

The background is a solid blue gradient, transitioning from a lighter blue at the top to a darker blue at the bottom. Several thin, wavy, light blue lines are layered across the top portion of the image, creating a sense of movement and depth.

MOTHER TERESA



MOTHER TERESA 1910 -1997

1910

- Aug.27 – Mother Teresa was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiua in Skopje, Macedonia.
- Nikolle and Dranafle Bojaxhiu(Parents)
- Agnes was the youngest of three children.





1917

- Her father a successful Albanian businessman, was murdered when she was seven years old.



1922

- Age 12 – felt a vocation to help the poor, decided to train for missionary work in India by joining a youth group Sodality , at her local parish.

1928

- Age 18
- Joins the Sisters of Loreto, Dublin for training.
- Dec. 1928 leaves Ireland for India
- Agnes took the name of Teresa after St. Therese of Liseaux, the patron saint of missions.
- Another nun was also called Teresa, so Teresa was nicknamed “Bengali Teresa”. Teresa was very good at languages.





1929


- St. Mary's High School, Calcutta.
- Nineteen years here, originally as a teacher of Geography and then as Principal.
- 1937 – took her final vows as a Loreto sister.

1946

- Sept.10 – while on her way from Calcutta to Darjeeling by train, Teresa claimed to have a calling by God to serve him amongst the poorest of the poor.
- Leaving Loreto was the most difficult thing she had ever done.

1948

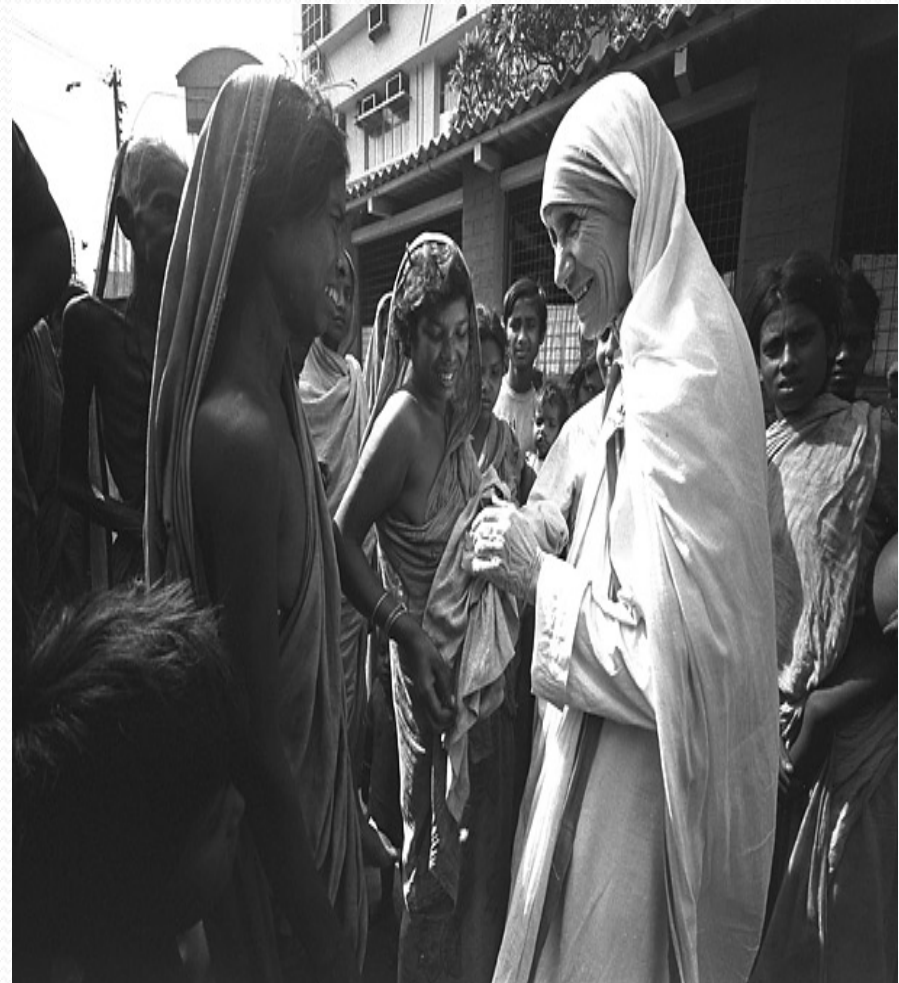
- Pope Pius XII granted her permission to leave her Order and live as an independent nun.
- Became a citizen of India.
- Travelled to Patna – completed a short course with Medical Mission Sisters and then returned to Calcutta.
- DEC.21 – visited the slums and attended to the poor for the first time.
- Began to teach the little children of the Motijhil-Pearl Lake Slum.

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- Her way of funding was to beg for money, she didn't want an official funding from Church or State, as this would limit her freedom in choosing how she would treat and how.

1950

- Was granted Vatican permission to start her own Order, which later became the “Missionaries of Charity”.
- Twelve of her helpers gave their lives to God in the Order, which had the primary task of loving and caring for those persons that nobody else was prepared to look after.
- Four Vows – Poverty, Chastity, Obedience and to Serve only the Poorest of the Poor.

- “if we did not believe that this was the body of Christ we would never be able to do this work. No amount of money could make us do it. In our wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor, it is Christ we touch in the broken bodies of the starving and the destitute”





1952

- Started her first “Home for the Dying” in an old abandoned Hindu Temple, renaming the Kaligat site “Nirmal Hriday” or “Pure Heart”.
- Also opened a hospice for those suffering from leprosy, called “Shanti Nagar”, meaning “Land of Peace”.





