . Adored their sense of honour
- . Realized they looked to China

The Strategic Shift

12



- ❑ Japanese intellectuals raised an objection
- ❑ "Why haven't Chinese scholars accepted?"
- ❑ Francis saw China held key
- ❑ If China converts, Japan follows

Leaving Japan

11

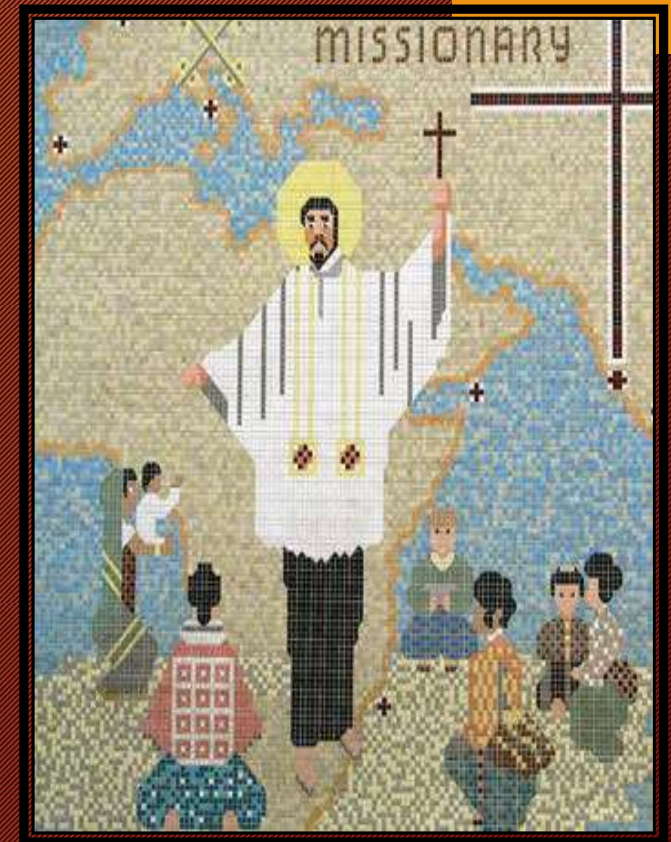


- . Spent over two years preaching
- . Left thousands of fervent Christians
- . Appointed priests to watch flock
- . Sailed back toward Indian headquarters

Return to Goa

10

- . Reached Goa in early 1552
- . Settled administrative disputes among Jesuits
- . Sent out new mission groups
- . Focused on his China plan



Planning the China Expedition

09

- . China was closed to foreigners
- . Entry carried the death penalty
- . Planned an official embassy trip
- . Financed by Portuguese trader friends



The Final Journey and Death

Leaving Goa Final Time

08



- . Sailed away in April 1552
- . Said goodbye to weeping friends
- . Sensed he would not return
- . Destination was Malacca and China

Betrayal in Malacca

07

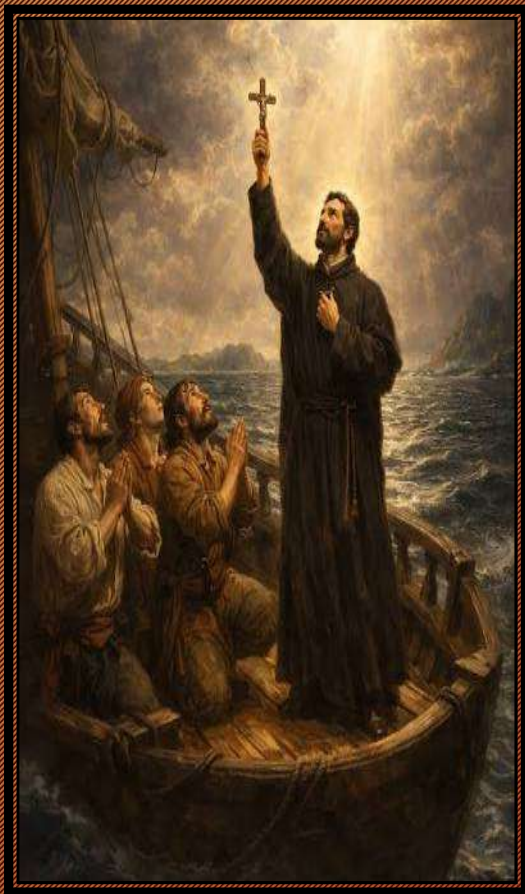


- . Port captain blocked the embassy
- . Stripped Francis of official titles
- . Francis lost his companion ship
- . Proceeded with only few friends

Arriving at Shangchuan Island

06

- ❑ Reached island in August 1552
 - ❑ Island lay off China's coast
- ❑ Port for smuggling goods into mainland
- ❑ Bleak, barren, and wind-swept place



- . Tried hiring a Chinese boatman
- . Boatman promised to smuggle him
- . Left waiting in a hut
- . Boatman never returned for him

Falling Grievously III

04



- . Developed a severe, burning fever
- . Confined to a muddy hut
- . Cold winter winds shook walls
- . Attended only by loyal servant

The Final Hours



03

- Prayed continuously in Latin tongue
 - Held his crucifix close tight
 - Faced the direction of China
- Remained peaceful despite intense pain

Passing into Eternity

02



- . Died on December 3, 1552
- . He was forty-six years old
- . Died away from his homeland
- . Completed ten years of travel

The Incorrupt Body



01

- Buried quickly in lime pack
- Exhumed months later for transport
- Body found completely fresh, incorrupt
- Returned solemnly back to Goa

Canonization and Honours

01a



- Beatified by Pope Paul V
- Canonized on March 12, 1622
- Canonized alongside Ignatius of Loyola
- Named Patron of All Missions

Final Resting Place

01b



- . Resting in Bom Jesus Basilica
- . Located in Old Goa, India
- . Visited by millions of pilgrims
- . Legacy of fire remains alive

01c

