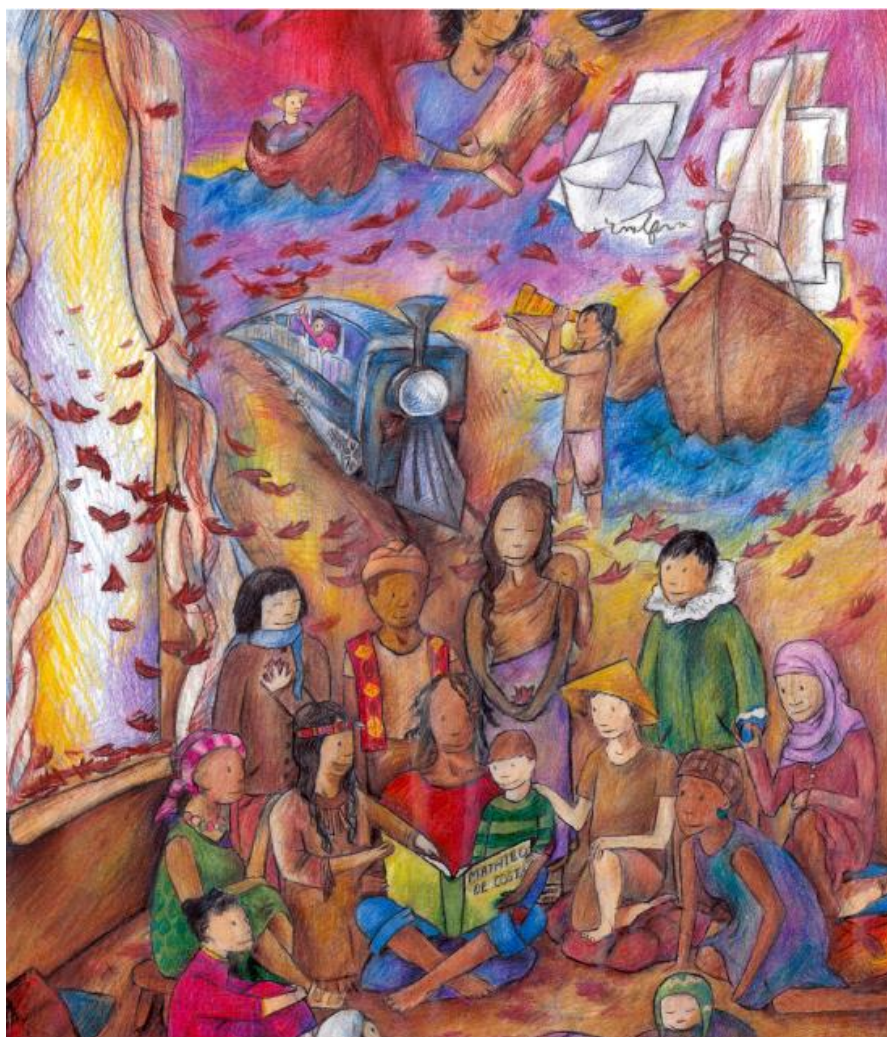


**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МАРІУПОЛЬСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ТА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

ВАСИЛЬЄВА Е.В., СМІРНОВА М.С.

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК



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Рецензенти: к.філол.н., доцент кафедри загального мовознавства і германістики Інституту іноземної філології Національного педагогічного університету імені М.П. Драгоманова Балабан О.О.;

к.пед.н., доцент, завідувач кафедри англійської філології та перекладу Дніпропетровського університету ім. А. Нобеля Зінукова Н.В.

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Навчальний посібник «Religious diversity in multicultural society» знайомить студентів-магістрів спеціальності «Переклад» з базовими поняттями, необхідними для перекладу англійських фахових текстів за напрямками філософії, релігієзнавства та теології.

У посібнику надано основну інформацію про релігійну ситуацію у світі, світові та національні релігії, секти, культу та альтернативні релігійні організації. Поряд з текстами для двостороннього перекладу представлено вправи для розвитку навичок говоріння, аналізу наданої інформації, порівняння вірочень, переказу основних ключових засад різних традицій, завдання також спрямовані на дебатування та аргументування своєї точки зору, поглиблення культурно-освітнього фону студента-перекладача в умовах процесу глобалізації.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів філологічних, перекладацьких, філософських відділень (факультетів) університетів, педагогічних інститутів IV рівнів акредитації, аспірантів, викладачів і всіх тих, хто цікавиться проблемами перекладу філософсько-релігійних текстів.

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ВСТУП

“Religion is like language. We gravitate toward the practices with which we were raised. In the end, though, we are all proclaiming the same thing. That life has meaning. That we are grateful for the power that created us.” Dan Brown

Навчальний посібник «Religious diversity in multicultural society» узагальнює досвід викладання теми «Релігія» з дисциплін «Основа іноземна мова» та «Друга іноземна мова» з аспекту «Практика усного та писемного мовлення» для студентів ОКР «Магістр» спеціальності «Переклад» денної та заочної форми навчання. Навчальний посібник відповідає державним освітнім стандартам вищої освіти України та Програмі з англійської мови для університетів (п'ятий рік навчання). Навчальний посібник знайомить студентів-магістрантів з базовими поняттями, необхідними для перекладу англійськомовних фахових текстів за напрямками філософії, релігієзнавства та теології.

Особливості перекладу сучасних релігійних текстів є одними з найменш досліджених у вітчизняному та зарубіжному перекладознавстві. На фоні численних здобутків художнього та спеціального перекладу помітна незначна кількість праць із проблем перекладу релігійних текстів. Відновлення релігійного життя в Україні, розвиток міжконфесійних відносин і відносин Церкви та держави, висвітлення подій релігійного життя засобами масової комунікації актуалізували переклад творів сучасної релігійної літератури.

Переклад релігійних текстів є, з одного боку, чи не найбільш дослідженою проблемою в історії перекладання, зважаючи на багатовікову історію перекладів Біблії. Історію та проблеми біблійного перекладу широко висвітлювали закордонні та вітчизняні дослідники (С. С. Аверінцев, Є. М. Верещагін, С. І. Головащенко, А. С. Десницький, В. В. Німчук, Я. де Ваард, Ю. Найда, К. Буццетті, К. Моларі, Дж. Барр, В. Вандерлі). Існують також численні розвідки з проблем перекладу богослужбової літератури (П. Галадза, І. Огієнко, Ж. Деліль, Л. Герарді, Р. Фальсіні, П. Феррарі, Дж. Поцці).

Проте сучасне перекладознавство проблемами релігійного перекладу не займалося. Здобутки вітчизняного та закордонного перекладознавства (Л. С. Бархударов, Ю. О. Жлуктенко, Р. П. Зорівчак, О. Каде, В. Н. Комісаров, М. О. Новикова, О. І. Чередниченко, Ж.-Р. Ладміраль, У. Еко) важко переоцінити з огляду на їхню теоретичну цінність для цього дослідження.

Все вищезазначене актуалізує необхідність написання подібного посібника, у якому надано основну інформацію про релігійну ситуацію у світі, світові та національні релігії, секти, культу та альтернативні релігійні організації. Поряд з текстами для двостороннього перекладу представлено вправи для розвитку навичок говоріння, аналізу наданої інформації, аналізу перекладацьких прийомів, порівняння вірочень, переказу основних ключових засад різних традицій, завдання також спрямовані на дебатування та аргументування своєї точки зору, поглиблення культурно-освітнього фону студента-перекладача в умовах процесу глобалізації.

Навчальний посібник розрахований для студентів вищих навчальних закладів філологічних, перекладацьких, філософських відділень (факультетів) університетів, педагогічних інститутів IV рівнів акредитації, аспірантів, викладачів і всіх тих, хто цікавиться проблемами перекладу філософсько-релігійних текстів.

PART I. THE PHENOMENON AND TYPOLOGY OF RELIGION

1. Read the definitions of the following terms and explain the difference between them:

religion: 1) a belief in the life of the spirit and usually in one or more gods; 2) a particular system of this belief and all the ways of expressing your love for your god, ceremonies and duties that are connected with it.

faith: belief and trust in God; one of the main religions in the world.

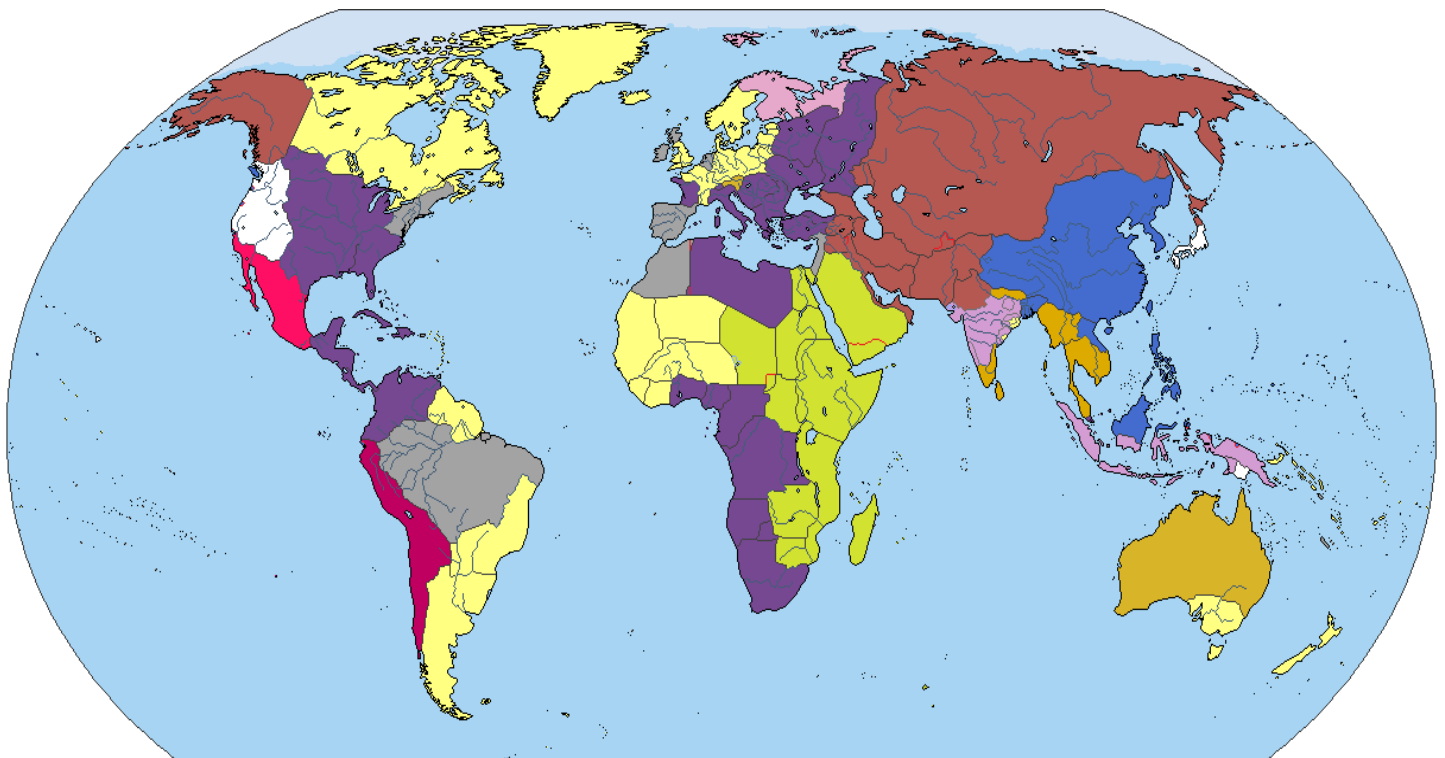
confession: a statement of what your religious beliefs are.

denomination: a religious group that is part of a larger religious organization

creed: 1) a set of beliefs or principles; 2) The Creed – a formal statement of belief spoken in certain Christian churches.



2. Look on the map. Comment upon the religious situation in the world.



MONOTHEISTIC FAITHS	EASTERN FAITHS	NEW WORLD FAITHS	OTHER RELIGIONS
 Roman/Uniate Church	 Confucianism	 Mesoamerican syncretic	 Uskia
 Amigistic Christianity	 Buddhism	 Inka religion	 Other
 Tewahido Christianity	 Hinduism		 No state religion
 Churches of the East			
 "Christianity"			

3. Read the explanations to each notion and say if you are acquainted with any of these terms.

Religion can be explained as a set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe, especially when considered as the creation of a superhuman agency or agencies, usually involving devotional and ritual observances, and often containing a moral code governing the conduct of human affairs.

Atheism Atheists are people who believe that god or gods are man-made constructs.

Baha'i One of the youngest of the world's major religions.

Buddhism A way of living based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama.

Candomblé A religion based on African beliefs, originating in Brazil.

Christianity The world's biggest faith, based on the teaching of Jesus Christ.

Hinduism A group of faiths rooted in the religious ideas of India.

Islam Revealed in its final form by the Prophet Muhammad.

Jainism An ancient philosophy and ethical teaching that originated in India.

Jehovah's Witnesses A Christian-based evangelistic religious movement.

Judaism Based around the Jewish people's covenant relationship with God.

Mormonism The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Paganism Contemporary religions usually based on reverence for nature.

Rastafari A young religion founded in Jamaica in the 1930s.

Shinto Japanese folk tradition and ritual with no founder or single sacred scripture.

Sikhism The religion founded by Guru Nanak in India in the 15th Century CE.

Spiritualism Spiritualists believe in communication with the spirits of people who have died.

Taoism An ancient tradition of philosophy and belief rooted in Chinese worldview.

Unitarianism An open-minded and individualistic approach to religion.

Zoroastrianism One of the oldest monotheistic faiths, founded by the Prophet Zoroaster.

4. Debate on these questions with your groupmates:

- 1) What comes to mind when you hear the word 'religion'?
- 2) What does religion mean to you?
- 3) Is religion always a good thing?
- 4) With all the religions in the world, how do we know which one is best or true?
- 5) Do people choose their religion or do people's parents choose it?
- 6) If religion is all about love and peace, why are many of the world's conflicts and wars caused by religion?
- 7) If religion teaches us that all men and women are equal and we must love everyone the same, why is there so much racism?
- 8) Do you like talking about religion?

- 9) What do you think of the argument that religion is really modern-day superstition?
- 10) What would the world be like without religion?
- 11) Why do you practice your religion (or why don't you have a religion)?
- 12) How does religion give hope to so many people?
- 13) Do you think people will eventually stop believing in religion?
- 14) What do you think of new religions?
- 15) Do people who follow a religion have a better time than those who don't?
- 16) Do you think religion always fits our modern-day world?
- 17) What would Jesus, Mohamed and Buddha think of our world today?
- 18) Do you think there'll ever be a single world religion?
- 19) Money is more important than religion and shopping malls are more popular than places of worship. What do you think about this?
- 20) How did religion start?

5. Read the text and translate it into English using the words below. Produce your own theory of religion's evolution.

Основные теории происхождения религии

Проблема происхождения религии имеет два основных подхода: *религиозный* (*богословский, или теологический*) и *светский* (*религиоведческий, или научно-философский*).

Религиозный подход утверждает, что появление идеи Бога в сознании и возникновение религии обусловлены тем, что есть Бог, который создал мир (мир имеет начало и конец), природу, человека. Бог влияет особым образом на человека, а человек способен при определенных условиях воспринимать это влияние, общаться с Богом. Приводятся и доказательства бытия Бога.

Во-первых. *Онтологическое доказательство* сформулирован блаж. Августином (V в.) И теологом *Ансельмом Кентерберийским* (XI в.) - заключается в том, что, поскольку можем представить себе совершенную существо, она должна быть, потому что в противном случае не могли бы ее представить. Логическая невозможность доказательства состоит в том, что реальное существование Бога подменяется существованием понятия о Боге: от того, что представляю в своем кошельке сто талеров, мое имущество не станет на них больше, - так опроверг доказательство известный немецкий философ *Иммануил Кант*. Однако онтологическое доказательство перейти к менее уязвимых доказательств - исторического и психологического.

Во-вторых. *Космологическое доказательство*, намечен большими античными мудрецами *Платоном* и *Аристотелем* и окончательно сформулирован выдающимся богословом западноевропейского Средневековья Фомой Аквинским, требует для такого сложного мира, как наш, *первопричины*, первоначального импульса всякого начала или движения, сам должен быть беспричинным, безусловным. Это доказательство развивали выдающиеся философы-рационалисты XVI - XVII вв. *Готфрид Лейбниц* и Христиан Вольф. Однако многие из философов отрицают, утверждают, что мир не требует перводвигателя, потому что материя сама имеет движение как свое свойство.

В-третьих. *Телеологическое* доказательство утверждает наличие в мире целесообразности, порожденной Богом: «Мы убеждаемся, что предметы, лишенные разума, каковы природные тела, подчиняются целесообразности ... Поскольку же они лишены понимания, они могут подчиняться целесообразности лишь постольку, поскольку их направляет кто-то одарен разумом и пониманием, как стрелок направляет стрелу. Следовательно, есть разумное существо, указывающая иметь для всего, что происходит в природе, и ее мы именуем Богом». Доказательство сейчас широко используется, поскольку мнение о наличии в мире гармонии, *целесообразности* очень распространено. Это доказательство можно покритиковать, утверждая, что гармония нашего мира, построена на поглощении сильными слабыми, на столкновениях и борьбе, не согласуется с добротой Творца. Сторонники телеологического доказательства в ответ на это возражение указывают на факт *грехопадения*, что испортил Творения. Мол, гармоничность мира иного, низшего порядка, не такая совершенная, как это задумано *Творцом*, но все же есть.

В-четвертых. *Моральное* доказательство утверждает наличие абсолютного и вечного нравственного закона, как проявление божественного начала в мире. Выдвинутый знаменитым немецкого философа Иммануила Канта. Почему «категорический императив», совесть, так властно управляет человеком? Потому что есть Бог, потому что «высшего блага, которое моральный закон обязывает нас возлагать предметом наших стремлений, можем ожидать только от морально совершенной (святой и благой) и вместе с тем всемогущей воли». Это доказательство понятен только совестливым людям, поэтому его ценность относительна.

В-пятых. *Историческое* доказательство - давнее, поскольку на факт всеобщности веры в Бога (богов) указывали еще античные мыслители (например, Цицерон), но часто используется и в современности: «История не знает ни одного народа, который был бы не содержит веры. Даже атеистов нельзя считать людьми по-настоящему неверующими. Идеологические мифы, принимаемые ими на веру, - это, собственно говоря, перелицованная религия ». Это доказательство не имеет строгой четко логической силы, просто трудно представить, чтобы заблуждение было настолько массовым и древним.

В современных условиях в науке все более укрепляется комплексное видение проблемы: происхождение религии является результатом взаимодействия многих факторов - материальных, социально-экономических и духовных. Тех пор, пока наука не дает полной и вразумительного ответа на вопрос о происхождении религии, оставаться место и для подхода религиозного.

* *religious and secular; doctrinal; theologic; theological; ontological evidence; Anselm of Canterbury; Immanuel Kant; cosmological evidence; Plato; Stagirite; Aristotle; causa causans first principle; Gotfried Leibniz; teleologic; purposiveness; fall of man; fall from grace (человечества); the Fall (человечества); a Fall from grace (впадение в грех, греховное падение первых людей, Адама и Евы); All-father, Giver of life, God.*

6. Read the text and express your own opinion why people choose to be atheists

Atheism as a belief of the absence of God

Atheism is the absence of belief in any Gods or spiritual beings. The word Atheism comes from a, meaning without, and theism meaning belief in god or gods.

Atheists don't use God to explain the existence of the universe.

Atheists say that human beings can devise suitable moral codes to live by without the aid of Gods or scriptures.

Reasons for non-belief

- People are atheist for many reasons, among them:
- They find insufficient evidence to support any religion.
- They think that religion is nonsensical.
- They once had a religion and have lost faith in it.
- They live in a non-religious culture.
- Religion doesn't interest them.
- Religion doesn't seem relevant to their lives.
- Religions seem to have done a lot of harm in the world.
- The world is such a bad place that there can't be a God.

Atheism isn't a religion.

It's a personal relationship with reality.

Many atheists are also secularist, and are hostile to any special treatment given to organised religion.

It is possible to be both atheist and religious. Virtually all Buddhists manage it, as do some adherents of other religions, such as Judaism and Christianity.

Atheists and morality

Atheists are as moral (or immoral) as religious people.

In practical terms atheists often follow the same moral code as religious people, but they arrive at the decision of what is good or bad without any help from the idea of God.

What does it mean to be human?

Atheists find their own answers to the question of what it means to be human. This discussion looks at the question from both theological and ethical viewpoints.

The discovery of evolution

In the second half of the 19th century the theory of evolution put forward by Charles Darwin, and other scientific discoveries, undermined the value of religion as a way of explaining the nature and existence of the world.

Theology and Bible scholarship

During the 18th and 19th centuries, academic research began to undermine the literal truths of religion and throw doubt on the existence of God as a separate supernatural being.

The philosopher Thomas Hobbes had noted even earlier, in 1651, that Moses could not actually have written all the books of the Bible that were attributed to him.

In 1779 J G Eichhorn suggested that the stories in the Book of Genesis, were not actual history, but were myths, like the stories of Greek and Roman mythology. Furthermore, he said, these stories should no longer be read as if they were the actual word of God. Other theologians began to work with the ideas of Hegel to portray religion, and religious stories and beliefs in general, as symbolic ways of demonstrating truths about the spiritual life of humankind. Literary analysis of the text began to cast great doubt on the Bible itself as a reliable historical document. The German, D F Strauss, said in 1835 that the New Testament stories about Christ should not be interpreted as literally true, but as a dress of religious symbolism clothing the life of of a Jewish teacher.

God is a human invention

In 1841 Ludwig Feuerbach argued that God was a human invention, a spiritual device to help us deal with our fears and aspirations. This was bad news, because human beings projected all their good qualities onto God and saw him as compassionate, wise, loving and so on, while they saw themselves as greatly inferior. Thus humanity alienated itself from its true self.

Anthropology

Anthropologists, too, were casting doubt on previous certainties. Research into comparative religion revealed that there was a great deal of similarity between the rituals and stories of many religions - even tribal religions seemed to have elements in common with Christianity. This posed the big problem of how Christianity (or any other religion) could claim that it was the only true faith, and how any religion could claim to be the unique result of God's revelation, since all religions seemed to share so much in common.

Nietzsche

At the end of the 19th century the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) announced that God was dead, and that humanity had killed him.

Nietzsche said that it was no longer possible to believe in the Christian God. Modern people, he thought, did not really believe in God any more and it was this unbelief that had killed off God. This had serious ethical consequences. Western society's entire moral code was based on Judaeo-Christian ethics, and sooner or later people would realise that if they no longer believed in God, they could not live by a moral code that was based on God.

Nietzsche wasn't just proclaiming the death of God, but something even more radical - for Nietzsche there was nothing left to believe in, certainly not God, but not even any external world that might provide a source of meaning and purpose for humanity.

Nietzsche was particularly critical of Christianity. He thought that it was not only false but depraved and corrupt, a "contradiction of life".

7. Read the text and translate it into your native language. Fill in the gaps with the missing words.

communion	Chairman	clergy
missionary	dioceses	spiritual leader
archbishop	parishes	community
worship	worship	congregations
temples	retreat houses	turnover

Religion in British Society

The largest religious _____ in Britain is the Church of England. An estimated 26 million people have been baptized into the Church of England. It is, however, important to distinguish between the community and the active membership.

The Church of England and other Anglican churches.

The Church of England is the successor of the mediaeval church in England. It has its own liturgy, the Book of Common Prayer dating from 1549 and the Alternative Service Book which was introduced in 1980. It is divided into two provinces, Canterbury in the south and York in the north of England. The archbishops of these respective provinces are the two most senior _____ in the Church. Each province contains a number of _____. The province of Canterbury has 30 dioceses, including the Diocese of Europe, and the province of York has 14. The dioceses are further divided into parishes. There are 13,150 of these, covering the length and breadth of England. The majority of the Church's 13,920 clergy are involved in parish ministry.

The Church nominates two candidates to fill each vacancy of an _____ or bishop. One of these candidates is then appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, The two archbishops, the bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, together with 21 other bishops in order of seniority, sit in the House of Lords. Clergy of the Church of England, in common with those of the Church of Scotland, the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church may not sit in the House of Commons.

The Church of England has its own central governing and legislative body, the General Synod. This has three houses, one for the diocesan bishops, whilst the other two are made up respectively of elected representatives of the clergy and the laity of the Church. Lay people are also involved in church government in the parishes. The various organizations within the Church report to the Synod on such matters as the mission of clergy and laity, _____ work, inter-church relations, social questions, the care of church buildings, education and recruitment and training for the ministry.

The Church of England is part of a worldwide _____ of Anglican churches. These are similar in organization and worship to the Church of England and originated from it.

There are three of these sister churches in the other parts of the British Isles, the Church of Ireland, the Scottish Episcopal Church and the Church in Wales. A number of Anglican churches around the world now ordain women as priests. The Church of

Ireland, has ordained women since 1991. The Church of England's Jeneral Synod voted in 1992 to allow the ordination of women, and the first such ordinations took place in spring 1994.

The Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches

The Reformation in Scotland led to the replacement of the mediaeval church by one which is presbyterian in form. That is, it has no bishops but is governed by its ministers and elders. Whilst it is an established Church, the State has always recognized the complete freedom of the Church in all matters of doctrine, worship and church government. The Church also appoints its own office bearers.



Both men and women may join the ministry, which is, as in the Church of England, exercised through a network of parishes across the country. There are about 1,600 of these _____, which are governed locally by Kirk Sessions, consisting of ministers and elders. Above the Kirk Session are 47 Presbyteries. These select a number of ministers and ruling elders, varying according the size of

the Presbytery, to sit on the General Assembly. This meets annually under the presidency of an elected Moderator, who serves for one year. The Sovereign is normally represented at the General Assembly by the Lord High Commissioner.

The Roman Catholic Church.

The organizational structures and buildings of the mediaeval Roman Catholic Church in Britain were taken over by the reformed established Churches of England and Scotland during the Reformation. The Church did not re-establish a formal hierarchy in England and Wales until 1850 and in Scotland until 1878.

There are now seven Roman Catholic provinces in Great Britain, each under an archbishop, and 29 dioceses, each under a bishop (22 in England and Wales and seven in Scotland) independently responsible to the Pope. Northern Ireland has six dioceses, some with territory partly in the Irish Republic, and the Archbishop of Armagh is the _____ of the Roman Catholic Church in the whole of Ireland.

These dioceses are divided into a network of over 3,000 parishes across the whole of the country. The parishes are served by 7,800 priests. Only men may become priests in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Church tends to be better supported in urban than in rural parishes. Across the United Kingdom as a whole however, it is the strongest Church in terms of attendance.

The Free Churches.

The term 'Free Churches' is often used to describe those Protestant churches in Britain which, unlike the Churches of England and Scotland, are not established churches. This does not mean that the churches thus described have a great deal in common with each other. Whilst this historical experience has given these churches a certain sense of shared identity, it should be noted that they otherwise vary greatly in

terms of doctrine, worship and church government. All the major Free Churches -- Methodist, Baptist, United Reformed and Salvation Army -- allow both men and women to become ministers.

The largest of the Free Churches is the Methodist Church, with a community about 1 million strong. It originated in the eighteenth century Evangelical Revival. Its 6,950 churches are organized into circuits containing one or several churches served by one or more ministers and several of the 10,000 lay preachers. Above the circuits are the 33 districts, each with its own _____. The whole Church is governed by the Methodist Conference, on which both ministers and lay people are represented. The worldwide Methodist Community numbers 60 million.

Baptist churches first began to appear in the sixteenth century. Their name derives from their conviction that people should not be christened as infants but baptized by total immersion when old enough to make their Christian commitment. In contrast to the parish system of providing churches for a particular community their churches grew up on the 'gathered church' principle of a congregation of believers.

Alongside these churches are other historic Free Church bodies. Of these the most significant are the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Salvation Army. The Quaker's originated in the middle of the seventeenth century, and are characterized by their silent _____ and their distinctive witness for liberty of conscience and the promotion of international peace. The Salvation Army was founded in 1865. It has around 1,800 officers serving some 1,000 worship centres, and is particularly well known for its social work. Other small but long established groups include the Moravian Church, the Seventh Day Adventists and the Brethren.

A particular development in recent years has been the rise of Pentecostalism and the charismatic movement. A number of Pentecostalist bodies were formed in Britain at the turn of the century. Since the Second World War West Indian immigration has led to the growth of a number of distinctively Afro-Caribbean Pentecostalist churches.

Other Christian Communities.

Britain has always been a trading nation, and churches for sailors from other countries have long been established in the major ports. There is a small Lutheran Church. And immigration from eastern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean in the twentieth century has brought a number of Orthodox Churches. Of these the largest is the Greek Orthodox, but there are _____ of other Eastern traditions, including Russian, Ukrainian, Egyptian (Coptic), Ethiopian and Armenian, as well.

The Jewish Community.

Jews first settled in England at the time of the Norman Conquest in the latter half of the eleventh century. They were expelled from England at the end of the thirteenth century and the present community dates from 1656. It was founded by Spanish and Portuguese settlers, known as Sephardim. Later more settlers came from Germany and eastern Europe; they are known as Ashkenazim. The present Jewish community, numbering about 330,000, is the second largest in Europe.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews is the representative body for all the groups across the whole of British Jewry. It has over 400 members, mainly elected by

synagogues. It was founded in 1760 and serves as the voice of the Jewish community to both government and to the wider non-Jewish community.

There are about 350 congregations in Britain, and about one in three Jewish children attend Jewish schools, some of which are supported by public funds.

The Muslim Community.

Academic interest in Islam in Britain's universities began in the nineteenth century. So did Muslim settlement, and the first mosque was established at Woking in Surrey in 1890. Muslim numbers have been swollen by immigration in recent years. The largest number of Muslim immigrants came from Pakistan and Bangladesh, whilst sizeable numbers have come from India, Cyprus, the Middle East, Malaysia and parts of Africa. There is now a growing community of British-born Muslims, mainly the children of immigrant parents, but also including a number of converts. There are no official figures on the size of the Muslim community, but census data suggest that it is between 900,000 and 1 million strong.

There are now at least 600 mosques in Britain, each with a full-time Imam. These range from converted buildings in many industrial towns to the Central Mosque in London's Regent's Park, with its associated Islamic Cultural Centre, one of the most important Muslim institutions in the Western world.

Important mosques and cultural centers are also to be found in east London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, Edinburgh and Glasgow,

Most British Muslims are Sunnis. A number of Shia traditions are also established in Britain, including a small community of Ismailis. Some of the major Sufi traditions have branches in the larger cities.

The Sikh Community.

A large British Sikh community, over 400,000 strong, originates mainly from India. The largest groups of Sikhs are in Greater London, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham and Wolverhampton.

Sikh _____ or gurdwaras cater for the religious, educational, social and cultural needs of their community.

The Hindu Community.

The Hindu community in Britain is about 400,000 strong, and also originates largely from India. It includes groups such as the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, which contains a considerable number of Western converts. Hindus are particularly numerous in Leicester, north and north-west London, Birmingham and Bradford. Hindus generally have an area for _____ in their own homes. They are not required to attend a place of worship regularly, but large numbers go to the temples for Hindu festivals. The first Hindu temple or mandir was opened in Leicester in 1969, and there are now over 150 mandirs in Britain.

Buddhism.

The oldest Buddhist organization in Britain is the Buddhist Society, founded in 1924. It does not belong to any particular school of Buddhism. Based in London, it acts to provide information about and to promote Buddhism. Since the Second World War, organizations representing important schools of Buddhism deriving particularly from Japan, Thailand, Tibet and Sri Lanka have become established in Britain. There

is also the Friends of the Western Buddhist Order, which practises Buddhism but studies alongside it Western literature and texts from other religions.

There are now some 55 Buddhist centers, at least 20 monasteries and a number of _____ and temples.

New Religious Movements

Rastafarianism is just one example of a whole series of new groups which have developed in Britain since the Second World War, often with overseas origins. Although there are no clear criteria for what constitutes a New Religious Movement (NRM), it is estimated that there are some 600 such bodies active in Britain today.

Some NRMs tend to be very loose coalitions; some have charismatic and authoritarian leaderships. Membership of these groups tends to be disproportionately young and the _____ of members is high. There has been considerable public concern about the activities of some of these groups, and in response the government provided funding to establish the Information Network Focus on Religious Movements (INFORM). INFORM is housed at the London School of Economics, and is supported by the major Churches. Its aims are to conduct research into new religious movements and to provide objective information about them.

8. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Who are the two most senior clergy in the Church of England?
2. What is the structure of the Church of England?
3. What is the General Synod?
4. In what way is the Church of Scotland different from the Church of England?
5. Which Church is the strongest in terms of attendance?
6. What are the Free Churches and how do they differ from each other?
7. What is the origin of various religious communities in Britain?
8. What are the new developments in the religious life in British?

9. Match the words and their definitions.

1. diocese	a) a strong feeling of respect and love for a God
2. allegiance	b) a part of a religious ceremony
3. conscience	c) the act of behaving according to a particular rule or belief
4. denomination	d) a group of people gathered together in a church
5. to proselytize	e) all the members of a religious group apart from the priests
6. worship	f) words that you say when praying to God
7. parish	g) loyalty to a leader, country, belief
8. observance	h) to try to persuade someone to join a religious group, political group etc. esp. in a way that people find offensive
9. spiritual	i) to officially make someone a priest or

	religious leader
10.adherence	j) a religious group that is part of a larger religious organization
11.congregation	k) the area under the control of a bishop
12.to baptize	l) the area that a priest is responsible for
13.prayer	m) the part of your mind that tells you whether what you are doing is morally right or wrong
14.laity	n) connected with religion
15.to ordain	o) to perform the ceremony of baptism on someone

10. Discussion. Read these quotes about religion and express your personal opinion.

Tony Blair: "The big issue of our time is trying to deal with extremism based on a perversion of religion and how you get peaceful coexistence between people of different faiths and cultures."

Albert Einstein: "...science without religion is lame; religion without science is blind."

Benjamin Franklin:"I cannot conceive otherwise than that He, the Infinite Father, expects or requires no worship or praise from us, but that He is even infinitely above it."

Friedrich Nietzsche: "I cannot believe in a God who wants to be praised all the time."

Rumi: "Knock, And He'll open the door
Vanish, And He'll make you shine like the sun
Fall, And He'll raise you to the heavens
Become nothing, And He'll turn you into everything."

Mark Twain: "The easy confidence with which I know another man's religion is folly teaches me to suspect that my own is also."

Mahatma Gandhi: "If it weren't for Christians, I'd be a Christian."

Mahatma Gandhi: "The need of the moment is not one religion, but mutual respect and tolerance of the devotees of the different religions."

Mahatma Gandhi: "I came to the conclusion long ago that all religions were true and also that all had some error in them. Whilst I hold by my own, I should hold others as dear as Hinduism. So we can only pray, if we are Hindus, not that a Christian should become Hindu. But our innermost prayer should be a Hindu should be a better Hindu, a Muslim a better Muslim, a Christian a better Christian."

His Holiness the Dalai Lama: "This is my simple religion. There is no need for temples; no need for complicated philosophy. Our own brain, our own heart is our temple; the philosophy is kindness."

His Holiness the Dalai Lama: "All religion teaches the virtues of love, altruism and patience, while showing us how to discipline and transform ourselves to achieve inner peace and a kind heart. Therefore, they are worthy of our respect."

C.S. Lewis: "The Christian does not think God will love us because we are good, but that God will make us good because He loves us."

11. Act out a dialogue and produce your own.

Talking About Different Religions.

Gary: Hello, Penny. How are you?

Penny: I'm fine, Gary. What are you doing?

Gary: I have to write an essay on different religions in the world. Can you help me out?

Penny: I'm not very religious. But I can try.

Gary: Your family is from India. Which religions are followed there?

Penny: I believe Hinduism is the most common religion in India, Gary. But other ones are also followed: Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Judaism...

Gary: Yeah, I think there's probably more religious diversity in India than anywhere else. I'd like to hear your opinion on some of these religions and their rituals. Would you mind?

Penny: Not at all. How about meeting at the cafeteria after school?

Gary: Alright. I'll meet you at 4.

Expressing Your Religious Beliefs

Fred: Hi, Gary. How have you been?

Gary: I'm good, Fred. Just a little tied up with this Essay Project.

Fred: Yeah. Penny told me that you've been researching a lot about religions.

Gary: That's right. I wanted to come up with something different this time.

Fred: Do you really believe in God?

Gary: I never took it seriously. But after everything I read, I realized there's a lot to grasp. I think I believe in God but not in the concept of religions.

Fred: My dad says the same thing.

Gary: I guess there's no harm in having some faith. If I believe in God, it shouldn't matter much which religion I follow. The way I see it, all religions lead to God.

Talking About What Religions Have In Common

Fred: Hello there, Gary. What about that project of yours?

Gary: Yes, Fred. I wrote an essay explaining different religions in the world.

Fred: There is a lot of religions in the world. How many of them did you cover?

Gary: There was a lot to cover indeed. I included ten of the major religions.

Fred: So what did you learn from it?

Gary: Actually, I learned a lot. There are different mindsets and ideologies.

Fred: I see. But what do religions have in common?

Gary: Well...they all focus on the idea of peace and harmony. I guess this is their common ground.

Fred: I'm sure your essay will be enlightening.

Gary: Thanks man!

PART II. WORLD RELIGIONS THE EVOLUTION OF CHRISTIANITY

1. Read the information about Christian denominations, explore the Christian Family Tree and comment on it.

There are seven major families of denominations which comprise the Biblical Historical Christian faith: *Oriental Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Four Protestant Families.*

A. **Oriental Orthodox** - Not to be confused with the Eastern Orthodox denominations - the Oriental Orthodox churches broke off in the earliest of schisms in Church history. Some were Nestorians, others were "monophysites" (a complex understanding of Christology unfairly declared heretical). This family still has a representation of denominations dating back to the third century - Coptic Christians in Egypt (heavily persecuted by Muslims), Church of India (established by the Apostle Thomas), Armenian Orthodox, Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church (possibly dating as far back as the Biblical encounter between the Apostle Philip and the influential Ethiopian eunuch in Acts 8

B. **Roman Catholic** - This group emerged distinctive at the point of the Great Schism in 1054, but had been forming for hundreds of years via the dogma of "Papal Primacy" originally introduced by Leo, then the head of the Church at Rome, who fought to establish Rome as the "primary see" and its Bishop as the "primal Papacy" (which of course at the time, was none other than himself!) He would emerge from this contested ecumenical council as "Pope Leo", the first to be referred to by that title with the meaning of "Primal Papal Office". This office would be further solidified in the west by the combination of church and state with the Pope appointing Kings and emperors and Kings and emperors influencing who would be "Pope". The office of "Pope" would begin to be authoritatively enforced under Pope Gregory the Great (c.AD 600) and the iron-fisted reign of the popes would start to wane with the introduction of the Waldensians (earliest reformers) and the office would become a laughing stock in the Christian world with the "Great Papal Schism" of the 14th century where the Roman Catholic church had THREE Popes at once - none of which wanting to give up their authority!

C. **Eastern Orthodox** - Eastern Byzantine empire - began forming alongside the "Roman Church" with the division of the Roman empire into east and west. The Eastern church - primarily Greek and North African, spoke a different language, enjoyed a different culture, and eventually held to a different governance ecclesiology over time. The emphasis of the primacy of see of Rome and its Bishop as possessing chief papal authority (Pope) the Eastern Orthodox church had already begun to operate independently of Rome. The final spark occurred with the addition of the filioque (from the Son) to the Nicene creed which led to sharp criticism of the Roman Church with Patriarch Michael Cerularius accusing Pope Leo IX of overstepping his authority. The Pope was incensed and sent Cardinal Humbert to deliver a Papal Bull excommunicating Cerularius. Cerularius in turn, excommunicated Cardinal Humbert, AND Pope Leo IX who sent him. Both East and West churches emerged separate and distinct and have not rejoined since. This has come to be known as the "Great Schism" of 1054 AD. *However it should be called the Great Schism of the 3rd - 11th centuries!*

D. **Protestant** (Four Family 'sub' groups) - A term used to describe those Christians who sought to "reform" the Roman Catholic church. Contrary to popular misnomer, the word did not arise as a result of "protesting" the Pope or the Roman

Catholic church. Rather, the etymology of "Protestant" is tied to a group of German princes, civic centers, and authorities all of whom voiced their dissent from the Diet of Speyer which was decidedly against Luther reforms. It has since come to be known as a term for "anti papist" groups and although it primarily referred to German reformers (Lutherans) and the term "Reformed Churches" referred to Swiss and French reformers, the term protestant has today come to represent all denominations besides the Roman Catholic, Oriental Orthodox, and Eastern Orthodox denominations.

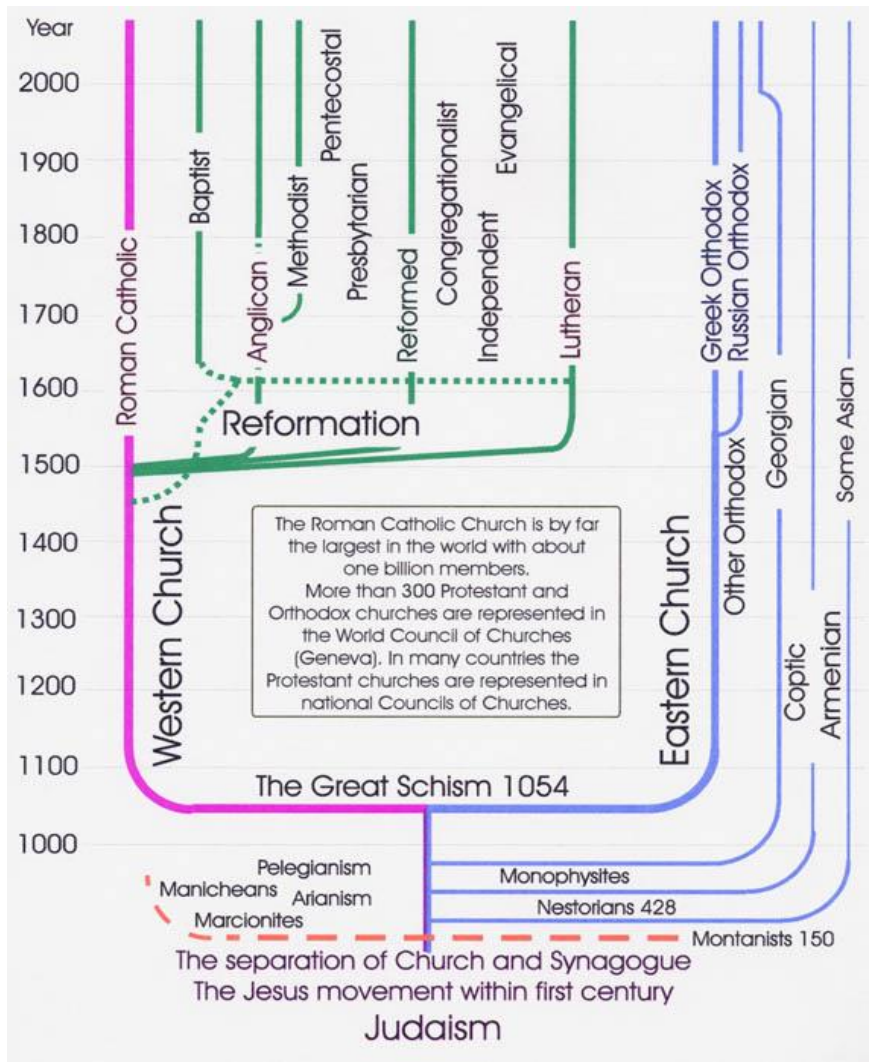
1. Pre-Reformers - These are the groups of believers which broke from Roman Catholic oppression prior to Luther's German Reforms

2. Lutheran - started by Martin Luther and although some Lutheran pastors have left to join or start other movements, Lutherans have tended to produce other varieties of Lutherans but there have been no other significant denominations that broke from the Lutheran tradition and subsequently trace their roots to Luther. I believe that this can be considered a credit to Lutheran unity.

3. Anglican - Began as a state issue and not a doctrinal issue, King Henry VIII "seceded" from Roman Papal authority, declaring himself as "Head of Church and State". The Church of England would endure hardship at the hands of the Roman Catholic Mary Stuart or "Bloody Mary" but eventually, reformers like Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and compromiser Elizabeth I would bring about distinction for this Christian family. Most denominations trace their roots to this branch: Baptists, Methodists, Pentecostals, etc.

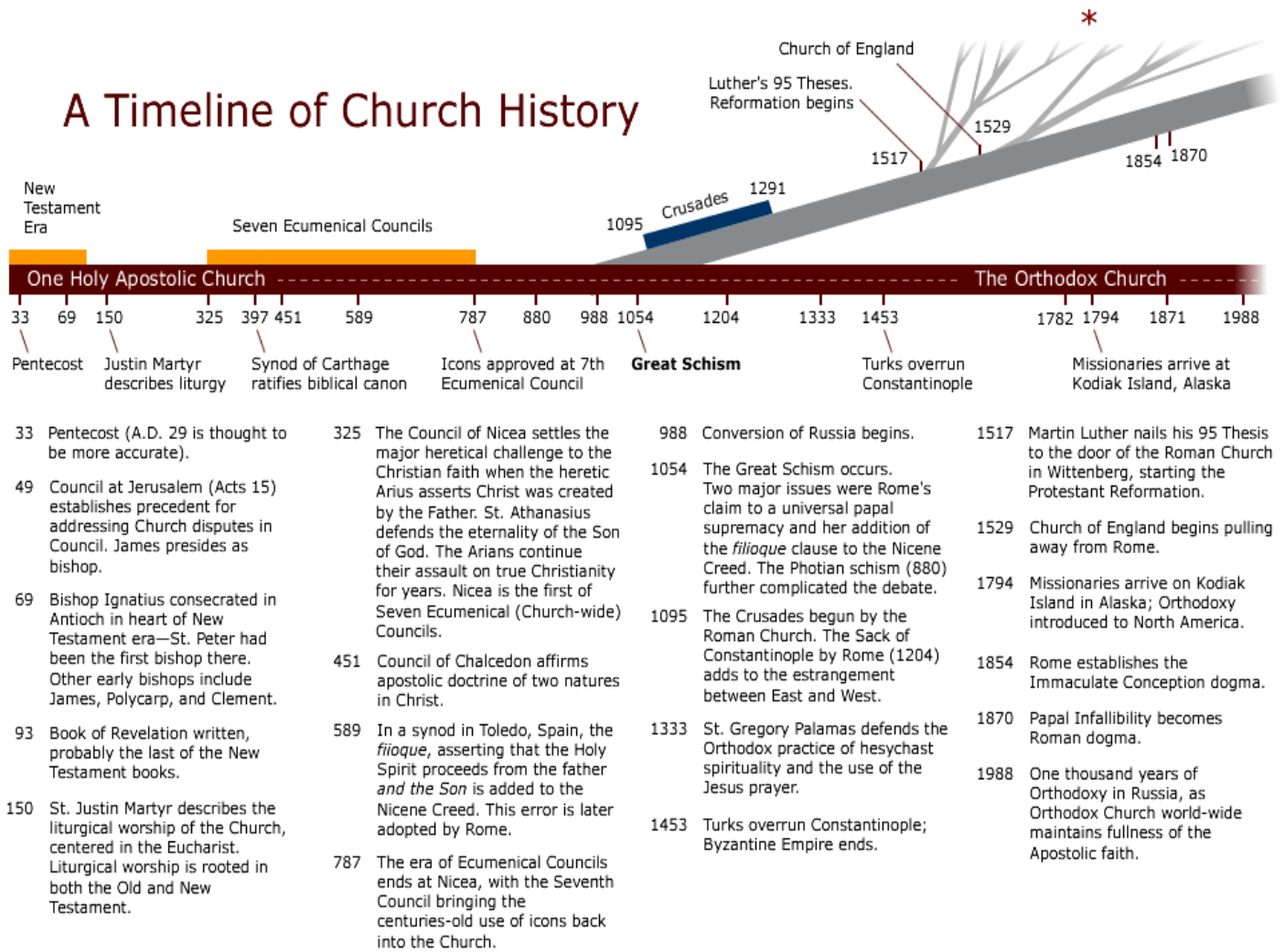
4. Reformed - A large number of denominations consider the Reformed church as their historical foundation: Presbyterians, Amish, Evangelical Free, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY TREE



2. Look at the picture below and describe each period of Christianity

A Timeline of Church History



* According to the Dictionary of Christianity in America [Protestant] (Downers Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press, 1990): "As of 1980 David B. Barrett identified 20,800 Christian denominations worldwide . . ." ("Denominationalism," page 351).

5. Read the text and translate it into your native language. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Explain the words in italics.

Divine revelation	predisposition	Founder
<i>monotheistic</i>	eschatology	chronology
Pentecost	adherents	Bible
reconciled	circumcision	humanity
Old Testament	salvation	Messias

History & Beliefs of Christian Religion

Introduction to Christianity

By number of _____, Christianity is the major world religion of today.

Christianity 2 billion

Roman Catholicism: 1.1 billion

Protestantism: 360 million

Eastern Orthodoxy: 220 million

Anglican: 84 million

Other Christians: 280 million

(Source of statistics: adherents.com, updated 2005)

*Christianity is a religion based on the life, teachings, death by **crucifixion**, and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth as described in the New Testament. Although Christians are _____, the one God is thought, by most Christians, to exist in three divine persons, called **the Trinity**. Most Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God and the Messiah of the Jews as **prophesied** in the Old Testament (or Hebrew Bible). According to other traditions, however, Jesus is thought to be a human Messiah that instructs his followers to worship God alone.*

Etymology of Christ / Jesus

The word **Christ**, **Christos**, the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew word _____, means "**anointed**." According to the Old Law, priests, kings, and prophets were supposed to be anointed for their respective offices; now, the Christ, or the Messias, combined this threefold (утроенный; тройной) dignity (звание) in His Person.

The word Jesus is the Latin form of the Greek Iesous, which in turn is the transliteration of the Hebrew Jeshua, or Joshua, or again Jehoshua, meaning "Jehovah is **salvation**." The Greek name is connected with verb iasthai, to heal; it is therefore, not surprising that some of the Greek Fathers allied the word Jesus with same root.

Origin of Christianity

Christianity is the name given to that definite system of religious belief and practice which was taught by Jesus Christ in the country of Palestine, during the reign of the Roman Emperor, Tiberius, and **was promulgated**, after its Founder's death, for the acceptance of the whole world, by certain chosen men among His followers. According to the accepted _____, they began their mission on the day of **Pentecost**, A.D. 29, which day is regarded, accordingly, as the birthday of the Christian Church.

The whole history of the Jews as detailed in the _____ is seen, when read in the light of other events, to be a clear though gradual preparation for the **preaching** of Christianity. In that nation alone, the great truths of the existence and unity of God, His providential ruling of His creatures and their responsibility towards Him, were preserved **unimpaired** amidst general corruption.

The ancient world was given to **Pantheism** and **creature-worship**; Israel only, not because of its "monotheistic instinct" (Renan), but because of the periodic **interposition** of God through His **prophets**, resisted in the main the general tendency to **idolatry**.

We may trace in the world at large, apart from the Jewish people, a similar though less direct preparation. Whether due ultimately to the Old Testament predictions or to the fragments of the original **revelation** handed down amongst **the Gentile**, a certain vague expectation of the coming of a great conqueror seems to have existed in the East and to a certain extent in the Roman worlds, in the midst of which the new religion had its birth. But a much more marked _____ to Christianity may be noticed in certain prominent features of the Roman religion after the downfall of the republic. The old gods of Latium had long ceased to reign.

In their stead Greek philosophy occupied the minds of the cultured, whilst the populace (простой народ) were attracted by a variety of strange cults imported from

Egypt and the East. Whatever their corruption, these new religions, concentrating worship on a single prominent **deity**, were monotheistic in effect.

Christianity is developed from Judaism in the sense that it embodies the _____ contained in the latter **creed**, somewhat as a finished painting embodies (воплощать, олицетворять) the original rough sketch. The same hand was employed in the production of both religions, and by type and promise and prophecy the Old **Dispensation** points clearly to the New. A fuller revelation, a more perfect morality, a wider distribution was to mark the Kingdom of the Messiah.

The Christianity, then, which the Apostles preached on the day of _____ was entirely distinct from Judaism, especially as understood by the Jews of the time; it was a new religion, new in its _____, new in much of its creed, new in its attitude towards both God and man, new in the spirit of its moral code.

St. Paul, as was to be expected, is our clearest witness on this point. "If any man be in Christ", he says, "he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold (увидеть, созерцать, наблюдать) all things are new". How new Christianity was, the Jews themselves showed by putting its Author to death and persecuting His **adherents**. We may notice that the Church very early found it necessary to emphasize her distinctness from Judaism by abandoning the essentially Jewish **rites** of _____, Temple-worship, and observance of the **Sabbath**.

Judaism is not the only religious system that has been requisitioned (требовать, изымать) by rationalistic writers to account for the appearance of Christianity. Points of similarity between the teaching of Christ and His Apostles and the great religions of the East have been taken to indicate a derivation of the latter system from the earlier, and the elaborate _____ of the Egyptian religion has been quoted to account for certain Christian dogmas about the future life. It was a long and not very profitable task to state and refute (опровергать) these various theories in detail.

Main Beliefs of Christianity

The central belief of Christianity is that by faith in the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus, individuals are saved from death - both spiritual and physical - by **redemption** from their sins (i.e. faults, misdeeds, disobedience, and rebellion against God). Through God's grace, by faith and **repentance**, men and women are **reconciled** to God through forgiveness and by **sanctification** or thesis to return to their place with God in Heaven.

The emphasis on God giving his son, or the Son (who is God) coming down to earth for the sake of _____, is an essential difference between Christianity and most other religions, where the emphasis is instead placed solely on humans working for _____.

The most uniform and broadly accepted tradition of doctrine, with the longest continuous representation, repeatedly reaffirmed by official Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant definitions asserts that specific beliefs are essential to Christianity, including but not limited to:

✓ God is a Trinity, the single eternal being existing in three persons: Father, Son (Divine Logos, **incarnated** as Jesus Christ), and **Holy Spirit**.

✓ Jesus is both fully God and fully human, two "natures" in one person.

✓ Mary, the mother of Jesus, bore in her womb and gave birth to the Son of God (who is, himself, likewise God), who although eternally existent was formed in her womb by the Spirit of God. From her humanity he received in his person a human intellect and will, and all else that a child would naturally receive from its mother.

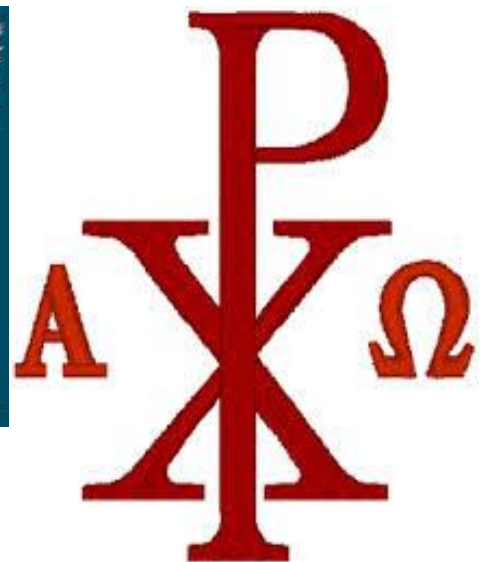
✓ Jesus is the Messiah hoped for by the Jews, the heir to the throne of David. He reigns at the right hand of the Father with all authority and power forevermore (навсегда, навеки вечные). He is the hope of all mankind, their advocate and judge. Until he returns at the end of the world, the Church has the authority and obligation to preach **the Gospel** and to gather new **disciples**.

✓ Jesus was innocent of any sin. Through the death and resurrection of Jesus, believers are forgiven of sins and _____ to God.

✓ Jesus will return personally, and bodily, to judge all mankind and receive the faithful to himself, so they will live forever in the intimate presence of God.

Some Christians, particularly in the West, refer to the Bible as the "Word of God." Other Christians, particularly in the East, believe that Jesus alone is the Word of God, and see Scripture as an authoritative book, inspired by God but written by men. As a result of these differing views, many Christians disagree to varying degrees about how accurate the _____ is and how it should be interpreted.

6. Do you know what these symbols mean? Read the information about them.



Symbols of Christianity

Cross to remind us that Jesus died on the cross to save us. This is the main Christian symbol. There are many different types of crosses.

Dove is a symbol of the Holy Ghost and used especially in representations of our Lord's Baptism and the Pentecost. It also symbolizes the release of the soul in death, and is used to recall Noe's dove, a harbinger of hope.

Fish or Ichthys. Among the symbols employed by the early Christians, that of the fish seems to have ranked first in importance. Its popularity among Christians was due principally to the famous acrostic consisting of the initial letters of five Greek words forming the word for fish (Ichthus), which words briefly but clearly described the character of Christ and the claim to worship of believers: "*Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ*", (Iēsous Christos, Theou Huios, Sōtēr), meaning, *Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior*.

Alpha and omega. The use since the earliest Christianity of the first and the last letters of the Greek alphabet, alpha (**α** or **Α**) and omega (**ω** or **Ω**), derives from the statement said by Jesus (or God) himself "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End.

Chi rho is one of the earliest forms of Christogram, and is used by some Christians. It is formed by superimposing the first two (capital) letters chi and rho (XP) of the Greek word "ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ" = *Christ* in such a way to produce the monogram. Although not technically a Christian cross, the Chi-Rho invokes the crucifixion of Jesus, as well as symbolizing his status as the Christ.

7. Answer the questions

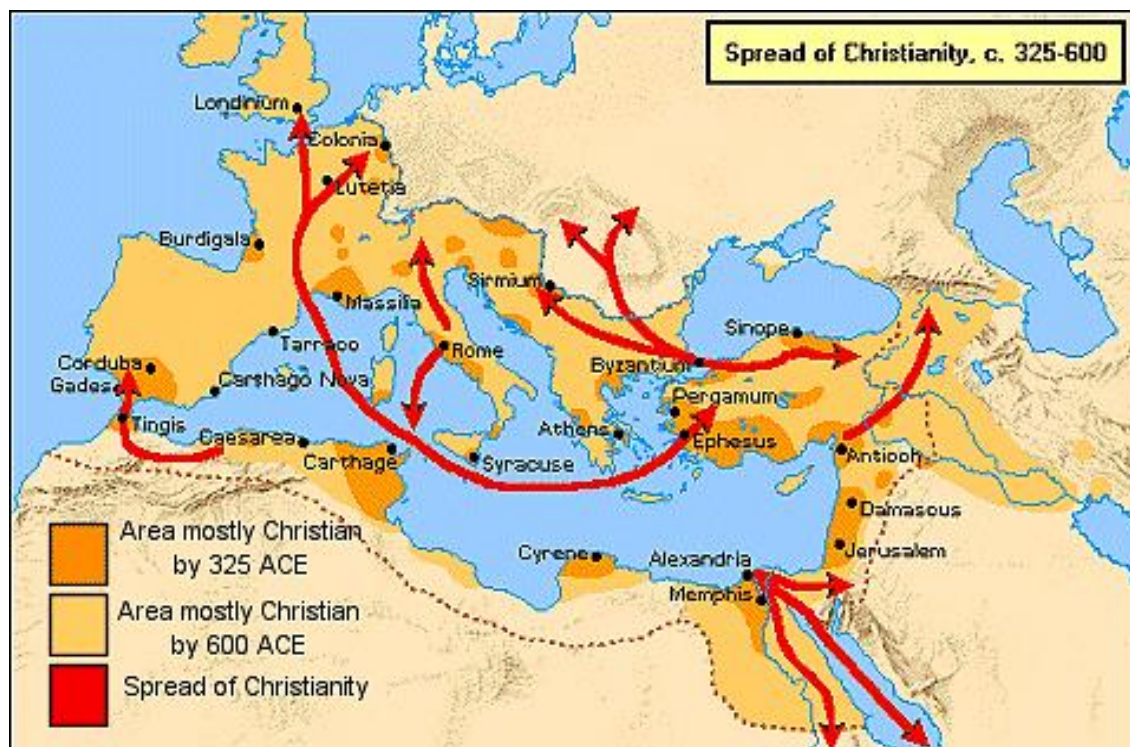
1. What does the word *Christos* mean?
2. When is the birthday of the Christian Church?
3. What is the central belief of Christianity?
4. Where did the Christian religion begin?
5. Who are the main witnesses of Jesus' life, teaching and resurrection?

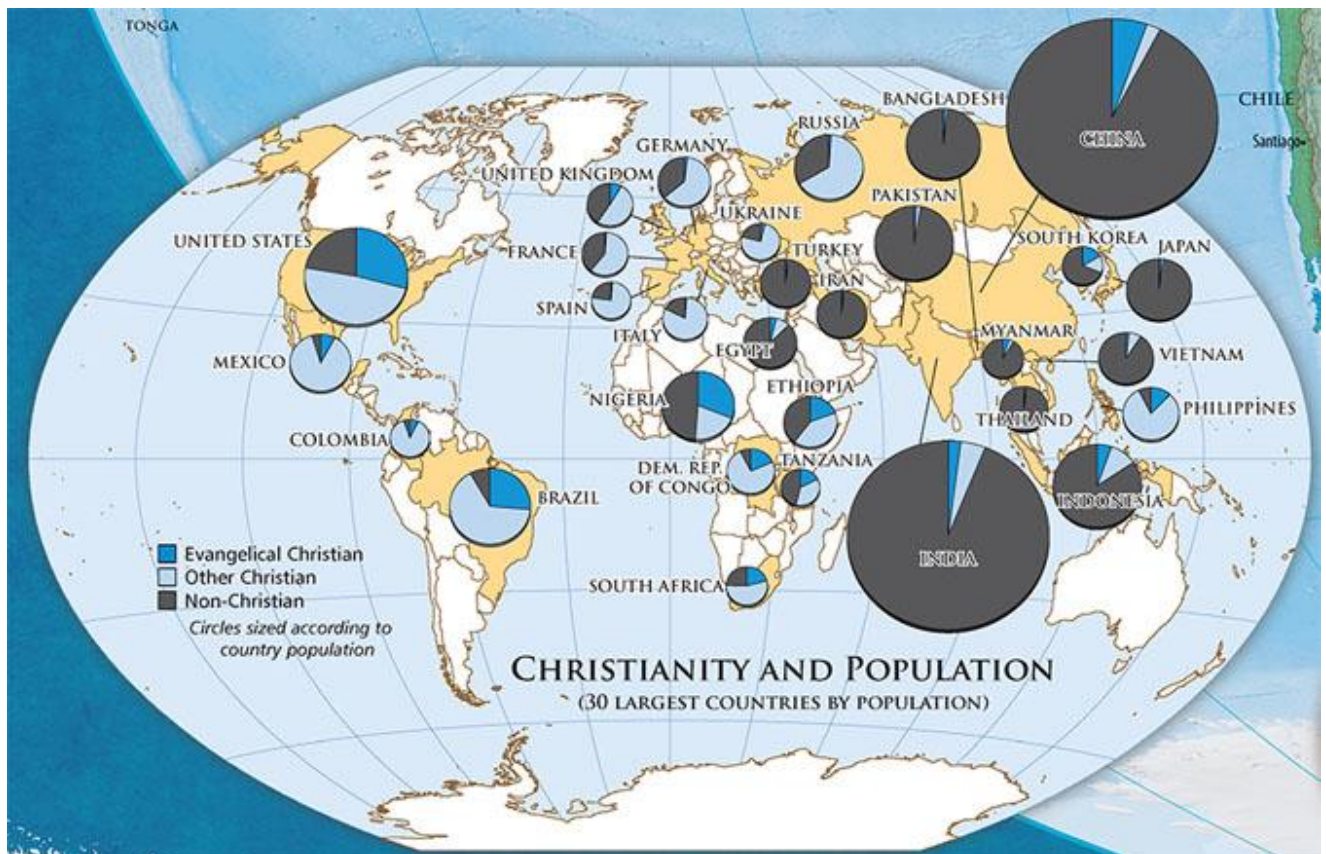
8. Read the interesting facts about Christianity. Can you add anything?

- About 50 Bibles are sold every minute. It is the world's best-selling book. Some 1 billion copies of Bibles have been sold.
- Christianity is the world's most widespread religion (2.1 billion Christians).
- There are about 34,000 Christian denominations in the world.
- The Bible was written in three languages: Hebrew, Aramaic, and Koine Greek.
- The Slavonic Orthodox Church has twice as many adherents as the Baptist Church.

- The 12 disciples were not were not allowed to carry food, money, or extra clothing.
- John was the only apostle who witnessed the crucifixion of Jesus.
- There are more than 10,000 distinct religious groups in the world.
- Dogs are mentioned 14 times in the Bible, and lions 55 times, but domestic cats are not mentioned at all.
- The Bible is the world's most shoplifted book.
- The oldest almost-complete manuscript of the Bible still existing is the Codex Vaticanus, dating from the first half of the 4th century, now held in the Vatican library.
- The word "Christian" appears only three times in the Bible: Acts 11:26; 26:28; 1 Peter 4:16.

9. Explore two maps and comment upon the spread of Christianity during the centuries. Discuss the main factors of the popularity of Christianity.





10. Read and translate the text. Prepare a report about the Christian martyrs and their contribution into the spread of Christianity over the whole world.

SAINTS AETHELRED AND AETHELBRICHT, MARTYRPRINCES OF KENT

The holy princes Aethelred and Aethelbricht (Ethelbert) were the sons of King Ermenred of Kent and his queen Oslaf. When still young they were committed into the care of their cousin King Egbert, who became king in 664, and his queen, St. Sexburga. Their innocence and holiness of life offended one of the king's counts, Thunor, who feared that if the young princes lived long they would supplant him in the king's favour. So he began secretly to hate them, and to accuse them before the king, saying that if they lived they would deprive either him or his children of the kingdom. And he began to entreat the king for permission to kill them. But the king refused, for they were dear to him and his family. Nevertheless, Thunor secretly killed the young princes one night in the king's palace and hid them under the king's throne, thinking that no one would think of looking for them there.

However, when the king at dawn saw a beam of light stood up through the roof of the hall up to heaven, he ordered Thunor to be fetched and asked him what he had done with his cousins. Thunor answered that he knew where they were, but would not tell him unless he had to. But when the king adjured him by their friendship to reveal the secret, he told him that he had buried them in the king's hall under his throne. Then the king was very disturbed, and after building a shrine for the princes, he summoned his counsellors and asked them what he should do. They, with the support of Archbishop Theodore, advised that the princes' sister, Ermenburga, be summoned from Mercia, where she had been given in marriage, so as to fix the compensation

due to the relatives of the princes for their murder. She fixed the compensation at eighty hides of land in the isle of Thanet. Now when she and the king had gone to Thanet, he asked her to choose which part of the land she wanted in compensation. She replied: as much land as her deer, which always ran in front of her when she travelled, would run round. The king agreed, and they set off after the deer until they came to the place which was called Thunor's leap. Then Thunor bowed to the king and said: "Sir, how long will you listen to this dumb animal, which will run round the whole of this land? Will you give it all to the queen?" At that moment the earth opened and swallowed him up.

Thus the king founded a monastery at Minster-in-Thanet, and Ermenburga became the first abbess. The bodies of the martyr princes were translated to Wakering in Essex and then, towards the end of the tenth century, to Ramsey Abbey by St. Oswald of Worcester.

11. Match the words with their meaning given below:

1. Trinity	a) It is an established, ceremonious, usually religious act.
2. Pantheism	b) It is a doctrine of the Trinity defines God as three divine persons or <i>hypostases</i> : the Father, the Son (Jesus), and the Holy Spirit; "one God in three persons".
3. Pentecost	c) It is generally a weekly day of rest or time of worship.
4. Gentile	d) It is a Christian term for a collection of religious writings.
5. Prophet	e) In religion, that is stated as the saving of the soul from sin and its consequences.
6. Deity	f) It was a court of twenty to twenty-three men appointed in every city in the biblical Land of Israel.
7. Sabbath	g) It is the belief that everything composes an all-encompassing, immanent God, or that the universe (or nature) is identical with divinity.
8. Eschatology	h) It is the term referred to non-Israelite peoples or nations in English translations of the Bible.
9. Adherent	i) It is a part of theology, physics, and futurology concerned with what are believed to be the final events of history, the ultimate destiny of humanity — commonly referred to as the "end of the world" or "end time".
10. Rite	j) It is an individual who is claimed to have been contacted by the supernatural or the divine, and to speak for them, serving as an intermediary with humanity, delivering this newfound knowledge from the supernatural entity to other people.
11. Redemption	k) This is the third divine person of the Holy Trinity.
12. Holy Spirit	l) It is the Greek name for the Feast of Weeks, a prominent feast in the calendar of ancient Israel celebrating the giving of the Law on Sinai.
13. Testament	m) It is a supernatural being, and who may be thought of as holy, divine, or sacred.
14. Sanhedrin	n) It is Salvation from the sin through Jesus' sacrifice.
15. Salvation	

o) It is a supporter of ideas or beliefs.

12. State True or False

1. The word Christ, Christos, the Latin equivalent of the Hebrew word Messiah, means "anointed."
2. The Christian religion was born in Palestine.
3. The main Christian Postulate is that people individuals are saved from death - both spiritual and physical - by redemption from their sins.
4. By number of adherents, Christianity is the second world religion of today.
5. Judaism has nothing in common with Christianity.
6. In the Old Testament there wasn't a conception of the advent of the Kingdom of God.
7. Chi rho is one of the earliest forms of Christogram, and is used by some Christians.
8. The 12 disciples were not were not allowed to carry food, money, or extra clothing.

13. Translate the titles of the books of the Bible into your native language

OLD TESTAMENT - 39 Books			NEW TESTAMENT - 27 Books	
LAW - 5	POETRY - 5	MAJOR PROPHETS - 5	GOSPELS - 4	PAUL'S LETTERS TO FRIENDS - 4
GENESIS	JOB	ISAIAH	MATTHEW	1 TIMOTHY
EXODUS	PSALMS	JEREMIAH	MARK	2 TIMOTHY
LEVITICUS	PROVERBS	LAMENTATIONS	LUKE	TITUS
NUMBERS	ECCLESIASTES	EZEKIEL	JOHN	PHILEMON
DEUTERONOMY	SONG OF SCLOMON	DANIEL		
HISTORY - 12		MINOR PROPHETS - 12	HISTORY - 1	
JOSHUA		HOSEA	ACTS	
JUDGES		JOEL		
RUTH		AMOS		PAUL'S LETTERS TO CHURCHES - 9
1 SAMUEL		OBADIAH	ROMANS	GENERAL LETTERS - 9
2 SAMUEL		JONAH	1 CORINTHIANS	HEBREWS
1 KINGS		MICAH	2 CORINTHIANS	JAMES
2 KINGS		NAHUM	GALATIANS	1 PETER
1 CHRONICLES		HABAKKUK	EPHESIANS	2 PETER
2 CHRONICLES		ZEPHANIAH	PHILIPPIANS	1 JOHN
EZRA		HAGGAI	COLOSSIANS	2 JOHN
NEHEMIAH		ZECHARIAH	1 THESSALONIANS	3 JOHN
ESTHER		MALACHI	2 THESSALONIANS	JUDE
				REVELATION

14. ‘*Confessions*’ is the name of an autobiographical work, consisting of 13 books, by St. Augustine of Hippo, written in Latin between 397 CE and 400 CE. Analyze the translation of the fragment from this book, comment on the usage of translation approaches.

English	Russian
<p>Too late loved I Thee, O Thou Beauty of ancient days, yet ever new! too late I loved Thee! And behold, Thou wert within, and I abroad, and there I searched for Thee; deformed I, plunging amid those fair forms which Thou hadst made. Thou wert with me, but I was not with Thee. Things held me far from Thee, which, unless they were in Thee, were not at all. Thou calledst, and shoutedst, and burstest my deafness. Thou flashedst, shonest, and scatteredst my blindness. Thou breathedst odours, and I drew in breath and panted for Thee. I tasted, and hunger and thirst. Thou touchedst me, and I burned for Thy peace.</p> <p>When I shall with my whole self cleave to Thee, I shall no where have sorrow or labour; and my life shall wholly live, as wholly full of Thee. But now since whom Thou fillest, Thou liftest up, because I am not full of Thee I am a burden to myself. Lamentable joys strive with joyous sorrows: and on which side is the victory, I know not. Woe is me! Lord, have pity on me. My evil sorrows strive with my good joys; and on which side is the victory, I know not. Woe is me! Lord, have pity on me.</p> <p>Woe is me! lo! I hide not my wounds; Thou art the Physician, I the sick; Thou merciful, I miserable. Is not the life of man upon earth all trial? Who wishes for troubles and difficulties? Thou commandest them to be endured, not to be loved. No man loves what he endures, though he love to endure. For though he rejoices that he endures, he had rather there were nothing for him to endure.</p>	<p>Поздно полюбил я Тебя, Красота, такая древняя и такая юная, поздно полюбил я Тебя! Вот Ты был во мне, а я – был во внешнем и там искал Тебя, в этот благообразный мир, Тобой созданный, вламывался я, безобразный!</p> <p>Со мной был Ты, с Тобой я не был. Вдали от Тебя держал меня мир, которого бы не было, не будь он в Тебе. Ты позвал, крикнул и прорвал глухоту мою; Ты сверкнул, засиял и прогнал слепоту мою; Ты разлил благоухание свое, я вдохнул и задыхаюсь без Тебя. Я отведал Тебя и Тебя алчу и жажду; Ты коснулся меня, и я загорелся о мире Твоем.</p> <p>Когда я прильну к Тебе всем существом моим, исчезнет моя боль и печаль, и живой будет жизнь моя, целиком полная Тобой. Легко человеку, если он полон Тобой; я не полон Тобой и потому в тягость себе. Радости мои, над которыми надо бы плакать, спорят с печальями, которым надо бы радоваться, и я не знаю, на чьей стороне станет победа. Спорят мои недобрые печали с добрыми радостями, и я не знаю, на чьей стороне станет победа.</p> <p>Увы мне! Господи, сжался надо мной! Увы мне! Вот раны мои – я не скрываю их. Ты врач, я больной; Ты жалостлив, я жалок. «Разве жизнь человека на земле – не искушение?» Кто захотел бы тягот и трудностей? Ты велишь их терпеть, не любить. Никто не любит того, что он терпит, если даже и любит терпение. И пусть</p>

	он и радуется своему терпению, всё же он предпочел бы, чтобы нечего было терпеть.
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15. Answer the quiz to estimate your level of knowledge of Biblical history

A Biblical History Quiz

1. The earliest writing in the New Testament is

- Matthew
- Mark
- Paul's letters
- none of the above

2. The earliest Christian congregations met in

- catacombs
- cathedrals
- mosques
- houses

3. The most Jewish of the Gospels is

- Matthew
- Mark
- Luke
- John

4. The Gospels

- reflect the growing tensions between the followers of Jesus and other Jews
- were written for particular Christian communities in the aftermath of the First Revolt
- present distinctive stories of the life and death of Jesus
- all of the above
- none of the above

5. The region of Galilee during the time of Jesus' career was ruled by

- Herod the Great
- Antipas, a son of Herod
- Pontius Pilate, a Roman governor

6. The Gospel of Thomas is

- another account of the death of Jesus
- a collection of Jesus' sayings attributed to the apostle Thomas

- a lost book of the Bible
- none of the above

7. Masada was

- a fortified city built by Herod the Great
- the scene of the final conflict of the First Jewish Revolt
- a symbol of Jewish resistance and freedom
- a later story told by the Jewish historian Josephus
- all of the above

8. The growth of the Christian canon in the second century reflects

- growing concerns over Christian unity
- the beginning of the printing press
- official Roman sanctioning of Christianity
- the birth of university education

9. Pax Romana refers to

- a Jewish protest against Roman rule
- Roman imperial policy for administering the provinces
- an Italian cheese dish
- all of the above

10. Roman persecution of Christians

- resulted from Jewish attacks
- resulted from the Christians becoming separate from Judaism
- became an official law in 30 CE
- killed many thousands of martyrs

ORTHODOX CHURCH

1. Read the text and translate it into your native language. Fill in the gaps with the missing words.

repentance	pronouncements	Communion
Liturgy	monastic republic	sanctified
Bride	Ecumenical	Pentecost
apostolic	Icons	honorific

The Orthodox Church is the one Church founded by Jesus Christ and his apostles, begun at the day of _____ with the descent of the Holy Spirit in the year 33 A.D. It is also known (especially in the contemporary West) as the Eastern Orthodox Church or the Greek Orthodox Church. It may also be called the Orthodox Catholic Church, the Orthodox Christian Church, the one, holy, catholic, and _____ Church, the Body of Christ, the _____ of Christ, or simply the Church.

The bishops of the Orthodox Churches trace unbroken succession to the very apostles themselves, therefore ultimately receiving their consecrations from our Lord Jesus Christ. All the bishops of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, no matter their titles, are equal in their sacramental office. The various titles given to bishops are simply administrative or _____ in their essence. At an ecumenical council, each bishop may cast only one vote, whether he is the _____ Patriarch or simply an auxiliary bishop without a diocese. Thus, there is no equivalent to the Roman Catholic papacy within the Eastern Orthodox Churches.

As with its Apostolic succession, the faith held by the Church is that which was handed by Christ to the apostles. Nothing is added to or subtracted from that deposit of faith which was "handed once for all to the saints" (Jude 3). Throughout history, various heresies have afflicted the Church, and at those times the Church makes dogmatic _____ (especially at ecumenical councils) delineating in new language what has always been believed by the Church, thus preventing the spread of heresy and calling to _____ those who rend asunder the Body of Christ. Its primary statement of faith is the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed.

Beliefs and Practices

The Orthodox Church recognizes as authoritative the decisions of the seven ecumenical councils that met between 325 AD and 787 AD and defined the basic doctrines on the Trinity and the Incarnation. In later centuries Orthodox councils also made doctrinal definitions on Grace (1341 AD, 1351 AD) and took a stand in reference to Western teachings.

The Church keeps the early traditions of Christianity, infants receive the Eucharist and confirmation, and the episcopate and the priesthood are understood in the light of Apostolic succession. (Apostolic Succession is understood to be the passing on of the Holy Tradition by right-believing Bishops). Both married men and monks may become priests, but priests, bishops, and monks may not marry. The veneration of Mary, as Theotokos (Mother of God) is central to Orthodox Incarnational Theology, and the intercession of saints is also emphasized in the Orthodox Holy Tradition.

After an early controversy on the subject, the _____, of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the saints are now seen as visible witnesses to the fact that God has taken human flesh in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Liturgy used by the Orthodox Church has been translated from Greek into many languages. It is always sung, not just spoken. The faithful receive Holy _____ on a spoon. They are given both the consecrated bread (NIKA), and the sanctified wine from the gifts offered and _____ at the given Divine _____. Holy Communion is never taken from any "reserve."

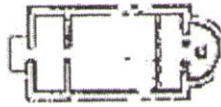
Monasticism, which had its origins in the Christian East (Egypt, Syria, Cappadocia), has since been considered in the Orthodox Church as a prophetic ministry of men and women, showing through their mode of life the action of the Holy Spirit. The _____ of Mount ATHOS, Greece, is still viewed among Orthodox Christians as a center of spiritual vitality.

2. Tell about the Orthodox church in English using the schemes of the church given below.

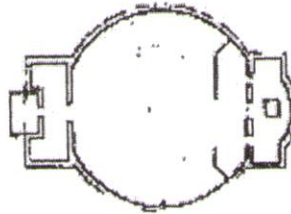
ЦЕРКОВЬ

Храм существовал уже в Ветхом Завете. Для прославления Бога создают храмы и христиане. Храм является местом собрания верующих на молитву, особенно на Божественную Литургию.

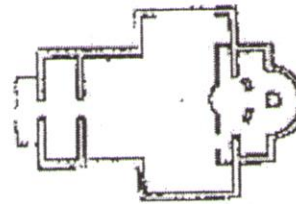
Православный храм называется церковью и имеет ряд характерных черт, как напр.: иконостас - состоящая из икон стена, отделяющая алтарь от средней (внутренней) части церкви. Алтарь всегда обращен к востоку, так как с востока пришло спасение, с востока вместе с солнцем приходит свет и животворящее тепло. Верующие в храме получают в таинствах освящение и духовные силы.



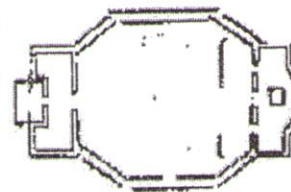
Базилика (корабль)
/basilica/



Ротонда (круг)
/rotunda/

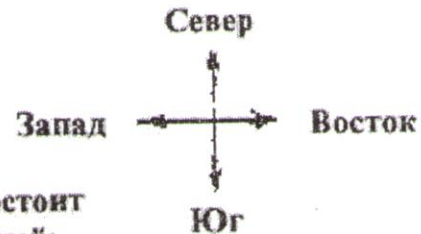
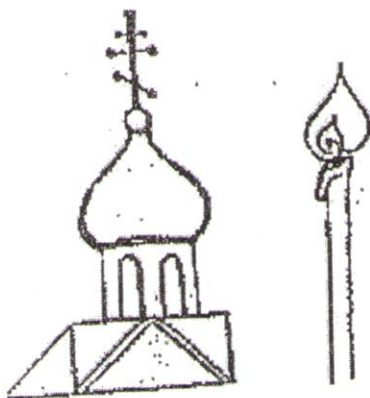


Крест
/cross/

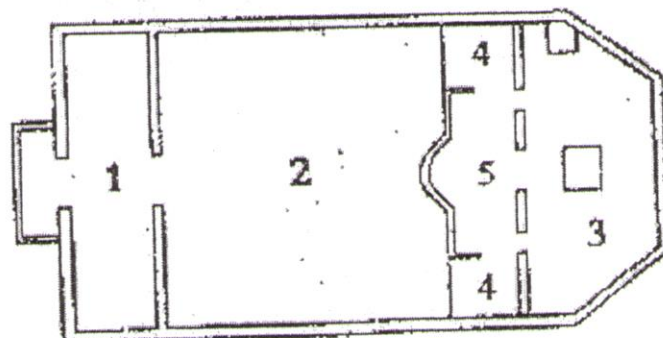


Восьмиугольник
(звезда) /star/

Купол церкви символизирует пылающую свечу, пламенность молитвы и устремление к Богу.



Церковь состоит из трех частей:



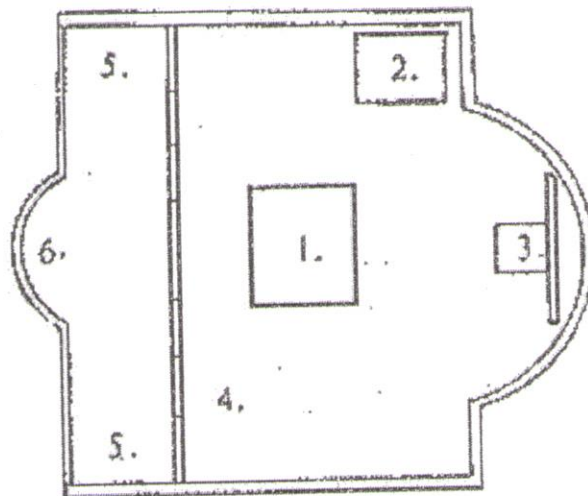
1. Притвор (Narthex).
2. Средняя (внутр.) часть храма - неф (Nave).
3. Алтарь (Sanctuary).
4. Солея (Solea, Sanctuary platform).
5. Амвон (Ambo).

АЛТАРЬ

Церковь напоминает Ветхозаветный храм. В ней три части:

1. Алтарь с престолом и жертвенником;
2. средняя (внутренняя) часть, неф, предназначенная для молящихся;
3. притвор, в древности предназначенный для оглашенных, кающихся и отлученных от причастия (excommunicated)

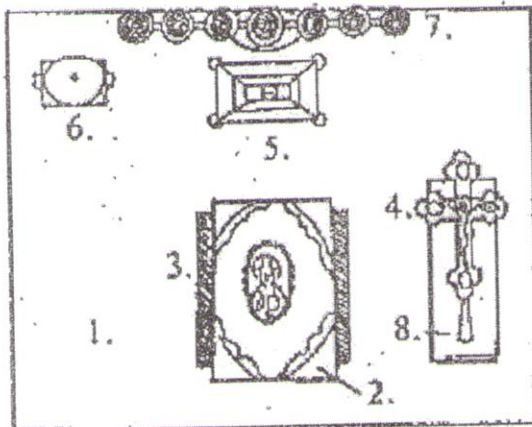
Алтарь от средней части церкви отделяет иконостас. В Алтаре могут входить лишь священнослужители и лица, участвующие в Богослужении



Алтарь

1. Престол (Throne).
2. Жертвенник (Table of Oblation).
3. Запрестольная икона и горнее место (the High Place).
4. Иконостас (Iconostasis).
5. Солея (Solea).
6. Амвон - центральная часть солеи (Ambo).

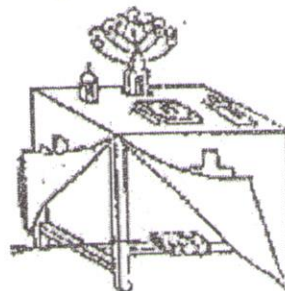
Престол



1. Пелена, покрывающая Престол (Altar-cloth).
2. Святое Евангелие (the Book of Gospels).
3. Антиминс (the Corporal).
4. Напрестольный Крест.
5. Дарохранительница (Ark, Tabernacle).
6. Крестильный ящик (Baptistry box)
7. Семисвечник (Tapers).
8. Евхаристический плат (Eucharistic cloth).

Честные мощи под Престолом.

В каждой церкви, в кресте под престолом, находятся мощи святых.

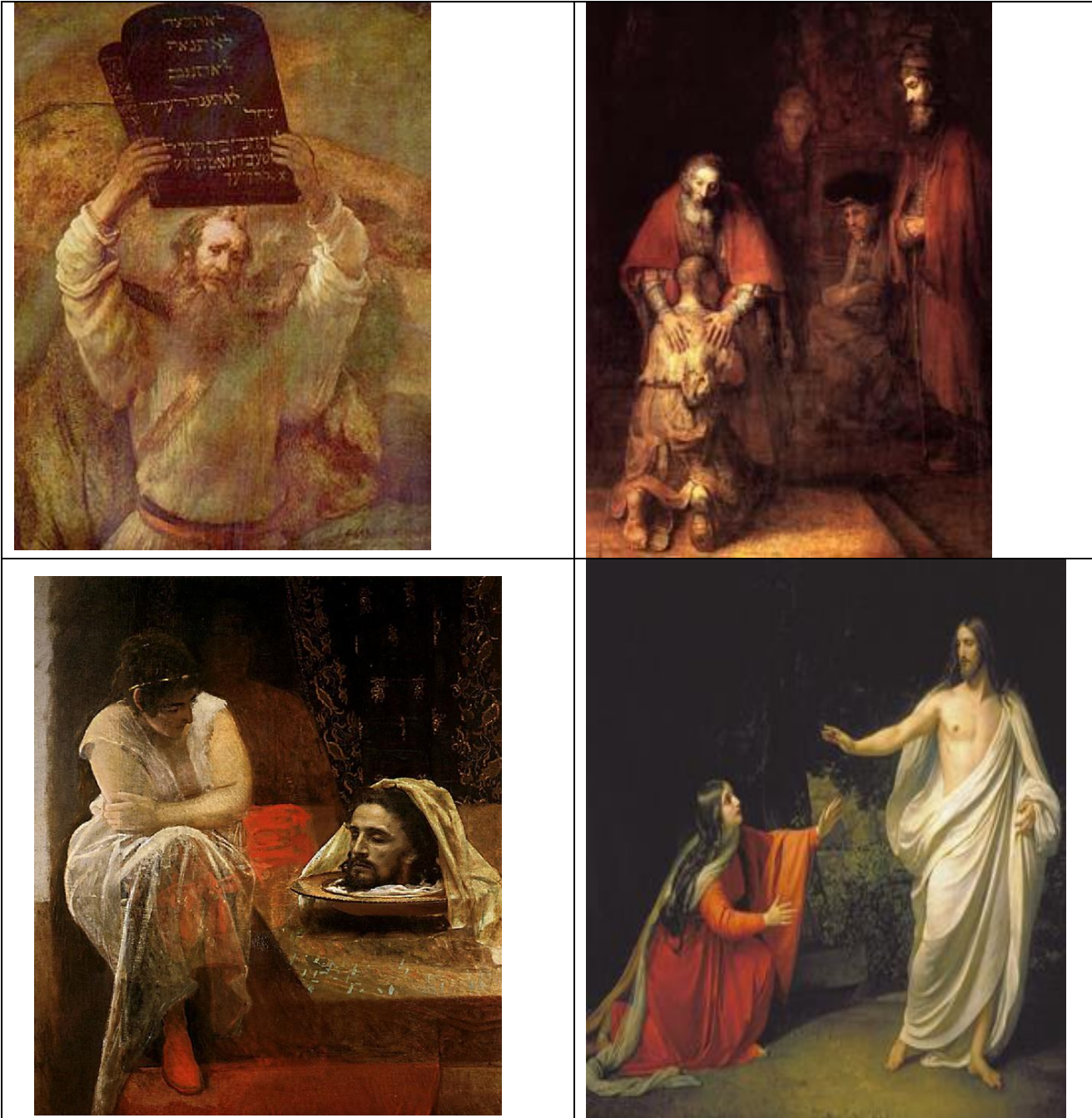


3. Read and remember the translation of the main Orthodox prayers.

Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, both now and ever, and unto the ages of ages. Amen.	Слава Отцу и Сыну и Святому Духу, и ныне и присно и во веки веков. Аминь.
Lord, have mercy.	Господи, помилуй.
Our Father, Who art in the heavens, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.	Отче наш, Иже еси на небесех! Да святится имя Твое, да приидет Царствие Твое, да будет воля Твоя, яко на небеси и на земли. Хлеб наш насущный даждь нам днесь; и остави нам долги наша, якоже и мы оставляем должником нашим; и не введи нас во искушение, но избави нас от лукаваго.
In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.	Во имя Отца, и Сына, и Святаго Духа, Аминь.
<p>The Symbol of the Orthodox Faith</p> <p>I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible. And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Only-begotten, begotten of the Father before all ages. Light of Light; true God of true God, begotten, not made; of one essence with the Father by Whom all things were made; Who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from the heavens, and was incarnate of the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary, and became man; And was crucified for us under Pontius Pilate, and suffered, and was buried; And arose again on the third day according to the Scriptures; And ascended into the heavens, and sitteth at the right hand of the Father. And shall come again, with glory, to judge both the living and the dead; Whose kingdom shall have no end. And in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the Giver of Life; Who proceedeth from the Father; Who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified; Who spake by the prophets. In One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. I confess one baptism for the remission of sins. I look for the resurrection of the dead, And the life of</p>	<p>Символ веры</p> <p>Верую во единого Бога Отца, Вседержителя, Творца небу и земли, видимым же всем и невидимым. И во единого Господа Иисуса Христа, Сына Божия, Единородного, Иже от Отца рожденного прежде всех век; Света от Света, Бога истинна от Бога истинна, рожденна, несотворенна, единосущна Отцу, Имже вся быша. Нас ради человек и нашего ради спасения сшедшаго с небес и воплотившагося от Духа Свята и Марии Девы и вочеловечшася. Распятого же за ны при Понтийстем Пилате, и страдавша, и погребенна. И воскресшаго в третий день по Писанием. И возшедшаго на небеса, и седяща одесную Отца. И паки грядущаго со славою судити живым и мертвым, Егоже Царствию не будет конца. И в Духа Святаго, Господа, Животворящаго, Иже от Отца исходящего, Иже со Отцем и Сыном спокланяема и сславима, глаголавшаго пророки. Во едину Святую, Соборную и Апостольскую Церковь. Исповедую едино крещение во оставление грехов. Чаю воскресения мертвых, и жизни будущаго века. Аминь.</p>

the age to come. Amen.	
O Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, for the sake of the prayers of Thy most pure Mother, our holy and God-bearing fathers and all the saints, have mercy on us. Amen.	Господи, Иисусе Христе, Сыне Божий, молитв ради Пречистыя Твоея Матере, преподобных и богоносных отец наших и всех святых помилуй нас. АМИНЬ.

4. Do you know what Biblical events are depicted on the pictures?



6. Can you enumerate the commandments of God? What are the commandments in the Old and New Testament?

Commandments of God	Заповеди Божии
<p>1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.</p> <p>2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them.</p> <p>3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.</p> <p>4. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God.</p> <p>5. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.</p> <p>6. Thou shalt not kill.</p> <p>7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.</p> <p>8. Thou shalt not steal.</p> <p>9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.</p> <p>10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.</p>	<p>1. Аз есмь Господь Бог твой, да не будут тебе бози инии разве Мене.</p> <p>2. Не сотвори себе кумира и всякого подобия, елика на небеси горе и елика на земли низу, и елика в водах под землею; да не поклонишися им, ни послужиши им.</p> <p>3. Не приемли имени Господа Бога твоего всуе.</p> <p>4. Помни день субботный, еже святити его: шесть дний делай и сотвориши в них вся дела твоя, в день же седьмый, суббота Господу Богу твоему.</p> <p>5. Чти отца твоего и мать твою, да благо ти будет, и да долголетен будеши на земли.</p> <p>6. Не убий.</p> <p>7. Не прелюбы сотвори.</p> <p>8. Не укради.</p> <p>9. Не послушествуй на друга твоего свидетельства ложна.</p> <p>10. Не пожелай жены искренняго твоего, не пожелай дому ближняго твоего, ни села его, ни раба его, ни рабыни его, ни вола его, ни осла его, ни всякого скота его, ни всего, елика суть ближняго твоего.</p>
Beatitude Commandments	Заповеди Блаженства.
<p>Blessed are those who mourn, For they shall be comforted.</p> <p>Blessed are those who mourn, For they shall be comforted.</p> <p>Blessed are the meek, For they shall inherit the earth.</p> <p>Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, For they shall be filled.</p> <p>Blessed are the merciful, For they shall obtain mercy.</p>	<p>Блажени нищии духом, Яко тех есть царствие небесное.</p> <p>Блажени плачущии, Яко тии утешатся.</p> <p>Блажени кротцыи, Яко тии наследят землю.</p> <p>Блажени алчущии и жаждущии правды, Яко тии насытятся.</p> <p>Блажени милостивии, Яко тии помиловани будут.</p> <p>Блажени чистии сердцем, Яко тии Бога</p>

<p>Blessed are the pure in heart, For they shall see God.</p> <p>Blessed are the peacemakers, For they shall be called sons of God.</p> <p>Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, For theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.</p> <p>Blessed are you when they revile and persecute you, and say all kinds of evil against you falsely for My sake. Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great is your reward in heaven.</p>	<p>узрят.</p> <p>Блажени миротворцы, Яко тии сынове Божии нарекутся.</p> <p>Блажени изгнани правды ради, Яко тех есть царствие небесное.</p> <p>Блажени есте, егда поносят вам, и ижденут, и рекут всяк зол глагол на вы лжуще, Мене ради. радуйтесь и веселитесь, Яко мзда ваша многа на небесах.</p>
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7. What are the 7 mortal sins and 7 spiritual works of mercy?

THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL WORKS OF MERCY

1. To admonish sinners.
2. To instruct the ignorant.
3. To counsel the doubtful.
4. To pray to the Lord for the salvation of thy neighbour.
5. To comfort the sorrowful.
6. To bear wrongs patiently.
7. To forgive all injuries.

СЕМЬ ДЕЛ МИЛОСТИ ДУХОВНЫХ:

1. Согрешающего исправляти.
2. Неведующаго наставити.
3. Сомняшемуся добре советовати.
4. О спасении ближняго Господа молити.
5. Печальнаго утешати.
6. Нести неправды с терпением.
7. Обиды повинным прощати.

THE SEVEN MORTAL SINS

1. Pride.
2. Greed.
3. Lewdness.
4. Anger.
5. Gluttony (*Overfeeding*).
6. Envy (*Jealousy*).
7. Indolence (*Laziness*).

СЕМЬ СМЕРТНЫХ ГРЕХОВ:

1. Гордость
2. Сребролюбие
3. Блуд
4. Гнев
5. Чревоугодие (переедание)
6. Зависть (ревность)
7. Уныние (леность).

THE FOUR LAST THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

1. Death.
2. Judgment.
3. Heaven.
4. Hell.

ЧЕТЫРЕ ПОСЛЕДНИЕ И ДОСТОПАМЯТНЫЕ:

1. Смерть
2. Суд Божий
3. Царство Небесное
4. Геенна огненная.

8. Link the part of the church cloth with its translation equivalent.

<p>mantle, cloak</p> <p>panagia</p> <p>crozier, pastoral staff</p> <p>cross</p> <p>cuffs</p> <p>cope, saccos, pluvial</p> <p>eagle</p> <p>palitza</p> <p>pall</p> <p>mitre</p>	<p>Трикристий</p> <p>Крестъ</p> <p>Митра</p> <p>Панагия</p> <p>Дикристий</p> <p>Рипиды</p> <p>Поручи</p> <p>Саккосъ съ больш. омофоромъ, палъ саккосомъ, епитрахилью и подризникомъ</p> <p>Жезлъ посохъ</p> <p>Палица</p> <p>Архидеревская мантия</p> <p>Орлецъ</p> <p>Малый омофоръ</p>
<p>kamelaukion</p> <p>calotte, skullap</p> <p>epigonation</p> <p>cuffs</p> <p>zone, girdle</p> <p>cross</p> <p>chasuble, tunic, phelonion</p> <p>epitrachelion</p> <p>cassock</p> <p>palitza</p>	<p>Священнический Крестъ</p> <p>Камлавка</p> <p>Скуфья</p> <p>Наградн. золот. Крестъ</p> <p>Фелонь</p> <p>Епитрахиль</p> <p>Подризникъ</p> <p>Наведенникъ</p> <p>Поручь</p> <p>Поясъ</p> <p>Поручь</p> <p>Палица</p>

9. Link the name of the Orthodox holiday with its translation equivalent. Analyze the symbolism of every Orthodox holiday.

English	Russian	Date
the Dormition (Falling Asleep) of the Theotokos	Рождество Пресвятой Богородицы	8 (21) сентября;
Pentecost	Воздвижение Креста Господня	25 марта (7 апреля);
Nativity of the Theotokos	Введение во храм Пресвятой Богородицы	14 (27) сентября;
Transfiguration	Рождество Христово	25 декабря (7 января);
Easter — the Ascension of Christ	Крещение Господне	6 (19) января;
Annunciation	Сретение Господне	2 (15) февраля;
the Entry into Jerusalem or Flowery/Willow/Palm Sunday	Благовещение Пресвятой Богородицы	21 ноября (4 декабря); воскресенье перед Пасхой
the Presentation of Jesus at the Temple	Вход Господень в Иерусалим	6 (19) августа;
the Nativity of Christ/Christmas	Вознесение Господне	40-й день после Пасхи, всегда в четверг
Theophany, also called Epiphany	День Святой Троицы	15 (28) августа.
the Exaltation of the Cross	Преображение Господне	50-й день после Пасхи, всегда в воскресенье
the Presentation of the Theotokos	Успение Богородицы	

10. Learn the ways to address the Orthodox clergy

Secular clergy	Religious clergy		Treatment	Specifying a Destination
	The bishops	Patriarch	Your Holiness, His Holiness	His Holiness the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (name)
		Metropolitan Archbishop	Your Eminence, His Eminence, Bishop (name)	His Eminence, (name), Metropolitan / Archbishop (indicating the department)
		Bishop	Your Grace, His Grace, Bishop (name)	His Grace, the Right Reverend (name), Bishop (instructed the Department)
Archpriest archpriest	Archimandrite, the abbot		Your Reverence, his father (name)	His Reverence, Archimandrite / abbot / archpriest (name)
	Abbess		Reverend Mother, Mother (name)	Abbess (title) Abbess of the monastery (the name)
Priest	Ieromonah		Reverend father (name)	The Reverend, Ieromonahu / Priest (name)
Archdeacon, Deacon	Monk		Father Deacon, father (name)	Ierodiakonu / deacon (name)
Archdeacon				

"The Holy Father"- such treatment to a representative of the Orthodox clergy incorrectly.

"Father"- Commonly used colloquial, informal form of address for a priest. Not used towards bishop, deacon, monk.

Формы обращения к духовенству

Белое духовенство	Монашествующее духовенство	Обращение	Указание адресата	
	Архиерей	Патриарх	Ваше Святейшество, Святейший Владыка	Его Святейшеству, Святейшему Патриарху Московскому и всея Руси (имя)
		Митрополит, архиепископ	Ваше Высокопреосвященство,	Его Высокопреосвященству,

		оп	Высокопреосвященнейший Владыка, владыка (имя)	Высокопреосвященнейшему (имя), митрополиту/архиепископу (указание кафедры)
		Епископ	Ваше Преосвященство, Преосвященнейший Владыка, владыка (имя)	Его Преосвященству, Преосвященнейшему (имя), епископу (указание кафедры)
Протоиерей, протопресвитер	Архимандрит, игумен		Ваше Высокопреподобие, отец (имя)	Его Высокопреподобию, архимандриту / игумену / протоиерею (имя)
	Игуменья		Досточтимая матушка, матушка (имя)	Настоятельница (название) монастыря игумении (имя)
Иерей	Иеромонах		Ваше Преподобие, отец (имя)	Его Преподобию, иеромонаху / иерею (имя)
Протоиерей, протопресвитер, протоиерей, протопресвитер, протоиерей, протопресвитер	Иеродиакон		Отец диакон, отец (имя)	Иеродиакону / диакону (имя)
	Архидиакон			

«Святой отец» - такое обращение к представителю православного духовенства некорректно.

«Батюшка» - общеупотребительная разговорная, неофициальная форма обращения к священнослужителю. **Не используется** по отношению к архиерею, диакону, иноку.

11. Translate the sentences about the Holy Mount Athos.

- А для всех желающих круизные корабли совершают путешествия вдоль юго-западного побережья Афона.
- This tradition till now is alive at the Holy Mount Athos.
- 22 августа 2010 года Нижегородскую епархию посетила паломническая делегация британского благотворительного общества «Друзья Святой горы Афон». Ежегодно члены общества совершают паломничество в разные страны.
- Inevitably Ouranoupoli is the last station for all pilgrims who wish to visit Mount Athos since they have to collect early in the morning the “Diamonitirio”, a written authorization, and the ticket for the ferry boat.
- It is obvious, that Saint have gone to Constantinople or Afon.
- Но мало кто знал, что под обличем юродивого скрывался знаменитый старец иеросхимонах Феодосий Кашин, один из деятелей Союза Русского

Народа, настоятель монастыря Положения пояса Богоматери на Афоне, ученый монах, свободно говоривший на четырнадцати языках.

- From time to time it visited the grounds of the Byzantium Empire, was in Aphon where traced becoming Christianity and monks.

- Tsarina heavenly traveled much and was on mountain Aphon and on Cyprus.

- И приплыли в страну Фракию, лежащую против Афона.

- At the end of the travel Jesus has made well-known Нагорную the Sermon on mountain Aphon where the first active supporters of Christianity have appeared.

- Паломнический офис Святой горы Афон и порт города расположены в 100 метрах от отеля. Именно поэтому отель является «последней остановкой» для паломников перед пересечением границы со Святой горой.

- It is obvious, that it visited mountain Aphon both Christian monasteries and temples.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

1. Restore the omitted parts of the text.

Confirmation, Assumption, the Apostles, properties, Mass, the Immaculate Conception, Peter, the Bishop of Rome – the Pope, venerated, ex cathedra

The Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church is the largest Christian organization in the world, found in many countries. The Church stands under the authority of (1)____, and is ruled by him and bishops who are held to be successors of (2)____. As successor to Peter, the Pope is the Vicar of Christ.

Roman Catholics believe their Church to be the one, holy, catholic, and apostolic Church, possessing all the (3)____ of the one, true Church of Christ.

The faith of the Church is understood to be identical with that taught by Christ and his (4)____. New definitions of doctrines, such as (5)____ of Mary (1854) and the bodily (6)____ of Mary (1950), have been declared by Popes. At Vatican Council I (1870) the Pope was proclaimed "endowed with infallibility, (7)____, i. e. when exercising the office of Pastor and Teacher of all Christians".

The centre of Roman Catholic worship is the celebration of the (8)____, the Eucharist, which is the commemoration of Christ's sacrificial death and of his resurrection. Other sacraments are Baptism, (9)____, Confession, Matrimony, Ordination, and Extreme Unction, seven in all. The Virgin Mary and saints, and their relics, are highly (10)____ and prayers are made to them to intercede with God, in whose presence they are believed to dwell.

2. Read and discuss the text about the Holy Inquisitions.

"Anyone who attempts to construe a personal view of God which conflicts with Church dogma must be burned without pity."

- Pope Innocent III

The Inquisition was an ecclesiastical court and process of the Roman Catholic Church setup for the purpose towards the discovery and punishment of heresy which wielded immense power and brutality in medieval and early modern times. The

Inquisition function was principally assembled to repress all heretics of rights, depriving them of their estate and assets which became subject to the ownership of the Catholic treasury, with each relentlessly sought to destroy anyone who spoke, or even thought differently to the Catholic Church. This system for close to over six centuries became the legal framework throughout most of Europe that orchestrated one of the most confound religious orders in the course of mankind.

Inquisition Procedure

At root the word Inquisition signifies as little of evil as the primitive "inquire," or the adjective inquisitive, but as words, like persons, lose their characters by bad associations, so "Inquisition" has become infamous and hideous as the name of an executive department of the **Roman Catholic Church**.

All crimes and all vices are contained in this one word Inquisition. Murder, robbery, arson, outrage, torture, treachery, deceit, hypocrisy, cupidity, holiness. No other word in all languages is so hateful as this one that owes its abhorrent preeminence to its association with the Roman Church.

In the *Dark Side of Christian History*, **Helen Ellerbe** describes how the same men who had been both prosecutor and judge decided upon the sentence of heresy. Once an Inquisitor arrived to a heresy-ridden district, a 40 day period of grace was usually allowed to all who wished to confess by recanting their faith.



After this period of grace had finished, the inhabitants were then summoned to appear before the Inquisitor. Citizens accused of heresy would be woken in the dead of night, ordered, if not gagged, and then escorted to the holy edifice, or Inquisition prison for closer examination.

In 1244, the Council of Harbonne ordered that in the sentencing of heretics, no husband should be spared because of his wife, nor wife because of her husband, and no parent spared from a helpless child. Once in custody victims waited before their judge anxiously, while he pondered through the document of their accusation. During the first examination, enough of their property was likewise confiscated to cover the expenses of the preliminary investigation.

The accused would then be implicated and asked incriminating and luring questions in a dexterous manner of trickery calculated to entangle most. Many manual's used and promulgated were by the grand inquisitor **Bernardus Guidonis**, the Author of *Practica Inquisitionis* (Practice of the Inquisition) and the *Directorium Inquisitorum* (Guideline for Inquisitors) completed by **Nicolaus Eymerich**, grand inquisitor of Aragon. These were the authoritative text-books for the use of inquisitors until the issue of Torquemada's instructions in 1483, which was an enlarged and revised *Directorium*.

A Chapter of the Manual is headed "of the torture" and contains these small reflections:

"The torture is not an infallible method to obtain the truth; there are some men so pusillanimous that at the first twinge of pain they will confess crimes they never committed; others there are so valiant and robust that they bear the most cruel torments. Those who have once been placed upon the rack suffer it with great courage, because their limbs accommodate themselves to it with facility or resist with force; others with charms and spells render themselves insensible, and will die before they will confess anything."

The author gives further directions:

"When sentence of torture has been given, and while the executioner is preparing to apply it, the inquisitor and the grave persons who assist him should make fresh attempts to persuade the accused to confess the truth; the executioners and their assistants, while stripping him, should affect uneasiness, haste, and sadness, endeavoring thus to instill fear into his mind; and when he is stripped naked the inquisitors should take him aside, exhorting him to confess, and promising him his life upon condition of his doing so, provided that he is not a relapsed (one dilated a second time), because in such a case they cannot promise him that."

Later afterwards in the sixteenth century, **Cardinal Giovanni Caraffa**, a zealot for the purity of Catholicism who later became the pope himself, also held a stern and gloomy view of moral rectitude for heretics. In 1542, he was appointed by pope Paul III to administer **the Inquisition**.

3. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What does the word 'inquisition' mean?
2. When was it introduced?
3. What are its major crimes?
4. What was the procedure of inquisition?
5. How did the modern Roman Catholic Church comment those events?

4. Learn the following idiom. Translate the sentences. Produce the sentence of your own.

Holier than the Pope. A greater Catholic than the Pope. = More royalist than the King. = Святее папы римского

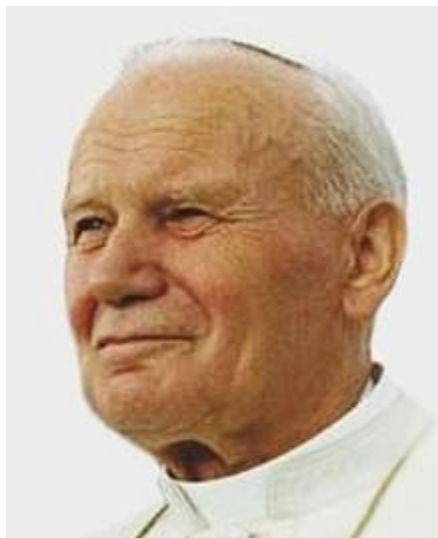
* Как указывает французский писатель Франсуа Рене Шатобриан (1768—1848) в своем памфлете «Монархия согласно Хартии» (1816), это выражение сложилось во Франции при короле Людовике XVI (1774—1793). В оригинале: Не нужно быть большим роялистом, нежели сам король. «Роялист» в переводе на русский язык «сторонник монархии» (от фр. *le roi* — король). Это выражение, осуждающее излишнее рвение, тождественно другим, не менее известным — «быть (стараться быть) святее Папы римского» и «быть большим католиком, чем Папа». Иносказательно: чрезмерно усердствовать, подражая своему идейному вождю, руководителю, наставнику и т. д. (неодобр.).

1) Наш кэп всюду нос суёт. Браконьеры ему, например, не по нраву. И мне эти хапуги поперек горла. Но такое дело есть же рыбная инспекция. Наш Иван Трофимович хочет быть *святее папы римского*. (М. Барышев, Неоконченный рейс)

2) А насчет Голощапова не сомневайся, - сказал Аркадий Петрович. - Он, как говорится, *панее папы*. Предан идеалам Баулина едва ли не сильнее самого профессора. (А. Безуглов, Преступники (Квеселевич, 2005, 354)).

5. Translate the text into English using the new words below.

Папа Римский Иоанн Павел II



Папа Римский Иоанн Павел II, в миру *Кароль Юзеф Войтыла*, родился 18 мая 1920 г. в польском городе Вадовице в семье офицера. Когда ему было девять лет, умерла его мать.

В 1938 г. Кароль Войтыла поступил на философский факультет Ягеллонского университета в Кракове. С 1942 г. учился в подпольной духовной семинарии. 1 ноября 1946 г. был рукоположен в священники и продолжил обучение в Риме, в университете Ангеликум. После защиты докторской диссертации в 1953 г. стал преподавать в Ягеллонском и Люблинском католическом университетах. В 1958 г. был посвящен в сан епископа, а в 1964 г. назначен *митрополитом*

Краковским. В 1967 г. возведен в достоинство кардинала. 16 октября 1978 г. был избран Папой Римским, став первым в истории Папой-славянином. Интронизация Иоанна Павла II состоялась 22 октября 1978 г. 13 мая 1981 г. террорист совершил покушение на Папу, тяжело ранив его, когда тот проезжал по площади Святого Петра. По словам Иоанна Павла II, он выжил благодаря *заступничеству Божией Матери*.

За время своего *понтификата* Папа совершил 250 *пастырских поездок* и посетил 129 стран мира. Иоанн Павел II стал первым Папой, посетившим синагогу и мечеть. Он автор многих вероучительных документов, в том числе 14 энциклик, а также философских и богословских работ, стихов и пьес. Его продолжительный понтификат принес обновление в жизни Церкви и ее миссии в современном мире. Иоанн Павел II вошел в историю как великий проповедник, мыслитель и миротворец.

2 апреля 2005 г. в 21.37 Иоанн Павел II скончался в Риме, в Апостольском дворце.

3 мая 2005 г. Папа Бенедикт XVI открыл процесс *беатификации* Иоанна Павла II, а 1 мая 2011 г. торжественно провозгласил его *блаженным*.

Литургическая память Иоанна Павла II – 22 октября.

* *Pope John Paul II; Karol Józef Wojtyła; metropolitan of Kraków; the Intercession of the Holy Virgin; pontificate; pastoral trips; Beatification; beatus.*

6. How much do you know about the Catholic Church? Take our quiz!

- Pope John Paul II instituted a new set of mysteries to the Rosary called the _____ Mysteries. It is suggested by the Church to say these mysteries on _____ .
- The 3rd Glorious Mystery of the Rosary is the _____.
- Saul saw Jesus as a bright light on his way to _____.
- The first Christian in the New Testament, as well as the first evangelist, was _____.
- Paul describes Jesus as the new _____.
- The Ark of the Covenant contained three items, according to Paul, including _____, _____, & _____ .
- There are at least 3 righteous people mentioned in the Book of Luke, _____, _____, and _____.
- According to the Bible, _____ is the prince of the air.
- The first murderer in human history was _____.
- Adam and Eve's third son was named _____.
- Jesus is a priest forever, in the order of _____.
- True or False--The Catholic Church added the 7 books of the "apocrypha" to the Bible after the Protestant Reformation.
- True or False--The Bible condemns all tradition.
- The Liturgy of the Hours draws mainly from the Biblical book of _____.
- _____ was completely forgiven for his sin by God, but still had to endure the death of his child as punishment.
- _____ told Mary that a sword would pierce her heart.
- Psalm _____ foretells the crucifixion of Jesus and that lots would be cast for his clothes.
- Bethlehem means _____ of _____.
- The prophet _____ foretold that Jesus would be born in Bethlehem.
- The prophet _____ foretold that Jesus would be born of a virgin.
- The prophet _____ foretold that Jesus would be sold for 30 pieces of silver.
- _____ chopped off the head of General Holofernes, saving Israel. She is a biblical type of Mary, who crushes the head of the serpent, saving the Church.
- _____ was caught up to heaven in a whirlwind. Just prior to that, _____ asked for and received a double portion of his spirit.
- _____ went to the Witch of Endor to get her to conjure up Samuel from the dead.
- True or False - Witchcraft, sorcery, and divination are not condemned by the Bible.
- _____ & _____ asked Jesus if he should rain fire down on a Samaritan village.
- Jesus appeared to his unknowing disciples after the Resurrection on the road to _____ .
- In _____ chapter 6, Jesus told his disciples that if they eat _____ and drink _____ they would abide in him, and he in them.
- The angel Gabriel called Mary _____ of _____, rather than by her name.

- _____ was an Old Testament Prophet and King, who was a shepherd, was born in Bethlehem, started his Kingship at 30 years of age, and foretold that evil men would cast lots for the Messiah's clothes.
- Following the death of King _____ in 930 BC, the nation of Israel split into the Northern Kingdom, called _____, and the southern Kingdom, called _____.
- Of the 12 tribes of Israel, ___ were in the northern kingdom, and ___ were in the southern kingdom.
- The capital of the northern kingdom was _____, while the capital of the southern kingdom was _____.
- In 722 BC, the northern kingdom was taken captive by _____.
- In 587 BC, the southern kingdom was taken captive by _____.
- The _____ kingdom eventually returned home after 70 years of exile.
- The _____ kingdom assimilated with pagan countries and was never heard from again.
- Jesus said that a kingdom _____ cannot _____.
- According to 2 Maccabees, _____ buried the Ark of the Covenant containing the 10 Commandments in a cave on or near Mount _____.
- Also according to 2 Maccabees, the long dead prophet _____ appeared to the former high priest Onias and to Judas Maccabees and presented a golden sword to Judas. Onias said the prophet _____ much for the people and the holy city.
- Straight out of the Bible, the Seven Sorrows of Mary are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____.
- King _____, a biblical type of the antichrist, in 2 Maccabees desecrated the Jewish temple.
- The Feast of the Re-dedication of this temple, attended by Jesus in John 10, is known today as _____.
- The name "Maccabee" means _____ in English.

7. Translate the sentences about the Catholic Church

1. Он был контрапунктом папы римского Иоганна XXIII, который с помощью Второго Совета Ватикана 1960-х гг. и многими другими способами пытался примирить католиков с современной эпохой.
2. Хотя в строгом смысле слова Адвент не является постом, очень часто называется Рождественским постом, впрочем многие католики принимают на время Адвента постные обеты.
3. The Greek Orthodox and the Armenian Orthodox Patriarchates and the Armenian Catholic and Protestant churches, however, do not have the status of corporate legal entities.
4. However, the Catholic officials said that this was not the best solution, as it excluded students who could not pay the cost of transporting them to the Catholic institutions offering this teaching

5. Продолжающаяся борьба в мусульманском мире между суннитами и шиитами напоминает борьбу между протестантами и католиками в семнадцатом веке в Европе.

6. Наказанные лица заявили о своей принадлежности к "сатанинской секте"; в этой связи, как подчеркнул суд, "осквернение могил католика было неслучайным и стало результатом осознанного решения и намерения".

7. The draft resolution also welcomes the participation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, heads of State and Government, eminent personalities, as well as religious leaders, who by their presence enhanced the anniversary ceremonies

8. Он был женат на Екатерине Арагонской, а Римский Папа запрещал развод, будучи главой церкви в том числе в Англии.

9. Bishop Bulos Marcuzzi, the Latin Patriarchal Vicar for Israel, the second-ranking Catholic prelate in the Holy Land, was on his way to visit a sick priest in the village of Zababde

10. My brother, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, began this process by breaking down barriers among the followers of world religions, first with his landmark meeting with His Holiness the Pope and then by convening the Mecca and Madrid conferences

PROTESTANT CHURCH

1. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

pamphlets	predestined fate	Glory to God
repercussions	theocratic regime	redistribution
belief	Counter-Reformation	Reformation
reformers	confiscate	splinter groups

Protestantism

The Protestant Reformation was the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era. In northern and central Europe, reformers like Martin Luther, John Calvin and Henry VIII challenged papal authority and questioned the Catholic Church's ability to define Christian practice.



They argued for a religious and political _____ of power into the hands of Bible- and pamphlet-reading pastors and princes. The disruption triggered wars, persecutions and the so-called Counter-Reformation, the Catholic Church's delayed but forceful response to the Protestants.

Dating the Reformation

Historians usually date the start of the Protestant Reformation to the 1517 publication of Martin Luther's "95 Theses." Its ending can be placed anywhere from the 1555 Peace of Augsburg, which allowed for the coexistence of Catholicism and Lutheranism in Germany, to the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which

ended the Thirty Years' War. The key ideas of the Reformation—a call to purify the church and a _____ that the Bible, not tradition, should be the sole source of spiritual authority—were not themselves novel. However, Luther and the other _____ became the first to skillfully use the power of the printing press to give their ideas a wide audience.

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Did You Know?

No reformer was more adept than Martin Luther at using the power of the press to spread his ideas. Between 1518 and 1525, Luther published more works than the next 17 most prolific reformers combined.

The Reformation: Germany and Lutheranism

Martin Luther (1483-1546) was an Augustinian monk and university lecturer in Wittenberg when he composed his "95 Theses," which protested the pope's sale of reprieves from penance, or indulgences. Although he had hoped to spur renewal from within the church, in 1521 he was summoned before the Diet of Worms and excommunicated. Sheltered by Friedrich, elector of Saxony, Luther translated the Bible into German and continued his output of vernacular _____.

When German peasants, inspired in part by Luther's empowering "priesthood of all believers," revolted in 1524, Luther sided with Germany's princes. By the Reformation's end, Lutheranism had become the state religion throughout much of Germany, Scandinavia and the Baltics.

The Reformation: Switzerland and Calvinism

The Swiss Reformation began in 1519 with the sermons of Ulrich Zwingli, whose teachings largely paralleled Luther's. In 1541 John Calvin, a French Protestant who had spent the previous decade in exile writing his "Institutes of the Christian Religion," was invited to settle in Geneva and put his Reformed doctrine—which stressed God's power and humanity's _____—into practice. The result was a _____ of enforced, austere morality.

Calvin's Geneva became a hotbed for Protestant exiles, and his doctrines quickly spread to Scotland, France, Transylvania and the Low Countries, where Dutch Calvinism became a religious and economic force for the next 400 years.

The Reformation: England and the "Middle Way"

In England, the Reformation began with Henry VIII's quest for a male heir. When Pope Clement VII refused to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon so he could remarry, the English king declared in 1534 that he alone should be the final authority in matters relating to the English church. Henry dissolved England's

monasteries to _____ their wealth and worked to place the Bible in the hands of the people. Beginning in 1536, every parish was required to have a copy.

After Henry's death, England tilted toward Calvinist-infused Protestantism during Edward VI's six-year reign and then endured five years of reactionary Catholicism under Mary I. In 1559 Elizabeth I took the throne and, during her 44-year reign, cast the Church of England as a "middle way" between Calvinism and Catholicism, with vernacular worship and a revised Book of Common Prayer.

The Counter-Reformation

The Catholic Church was slow to respond systematically to the theological and publicity innovations of Luther and the other reformers. The Council of Trent, which met off and on from 1545 through 1563, articulated the Church's answer to the problems that triggered the Reformation and to the reformers themselves.

The Catholic Church of the _____ era grew more spiritual, more literate and more educated. New religious orders, notably the Jesuits, combined rigorous spirituality with a globally minded intellectualism, while mystics such as Teresa of Avila injected new passion into the older orders. Inquisitions, both in Spain and in Rome, were reorganized to fight the threat of Protestant heresy.

The Reformation's Legacy

Along with the religious consequences of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation came deep and lasting political changes. Northern Europe's new religious and political freedoms came at a great cost, with decades of rebellions, wars and bloody persecutions. The Thirty Years' War alone may have cost Germany 40 percent of its population.

But the Reformation's positive _____ can be seen in the intellectual and cultural flourishing it inspired on all sides of the schism—in the strengthened universities of Europe, the Lutheran church music of J.S. Bach, the baroque altarpieces of Pieter Paul Rubens and even the capitalism of Dutch Calvinist merchants.



The basic beliefs

The term "protestant" was originally meant to denote someone who was "a witness" rather than someone "against" something. Most early protestant figures saw themselves as trying to correct problems within the Roman Catholic Church rather than trying to rebel against it. Today, the term

protestant describes any sect or religion that had its basis originally in the Catholic Church but broke away to form their own organization. These protestant families include religious sects such as Lutheran, Presbyterian, Anglican, Episcopal, Baptist and Calvinists. In later centuries, there would be many _____ from these early protestant religions such as Methodists, Evangelical Churches and Pentecostals.

Today there are hundreds of different denominations that originally derived from the reformation movement.

The basic beliefs that emerged during the protestant reformation eventually were summarized in what is called the Five Solas or five Latin phrases. These five phrases in English translate to, by grace alone, by faith alone, by Scripture alone, by Christ alone, and _____ alone. They were meant to show how authorities of the Catholic Church had distorted the message of justification before God and salvation in Jesus Christ.

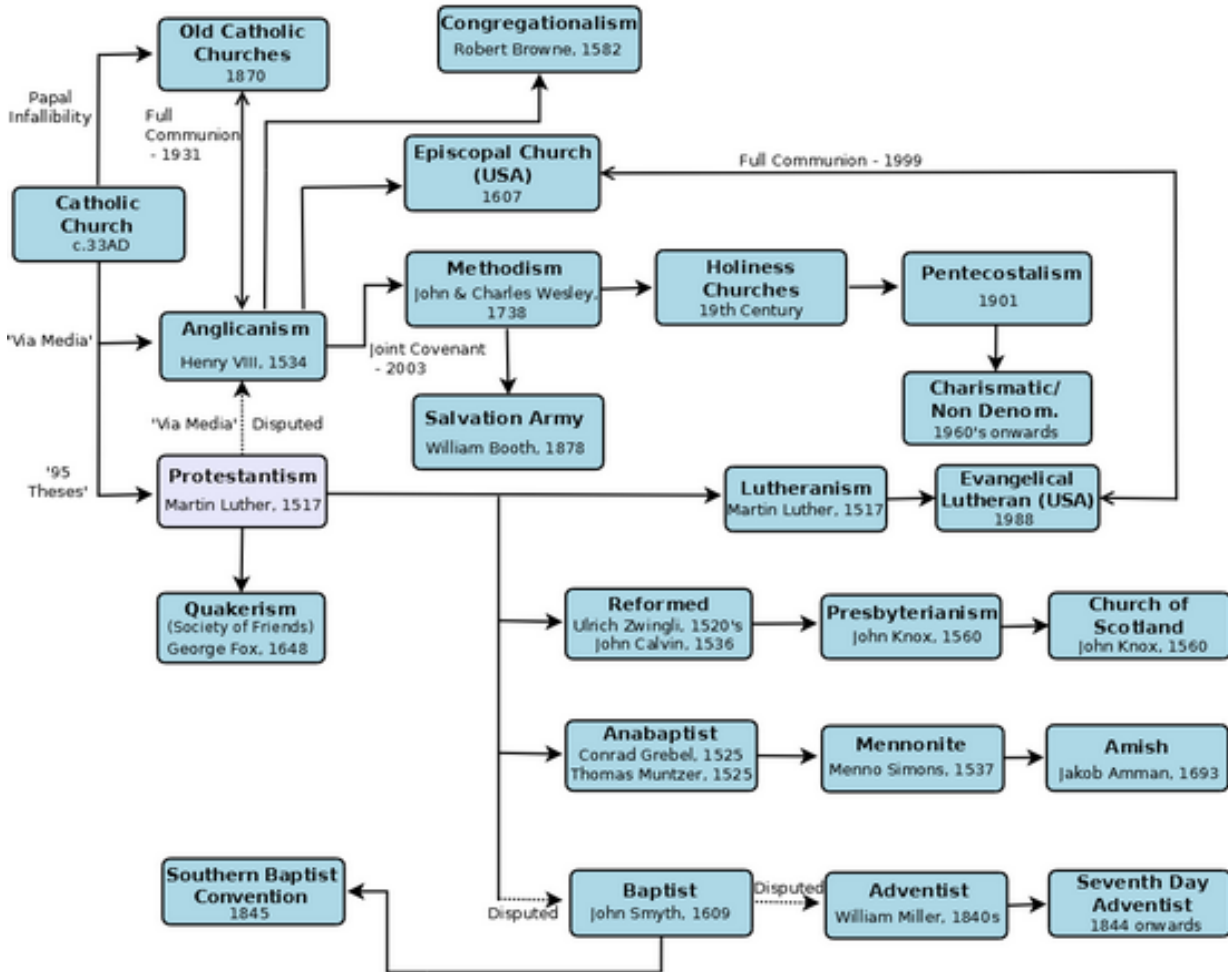
Today there are about 590 million Protestants throughout the world. They cover all continents and nations. Nearly 27% of all Christians today are Protestants.

2. What are three branches of Christianity? Tell about the Great schism of 1054.

The Three Faces of Christianity		
Eastern Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant
Byzantium	Rome	Germany, Britain
Greek	Latin	vernacular
hierarchical - no Pope	hierarchical - Pope	federal, congregational
married clergy mostly	celibate clergy	married clergy
sacramental	sacramental	modified sacramental
icons - no statues Mary - theotokos	all visual arts Mary - cult	iconoclastic Mary - respected but not venerated

3. Give a report about the main protestant denominations and about the period of Reformation.

Protestant Denominations



4. Translate the text into English using the new words below.

Чем католичество отличается от англиканства?



По материалам "Радио Ватикана"

Англиканской Церковью называют Церковь, появившуюся в Англии после отлучения короля Генриха VIII и его отделения от Рима. Это произошло в 1534 году. По сути, англиканство возникло как «смягченная» форма протестантизма, которая заключалась главным образом в отрицании первенства Римского Папы.

Англиканство охарактеризовано тремя основными элементами: *подчинение* Церкви государству (главой Англиканской Церкви является английский монарх); *иерархическая структура*, исключая Римского Папу, но сохранившая остальные ступени *священного сана* - *диаконовство*, *пресвитерство* и *епископство*; и, наконец, Prayer Book – сборник канонических молитв, который является вторым по значимости священным текстом после Библии.

Англиканство имеет долгую и сложную историю. Сразу после отделения от Римской Церкви оно распалось на различные течения. Некоторые из них в разные эпохи больше приближались к протестантизму, другие – к

католичеству. В 17 веке *последователи кальвинизма*, называемые также *пуританами*, с одной стороны, сформировали *Пресвитерианскую Церковь* в Шотландии (которую, как и в реформированном кальвинизме, возглавляет Синод) и с другой стороны – различные *конгрегационалистские Церкви*. В 18 веке благодаря проповеди братьев Уэсли появилось движение пиетизма, положившее начало основанной в 1784 году *Методистской Церкви*.

В 19 веке так называемое «Оксфордское движение» во главе с Ньюменом, Пьюси и Киблом пыталось сблизиться с Католической Церковью, но безуспешно, в том числе и по причине перехода Ньюмена в католичество.

В последнее время поступает множество просьб со стороны англиканцев о присоединении к Католической Церкви. Поэтому Папа Бенедикт XVI учредил для этого особые «персональные ординариаты».

Католическая Церковь не признает рукоположения англиканцев. Англиканские священники и епископы не могут совершать действительное Таинство Евхаристии, а также отпускать грехи. Поскольку англиканство представляет собой протестантизм, хотя и в умеренном виде, в нем действует принцип «Sola Scriptura», а Священное Писание интерпретируется свободно и индивидуально. И именно искажения догматического и нравственного характера привели к тому, что многие англиканцы сегодня воссоединяются с Католической Церковью. Твердым оплотом веры остается апостол Петр, которого Христос поставил скалой, точкой опоры для веры каждого христианина: «*И ты некогда, обратившись, утверди братьев твоих*» (Лк 22,32).

**Anglican Church, Church of England, English Church, the Anglican Communion, Anglican Church; subordination; subhierarchy structure; office, order; deaconhood; diaconate; office of deacon; deaconry; deaconship; presbyterate; bishopric; office of bishop; episcopate; the adherents of Calvinism; puritans, Presbyterian church; congregational church; methodist church; ‘and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren’ (Luke 22,32)*

5. Comment upon the article. Do you think that a woman can be a priest or a bishop? Why/Why not? What does the Bible say about it? What do the other religions say?

Bishop Nicholas Welcomes Vote For Women In Episcopate

The Diocesan Bishop has welcomed today's overwhelming vote for a package which should see the episcopate opened to women by 2015, and make provision for those who, in conscience, disagree.



The Bishop of Salisbury, the Right Revd Nicholas Holtam, has welcomed the overwhelming positive vote at Church of England General Synod at the first stage of a process which should see England's first women bishops consecrated by 2015.

Today's vote was carried by an overwhelming majority of 378 to 8, with 25 abstentions. The legislative package discussed would allow for women bishops to be consecrated, and make

provision for the minority of English Anglicans who are, in conscience, opposed to this step.

Bishop Nicholas said:

“I welcome the fact that the legislative package passed this initial vote by such an enormous margin, and that we have taken a significant step towards seeing women consecrated as bishops in the near future.

“I also welcome the very different atmosphere in which this debate took place. In contrast to November 2012, a spirit of trust and co-operation has been evident at General Synod.

“There will be further important votes during 2014, and success is still not guaranteed. The package which has been passed today will be for revision at February’s General Synod, before going out to dioceses for consultation and then hopefully back to General Synod for final revision and approval in July.

“This is a good day for those of us who are committed to the consecration of women bishops, and committed to a broad and inclusive Church of England where the minority still opposed to this step are cared for and encouraged to flourish.”



6. The table below aims to given an outline of some of the key issues in Christian belief and how the three traditions view these issues. Translate the table and comment upon the differences between three main Christian denominations.



Comparison between Orthodoxy, Protestantism & Roman Catholicism:

Topic	Orthodox	Protestant	Roman Catholic
Apostolic Succession	This is an important part of Orthodox belief and ensures continuity with the church that Christ founded.	With the exception of the Anglicans and some Lutherans, this idea is rejected. Rather it is important to emphasise continuity of teaching with that of the apostles, rather than a direct line of succession.	As in Orthodoxy, this is of vital importance to the church. There is also some degree of mutual recognition of the validity of Orthodox ordinations.
Bible - Composition of	Accept the 39 Old Testament and 27 New Testament books, but also a collection of books not found in the original Hebrew Bible. These are known as <i>Deuterocanonicals</i> i.e. a second canon of scripture.	Protestants reject the deuterocanonicals as not being inspired scripture and term them <i>Apocrypha</i> (Greek: 'Hidden Things').	Agrees with Orthodoxy as to the validity of these books.

Clergy - Qualification for	<p>Priests and Bishops must be male, but deaconesses are permitted, though the order is dormant. Priests and deacons may marry before ordination but not after. Bishops, on the other hand, must be celibate.</p>	<p>The majority of Protestants do not require celibacy as a condition of election to the clergy. Many churches practice female ordination, including those within the Anglican communion, where the issue of female episcopacy is currently being discussed.</p>	<p>All clergy are required to be male. Priests and Bishops must also be celibate, with the exception of Eastern Rite Catholics and Anglican married clergy who subsequently convert to Catholicism. These groups are allowed to have married priests.</p>
Eucharist - Significance of	<p>Commonly termed the 'Mystic Supper' or 'Divine Liturgy' - This makes present Christ's sacrifice and therefore forgiveness of sins is obtained through it. It is also an encounter with the Risen Christ.</p>	<p>The Eucharist, like Baptism is only a symbol of grace. The sacrificial nature of the Eucharist is also rejected.</p>	<p>The position is similar to the Orthodox. The Eucharist is also known as the 'Holy sacrifice of the Mass'.</p>
Eucharist - Presence of Christ in	<p>During the Eucharist, the Priest calls down the Holy Spirit (in Greek: <i>epiklesis</i>) upon the gifts (the bread and the wine). They then change into the actual body and blood of Christ. The precise way in which this happens is a divine mystery.</p>	<p>The bread and wine, being symbols, do not change substance. There are however, a wide variety of views held within Protestantism on this subject (e.g. some Anglicans accept the Catholic view, whereas Baptists deny it).</p>	<p>As in Orthodoxy, the Priest invokes the Holy Spirit during the Mass. However, the consecration becomes effective through the Priest, who acts in the person of Christ. The gifts change completely into Christ's body and blood and this change is termed 'Transubstantiation' i.e. the outward appearance remains the same, but the substance changes.</p>
Eucharist - Distribution of	<p>The consecrated elements can only be received by members. Orthodox policy is to have communion in both kinds (i.e. both the bread and wine are given to those present).</p>	<p>The elements are usually offered to all Christians who feel able to partake of them. The vast majority of Protestant churches have communion in both kinds.</p>	<p>As with Orthodoxy, only members of the church may receive. In some Catholic Churches, the bread alone is given to the congregation, the Priest receiving the wine. However, it is becoming common for churches to have communion in both kinds.</p>
Holy Spirit	<p>The third person of the Trinity, proceeding from the Father alone as in the original Nicene Creed. The Father sends the Spirit at</p>	<p>The Holy Spirit proceeds from both the Father and the Son. The Nicene creed includes the <i>filioque</i> (Latin: 'and</p>	<p>Agrees with the Protestant view. Ambrose of Milan (340-397) wrote: 'When the Holy Spirit proceeds from the</p>

	the intercession of the Son. The Son is therefore an agent only in the procession of the Spirit.	the son').	Father and the Son, He is not separated from the Father, He is not separated from the Son'.
Marriage and Divorce	Marriage is a mystical union between a man and a woman. Divorce is generally only allowed in cases of adultery, though there are exceptions.	Marriage is a contract, but is not unbreakable. Divorce is discouraged, but permitted as evidence of human weakness. Some denominations permit remarriage in church.	Marriage is seen as an unbreakable contract & a type of Christ and the church. Remarriage after divorce is not permitted unless there is some canonical impediment to the marriage. In this situation, an annulment may be granted.
Mary - Assumption and Immaculate conception of	The Assumption is accepted and it is agreed that Mary experienced physical death, but the Immaculate conception is rejected. Orthodox belief is that the guilt of original sin is not transmitted from one generation to the next, thus obviating the need for Mary to be sinless.	Both are denied. The claim that Mary was sinless is rejected - only Christ was sinless.	Both are dogmas of the church. The church has not as yet decided whether Mary actually experienced Physical death. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception states that Mary, was at conception 'preserved immaculate from all stain of original sin' and should not be confused with the virgin birth.
Mary - Position of	Mary is venerated as <i>Theotokos</i> (Greek: 'God-bearer'). By this is meant that the son she bore was God in human form. She is first amongst the saints and 'ever-virgin'.	Mary was a holy woman who was chosen to bear the Son of God. Her perpetual virginity and intercession are denied.	The view is similar to the Orthodox church - the title 'Mother of God' being used more commonly than <i>Theotokos</i> . This title forms one of the 'Marian Dogmas' of the Church. The others are Mary's perpetual virginity, assumption and immaculate conception.
Pope - Authority of	As the Bishop of Rome, he has a primacy of honour when Orthodox, not of jurisdiction. At present, his primacy is not effective as the papacy needs to be reformed in accordance with Orthodoxy. His authority is thus no greater or lesser than any of his fellow Bishops in the church.	The Pope is the leader of the Catholic church, having no authority to speak for the church as a whole.	The Pope is the 'Vicar of Christ' i.e. the visible head of the church on earth and spiritual successor of St. Peter. He has supreme authority (including that over church councils) within Christendom (The <i>Power of the keys</i>).
Pope - Infallibility of	Papal Infallibility is rejected. The Holy Spirit	Protestants also reject Papal infallibility. The	The Pope is infallible when, through the Holy Spirit, he

	acts to guide the church into truth through (for example) ecumenical councils. This Orthodoxy recognises the first seven ecumenical councils (325-787) as being infallible.	only source of infallible teaching is that found in the Bible.	defines a doctrine on faith and morals that is to be held by the whole church. This is a dogma and is therefore a required belief within Catholicism.
Purgatory	An intermediate state between earth and heaven is recognised, but cleansing and purification occur in this life, not the next.	Purgatory is rejected - Christ's death on the cross is sufficient to remove the penalty for all our sins.	A place of cleansing and preparation for heaven. Also a place where the punishment due to unremitted venial sins may be expiated.
Sacraments	There are at least seven Sacraments (known as 'Mysteries' in Orthodoxy): Baptism, Chrismation, Eucharist, Holy Orders, Holy Unction, Marriage (Holy Matrimony) and Penance (Confession). The list is not fixed.	Generally, only two sacraments (also known as <i>Ordinances</i>) are recognised: Baptism and the Eucharist (often called 'Holy Communion' or the 'Lord's Supper').	The number of Sacraments is fixed at seven and is the same list as that in Orthodoxy, with the exception of Chrismation, which is generally known as 'Confirmation'.
Sacraments - Effect of	The Mysteries convey grace to those who participate in them worthily.	There is a diverse range of opinions, but many Protestants regard the Sacraments as symbols or reminders of Grace already given.	Agrees with the Orthodox position. The Sacraments are signs that effect that which they signify.
Saints	A special group of holy people, who are venerated. They may act as intercessors between God and Man and may be invoked in prayer.	All Christians are saints, called to imitate Christ. Only Christ may mediate between God and Man.	The position is very similar to Orthodoxy. For sainthood, it is also required that at least two verifiable miracles have occurred as a result of the intercession of that person.
Salvation	Salvation is "faith working through love" and should be seen as a life long process. The Ultimate aim of every Orthodox Christian is to obtain <i>Theosis</i> or union with God. This is done through living a holy life and seeking to draw closer to God.	Salvation is the free and unmerited gift of God to man. It is obtained by grace through faith in Christ alone. Through Christ's atoning sacrifice, we are rendered acceptable to God and judged righteous (justified) in his sight.	Salvation is by grace, specifically sanctifying grace, which is given initially through Baptismal regeneration and then maintained through the Sacraments, which are 'channels of grace'.
Scripture - Importance of	There is one source of divine revelation: Tradition. Scripture forms	Scripture alone is the only infallible guide and the final authority on	Alongside Sacred Scripture, Sacred Tradition (i.e. teachings handed down

the oral part, and the writings of saints, decisions of ecumenical councils etc. are also part of it.

matters of Christian faith and practice (One of the foundational principles of Protestantism).

from Christ and the apostles to the present) are to be considered sources of divine revelation. Tradition and scripture are interpreted by the *magisterium* or teaching authority of the church.

Worship and Liturgy

The 'Divine Liturgy' is the centre of Orthodox spirituality. Worship is usually in the vernacular, though Greek is also used.

There are a wide variety of worship styles.

Examples include the spontaneity of the Pentecostal churches, and the more traditional worship of the Anglican churches in the Catholic tradition.

Worship is centred around the Mass. Following the Vatican II council (1962-5), greater emphasis was placed on worship in the vernacular, though the traditional Latin ('Tridentine') Mass is also used.

ISLAM

1. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Islam

polytheistic	pilgrims	cubical shrine
sporadic monotheism	Muslim	Angel Gabriel
suicide bombers	religion	revelation
transcendence	insignia	Prophet

Islam is the second-largest _____ in the world, with over 1 billion followers. It is a monotheistic faith founded by a man named Muhammad in 7th-century Saudi Arabia.

Muhammad

According to Muslim belief, the angel Gabriel appeared to Muhammad, a camel driver, in a mountain cave and delivered a message from the one true God. The Prophet Muhammad dedicated the remainder of his life to spreading a message of monotheism in a _____ world. His life's work is recorded in the Qur'an, the sacred text of Islam.

In 622 AD, the Prophet fled north to the city of Medina to escape growing persecution. This event is celebrated by Muslims as the *hijira* ("flight") and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar (622 AD = 1 AH).

Eight years later, Muhammad returned to Mecca with an army and defeated it easily. By Muhammad's death, 50 years later, the entire Arabian Peninsula had come under _____ control.

The word "Islam" means "submission," reflecting the religion's central tenet of submitting to the will of God. Islamic practices center on the Five Pillars of Islam: confession of faith, daily prayer, fasting during Ramadan, pilgrimage and charity.

The Quran

The sacred text of Islam, the Qur'an, was written in Arabic within 30 years of Muhammad's death. Muslims believe it contains the literal word of God as gradually revealed to Muhammad by the _____ over the course of 20 years. Also important is the tradition of the sayings and actions of the Prophet and his Companions, collected in the hadith.

Islam and the West have had a rocky relationship for centuries, and in recent years the tension has only seemed to escalate. The ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine is religiously charged, Western involvement in Middle Eastern affairs is resented, and various hijackers, _____ and terrorists base their actions on their Muslim faith.

Many Muslims, however, have denounced this radical minority as violating both true Islam and the true meaning of *jihad*, and Islam continues to be the fastest-growing religion in the world.

What is the history of Islam?

Arabia before Islam

The Arabian Peninsula was originally the home of nomadic peoples who coped with the desert climate by migrating every season ("Arab" roughly translates as "desert dweller").

When some began to establish settlements around the fifth century BC, many chose Mecca, near the west coast of Saudi Arabia, as their home. It did not offer a favorable climate or many natural resources, but it was the site of the Ka'ba, a large _____ dedicated to various deities.

The religion of the Arab world before the advent of Islam was an animistic polytheism. The desert was populated with fiery spirits called *jinn*. Numerous gods were worshipped, with most towns having their own patron god.

Mecca soon became the religious center, with 360 shrines, one for each day in the lunar year. Local merchants depended heavily on _____ to these shrines for their livelihood, a fact which would become significant for Muhammad.

Allah

Even among the innumerable deities of Arabian polytheism was a god who was more impressive than the rest. *Allah* (Arabic for "the god") was "the creator, provider and determiner of human destiny," and "he was capable of inspiring authentic religious feeling and genuine devotion". In general, Allah was regarded as the greatest among the many gods deserving worship, but one contemplative sect, the *hanifs*, worshiped Allah exclusively.

It was into this world of _____ and rampant immorality that Islam was born.

What do Muslims believe about God?

The single most important belief in Islam, and arguably the central theme of Islam, is that there is one God. The Muslim name for God is *Allah*, which is simply Arabic for "the (*al*) God (*Ilah*)." The term is related to *Elohim*, the Hebrew word for God.

What is Allah like?

Muslims believe that God is the all-powerful Creator of a perfect, ordered universe. He is transcendent and not a part of his creation, and is most often referred to in terms and with names that emphasize his majesty and superiority. Among the 99 Beautiful Names of God (*Asma al-Husna*) in the Qur'an are: the Creator, the Fashioner, the Life-Giver, the Provider, the Opener, the Bestower, the Prevailer, the Reckoner, the Recorder, the King of Kingship and the Lord of the Worlds.

What can Muslims know about Allah?

Although the God of Islam has revealed his will through the prophets, his actual nature remains ultimately unknowable. According to one Islamic scholar, God's will "is all we have, and we have it in perfection in the Qur'an. But Islam does not equate the Qur'an with the nature or essence of God. It is the Word of God, the Commandment of God, the Will of God. But God does not reveal Himself to anyone." In the words of another writer, "only adjectival descriptions are attributed to the divine being, and these merely as they bear on the _____ of God's will for man. The rest remains mysterious."

Despite God's _____ and ultimate unknown ability, however, the Qur'an does not teach that God does not know *us*, nor that he remains aloof in some distant heaven. Quite the contrary: He is present everywhere and "as close to a man as the vein in his neck."

The one thing that is made abundantly clear, however, is that Allah is One. He is unique and indivisible. The Qur'an repeatedly emphasizes strict monotheism, explicitly rejecting both polytheism and the Christian concept of the Trinity.

What are the Six Articles of Faith in Islam?

Muslim doctrine is often summarized in "**Six Articles of Faith.**" According to this list, to be a Muslim one must believe in:

1. One God;
2. The angels of God;
3. The books of God, especially the Qur'an;
4. The prophets of God, especially Muhammad;
5. The Day of Judgment (or the afterlife);
6. The supremacy of God's will (or predestination).

What are the Holidays in Islam?

Islam has relatively few holidays compared to most other religions. Traditionally, Muslims celebrate just two major festivals ('Id Al-Fitr and 'Id Al-Adha), a month of daytime fasting (Ramadan), and a day of voluntary fasting ('Ashura, also an important Shiite festival).

The popular festival of Mawlid an-Nabi celebrates the birthday of the _____, but is frowned upon as an idolatrous innovation by conservative Muslims. Most Islamic holidays either commemorate events in the life of the Prophet Muhammad or are special days founded by him.

What are the symbols of Islam?

There are no official Islamic symbols, but several symbols or images have a special place in Islam.



The star and crescent is the best-known symbol used to represent Islam. It features prominently on the flags of many countries in the Islamic world, notably Turkey and Pakistan.

Surprisingly, the symbol is not Muslim in origin. Rather, it was a polytheistic icon adopted during the spread of Islam, and its use today is sometimes controversial in the Muslim world. The crescent and star are often said to be Islamic symbols, but historians say that they were the _____ of the Ottoman Empire, not of Islam as a whole.

It is important to keep in mind that Islam has few traditional symbols, and the crescent moon and star are not ones that are recognized by as traditional symbols by Muslims. The symbol is due to cultural diffusion and the spread of Islam to the Ottoman Turks who ruled a large area and also put the crescent moon and star symbol on their flag. It has since become associated with Islam.

2. Answer the questions about Islam.

1. When and where did this religion appear?
2. Who was the founder of Islam?
3. What are major sects and denominations of Islam?
4. What is the sacred text of Islam?
5. How do they call the House of worship?
6. What is the place of their pilgrimage?
7. Do the Muslims have icons?
8. What is their attitude to cats and dogs?
9. What is the purpose of life for a muslim?
10. What are the symbols of Islam?
11. Name the major holidays in Islam.
12. Enumerate Five Pillars in Islam.

8. Fill in the gaps.

The Quran

The _____ text of Islam, the Qur'an, was written in Arabic within 30 years of Muhammad's _____. Muslims believe it contains the literal word of _____ as gradually revealed to Muhammad by the Angel Gabriel over the course of 20 years. Also important is the _____ of the sayings and actions of the Prophet and his Companions, collected in the hadith.

Islam and the West have had a rocky relationship for centuries, and in recent years the _____ has only seemed to escalate. The ongoing _____ between Israel and Palestine is religiously charged, Western involvement in Middle Eastern affairs is resented, and various hijackers, suicide bombers and _____ base their actions on their Muslim faith.

Many Muslims, however, have denounced this radical _____ as violating both true Islam and the true meaning of *jihad*, and Islam continues to be the fastest-growing _____ in the world.

minority, conflict ,terrorists, religion, sacred , tension death ,God, tradition

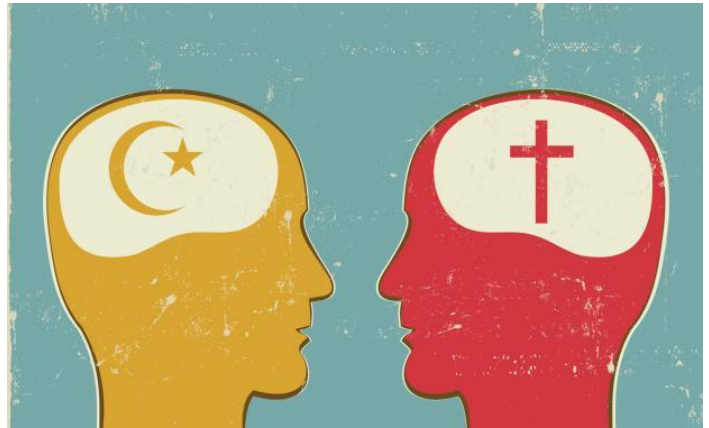
9. State true or false.

- Islam is the second largest religion in the world.
- Islam is the polytheistic religion.
- The word "Islam" means obedience.
- The sacred text of Islam is Bible.
- Moslems don't believe in resurrection of body and soul.
- There are no official Islamic symbols.
- Muslims celebrate just two major holidays Ramadan and Christmas.

5. Link up the term with its definition

<i>Hijira</i>	is often translated as 'tradition', meaning a report of the deeds and sayings of Muhammad
<i>Ramadan</i>	refers to one who maintained the pure monotheistic beliefs
<i>Jinn</i>	is an Islamic leadership position
<i>Hadith</i>	Islamic dating of years, beginning with Muhammad's flight to Medina in 622 AD
<i>Hanif</i>	("testimony" or "witness") the profession of faith that "There is no god but God and Muhammad is the prophet of God," which is the only requirement for joining the Muslim community
<i>Imam</i>	religious fasting, especially during the month of Ramadan
<i>A.H.(anno hegirae, "After Hijira").</i>	The ninth month in the Islamic calendar, for the duration of which Muslims fast during the daylight hours to commemorate the giving of the Qur'an
<i>Shahada</i>	in Islam, they are spiritual beings inferior to angels and devils who will face salvation or damnation along with humans
<i>Hajj</i>	the Prophet's flight to Medina in 622 AD, marking the beginning of the Muslim calendar
<i>Sawm</i>	pilgrimage to Mecca required of every able Muslim at least once during his or her life

10. Think over the differences and commonalities between Islam, Judaism and Christianity. Compare these religions and then study the table below.



	Islam	Judaism	Christianity
type of theism	strict monotheism	strict monotheism	Trinitarian monotheism
ultimate reality	one God	one God	one God
names of God	Allah (Arabic for God)	Yahweh, Elohim	Yahweh, the Holy Trinity
other spiritual beings	angels, demons, jinn	angels and demons	angels and demons
revered humans	prophets, imams (especially in Shia)	prophets	saints, church fathers
identity of Jesus	true prophet of God, whose message has been corrupted	false prophet	Son of God, God incarnate, savior of the world
birth of Jesus	virgin birth	normal birth	virgin birth
death of Jesus	did not die, but ascended into heaven during crucifixion	death by crucifixion	death by crucifixion
resurrection of Jesus	denied	denied	affirmed
second coming of Jesus	affirmed	denied	affirmed
divine revelation	through Muhammad, recorded in Qur'an	through Prophets, recorded in Bible	through Prophets and Jesus (as God Himself), recorded in Bible
view of sacred text	inspired, literal word of God, inerrant in original languages	views vary	inspired, some believe inerrant in original languages
human nature	equal ability to do good or evil	two equal impulses, one good and one bad	"original sin" inherited from Adam - tendency towards evil
means of salvation	correct belief, good deeds, Five Pillars	belief in God, good deeds	correct belief, faith, good deeds, sacraments (some Protestants emphasize faith alone)
God's role in salvation	predestination	divine revelation and forgiveness	predestination, various forms of grace
good afterlife	eternal paradise	views vary: either heaven or no afterlife	eternal heaven
bad afterlife	eternal hell	views vary: either eternal Gehenna, reincarnation, or no afterlife	eternal hell, temporary purgatory (Catholicism)
view of fellow Abrahamic religions	Jews and Christians are respected as "People of the Book," but they have wrong beliefs and only partial revelation.	Islam and Christianity are false interpretations and extensions of Judaism.	Judaism is a true religion, but with incomplete revelation. Islam is a false religion.

6. Translate the text using the words given below. Express your opinion about the islamists threat nowadays.

ВАХХАБИЗМ



Мухаммад ибн Абд-аль-Ваххаб считал, что истинного Ислама придерживались лишь первые три поколения последователей Пророка Мухаммада (Да благословит его Аллах и приветствует). Он выступал против любых новшеств, пускай даже они имели основу в *шариате*. Эти взгляды разделяли и его сторонники. В результате, в Исламе возникло радикальное религиозно-политическое течение – *ваххабизм*. Приверженцы этого движения не считают его политическим, а исключительно религиозным. Себя же они называют *салафитами* (то есть истинными последователями праведных предшественников – *саяфов*). Сегодня ваххабизм является господствующей исламской доктриной в Саудовской Аравии.

Основные догматы салафизма (ваххабизма):

1. строжайшее соблюдение *таухида* – безусловной веры в единого Бога, которого они представляют в антропоморфном виде (в виде существа, занимающего место в пространстве, имеющего органы и части тела);
2. полное отрицание любых новшеств в религии, а также отказ признанного в шариате деления новшеств на языковые (которые являются новшествами лишь на словах) и религиозные (действительно подлинное внесение чего-то нового в религию);
3. критика коллективного *таклида* – следования какому-то одному *мазхабу* (школе признанных, традиционных богословов, разъясняющих Коран и *Сунну*);
4. понимание *саяфов* («праведных предков») при толковании имен Всевышнего. Все атрибуты Аллаха нужно понимать без иносказаний, что приводит к буквальному их пониманию и уподоблению Всевышнего сотворенным существам.
5. Всех мусульман, которые не разделяют их убеждения, ваххабиты считают *заблудшими*, а их крайние течения - даже неверными, немусульманами, чьи жизнь и имущество дозволены для них (что приводит к экстремизму).

Ваххабиты отрицают возможность посредничества между Великим Создателем и человеком, выступая против *суфизма* (учения о способах очищения сердца человека и искреннего соблюдения им религиозных заповедей с помощью учителя-духовного наставника).

**shariat; Shari'ah; Wahhabism; Salaphite; tauhid; tawhid; taqlid; Madh'hab; Sunnah; salaf; whorish, astray; Sufism*

7. Test Your Knowledge of Islam

1. All the following are prophets in Islam, EXCEPT:

- Jesus
- Moses
- Elijah Muhammad
- Abraham
- Adam

2. Hadith is:

- A verse from the Qur'an
- The first wife of the Prophet Muhammad
- A verified statement or saying of the Prophet Muhammad
- The name of an angel

3. All of the following are pillars of Islam, EXCEPT:

- Fasting
- Prayer
- Prophethood
- Charity
- Pilgrimage

4. The difference between Sunni & Shi'a Islam is:

- A doctrinal difference on the meaning of Allah
- A disagreement on the issue of leadership
- A disagreement about the role of the Prophet Muhammad
- A disagreement about how battles should be waged

5. In Islam, Mary is:

- The mother of a figure who started a religious cult
- A revered figure and virgin who miraculously gave birth to Jesus
- A woman who claimed she gave birth to God's only son
- A historical figure who has no role in Islam

6. The word "Islam" means:

- Justice and peace
- Peace achieved through submission to God
- Peace achieved through submission to the Prophet's message
- The spread of peace around the world

BUDDHISM

1. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

asceticism	sects	physician
concept	impermanence	prayer wheels
cause of suffering	karmic retribution	magnified
Enlightenment	endless	absorbed in meditation
segments	symbolising	misdeeds

BUDDISM

Buddhism is a spiritual tradition that focuses on personal spiritual development and the attainment of a deep insight into the true nature of life. There are 376 million followers worldwide.

Buddhists seek to reach a state of nirvana, following the path of the Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama, who went on a quest for Enlightenment around the sixth century BC.

There is no belief in a personal god. Buddhists believe that nothing is fixed or permanent and that change is always possible. The path to _____ is through the practice and development of morality, meditation and wisdom.

Buddhists believe that life is both endless and subject to _____, suffering and uncertainty. These states are called the tilakhana, or the three signs of existence. Existence is _____ because individuals are reincarnated over and over again, experiencing suffering throughout many lives.

It is impermanent because no state, good or bad, lasts forever. Our mistaken belief that things can last is a chief _____.

The history of Buddhism is the story of one man's spiritual journey to enlightenment, and of the teachings and ways of living that developed from it.



Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, was born into a royal family in present-day Nepal over 2500 years ago. He lived a life of privilege and luxury until one day he left the royal enclosure and encountered for the first time, an old man, a sick man, and a corpse. Disturbed by this he became a monk before adopting the harsh poverty of Indian _____. Neither path satisfied him and he decided to pursue the 'Middle Way' - a life without luxury but also without poverty.

Buddhists believe that one day, seated beneath the Bodhi tree (the tree of awakening), Siddhartha became deeply _____ and reflected on his experience of life until he became enlightened.

By finding the path to enlightenment, Siddhartha was led from the pain of suffering and rebirth towards the path of enlightenment and became known as the Buddha or 'awakened one'.

There are numerous different schools or _____ of Buddhism. The two largest are Theravada Buddhism, which is most popular in Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and Burma (Myanmar), and Mahayana Buddhism, which is strongest in Tibet, China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and Mongolia.

The majority of Buddhist sects do not seek to proselytise (preach and convert), with the notable exception of Nichiren Buddhism. All schools of Buddhism seek to aid followers on a path of enlightenment.

The Four Noble Truths

"I teach suffering, its origin, cessation and path. That's all I teach", declared the Buddha 2500 years ago.

The Four Noble Truths contain the essence of the Buddha's teachings. It was these four principles that the Buddha came to understand during his meditation under the bodhi tree.

1. The truth of suffering (Dukkha)
2. The truth of the origin of suffering (Samudāya)
3. The truth of the cessation of suffering (Nirodha)
4. The truth of the path to the cessation of suffering (Magga)

The Buddha is often compared to a _____. In the first two Noble Truths he diagnosed the problem (suffering) and identified its cause. The third Noble Truth is the realisation that there is a cure.

The fourth Noble Truth, in which the Buddha set out the Eightfold Path, is the prescription, the way to achieve a release from suffering.

Karma

Karma is a _____ encountered in several Eastern religions, although having different meanings.

Teachings about karma explain that our past actions affect us, either positively or negatively, and that our present actions will affect us in the future.

Buddhism uses an agricultural metaphor to explain how sowing good or bad deeds will result in good or bad fruit (phala; or vipāka, meaning 'ripening').

Tibetan Buddhists use _____ to spread good karma

Solely through our actions?

Early Buddhist writings suggest that not all that we experience is the result of past action; it may be due to natural events of one sort or another. This is one point on which early Buddhism appears to differ somewhat from later Tibetan teachings, which suggest that all the good and bad things that happen to us are the results of past actions.

Whilst there might be doubt, or different opinions, about why we are experiencing some sort of misfortune, there is no doubt that we can resolve any suffering in the present moment through the Buddhist teachings of mindfulness and action based upon good motives.

Beyond this life

For Buddhists, karma has implications beyond this life. Bad actions in a previous life can follow a person into their next life and cause bad effects (which Westerners are more likely to interpret as 'bad luck').

Even an Enlightened One is not exempt from the effects of past karma. One story tells that the Buddha's cousin tried to kill him by dropping a boulder on him.



Although the attempt failed, the Buddha's foot was injured. He explained that this was _____ for trying to kill his step-brother in a previous life.

On a larger scale, karma determines where a person will be reborn and their status in their next life. Good karma can result in being born in one of the heavenly realms. Bad karma can cause rebirth as an animal, or torment in a hell realm.

Buddhists try to cultivate good karma and avoid bad. However, the aim of Buddhism is to escape the cycle of rebirth altogether, not simply to acquire good karma and so to be born into a more pleasant state. These states, while preferable to human life, are impermanent: even gods eventually die.

Moral habits

The Buddha taught about karmic 'conditioning', which is a process by which a person's nature is shaped by their moral actions.

Every action we take molds our characters for the future. Both positive and negative traits can become _____ over time as we fall into habits. All of these cause us to acquire karma.

This shows why Buddhists place such importance on being mindful of every action they take.

Getting rid of karmic conditioning

Acting on karmic habits increases their strength. Buddhists gradually weaken any negative thoughts and impulses that they experience, through allowing them to arise and depart naturally without acting on them.

In this way karmic habits can be broken.

Rebirth and disability

This view of the world can raise a particularly charged question. Do Buddhists believe that disabled people are suffering for _____ in a past life?

The subject is more complicated than it appears, says the Venerable Robina Courtin, a Tibetan Buddhist nun, in this radio discussion on religious attitudes to disability.

The Wheel of Life

The *Bhavachakra*, the Wheel of Life or Wheel of Becoming, is a *mandala* - a complex picture representing the Buddhist view of the universe. The wheel itself is a circle, _____ the endless cycle of existence and suffering.



In the middle of the Wheel are the Three Fires of greed, ignorance and hatred, represented by a rooster, a pig and a snake. These are the cause of all suffering and are shown linked together, biting each other's tails, reinforcing each other.

In the next circle out, souls are shown ascending and descending according to their karma.

The next ring out is composed of six segments showing the six realms: gods, humans and Titans above and hungry ghosts, animals

and those tortured in hell below.

The outer ring shows twelve _____ called *nidanas*, illustrating the Buddhist teaching of dependent origination, the chain of causes of suffering (explained in the following section).

The wheel is held by Yama, the Lord of Death, who symbolises the impermanence of everything. The beings he holds are trapped in eternal suffering by their ignorance of the nature of the universe.

2. Find English equivalents in the text:

Достижения глубокого понимания истинной природы жизни; состояние нирваны; Просвещение; развитие нравственности; непостоянство, страдание и неопределенность; признаки существования; перевоплотиться; духовный путь; суровая бедность; аскетизм; обращать в свою веру; проповедовать; обращать в веру.

3. Translate the text into English using the new words below

Медитация

Буддийская медитация — в широком смысле это совокупность методов физического и духовного самосовершенствования, связанных с тремя группами практик Восьмеричного пути. В узком смысле под буддийской медитацией понимается «*культивирование*» (*бхавана*), состоящее из практики самонаблюдения *смрити*, концентрации внимания (*самадхи и дхьяны*) и интуитивного *прозрения* (*праджни*) истинности основ буддийского учения.

Буддийская медитация — это обобщающее условное название, которым европейские учёные обозначают основные духовные практики, нацеленные на достижение главных целей буддийской культуры: освобождение от *сансары*, достижение *нирваны*, обретение состояния *архата* и Будды, Любви, *Сострадания*, *невозмутимости* и других подобных состояний. Термин «медитация» недостаточно точен, поскольку носит обобщающий характер: его используют при переводе десятков доктринальных понятий со множества языков, и им обозначают целый ряд духовных практик, относящихся к нескольким стадиям работы с сознанием и достигнутым уровням сложности (*дхьяна, самадхи, випассана, шаматха, самапатти* и т. д.).

Базовые техники медитации, описанные в дошедших до нас древних буддийских источниках, получили дальнейшее развитие и были многократно модифицированы в течение веков при передаче от учителей к ученикам.

Буддистская медитация включает в себя множество медитационных техник, нацеленных на развитие внимательности, концентрации, *умиротворения* и прозрения. Буддисты используют медитацию как один из способов достижения *просветления* и нирваны.

В буддийской *психотехнике* выделяются два уровня, которые соответствуют общеиндийскому делению на «йогу действия» и «йогу созерцания». Первый уровень включает в себя способы выработки и интенсификации определённых физических и психических способностей, ко второму уровню относятся методы созерцания предметов, психических состояний и процессов, протекающих в организме того, кто практикует

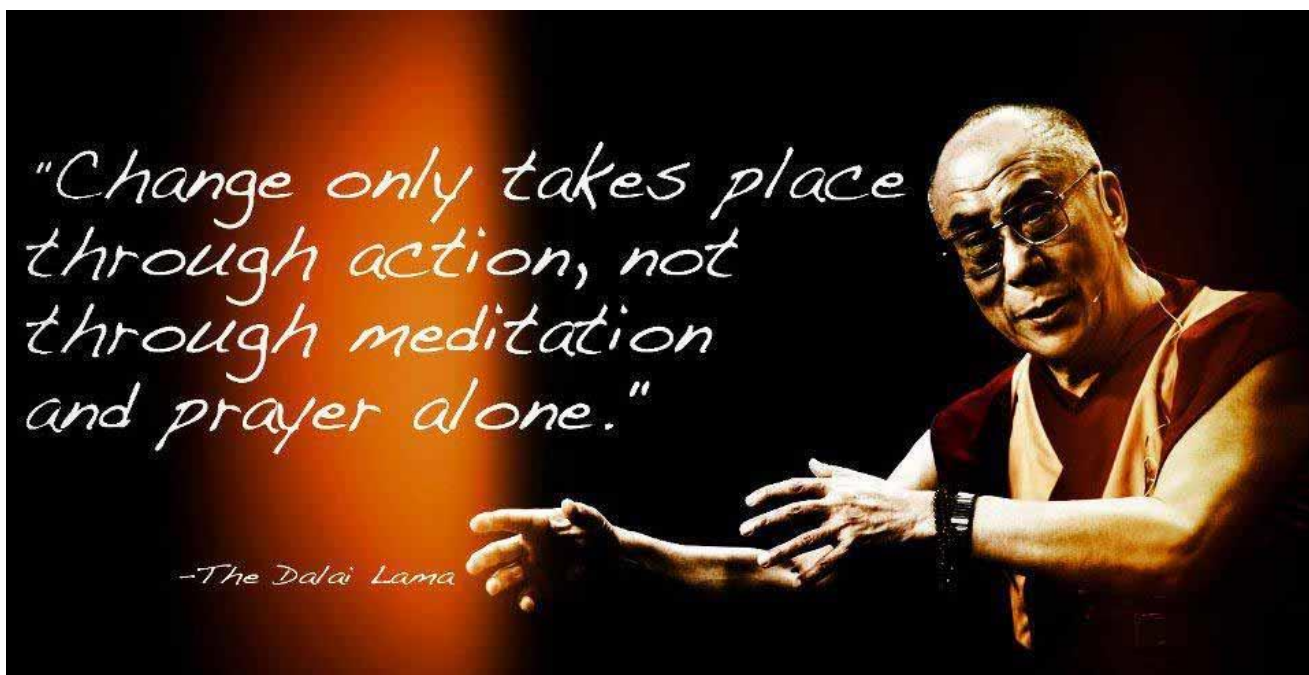
физическую йогу. Множество методов буддийской медитации подчинено общей цели – очищению психики и сознания от аффективной окрашенности. При этом ни один метод не носит универсального и общезначимого характера. Выбор метода всегда определяется с учётом типа личности конкретного индивида и преобладающих в его характере аффектов.

**Buddhism meditation; cultivation; bhavana; Smrti; Samadhi; dhyana; recovery of sight, insight; samsara; nirvana; Arhat; commiseration, karuna, compassion; calmness, tranquillity; pacification; enlightenment; psychotechnics.*

4. Read the text below and match the following phrases from the article:

The Dalai Lama was born in Tibet on the 6th of July 1935. His real name is Tenzin Gyatso. He is the leader of Tibet's Buddhists but he lives in India, where thousands of his followers visit him. He is the world's most famous Buddhist monk. He campaigns for freedom in Tibet and peace in the world.

Tenzin became Dalai Lama when he was just two years old. He became Tibet's ruler in November 1950, when he was fifteen. This was just one month after China took over Tibet. His first big job was to try and save his country from Chinese rule. He tried for nine years, but then had to escape to India. He has never been back.



He traveled to the West – to Europe and the Americas. Thousands of people welcomed him. He has helped to spread love and harmony around the world. He gives speeches wherever he goes and he has won many awards. He got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. He is always a famous figure on the news and is never without a huge smile.

The Dalai Lama has been one of the best-loved and most well-known world leaders for many decades. He continues to ask China to give his Tibetan people more control over their land. He makes Chinese leaders angry by talking about Tibet. One day he might meet them and talk about a better and brighter future.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1. | His real | a. | ruler in November 1950 |
| 2 | He is the world's most | b. | talking about Tibet |

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| 3. | He campaigns | c. | speeches wherever he goes |
| 4. | He became Tibet's | d. | famous Buddhist monk |
| 5. | save his country from | e. | and brighter future |
| 6. | spread love and harmony | f. | Chinese rule |
| 7. | He gives | g. | for freedom in Tibet |
| 8. | never without a huge | h. | name is Tenzin Gyatso |
| 9. | He makes Chinese leaders angry by | i. | around the world |
| 10. | talk about a better | j. | smile |

5. Write a magazine article about the Dalai Lama. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. Discuss the quotes by Dalai Lama. Express your personal opinion.

"Love is the absence of judgment."

"If you think you are too small to make a difference, try sleeping with a mosquito."

"There is a saying in Tibetan, 'Tragedy should be utilized as a source of strength.' No matter what sort of difficulties, how painful experience is, if we lose our hope, that's our real disaster."

"My religion is very simple. My religion is kindness."

"Every day, think as you wake up, today I am fortunate to be alive, I have a precious human life, I am not going to waste it. I am going to use all my energies to develop myself, to expand my heart out to others; to achieve enlightenment for the benefit of all beings. I am going to have kind thoughts towards others, I am not going to get angry or think badly about others. I am going to benefit others as much as I can."

"Remember that the best relationship is one in which your love for each other exceeds your need for each other."

"Love and compassion are necessities, not luxuries. Without them, humanity cannot survive."

"Silence is sometimes the best answer"

"Know the rules well, so you can break them effectively."

"Choose to be optimistic, it feels better."

"Our prime purpose in this life is to help others. And if you can't help them, at least don't hurt them."

"Only the development of compassion and understanding for others can bring us the tranquility and happiness we all seek."

"I believe compassion to be one of the few things we can practice that will bring immediate and long-term happiness to our lives. I'm not talking about the short-term gratification of pleasures like sex, drugs or gambling (though I'm not knocking them), but something that will bring true and lasting happiness. The kind that sticks."

“There is only one important point you must keep in your mind and let it be your guide. No matter what people call you, you are just who you are. Keep to this truth. You must ask yourself how is it you want to live your life. We live and we die, this is the truth that we can only face alone. No one can help us, not even the Buddha. So consider carefully, what prevents you from living the way you want to live your life?”

7. Answer the questions

- 1 What do you know about the Dalai Lama?
.
- 2 Would you like to meet the Dalai Lama?
.
- 3 What would you like to know about the Dalai Lama and why?
.
- 4 What did you learn from this text about the Dalai Lama?
.
- 5 What questions would you like to ask the Dalai Lama?
.
- 6 What would his answers be to those questions?
.
- 7 What is the difference between Buddhism and other religions?
.

8. What are the main branches of Buddhism and what is the difference between them?

Buddhist Teaching

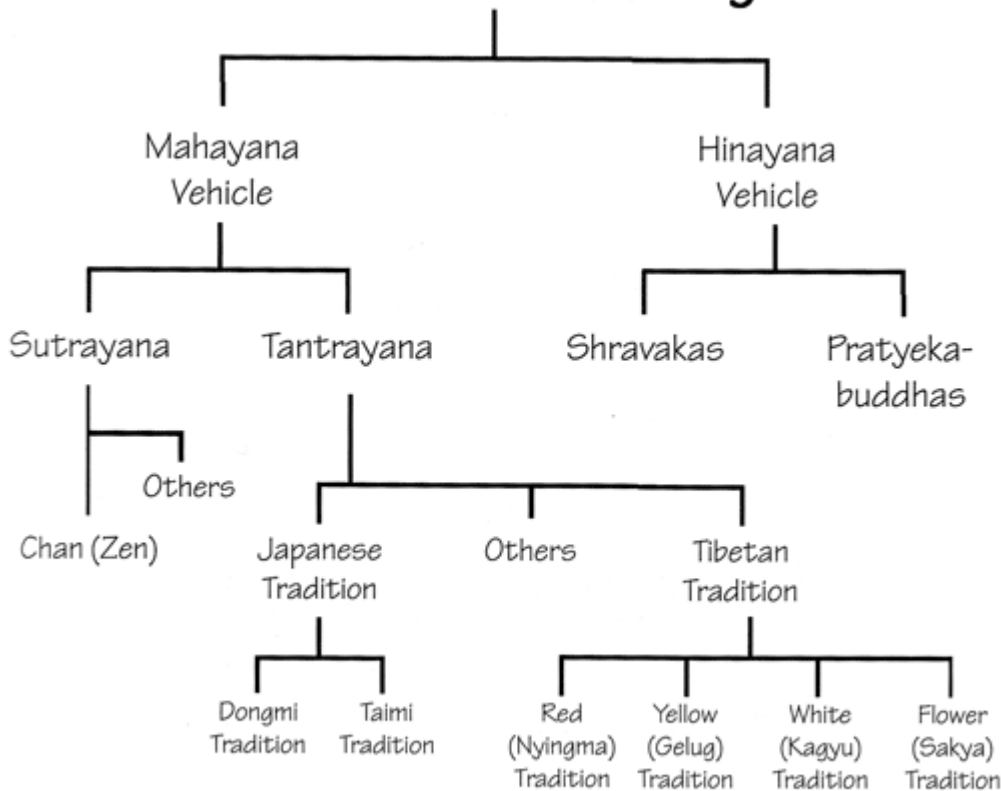


Chart 3-1

9. Comment on the tables below about Christian and Buddhist religious views:

Typical Belief of a Liberal Christian	Change in That Belief Required to Also Become a Buddhist
They have a soul and a personality that will continue to exist eternally.	Realize that such beliefs are an illusion.
They are, at least to some extent, self-made people.	Realize that their present self has been tightly determined by karma from their past lives.
They are motivated by compassion for the less fortunate.	Come to regard such compassion as improper because it is a desire, and desire causes suffering.
They see the highest value as being energetically involved in helping the poor and less fortunate.	Be willing to see the great value of completely withdrawing from the world to meditate in solitude in hopes of gaining enlightenment.
Though they appreciate that suffering is commonplace, they believe that many parts of life can be filled with joy, and this joy is not an illusion, if you are thankful to God for them.	Realize that life on earth inherently involves suffering, and that the only kind of joy possible is the cessation of personal desire.

What are the other controversies and what do they have in common?

Buddhists	Christians
A Method of attaining enlightenment.	A Relationship with a personal God.
The existence of God is not relevant to life or spirituality.	Existence of an omnipotent, omniscient, personal God is essential and central.
Enlightenment by systematic, persistent effort.	Salvation by faith, empowered by the grace of God, apart from works.
Buddha denied his own divinity (as Christ would have defined it).	Christ asserted his own divinity (i.e., equality with God).
Many paths to eliminating the self.	One way to God.
Buddhism is a mind trip.	Christianity is a trip of the heart and spirit.
Primary activities are meditation, mentoring, and the promotion of world peace.	Primary activities are worship, hearing sermons, prayer (both group and individual), fellowship, Bible study, and acts of service and charity.
Any appearance of reality having two opposite natures is temporary. Ultimate reality is not dualistic, having only one aspect.	Many forms of substantive, ultimate dualism (e.g., good/evil, Creator/creature, virtue/sin, heaven/hell).
Truth lies within.	Jesus is the Truth.

10. Test Your Knowledge of Buddhism

1. What is buddha's actual name?

- A. Siddhartha Gautama
- B. Gautama Buddha
- C. Buddha is his actual name

2. Which one is not one of the four sights

- A. old man
- B. sick man
- C. ascetic
- D. lying man
- E. dying man

3. What is nirvana?

- A. The human soul?
- B. the path
- C. supreme realization of the end of suffering

4. Annica is part of?

- A. the four noble truths



- B.** the eightfold path
- C.** the three characteristics of existence

5. What does annica mean?

- A.** world is always changing nothing stays for long
- B.** every animal and human experiences suffering
- C.** you cant look at one part without looking at the whole thing

6. What does Dukkha mean?

- A.** world is always changing nothings stays for long
- B.** every animal and human experiences suffering
- C.** you cant look at one part without looking at the whole thing

7. What does anatta mean?

- A.** world is always changing nothings stays for long
- B.** every animal and human experiences suffering
- C.** you cant look at one part without looking at the whole thing

8. How many noble truths are there?

- A.** 3
- B.** 2
- C.** 5
- D.** 4

9. The four noble truths are?

- A.** suffering
- B.** abstain from killing
- C.** origin of suffering
- D.** extinction of suffering
- E.** following the five moral precepts
- F.** path leading to the extinction of suffering
- G.** to reunite atman with Brahma

10. Which is not a moral precept?

- A.** abstain from killing
- B.** abstain from improper sexual conduct
- C.** abstain from false speech
- D.** abstain from stealing
- E.** abstain from alcohol and harmful drugs
- F.** abstain from the caste system

11. How many moral precepts are there?

- A.** 5
- B.** 6
- C.** 9

12. How many extra precept are there for monks

- A.** 8
- B.** 7

C. 5

13. Which ones are extra precepts?

- A. avoid eating in the afternoon
- B. avoid polluting
- C. avoid cows
- D. avoid using comfortable beds
- E. abstain from accepting gold or silver
- F. avoid looking at dancing singing or drama
- G. avoid perfumes

14. Which is not a buddhist holy day?

- A. Dhamma day
- B. Budha day
- C. sangha day
- D. diwali

15. What are mudras?

- A. a form of meditation
- B. hand gestures
- C. a type of flower

PART III. NATIONAL RELIGIONS

1. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

missionary activity	aberration	polytheistic
roots and formation	holy books	scriptures
sacred scripture	incarnation	cultural practices
conceptually	Supreme God	multitude

Hinduism

Hinduism is the religion of the majority of people in India and Nepal. It also exists among significant populations outside of the sub continent and has over 900 million adherents worldwide.

In some ways Hinduism is the oldest living religion in the world, or at least elements within it stretch back many thousands of years. Yet Hinduism resists easy definition partly because of the vast array of practices and beliefs found within it. It is also closely associated _____ and historically with the other Indian religions Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism.

Unlike most other religions, Hinduism has no single founder, no single scripture, and no commonly agreed set of teachings. Throughout its extensive history, there have been many key figures teaching different philosophies and writing

numerous_____. For these reasons, writers often refer to Hinduism as 'a way of life' or 'a family of religions' rather than a single religion.

The term 'Hindu' was derived from the river or river complex of the northwest, the Sindhu. Sindhu is a Sanskrit word used by the inhabitants of the region, the Aryans in the second millennium BCE. Later migrants and invaders, the Persians in the sixth century BCE, the Greeks from the 4th century BCE, and the Muslims from the 8th century CE, used the name of this river in their own languages for the land and its people.

The term 'Hindu' itself probably does not go back before the 15th and 16th centuries when it was used by people to differentiate themselves from followers of other traditions, especially the Muslims (Yavannas), in Kashmir and Bengal. At that time the term may have simply indicated groups united by certain _____ such as cremation of the dead and styles of cuisine. The 'ism' was added to 'Hindu' only in the 19th century in the context of British colonialism and_____.

The origins of the term 'hindu' are thus cultural, political and geographical. Now the term is widely accepted although any definition is subject to much debate. In some ways it is true to say that Hinduism is a religion of recent origin yet its _____go back thousands of years.

Some claim that one is 'born a Hindu', but there are now many Hindus of non-Indian descent. Others claim that its core feature is belief in an impersonal Supreme, but important strands have long described and worshipped a personal God. Outsiders often criticise Hindus as being_____, but many adherents claim to be monotheists.

Some Hindus define orthodoxy as compliance with the teachings of the Vedic texts (the four Vedas and their supplements). However, still others identify their tradition with 'Sanatana Dharma', the eternal order of conduct that transcends any specific body of sacred literature. Scholars sometimes draw attention to the caste system as a defining feature, but many Hindus view such practices as merely a social phenomenon or an _____of their original teachings. Nor can we define Hinduism according to belief in concepts such as karma and samsara (reincarnation) because Jains, Sikhs, and Buddhists (in a qualified form) accept this teaching too.

Although it is not easy to define Hinduism, we can say that it is rooted in India, most Hindus revere a body of texts as _____known as the Veda, and most Hindus draw on a common system of values known as dharma.

Key facts:

- Hinduism originated around the Indus Valley near the River Indus in modern day Pakistan.
- About 80% of the Indian population regard themselves as Hindu.
- Most Hindus believe in a_____, whose qualities and forms are represented by the _____of deities which emanate from him.
- Hindus believe that existence is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth, governed by Karma.
- Hindus believe that the soul passes through a cycle of successive lives and its next _____is always dependent on how the previous life was lived.

• The main Hindu texts are the Vedas and their supplements (books based on the Vedas). Veda is a Sanskrit word meaning 'knowledge'. These scriptures do not mention the word 'Hindu' but many _____ discuss dharma, which can be rendered as 'code of conduct', 'law', or 'duty'

• Hindus celebrate many holy days, but the Festival of Lights, Diwali is the best known.

• The 2001 census recorded 559,000 Hindus in Britain, around 1% of the population.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Hinduism widespread? Explain why.
2. Dwell upon the origin of the term 'Hindu'.
3. What key facts about Hinduism draw your attention?
4. What religious groups accept the teachings of Hinduism?
5. What is the main scripture of Hinduism?

3. Find English equivalents in the text:

Приверженцы; древнейшая живая религия в мире; традиции и верования; Писание; предмет многочисленных дискуссий; политеистический; отождествлять; сакральная литература; превосходить; кастовая система; отклонение; верховный бог; множество божеств; происходить; цикл рождения, смерти и возрождения; воплощение.

4. Read the text and explain the commonalities between the Jews and the Christians.

Judaism

Judaism is the original of the three Abrahamic faiths, which also includes Christianity and Islam. According to information published by The Jewish People Policy Planning Institute, there were around 13.1 million Jewish people in the world in 2007, most residing in the USA and Israel. According to the 2001 census 267,000 people in the UK said that their religious identity was Jewish, about 0.5% of the population.

Judaism originated in the Middle East over 3500 years ago

Judaism was founded by Moses, although Jews trace their history back to Abraham.

Jews believe that there is only one God with whom they have a covenant.

In exchange for all the good that God has done for the Jewish people, Jewish people keep God's laws and try to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives.

Judaism has a rich history of religious text, but the central and most important religious document is the Torah.

Jewish traditional or oral law, the interpretation of the laws of the Torah, is called halakhah.

Spiritual leaders are called Rabbis.



Jews worship in Synagogues.

6 million Jews were murdered in the Holocaust in an attempt to wipe out Judaism.

There are many people who identify themselves as Jewish without necessarily believing in, or observing, any Jewish law.

**5. How much do you know about the basics of Jewish tradition and culture?
Test your knowledge with this quiz.**

Q1. Who is the most important prophet in Judaism?

1. Isaiah
2. Moses
3. Jonah
4. Amos

Q2. The country with the largest Jewish population is:

1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Israel
4. Canada

Q3. The most important Jewish holy book is called the:

1. Old Testament
2. Zohar
3. Torah
4. Siddur

Q4. The main difference between Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews is:

1. They descend from different great rabbis.
2. They live in different parts of Israel.
3. They descend from different ethnic groups.
4. They read different translations of the Torah.

Q5. Jesus is regarded by Jews as::

1. The messiah.
2. A Jewish prophet.
3. The son of God.
4. A historical or literary figure.

6. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

ceremonies	practitioners	scriptures
faith	elements	oral

Candomblé

Candomblé is a religion based on African beliefs which is particularly popular in Brazil. It is also practised in other countries, and has as many as two million followers.

The religion is a mixture of traditional Yoruba, Fon and Bantu beliefs which originated from different regions in Africa. It has also incorporated some aspects of the Catholic _____ over time.

A religion which combines _____ of many religions is called a syncretic religion.



Enslaved Africans brought their beliefs with them when they were shipped to Brazil during the slave trade.

The name Candomblé means 'dance in honour of the gods'.

Practitioners of Candomblé believe in one all powerful God called Oludumaré who is served by lesser deities. These deities are called orixas. (They can also be called voduns and inkices.)

Candomblé _____ believe that every person has their own individual orixa which controls his or her destiny and acts as a protector.

Music and dance are important parts of Candomblé _____. Specially choreographed dances are performed by worshippers to enable them to become possessed by the orixas.

There is no concept of good or bad in Candomblé. Each person is only required to fulfil his or her destiny to the fullest, regardless of what that is.

Candomblé is an _____ tradition and therefore has no holy _____.

The first official temple was founded at the beginning of the 19th century in Salvador, Bahia in Brazil.

7. Read the text and translate it into your native language. State if the sentences below the text are True or False:

Rastafari



Rastafari is a young, Africa-centred religion which developed in Jamaica in the 1930s, following the coronation of Haile Selassie I as King of Ethiopia in 1930.

Rastafarians believe Haile Selassie is God and that he will return to Africa members of the black community who are living in exile as the result of colonisation and the slave trade.

Rastafari theology developed from the ideas of Marcus Garvey, a political activist who wanted to improve the status of fellow blacks.

There are approximately one million world wide adherents of Rastafari as a faith. The 2001 census found 5,000 Rastafarians living in England and Wales.

Followers of Rastafari are known by a variety of names: Rastafarians, Rastas, Sufferers, Locksmen, Dreads or Dreadlocks.

It spread globally following the success of Bob Marley and his music in the 1970s

Rastafarians believe that blacks are the chosen people of God, but that through colonisation and the slave trade their role has been suppressed

The movement's greatest concerns are the repatriation of blacks to their homeland, Africa, and the reinstatement of blacks' position in society

It is an exocentric religion - as Haile Selassie, whom adherents consider as God, is outside the religion

Rastafari religious ceremonies consist of chanting, drumming and meditating in order to reach a state of heightened spirituality

Rastafarian religious practice includes the ritual inhalation of marijuana, to increase their spiritual awareness

Rastafarians follow strict dietary laws and abstain from alcohol.

Rastafarians follow a number of Old Testament Laws

There is a separate code of religious practice for women in Rastafari

Rastafarians believe reincarnation follows death and that life is eternal

Rastafarians are forbidden to cut their hair; instead, they grow it and twist it into dreadlocks

Rastafarians eat clean and natural produce, such as fruit and vegetables

Rastafarians try to refrain from the consumption of meat, especially pork

Rastafarians are opposed to abortion and contraception

The Rastafarian colours are red, green and gold. Sometimes black is added. These colours are chosen because:

Red signifies the blood of those killed for the cause of the black community, throughout Jamaican history

Green represents Jamaica's vegetation and hope for the eradication of suppression

Gold symbolises the wealth of Ethiopia

Black signifies the colour of the Africans who initiated Rastafari

The lion is the symbol of Rastafari.

This lion represents Haile Selassie I, who is referred to as the 'Conquering Lion of Judah'. Rastafarians' dreadlocks represent the lion's mane.

Dreads or Dreadlocks is the same as Rastafarians	T/F
Gold represents Jamaica's vegetation and hope for the eradication of suppression	T/F
Rastafarians approve abortion and contraception	T/F
The bull is the symbol of Rastafari.	T/F
Bob Marley was a Rastafari.	T/F

Rastafarians believe that Europeans are the chosen people of God	T/F
--	-----

8. Read the text and translate it into your native language. Answer the questions below the text.

Sikhism

There are 20 million Sikhs in the world, most of whom live in the Punjab province of India. The 2001 census recorded 336,000 Sikhs in the UK.

Sikhism was founded in the 16th century in the Punjab district of what is now India and Pakistan. It was founded by Guru Nanak and is based on his teachings, and those of the 9 Sikh gurus who followed him.

The most important thing in Sikhism is the internal religious state of the individual.

Sikhism is a monotheistic religion

Sikhism stresses the importance of doing good actions rather than merely carrying out rituals



Sikhs believe that the way to lead a good life is to:

- keep God in heart and mind at all times
- live honestly and work hard
- treat everyone equally
- be generous to the less fortunate
- serve others

The Sikh place of worship is called a Gurdwara

The Sikh scripture is the Guru Granth Sahib, a book that Sikhs consider a living Guru

The tenth Sikh Guru decreed that after his death the spiritual guide of the Sikhs would be the teachings contained in that book, so the Guru Granth Sahib now has the status of a Guru, and Sikhs show it the respect they would give to a human Guru.

The community of men and women who have been initiated into the Sikh faith is the Khalsa. The Khalsa celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1999.

Guru Gobind Singh decreed that where Sikhs could not find answers in the Guru Granth Sahib, they should decide issues as a community, based on the principles of their scripture.

1. When was Sikhism founded?
2. Is it a polytheistic religion?
3. How many adherents of Sikhism are there in the world?
4. Who is the main subject of worship in Sikhism?
5. What is a good life according to Sikhists?

9. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

messenger	Glory of God	mission
reveal	Manifestation	benefit

Bahá'í

The Bahá'í faith is one of the youngest of the world's major religions. It was founded by Bahá'u'lláh in Iran in 1863.

Iran was then mainly a Muslim country, and the faith was proclaimed by a young Iranian, who called himself The Báb. He said that a _____ would soon arrive from God, who would be the latest in a line of prophets including Moses, Muhammad and Jesus Christ.

Bahá'u'lláh, which means the _____ in Arabic, was born Mirza Husayn Ali in 1817

Bahá'ís believe that Bahá'u'lláh is the most recent _____ of God

Bahá'u'lláh himself stated that he is not God's final messenger



The Bahá'í faith accepts all religions as having true and valid origins

The idea of progressive revelation is of central significance for the Bahá'í faith

Bahá'u'lláh taught that God intervenes throughout human history at different times to _____ more of himself through his messengers (called Divine Messengers, or Manifestations of God)

The central idea of the faith is that of unity. They believe that people should work together for the common _____ of humanity

The followers of Bahá'u'lláh were descended from the Bábis - believers in the Báb who foretold the _____ of Bahá'u'lláh.

There are 6 million Bahá'ís in the world, in 235 countries and around 6,000 live in Britain.

10. Read the text and provide the equivalents to the clichés below.

Jainism

Jainism is an ancient religion from India that teaches that the way to liberation and bliss is to live lives of harmlessness and renunciation.

The essence of Jainism is concern for the welfare of every being in the universe and for the health of the universe itself.



Jains believe that animals and plants, as well as human beings, contain living souls. Each of these souls is considered of equal value and should be treated with respect and compassion.

Jains are strict vegetarians and live in a way that minimises their use of the world's resources.

Jains believe in reincarnation and seek to attain ultimate liberation - which means escaping the continuous cycle of birth, death and rebirth so that the immortal soul lives for ever in a state of bliss.

Liberation is achieved by eliminating all karma from the soul.

Jainism is a religion of self-help.

There are no gods or spiritual beings that will help human beings.

The three guiding principles of Jainism, the 'three jewels', are right belief, right knowledge and right conduct.

The supreme principle of Jain living is non violence (ahimsa).

This is one of the 5 mahavratas (the 5 great vows). The other mahavratas are non-attachment to possessions, not lying, not stealing, and sexual restraint (with celibacy as the ideal).

Mahavira is regarded as the man who gave Jainism its present-day form.

The texts containing the teachings of Mahavira are called the Agamas.

Jains are divided into two major sects; the Digambara (meaning "sky clad") sect and the Svetambara (meaning "white clad") sect.

Jainism has no priests. Its professional religious people are monks and nuns, who lead strict and ascetic lives.

Most Jains live in India, and according to the 2001 Census of India there are around 4.2 million living there. However, the Oxford Handbook of Global Religions, published in 2006, suggests that census figures may provide lower than the true number of followers as many Jains identify themselves as Hindu. The Handbook also states that there are around 25,000 Jains in Britain.

Clichés	Translation	Clichés	Translation
<i>census figures</i>		<i>number of followers</i>	
<i>lead strict and ascetic lives</i>		<i>spiritual beings</i>	
<i>mahavratas</i>		<i>lives of harmlessness and renunciation</i>	
<i>eliminating all karma</i>		<i>continuous cycle of birth, death and rebirth</i>	
<i>'three jewels'</i>		<i>sexual restraint</i>	

11. Read the text and translate it into your native language. State if the sentences below the text are True or False:

Zoroastrianism

Zoroastrianism is one of the world's oldest monotheistic religions. It was founded by the Prophet Zoroaster (or Zarathustra) in ancient Iran approximately 3500 years ago.

For 1000 years Zoroastrianism was one of the most powerful religions in the world. It was the official religion of Persia (Iran) from 600 BCE to 650 CE.

It is now one of the world's smallest religions. In 2006 the New York Times reported that there were probably less than 190,000 followers worldwide at that time.

Zoroastrians believe there is one God called Ahura Mazda (Wise Lord) and He created the world.

Zoroastrians are not fire-worshippers, as some Westerners wrongly believe. Zoroastrians believe that the elements are pure and that fire represents God's light or wisdom.



Ahura Mazda revealed the truth through the Prophet, Zoroaster.

Zoroastrians traditionally pray several times a day.

Zoroastrians worship communally in a Fire Temple or Agiary.

The Zoroastrian book of Holy Scriptures is called The Avesta.

The Avesta can be roughly split into two main sections:

The Avesta is the oldest and core part of the scriptures, which contains the Gathas. The Gathas are seventeen hymns thought to be composed by Zoroaster himself.

The Younger Avesta - commentaries to the older Avestan written in later years. It also contains myths, stories and details of ritual observances.

Zoroastrians are roughly split into two groups:

- The Iranians
- The Parsis

It has 1 million followers worldwide	T/F
It was founded by the Prophet Zoroaster	T/F
Zoroastrianism is a new monotheistic religions	T/F
The Avesta can be roughly split into 5 main sections	T/F
Zoroastrians believe that fire represents God's light or wisdom.	T/F
Zoroastrians traditionally pray ones a day.	T/F

12. Read the text and translate it into your native language. Answer the questions below the text.

Taoism

Taoism is an ancient tradition of philosophy and religious belief that is deeply rooted in Chinese customs and worldview.

Taoism is also referred to as Daoism, which is a more accurate way of representing in English the sound of the Chinese word.

Taoism is about the Tao. This is usually translated as the Way. But it's hard to say exactly what this means. The Tao is the ultimate creative principle of the universe. All things are unified and connected in the Tao.

Taoism originated in China 2000 years ago

It is a religion of unity and opposites; Yin and Yang. The principle of Yin Yang sees the world as filled with complementary forces - action and non-action, light and dark, hot and cold, and so on

The Tao is not God and is not worshipped. Taoism includes many deities, that are worshipped in Taoist temples, they are part of the universe and depend, like everything, on the Tao



Taoism promotes:

- achieving harmony or union with nature
- the pursuit of spiritual immortality
- being 'virtuous' (but not ostentatiously so)
- self-development
- Taoist practices include:
 - meditation
 - feng shui
 - fortune telling
 - reading and chanting of scriptures

Before the Communist revolution fifty years ago, Taoism was one of the strongest religions in China. After a campaign to destroy non-Communist religion, however, the numbers significantly reduced, and it has become difficult to assess the statistical popularity of Taoism in the world.

The 2001 census recorded 3,500 Taoists in England and Wales.

1. What is Taoism?
2. What does Taoism promote?
3. What do Taoists believe in?
4. Where do they pray?
5. What is the ultimate creative principle of the universe?

13. Restore the omitted parts of the text.

religion; deity; followers; Confucius; religions; bringing; harmony; ruler; based; under; action; cow; themselves; goal; differs; buildings; connection; behavior

Confucianism



Confucianism is a philosophical system based on the teachings of (1)____ and practiced throughout China for nearly 2,000 years. Confucianism teaches a moral and social philosophy and code of (2)____ based on peace, order, humanity, wisdom, courage and fidelity. Confucius refused to consider the idea of God but his followers hold there is a state of heavenly (3)____ which man can attain by

cultivating virtues, especially knowledge, patience, sincerity, obedience and the fulfillment of obligations between children and parents, subjects and (4)____. Confucianism encourages the acceptance of the status quo.

Hinduism is one of the world's major religions. It embraces diverse beliefs and practices with toleration, regarding none as essential. Even other (5)____ are accepted, though not their exclusiveness. Having no dogma, it is hardly definable. Hindus have great respect of all life, many being vegetarian and revering and

protecting the (6)____. The upper-class caste of Brahmins is respected as sacrosanct. The doctrine of transmigration of souls in an endless cycle, (7)____ the law of karma, is universally believed. The three paths of escape from the cycle are duty, knowledge (sought by meditation and yoga) and devotion to God. True Hinduism began in the 2nd c. BCE.

Krishna is the major (8)_____ in later Hinduism, depicted as a blue-skinned, sportive youth generally playing the flute. He is worshipped as an incarnation of Vishnu, one of the major gods of modern Hinduism, and advocates selfless (9)_____.

Buddhism is a widespread Asian (10)_____ and philosophy developed from Hinduism in the 6th c. BCE by Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha. His monastic disciples shaved their heads, dressed in rags and devoted (11)_____ to the philosophy of Enlightenment. The Pali canon is the scriptural basis of Buddhism. Buddhist teaching advocates a middle course between mortification ((12)_____ one's body and soul into subjection by self-denial or discipline) and the pursuit of ambition. The basic teachings of Buddhism are contained in the 'four noble truths':

(1) all existence is suffering;

(2) the cause of suffering is desire;

(3) freedom from suffering is nirvana (the final (13)_____ of harmony and satisfaction);

(4) and the means of attaining nirvana is prescribed in the 'eightfold path' that combines ethical conduct, mental discipline, and wisdom.

The religion numbers 300-500 million (14)_____, including those in Buryatia, Tuva and Kalmykia.

Zen is a sect of Japanese Buddhism which developed in China from c. 500 CE and spread to Japan c. 1200. The word means 'meditation'. Zen (15)_____ greatly from traditional Buddhism, rejecting images and ritual, scriptures and metaphysics.

Shinto ('way of the gods') is the indigenous religion of Japan (16)_____ on the belief that the royal family was descended from the sun-goddess Amaterasu Omikami. It later absorbed much Buddhist thought and practice. Shinto shrines are plain wooden (17)_____ in which priest and people perform simple rites. Worship of the Emperor and the Zen influence on martial arts resulted in a close (18)_____ between Shinto and Japanese militarism.

14. Answer the questions

1. A follower of Islam is called a _____.

- A. Brahman
- B. Missionary
- C. Muslim
- D. Hindi

2. The founder of Islam is _____.

- A. Siddhartha Gautama
- B. Abraham
- C. Jesus
- D. Muhammad

3. The belief in one god is called _____.

- A. monotheism
 - B. polytheism
 - C. religion
4. The sacred text (holy book) of the Christians is the _____.
- A. Qu'ran or Koran
 - B. Bible
 - C. The Vedas
 - D. The Torah
5. The founder of Buddhism is _____
- A. Siddhartha Gautama
 - B. Jesus
 - C. Muhammad
 - D. Abraham
6. Some of the sacred texts of the Hindus include _____
- A. The Torah and the Hebrew Bible
 - B. The Qu'ran and the teachings Abraham
 - C. The Vedas, Mahabharata, and the Upanishads
7. The sacred text (holy book) for followers of Islam is _____
- A. Bible
 - B. The Vedas
 - C. Qu'ran or Koran
 - D. The Torah
8. This man was the founder of Judaism
- A. Solomon
 - B. Abraham
 - C. Jesus
 - D. Mohammad
9. Which is NOT one of the Five Pillars of Faith associated with Islam?
- A. Give to charity
 - B. Pray 5 x's per day
 - C. Travel to Mecca at least once in your lifetime
 - D. Become a missionary in a foreign land
10. The Five Pillars of Faith which include praying five times a day and making a pilgrimage to what holy city? Muslims also face this city when they pray.
- A. Mecca
 - B. Jerusalem
 - C. Istanbul
 - D. Beijing
11. All three major monotheistic religions developed in this region.
- A. Europe
 - B. North America
 - C. Middle East or Southwest Asia
 - D. China
12. Hinduism and Buddhism both developed in this area.
- A. Middle East

- B.** Europe
C. India
D. Italy
- 13.** Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all _____.
- A.** believe in many divine Gods
B. worship only one God
C. follow the teachings of the Qu'ran
D. believe Jesus was the son of God
- 14.** The Torah is the sacred writing (holy book) for which religion?
- A.** Judaism
B. Christianity
C. Islam
D. None of the above
- 15.** The belief that the soul never dies but is continually reborn or reincarnated is associated with which religion?
- A.** Islam
B. Christianity
C. Judaism
D. Hinduism and Buddhism
- 16.** Following the Eightfold Path and the Four Noble Truths to achieve enlightenment is associated with which religion?
- A.** Buddhism
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
D. Christianity
- 17.** This religion can be divided into Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox sects.
- A.** Judaism
B. Christianity
C. Islam
D. Buddhism
- 18.** Diwali, the festival of Lights is important to which religion?
- A.** Christianity
B. Judaism
C. Hinduism
- 19.** The following symbol represents what religion?
- A.** Christianity
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
D. Judaism
- 20.** The Star of David, honors King David who ruled the kingdom of Israel from 1000-962 BC. This is associated with which religion?
- A.** Judaism
B. Christianity
C. Islam



- D. Hinduism
21. The "Om" symbol represents the religion of _____.
- A. Buddhism
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
D. Judaism
22. Ramadan is the holy month of fasting for which religion?
- A. Christianity
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
23. The Western Wailing Wall is located in Jerusalem, Israel and is an important place of prayer, mostly for people of the _____ faith.
- A. Jewish
B. Hindu
C. Buddhist
D. Muslim
24. This religion believes that the main god and creator, Brahman, takes the form of three deities. There are hundreds of other gods in this religion. What religion is this?
- A. Judaism
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
D. Buddhism
25. The cross and the wheel of Dharma are a symbol for what two faiths, respectively?
- A. Hinduism and Islam
B. Christianity and Islam
C. Christianity and Buddhism
D. Judaism and Hinduism

PART IV. THE SECTS, CULTS, MIND CONTROL RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

1. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

members	materials	justifies
sectarians	eradicated	ideological
environment	psychotherapy	subjugation
devotion	Loyalty	ideocratic



What are totalitarian sects

Totalitarian sects are authoritarian, _____ groups who manipulate their members and exploit them, not infrequently causing them psychological, financial and

physical harm. The leadership of totalitarian sects conceal their goals behind a mask of religion, religious politics, _____, health care, education, scientific information, culture and other recognized authority.

The leadership of totalitarian sects have superhuman status; in general all the groups put themselves above society and family and in counterposition to them. Typical for _____ is a black-white worldview ("us - them," "clean - dirty," "saved - lost," "elite - docile" etc.) without half-tones. The sectarian mentality is propagated especially in times of economic or social crisis and can lead to intolerance and extremism.

From the presentations of totalitarian sects about themselves and about them being the exclusive media of absolute good, emerges their _____ to the principle that "the end _____ the means": they consider anything that benefits the sect to be moral. Therefore totalitarian sects easily resort to deceit, omission and importunate propaganda to attract new _____.

Members of totalitarian sects are bound to unquestioning obedience to their deified leadership. Questions, doubt and dissatisfaction are _____ or even punished. To suppress doubt with regard to the group and its leader their class of psychic narcotic is employed to stunt reason and, at the same time, to evoke a kind of euphoria and dependence (mechanical repetition of a prayer or incantation, practices involving ecstasy or meditation, denunciation of individual "guilty" members in the presence of the assembly and so forth).

Totalitarian sects grasp for other unethical methods of control over all aspects of the lives and personalities of the adepts. Methods of manipulating people can be extremely effective and lead to a condition of steadfast dependence on the manipulators. These methods are founded on two basic principles:

1. A sudden sharp change of environment can make a person especially receptive to external influence and promote a strong, deep change in his worldview, system of values and beliefs.

2. If you can make a person conduct himself in a way you would like, you can make him believe in what you would like.

The group can control its members for a long time using:

Isolation. The management of a group encourage relations and co-residency only with other members of the group, and often make this a requirement. If you are physically separated from society and the environment you're accustomed to, you can lose your own concepts of reality.

Social peer pressure. If they use your inherent sense of belonging to the social continuum, you might start to suppress your doubts about the ideas of the group, or oppose that which you would have expressed under difference circumstances.

Guilt. They suggest an absolutely negative assessment of pre-sectarian life and cultivate a sense of guilt for the impossibility to adequately show appreciation to the group for salvation from the "sins" of the past.

Fear. _____ to the group and subjection to its rules and ideology can be reached by means of intimidation through negative spiritual and physical consequences for breaking these rules, especially for leaving the group.

Love bombing. The feeling of belonging to the sect as if it were all one family can be artificially created by frequent hugging, kissing, touching and incessant adulation.

Intensive indoctrination. You are required to continuously study sect publications and to look at and listen to its recorded_____. In neither case are critical materials allowed, neither generally speaking, are non-sect sources of information.

Deindividuation. If you don't have time left over for yourself, if it's impossible for you to be alone, you can lose the ability to think objectively or to assess a situation "from the other side" or "in perspective."

Tiredness and exhaustion. If you don't get the necessary rest and nutrition, you can lose the ability to adequately perceive the _____and be particularly prone to influence, especially if during this you are in a new, or new to you, situation and you are given conflicting information.

Installation of distrust toward rational thinking. As a result you lose the ability to critically assess the ideology and practices of the group.

Control of language. Introduction of new dictionaries and/or change of meaning for commonly used words leads to thought reformation.

Control of sexual relations. The instructions of the group can vary: from a full prohibition to sexual relations or appointment of a spouse to instructions to perform perverted acts, engage in prostitution or have group sex. Any form of surveillance in the most intimate sphere of human life serves as an effective means of_____.

A result of the aggregate actions and acceptance of control by members of totalitarian sects is suppression of the real personality and its replacement by a boilerplate script of behavior, speech, emotion and thought - a manipulated quasi-personality.

In their full orientation to the leader of the totalitarian sect, the members imitate him in every way. If the head of the sect has a tendency to crime or perversion, or suffers from psychic disorders, then the mechanism of psychological induction goes to work, a singular infection of the sectarian vice and psychic pathology of the founder. It's characteristic of a totalitarian group to treat humankind as an instrument or means for attaining the_____, commercial or pathological goals of the leader, whereas for healthy, constructive, religious and social organizations, each person represents the goal, but not the means.

2. Provide the equivalents to the clichés below.

Clichés	Translation	Clichés	Translation
<i>steadfast dependence</i>		<i>aggregate actions</i>	
<i>Бомбардировка любовью</i>		<i>Нетерпимость и экстремизм</i>	
<i>Social peer pressure</i>		<i>psychic disorders</i>	
<i>Тоталитарная секта</i>		<i>Сектантское мировосприятие</i>	

Понятия реальности		<i>singular infection</i>	
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3. Read the text and translate it into your native language. Answer the questions below the text.

Jehovah's Witness

Jehovah's Witnesses are members of a Christian-based religious movement.

The denomination was founded in the USA towards the end of the 19th century, under the leadership of Charles Taze Russell. The headquarters of the movement is in New York.

There are about 6.9 million active Witnesses in 235 countries in the world (2007), including 1 million in the USA and 130,000 in the UK.

Members of the movement are probably best known for their door-to-door evangelical work; witnessing from house to house, offering Bible literature and recruiting and converting people to the truth.

Although Christian-based, the group believes that the traditional Christian Churches have deviated from the true teachings of the Bible, and do not work in full harmony with God.

The traditional Christian Churches, for their part, do not regard the movement as a mainstream Christian denomination because it rejects the Christian doctrine of the Trinity, which it regards as both irrational and unbiblical.

Beliefs

Jehovah's Witnesses base their beliefs only on the text of the Bible and ignore "mere human speculations or religious creeds." They believe that the Bible is the Word of God and consider its 66 books to be divinely inspired and historically accurate.

Members reject the sinful values of the secular world and maintain a degree of separation from non-believers - they are "in the world" but not "of the world".

Witnesses do not celebrate Christmas or Easter because they believe that these festivals are based on (or massively contaminated by) pagan customs and religions. They point out that Jesus did not ask his followers to mark his birthday.

The church is strongly millennial and believes that humanity is now in the 'last days' and that the final battle between good and evil will happen soon.

1. Have you ever met the Jehovah's Witness?
2. Do you have friends you have suffered from the sects?
3. Can the Jehovah's Witness organization be referred to the Christian denominations?
4. Do they use the traditional translation version of the Bible?
5. What are their most controversial points comparing to Christian beliefs?

4. Read and translate the dialogue between a Clay Jones, D.Min. Associate Professor of Christian Apologetics at Biola University and a Jehovah's Witness.

A Question the Jehovah's Witnesses Can't Answer

Christian: Let me ask you only one question and after you answer it, I'll answer any question you want. First I need to clarify a few things. In the New World Translation, John 1:1 reads: "In [the] beginning the Word was, and the Word was with God, and the Word was a god." Then in Isaiah 9:6 (NWT) we read: "For there has been a child born to us, there has been a son given to us; and the princely rule will come to be upon his shoulder. And his name will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father, Prince of Peace." So then, does Jehovah equal almighty God?

JW: Yes.

C: Now Jesus isn't Jehovah, right?

JW: That's right.

C: Jesus equals *a* Mighty God?

JW: That is correct.

C: Is Jehovah a true God or a false God?

JW: Jehovah is a true God.

C: Is Jesus a true God or a false God?

JW: Jesus is a true God.

C: Okay, here's my question: How can you believe there are two true Gods when the Bible says there is only one God? After all, it says in Isaiah 43:10-11 (NWT), "Before me there was no God formed, and after me there continued to be none." And Isa: 44:6 (NWT) says: "I am the first and I am the last, and besides me there is no God."

JW: That passage is teaching that there are no capital "G" gods.

C: Hebrew doesn't have capital letters so the capitalization of the "G" in those passages is an insertion by the NW translators to make us believe there are two categories of gods. It is equivalent to their just inserting the word "almighty" in the text. If the Lord had wanted to proclaim that "besides me there is no Almighty God" instead of what it really says, "beside me there is no god," He could easily have had Isaiah insert the word "Almighty" in those passages. But He didn't.

JW: Well, we only worship one God.

C: If I only loved one wife but was married to two women, I would still be a polygamist and your believing there are two true Gods even though you only worship one of them still makes you a polytheist. The Bible says there is only one God.

JW: But the Bible calls Satan a God.

C: Is Satan a true God or a false God?

JW: A false God.

C: You still have two true Gods.

JW: But in Ex. 4:16 (NWT) it says that Moses "will serve as God to him [Pharaoh]."

C: It says Moses will serve "as God." In other translations of this verse it says Moses will be "like God" to him. Do you see a difference between serving "as" God or "like" God and really being a god? For example, if I said an older woman was "as a mother to me" it wouldn't mean that I actually came out of her womb, right? Do you see the difference?"



JW: But the word “God” is just a title that can be used for those on the side of God.

C: Then there would be lots of true Gods, but John 17:3 (NWT) says “This means everlasting life, their taking in knowledge of you, the only true God, and of the one whom you sent forth, Jesus Christ.” If that’s true, how could you say that Jesus is a true God?

JW: As I said, we only worship one God.

C: But I’m not asking about how many Gods you worship, I’m asking about how many Gods you think are true. Can you think of a time when someone says that ‘X’ is the ‘only true’ ‘X’ that it doesn’t make everything else in that category false? If there God is the ‘only true’ God then any other god must be a false god, but you have already said that Jehovah and Jesus are both true Gods and that makes... count them... two true Gods.

JW: 1 Cor. 8:4-6 says “...there is no God but one. For even though there are those who are called ‘gods,’ whether in heaven or on earth, just as there are many ‘gods’ and many ‘lords,’ there is actually to us one God the Father, out of whom all things are, and we for him; and there is one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom all things are, and we through him.” See, the Father is God, not Jesus.

C: But you’ve already agreed there are two true Gods and this passage says there is only one God.

JW: You’re talking about the Trinity.

C: No, I’m pointing out that Jehovah’s Witnesses are polytheists who believe there is more than one true God, even though the Bible tells us there is only one true God.

JW: We didn’t come here to argue. [What?]

C: Okay, well, if you want to bring someone back, I’ll be glad to talk with them. [That hasn’t happened yet.]

This is all about logic. After all, if there is one God and if there are three persons in the Bible called God, then the three persons must be the one God. It is no surprise that I have yet to hear a coherent answer. I carried on an email dialog with one JW and after several months she ended our discussion with, “You just like to go around and destroy other people’s religions!”

What?

By the way, I really don’t let them ask me a question unless they can answer mine first because JWs, more than any cult I’ve talked to, will change the subject as soon as they see they are in a bind (I got that from Bill Cetnar, too).

Titus 2:13: “We wait for the blessed hope—the glorious appearing of our great God and Savior, Jesus Christ.”

5. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

migrated	restoration	focused
excommunicates	Mormonism	abortion

Mormons

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was founded in 19th century America and has 13.5 million members world-wide (LDS 2008 Statistical Report). _____ has been present in the UK since 1837 and has 190,000 members (LDS 2008 figures).

The church is called The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or The Church of Jesus Christ.

Mormons believe their church is a _____ of the Church as conceived by Jesus and that the other Christian churches have gone astray.

The church was founded by Joseph Smith (1805 - 1844).

It was then developed by Brigham Young who _____ with the new Mormons to Salt Lake City in 1847.

Mormons believe that God has a physical body, is married, and can have children.

They also believe that humans can become gods in the afterlife.

Mormons are strongly _____ on traditional family life and values.

They oppose _____, homosexuality, unmarried sexual acts, pornography, gambling, tobacco, consuming alcohol, tea, coffee, and the use of drugs.

One of the more common misconceptions is that The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints advocates polygamy. However, this was discontinued over a century ago and the Church _____ anyone who practices it.

6. Discuss the text below with your groupmates. Provide the list of the manipulative strategies and tactics that the sects followers usually apply.

Facts: Mormons Won't Tell You When They Call at Your Door.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they believe your Church is wrong, your Christian creeds are abomination to God, and you pastor or Priest is a hireling of Satan.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that there is salvation only in their church - all others are wrong.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that those who have been through their temples are wearing secret underwear to protect themselves from "evil". This "evil" includes non - Mormons like you.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU about their secret temple rites at all. If they did, you would spot them as non Christians immediately.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they think "familiar spirits" are good, and that their Book of Mormon has a "familiar spirit". Leviticus 19:31 says familiar spirits defile one, and are to be avoided at all costs.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that women receive salvation only through their Mormon husbands, and must remain pregnant for all eternity.

Mormons Believe in Polygamy

Mormon Church Apostle Bruce R. McConkie stated:

Obviously the holy practice (of polygamy) will commence again after the Second Coming of the Son of Man and the ushering in of the millennium.

--Mormon Doctrine (1966)

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they intend to be gods themselves some day, and are helping to earn their exaltation to godhood by talking to you.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they intend to have many wives in heaven, carrying on multiple sex relations throughout eternity, until they have enough children to populate their own earth, so they can be "Heavenly Father" over their own planet!

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that you were once a spirit - child of their heavenly father, and one of his numerous wives before you were born on earth.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that the Virgin Mary really wasn't a virgin at all but had sex relations with their heavenly father to produce the Mormon version of Jesus Christ

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they believe Jesus had at least three wives and children while he was on this earth.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that the "heavenly father" they ask you to pray to with them, is really an exalted man that lives on a planet near the star base Kolob, and is not the Heavenly Father of the Bible at all.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that Jesus was really Lucifer's brother in the spirit world, and it was only due to a "heavenly council" vote that Jesus became our redeemer instead of Satan!!

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that there are over one hundred divisions in Mormonism. They conveniently "forget" this while criticizing the many denominations within the body of Christ

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that all their so-called scriptures such as the Book of Mormon, Pearl of Great Price, Doctrine and Covenants, and even their official "Mormon Doctrine" statements contradict each other on MAJOR doctrinal points. The King James Bible is likewise contradicted.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that the reason the Book of Mormon has no maps is because there is not one scrap of archaeological evidence to support it!

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that the state of Utah, which is predominately Mormon, has a higher than the national average of wife-beating, child abuse, and teenage suicide.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that their prophet Joseph Smith was heavily involved in the occult when he founded Mormonism.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that that they encourage visitations from dead relatives from the "spirit world", a practice forbidden in the Bible. (Deuteronomy 18:10-12.)

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that there are many accounts of Joseph Smith's first vision besides the one they present to you, and all are different

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that their secret temple oaths are based on the Scottish Rite Masons.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that before 1978 they considered the Negro race inferior, and even one drop of Negro blood prevented a person from entering their priesthood.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they expect Christ to return to their temple in Missouri, but they haven't built the temple He's supposed to return to, because they don't own the property. (It is owned by the "Temple Lot Mormons" who have plans of their own, and won't let the Salt Lake City group buy it).

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they consider the Bible to be untrustworthy and full of errors.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that Jesus' death on the cross only partially saves the believer.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that that according to Anton Lavey's Satanic Bible, the demon god of the living dead is called "Mormo". Is it just a coincidence that the Mormons are so concerned with the dead?

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that on their Salt Lake City Temple they prominently display an upside-down star which is a Satanic symbol known as the Goat's head. Why?

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that they believe the Archangel Michael came down to earth with several of his celestial wives, and became Adam in the garden of Eden.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that that they believe the angel Gabriel came down to earth and became Noah in the days of the flood.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that their Prophet Joseph Smith prophesied falsely many times. For example, he foretold the second coming of Christ for 1891. The Bible teaches that one false prophecy puts the prophet under death sentence. (Deuteronomy 18:20-22).

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that their Prophet Joseph Smith did not die as a martyr as they claim, but was killed during a gun battle in which he himself killed two men and wounded a third.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU about the Mountain Meadows Massacre in which they brutally murdered an innocent wagon train of settlers, of over one hundred men, women, and most of the children, traveling through Utah.

MORMONS WON'T TELL YOU that Joseph Smith taught that there were inhabitants on the moon, and Brigham Young taught there were inhabitants on the sun as well!

7. **Fill in the gaps with the missing words. Read the text and translate it into your native language.**

Modern Spiritualism

communications	world-views	doctrinal
temporarily	mediumship	material
awareness	criticised	conceivable
transcendent realm	manifestations	interpenetrates

Spiritualists communicate with the spirits of people who have physically died. Such communication is thought to be beneficial to the dead and the living.

Spiritualists are those who believe in a continued future existence, and that people who have passed on into the spirit-world can and do communicate with us.

Spiritualists' National Union

Spirits are said to communicate through people with special skills, called mediums. In the 19th Century communication was said to have occurred at an event called a séance but in the 21st Century most communication is said to take place either in a public demonstration of _____ at a Spiritualist church service or in a

private sitting with a medium. Communication can be verbal, such as messages; or physical _____, such as tapping.

The validity of Spiritualism has always been controversial, partly because of the negative image that fraudulent people have given of _____ from the 'other side'.

...fraud on the part of the professors of a religion is not enough to discredit entirely the religion itself (for in that case hardly any creed would be immune)

Mgr. R. H. Benson, *Spiritualism*, 1916

Is Spiritualism a religion?

Spiritualism is different from the the world's major and minor religions (Christianity, Judaism, Islam etc) because it's recent, it doesn't have a global presence, it doesn't have a body of theology. However it is a new religious movement with rituals, _____ components, a belief in a _____, and it has an experiential dimension, elements that many other religions also have.

Modern Spiritualism

Modern Spiritualism sees itself as entirely rational, with no element of the supernatural. For Spiritualists, this is what distinguishes their beliefs from the concept of life after death found in many other faiths.

The movement began in the USA in the middle of the 19th Century.

It is said to be the eighth largest religion in Britain and has a network of groups across the country. The total of SNU-affiliated and associated bodies in the UK is 360, broken down into 348 affiliated bodies and 12 associated bodies.

Those who follow it are united in believing that communication with spirits is possible; but beyond this central idea Modern Spiritualism can include a very wide range of beliefs and _____.

Spiritualism doesn't tell you what you should believe or how you should interpret religious philosophy. We have no books that must be followed, we have no preachers whose word must be obeyed.

Key ideas of Spiritualism

Spiritualists generally believe the following:

- Souls survive bodily death and live in a spirit world - Spiritualists say that every human soul survives the death of the body and enters a spirit-world that surrounds and _____ the material world.

- These souls can communicate with the material world - Spiritualists say that communication is possible between the _____ world and the spirit-world under the right conditions - usually through a medium.

- Spirit beings are little changed from their earlier selves - Spiritualists say that those in the spirit-world are much the same as they were in the material world, although without any physical deficiencies.

- Spirit beings are interested in people in the material world - Spiritualists say that those in the spirit world are aware of and interested in the lives of those they have _____ left behind in the material world.

The core philosophy of Spiritualism is described in *The Seven Principles*.

Ethical implications of Spiritualism

Spiritualists teach that communication from the Spirit-world not only shows that life continues after physical death, but that human beings in the Spirit-world remain morally responsible for good and bad deeds committed in the material world.

They believe that growing _____ that even death does not free a person from the consequences of their bad acts will lead people to behave better in this present life.

They also believe that the information received from the spirit world should be sufficient to remove the fear of death.

Criticism of Spiritualism: fraud

Spiritualism has been strongly _____ because there have been many cases in which 'spiritual manifestations' have been shown to be deliberately faked. But Spiritualists retort that this doesn't show that spiritualism is itself untrue. As G K Chesterton put it:

No _____ number of false mediums affects the probability of the existence of real mediums one way or the other. This is surely obvious enough. No conceivable number of forged bank-notes can disprove the existence of the Bank of England.

G K Chesterton, Skepticism and Spiritualism, Illustrated London News, 1906

8. Read the text and provide the equivalent to the clichés below.

Paganism

Paganism describes a group of contemporary religions based on a reverence for nature. These faiths draw on the traditional religions of indigenous peoples throughout the world. Paganism encompasses a diverse community. Wiccans, Druids, Shamans, Sacred Ecologists, Odinists and Heathens all make up parts of the Pagan community.

Some groups concentrate on specific traditions or practices such as ecology, witchcraft, Celtic traditions or certain gods.

Most Pagans share an ecological vision that comes from the Pagan belief in the organic vitality and spirituality of the natural world.

Due to persecution and misrepresentation it is necessary to define what Pagans are not as well as what they are. Pagans are not sexual deviants, do not worship the devil, are not evil, do not practice 'black magic' and their practices do not involve harming people or animals.

The Pagan Federation of Great Britain have no precise figures but estimate that the number of Pagans in the British Isles is between 50,000 and 200,000 (2002).

What do Pagans believe in?

Although Paganism covers a wide spectrum of ideas, these elements sum up the beliefs of the majority.

The recognition of the divine in nature is at the heart of Pagan belief. Pagans are deeply aware of the natural world and see the power of the divine in the ongoing cycle of life and death. Most Pagans are eco-friendly, seeking to live in a way that minimises harm to the natural environment.

Concepts of the divine



Pagans worship the divine in many different forms, through feminine as well as masculine imagery and also as without gender. The most important and widely recognised of these are the God and Goddess (or pantheons of God and Goddesses) whose annual cycle of procreation, giving birth and dying defines the Pagan year. Paganism strongly emphasises equality of the sexes. Women play a prominent role in the modern Pagan movement, and Goddess worship features in most Pagan ceremonies.

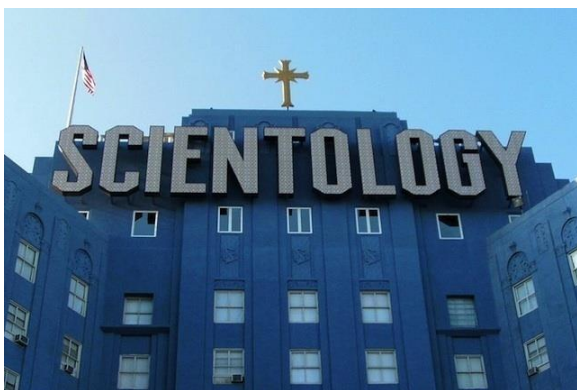
Pagan theology

Paganism is not based on doctrine or liturgy. Many pagans believe 'if it harms none, do what you will'. Following this code, Pagan theology is based primarily on experience, with the aim of Pagan ritual being to make contact with the divine in the world that surrounds them.

Clichés	Translation	Clichés	Translation
<i>masculine imagery</i>		<i>ongoing cycle of life</i>	
<i>стихии</i>		<i>Традиционные верования</i>	
<i>sexual deviants</i>		<i>Pagan theology</i>	
<i>Goddess worship</i>		<i>колдовство</i>	
<i>Друиды и шаманы</i>		<i>Odinists and Heathens</i>	
<i>organic vitality</i>		<i>ritual being</i>	

9. Translate the text into English using the new words below

Опасна ли саентология?



Дианетика и *Саентология* - тоталитарная секта американского происхождения. Основана писателем-фантастом Л. Ронем Хаббардом, при жизни объявленным в ряде стран *персоной нон-грата*.

Саентология является псевдорелигией основанной на психотренингах, в которой Хаббард, по сути, занимает место бога, а все его труды - священного писания. Дианетика и Саентология использует обман при *вербовке*, эксплуатацию своих членов, контроль сознания, поведения и информации. Она известна крайне высокими ценами на услуги - дойти до последнего уровня человеку с улицы обойдется около 300 тысяч долларов.

Саентология "работает" за счет сеансов одитинга, дающих *гипнотическими методами* чувство *эйфории* клиенту, одновременно лишая его эмоций и сочувствия. Адептам секты внушается мысль о всемирном заговоре

против них, чувство своей избранности, неприятие и резко враждебное отношение к критике, безграничная преданность организации.

Истина находится только в Саентологии, все остальное человечество погибает и заблуждается. Целью саентологов является т.н. *клирование* Земли (а затем и всей галактики), заключающееся в перестройке мира по саентологическому образцу, что достигается искоренением остальных движений, религий и даже мнений.

«Саентология аморальна и социально неприемлема... лицемерна, злонравна и опасна. Она лицемерна, потому что основана на лжи и обмане, а ее настоящая цель – это деньги и власть для мистера Хаббарда, его жены и горстки близких к нему людей в руководстве. Она злонравна, потому что использует низкие методы как против своих последователей, которые осмеливаются подвергнуть сомнению официальную линию, так и против тех, кто критикует ее открыто. Она опасна, потому что стремится к порабощению людей, особенно детей и впечатлительной молодежи, *обрабатывая* их идеологически, и *промывая им мозги* так, чтобы они стали орудием культа и послушными пленниками, лишенными естественных мыслей, жизни и взаимоотношений с другими», - Решение председателя верховного суда Лондона Лэйти 1984 года.

** Dianetics; Scientology; undesirable, persona non grata; enlisting, recruiting; by hypnotic methods; euphoria; clearing; lobby for; wash one's brain, taint smb's mind, turn smb around*

10. Answer the questions about the different sects, cults, mind control religious organizations

1. Who believes that god or gods are man-made constructs ?
2. Who call themselves Latter-day Saints?
3. Who believes in communication with spirits?
4. Members of which movement are best known for their door-to-door evangelical work?
5. What are the lies that mormons tell the society?
6. What is the threat of the Scientology?
7. What are the dogmas of paganists?
8. What are the Ethical implications of Spiritualism?
9. What are the threats of Spiritualism and occult practices?
10. How can one ensure himself from the threat of the sects?

TASKS FOR INDIVIDUAL WORK

1. Answer the quiz to estimate your level of knowledge of religions A Religion Quiz

1. Which Bible figure is most closely associated with leading the exodus from Egypt?
 Job Elijah Moses Abraham
2. What was Mother Teresa's religion?
 Catholic Jewish Buddhist Mormon Hindu
3. Which of the following is NOT one of the Ten Commandments?
 Do not commit adultery Do unto others as you would have them do unto you Do not steal Keep the Sabbath holy
4. When does the Jewish Sabbath begin?
 Friday Saturday Sunday
5. Is Ramadan...?
 The Hindu festival of lights A Jewish day of atonement The Islamic holy month
6. Which of the following best describes the Catholic teaching about the bread and wine used for Communion?
 The bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Jesus Christ
 The bread and wine are symbols of the body and blood of Jesus Christ
7. In which religion are Vishnu and Shiva central figures?
 Islam Hinduism Taoism
8. Which Bible figure is most closely associated with remaining obedient to God despite suffering?
 Job Elijah Moses Abraham
9. What was Joseph Smith's religion?
 Catholic Jewish Buddhist Mormon Hindu
10. According to rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court, is a public school teacher permitted to lead a class in prayer, or not?
 Yes, permitted No, not permitted
11. According to rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court, is a public school teacher permitted to read from the Bible as an example of literature, or not?
 Yes, permitted No, not permitted
12. What religion do most people in Pakistan consider themselves?
 Buddhist Hindu Muslim Christian
13. What was the name of the person whose writings and actions inspired the Protestant Reformation?
 Martin Luther Thomas Aquinas John Wesley

14. Which of these religions aims at nirvana, the state of being free from suffering?

- Islam Buddhism Hinduism

15. Which one of these preachers participated in the period of religious activity known as the First Great Awakening?

- Jonathan Edwards Charles Finney Billy Graham

2. Discuss or debate the questions below. Remember to support your answers!

1. Do the students think it is difficult for people who have different traditions to understand each other's worldview?

2. What do students think about the way different traditions approach the issue of separation of church and state? Does the fact that Muslims do not believe in such a separation have any effect on the way people get along?

3. What about the way different traditions view women? How do students think that polygamy affects the way women are perceived and treated?

4. How would your students teach tolerance of others to younger students?

5. Why is it important for people to understand the philosophies and practices of different religions?

6. Do you believe in God (or gods)? Why/not?

7. Do you believe in an afterlife? Why/not?

8. Do you believe in an immortal soul? Why/not?

9. Do you believe in reincarnation? Why/not?

10. What is "religion?" Explain in as much detail as possible.

11. What is a cult? Explain in as much detail as possible.

12. How does a cult differ from religion? Why do you think so?

13. Some people absolutely loathe religion. Why do you think this is?

14. Some people commit unspeakable acts in the name of religion. Why do you think this is?

15. If there were a God (or gods) and you had the chance to meet him/her (or them), what three questions would you ask? Why would you ask these? What sort of answers would you expect?

16. Which is better, a forgiving deity or a vengeful deity? Why do you think so?

17. How would you feel if the existence of a supreme deity were proven without a doubt? What would you do? How would this change your life, as well as the lives of others throughout the world? Please explain.

18. There have been many religions throughout the history of humankind. In the next 1000 years, will the major religions of today still exist? Why/not?

19. Would you ever consider changing religions? Or, if you're not religious, would you ever consider joining a religion? Why/not?

20. Would you consider science and technology as the new religion of humankind? Why/not?

21. What do you know about the Bible? How about the Koran? Please explain.
22. Do you agree or disagree: The Bible and/or Koran is just a collection of myths, such as Aesop's Fables, which serve as a moral guide for people. Please explain.
23. If you could create your own religion, what would you call it? What kind of rules and restrictions might it have?
24. Some people are devout, others are fanatics. What's the difference? Please explain.
25. