Frederic ozanam essay



Select one religious person and discuss how his/her life has made a significant contribution to the lives of others. Frederic goanna (1813-1853) Introduction: Antoine Frederic Goanna had a significant impact on the lives of millions as well as in the expansion of Catholicism during the early 19th century through to the present. Frederic tremendous hard work and efforts led him to great success in starting the Saint Vincent De Paul organization, with many Catholics calling him as 'Blessed Frederic'.

During his short life time he achieved great success and advocated numerous petitions as well as gave multiple lectures around Europe publicizing the needs to aid the less advantaged and to live by the gospel, truly making a significant contribution to the lives of many.

History: Frederic Goanna was born in Milan, France to Jean and Marie Goanna, French Catholics a middle class family, on the 23rd April 1813, being the fifth child and the 3rd child out of fourteen to survive through their teenage years.

The family had then moved to Lyon where Frederic meet Babe Nelson, who was his teacher and spiritual leader preserving his faith with his aid and sparked the first of his questions on the repose of Christian life. Arriving back to Paris in 1831 and being surrounded with helpless people living in poverty, did Goanna take the step that changed millions of lives and bloomed the Christian faith within them.

He died in 1853, beatified and declared Blessed by Pope John Paul II on August 22, 1997, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame In Paris, Saint Vincent De Paul Organization: Azans' believe in his faith and assisting people, led to his

vocation of finding the, Saint Vincent De Paul Society. Goanna believed that faith without Charity had no meaning. His aim was to help restore Catholicism to France where materialism and sectionalism prevailed, with the help of his group of friends who shared his faith and believes, in 1831 went to see the Archbishop of Paris, Mr.

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De Quelled and pleaded him to organize a series of powerful lectures to the general public and to revive their lost faith. After two years of endless persuading, Father Henry made the "conferences De Notre Dame", where Goanna saw an opportunity to involve himself into the "Conference of History organized by the father, opening it to young people to discuss the issue of poverty and to aid them.

Goanna quickly became the head of the circle tit qualities of a strong spokesman and of not hesitating to oppose any ideas. With not much hope within the Conference and noting more than mere words and infilling promises, he opened up another circle of discussion called the "conference of Chary which was soon to become a phenomenal In the history of the church regarding Social justice.

The conference showed unbelievers that the Christian faith is naturally active and is willing to give sanction to all its members. He believed that charity is a powerful manifestation of love, he summarized, "Our faith is weak because we cannot see God. But we can see the poor... They suffer that which we cannot suffer, they are among us With the circle growing rapidly under Azans

influence, the circle changed their names and called themselves, Saint Vincent De Paul Society in 1833.

Believing in practical ways to aid the people living in poverty, by personally visiting people in their homes and Religion Social Justice Frederic Goanna offering them friendship and support or by carrying free wood and coal for fuel to the poor in Paris slums, with this being the core believe of the SST Vincent De Paul Society. The Society rapidly grew in its first decade, spreading to over 48 other cities n France and Italy, with over 9000 members, spreading all over the world by 1855, even after his death in 1853, turning it into one of the world's largest organizations, having a significant role in aiding many lives.

The Natural Wage: Samos's dedication and commitment of understanding the poor alongside his Catholic liberalism, led to the drafting of natural wage for the workers. Convinced that the Christian ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity were violated during the revolutions in France in 1830, the core problem he believed was poverty, unemployment and insufficient waged for the working class.

During his time at a professor at Lyon University, he developed his central thesis of "Salaries nature", the natural wage concept, which later became the central idea of the Rerun Nouveau and the idea of predecessor minimum wage law and the Fair Labor Standards Act, which were enacted by the Roosevelt administration during the New Deal in 1936 and initiatives successfully implemented into law throughout the United States. He

published a liberal Catholic Journal called "The New Era" which aimed at securing justice for the poor working class.

As most French scholars aligned themselves with he upper class which resulted in the country remaining very unstable, Goanna believed quite the opposite believing that the poor masses where the true allies of the church'. In one of his articles he wrote" [T]he Church would do better to support herself upon the people, who are the true ally of the Church, poor as she is, devout as she, blessed as she by all the benedictions of the savior".

He proposed the idea for workers rights to form voluntary unions and believed that "salary should be proportional to profit", with his advocacy of the natural wage became the central idea f liberal, social Catholicism, empowering multiple social empowerment's and making a significant difference in the lives of many. Conclusion: Ultimately, Goanna was an exemplary Catholic scholar hostile to the Catholic Church.

He fearlessly voiced workers' rights, and his concept of the natural wage took root in the great labor encyclicals and in secular wage legislation which continue to resound in wage initiatives. He was on one of the few who served directly and personally, throughout his entire life to the immediate needs of the poor making a significant impact in their lives. Religion Social Justice