## Enrollment system

Religion, Jesus



1. The Paschal Mystery refers to the suffering (sometimes called the passion), death, Resurrection, and Glorification of Jesus Christ. People of Roman Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox Christian faiths celebrate this mystery in the sacrament of the Eucharist. The center of the work the Father sent Jesus to do on earth is referred to as the Paschal Mystery. The word " paschal" comes from a Hebrew word meaning "the passing over." 2. A gospel is an account, often written, that describes the life of Jesus of Nazareth. In a more general sense the term "gospel" may refer to the good news message of the New Testament. It is primarily used in reference to the four canonical gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. However, the term is also used to refer to the Apocryphal gospels, the Non-canonical gospels, the Jewish gospels and the Gnostic gospels. 3. Christ is the English term for the Greek ÎŞÏ�ιÏfÏ,, ÏŒÏ, (Khristós) meaning "the anointed one".[3] It is a translation of the Hebrew  $\times \check{z} \ddot{O}_{,} \times \otimes \ddot{O}' \times \diamondsuit \times {}^{\mathbb{M}} \times - \ddot{O} \cdot (M \ddot{A} \otimes \mathring{A}_{i} \tilde{A} \otimes a \acute{A}_{j} Y)$ , usually transliterated into English as Messiah or Mashiach. In popular modern usageeven within secular circles-the term usually refers explicitly to Jesus of Nazareth. The word is used as a title, hence its common reciprocal use Christ Jesus, meaning " The Messiah Jesus". Followers of Jesus became known as Christians (as in Acts 11: 26) because they believed Jesus to be the Christ, or Christos, or Christian Messiah, prophesied in the Old Testament - therefore they often call him Jesus Christ, meaning Jesus is the Christos. Since the Apostolic Age, Jesus has never been accepted by most of the Jews as their Messiah.[4] Many Christians, however, await the Second Coming of Christ when they believe he will fulfill the major rest of the Christian Messianic prophecy. The area of Christian theology focusing on the identity, life,

teachings and works of Jesus, is known as Christology. 4. Jesus is the key to membership in God's family. When He stooped to our level by becoming a man, He made it possible for us to relate to Him and for God to relate to us through Him. According to John 1: 14, Jesus became flesh and made His dwelling among us. In Hebrews 4: 15, Jesus was tempted in every way, just as we are. As such, Jesus can sympathize with our weakness as humans. According to 1 John 3: 5, Jesus came to earth in human form so that He could die a physical death and take away our sins. According to John 1: 1-3, Jesus existed from the beginning. From the beginning, Jesus was with God, and Jesus was God. Here, the Bible establishes the inseparable nature of Jesus and the God of the Universe. The following verses provide further evidence that Jesus is 100% God: 5. A parable is [1] a succinct story, in prose or verse, which illustrates one or more instructive principles, or lessons, or (sometimes) a normative principle. It differs from a fable in that fables use animals, plants, inanimate objects, and forces of nature as characters, while parables generally feature human characters. It is a type of analogy.[2] Some scholars of the Canonical gospels and the New Testament apply the term " parable" only to the parables of Jesus,[3] though that is not a common restriction of the term. Parables such as "The Prodigal Son" are central to Jesus' teaching method in both the canonical narratives and the apocrypha. 6. A messiah (Hebrew: מָשÖ´×�×™×—Ö·, Modern Mashiaẖ Tiberian M�šÃ®Äfḥ Arabic language Ù...سÙŠØ Masih " anointed") is a redeemer figure expected or foretold in one form or another by a religion. Slightly more widely, a messiah is any redeemer figure. Messianic beliefs or

theories generally relate to eschatological improvement of the state of humanity or the world,[1] in other words the World to Come.