

# Experiencing the world's religions ch.9- christianity



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

apocalypticism The belief that the world will soon come to an end; this belief usually includes the notion of a great battle, final judgement, and reward of the good

apostle One of Jesus's twelve disciples; also, any early preacher of Christianity

baptism The Christian rite of initiation, involving immersion in water or sprinkling with water

Bible (Christian) The scriptures sacred to Christians, consisting of the books of the Hebrew Bible and the New

Testament

bishop "Overseer"; a priest and church leader who is in charge of a large geographical area called a diocese

canon "Measure," "rule"; a list of authoritative books or documents

ecumenism Dialogue between Christian denominations

Eucharist "Good gift"; the Lord's Supper

evangelical Emphasizing the authority of scripture; an adjective used to identify certain Protestant groups

evangelist "Good news person"; one of the four "authors" of the Gospels

The Gospels Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John

filioque "And from the Son"; a Latin word added to the creeds in Western Church to state that the Holy Spirit arises from both Father and Son. The

notion, which was not accepted by Orthodox Christianity, contributed to the

separation between the Western and Eastern churches

gospel "Good news"; an account of the life of Jesus

incarnation "In flesh"; a belief that God came visible to Jesus

indulgence "Kindness-toward"; remission of the period spent in purgatory; an aspect of Catholic belief and practice

purgatory A state of temporary punishment in the afterlife

Lent "Lengthening day," "spring"; the preparatory period before Easter, lasting forty days

Messiah "Anointed"; a special messenger sent by God, foretold in Hebrew scriptures and believed

by Christians to be Jesus

original sin An inclination toward evil, inherited by human beings as a result of Adam's disobedience

orthodox "Straight opinion"; correct belief

orthodoxy The major Eastern branch of

Christianity patriarch" Father source"; the bishop of one of the major ancient sites of Christianity (Jerusalem, Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, and Moscow) pope" Father"; the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church; the term is also used for the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria

predestination The belief that because God is all-knowing, a human being's ultimate reward or punishment is already decreed by God; a notion emphasized in Calvinism

Protestant Principle The right of each believer to radically rethink and interpret the ideas and values of Christianity, apart from any church authority

redemption " Buy again" " buy back"; the belief that the death of Jesus has paid the price of justice for all human wrong

doing righteousness Being sinless in the sight of God; also called justification

sacrament " Sacred action"; one of the essential rituals of Christianity

sin Wrongdoing, seen as disobedience to God

Testament " Contract"; the Old Testament and New Testament constitute the Christian scriptures

Trinity The three " Persons" in God Father, Son, and Holy Spirit

What three " Persons" are within the Trinity?

Judaism Christianity grew out of \_\_\_\_\_. love for God and an ethical call for kindness toward others

The Two Great Commandments of Jesus combine two elements: Paul \_\_\_\_\_ is occasionally called the cofounder of Christianity because of the way that Jesus's teachings and his interpretation of them blended to form a viable religion with widespread appeal.

Incarnation In the Gospel of John, the portrayal of Jesus is full of mystery. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of God, the divine made visible in human form.

Constantine When \_\_\_\_\_ became emperor, he saw in Christianity a glue that could cement the fragments of his entire empire.

Augustine \_\_\_\_\_ was the dominant authority in Christian theology from the fifth century until the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century.

Thomas Aquinas\_\_\_\_\_, a Dominican priest, blended the philosophical thoughts of Aristotle with Christian scripture through writings such as the Summa Theologica and Summa Contra Gentiles. Martin Luther\_\_\_\_\_, a German priest of the late Middle Ages, was the first reformer of Western Christianity to gain a large following and to survive. The movement he founded ultimately created the Protestant branch of Christianity. Second Vatican CouncilIn 1962, Pope John XXIII convened a council of bishops that proceeded to make the first major changes in Catholicism since the Council of Trent. The \_\_\_\_ allowed the use of the living languages of the people in ordinary church services. ONEXPERIENCING THE WORLD' S RELIGIONS CH. 9- CHRISTIANITY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY\$13. 90/PAGEOrder Now