1955

- Opened her first orphanage, and called it “Nirmala Shishu Bhavan” or “Children’s Home of the Immaculate Heart”.
- By the end of the 1960’s – 25





1962

- PADMA SHRI AWARD ,the highest honour in India.
- RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD for International Understanding, in Manila, Philippines.
- In the following years she used all the award money she received to fund her projects.

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- Over time the out reach of her order extended beyond India to the five continents. She was joined by brothers, priests and laypeople.



1965

- Opened her first international house in Venezuela.

1968


- Homes opened in Rome, Tanzania and Austria.
- She had a centre for the poor in Vatican City, next to St. Peter's and Pope John Paul II occasionally helped to feed people there.
- She has done an enormous amount of work with Lepers, particularly in educating people about the disease.


“CO-WORKERS”

- Borrowed this term from Gandhi, whom she admired but never met; he was assassinated the year she began her work.
- For every Catholic worker in India, there are ten Hindu. Mother Teresa has managed to bridge the enormous religious divide in India by treating everyone with the same dignity and love, as Children of God.

1970's


- Remained busy opening homes all over Asia, Europe, Africa and the United States.
- 1971 –Pope John xxiii Peace Prize
- - “Good Samaritan prize”, Boston.
- - “Kennedy Prize”
- 1972 –”Jawaharlal Nehru Prize” – for international peace and understanding
- - “Koruna Dut Angel of Charity” by the Indian President.

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- 1973 – “Tempelton Prize For Progress towards Research and Discoveries about Spiritual Realities”, Canyon Inst., Phoneix, Arizona.
 - 1974 – “Mater et Magistra Award”
 - 1975 – “Albert Schweitzer International Award” for her contribution to humanities.(UNI. North Carolina)
 - 1976 – “Pacem in Terris Award”
 - 1977 – “Honorary PHD in Theology”, (Cambridge)
 - 1978 – “Balzan Prize”

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- 1979 – THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE
 - 1980 – won India's highest civilian award, the “BHARAT RATNA”
 - 1982 – “HONORARY PHD”, Catholic Uni. BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
 - 1983 – awarded the British “Order Of Merit”
 - 1985 – received the “United States Presidential Medal of Freedom”
 - 1993 – awarded the “Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana Award.

- “If a mother can kill her own child, what is left? . I feel the poorest country is the one that has to kill the unborn child. They are afraid to feed one more child, so as to enjoy a few extra pleasures.



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- 1996 – the 4th person to be granted honorary citizenship to the USA
 - 1997 – awarded the Congressional Gold Medal
 - Holland named a tulip in her honour
 - Sweden and India have put her picture on stamps
 - She received Free airline tickets for anywhere in the world after she offered to be an air hostess on flights, trying to save the cost of the fare.

- Despite her worldwide renown, Mother Teresa would not accept any praise:



THE ORDER

- 1969 - International association of Co-workers
- 1976 – the “Contemplative Branch of the Sisters” was set up as a wing of her order.
- 1979 – the “Contemplative Branch of the Brothers” established.
- 1981 - “Corpus Christi Movement for Priests” as a “little way of holiness” for those who wanted to share in her charisma and spirit.
- 1984 – established the “Missionaries of Charity Fathers”, the last wing of the order.
- 1987 – Missionaries of Charity established for married and single people, who take vows according to their vocation.

HEALTH

- 1983 – 1st heart attack
- 1989 – 2nd heart attack, had a pace-maker put in.
- 1991 – suffered pneumonia and further heart problems.
- 1996 – suffered malaria and a failure of the heart's left ventricle – more heart surgery
- 1997 – passed away, age 87, heart trouble.
- In March that year she had resigned as the head of the Missionaries of Charities and let Sr. Nirmala assume control.







THE LEGACY

- ☐ Over 5000 sisters, brothers and volunteers
- ☐ Over 700 centres worldwide
- ☐ Feeding 500,000 families
- ☐ Helping 90,000 lepers
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Aids shelters
- ☐ Prison visits
- ☐ “shut-ins”
- ☐ Homes for alcoholics and drug addicts
- ☐ Orphanages
- ☐ Homes for the Dying

GIVE UNTIL IT HURTS



**PEACE BEGINS
WITH A SMILE**



WE ARE ALL PENCILS IN THE HAND
OF GOD.



LET'S DO
SOMETHING
BEAUTIFUL
FOR GOD.




It's Better To Give Yourself Than
Only Give.



One of the greatest diseases is to
be nobody to anybody






□ “I know God will not give me anything I can’t handle. I just wish that He didn’t trust me so much”.


SOMETHING BEAUTIFUL FOR GOD.







□ “The most important thing that a human being can do is pray, because we have been made for God and our hearts are restless until we rest with Him.”




□ “By blood and origin I am Albanian. My citizenship is Indian. I am a Catholic nun. As to my calling, I belong to the whole world. As to my Heart, I belong entirely to the heart of Jesus.”



Every time you

SMILE

it is an action of  love,
at someone,

a gift to that person,

a beautiful thing.

-Mother Teresa

Be *faithful*


in small things


because it is in
them that your

STRENGTH

lies.

-Mother Teresa

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- In March 1999 the Pope waived the five year stipulation for beginning the process of beatification.
 - 2003 – BLESSED MOTHER TERESA

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- Imagine if you had had the chance to interview Mother Teresa. What questions would you have asked and how might she have replied?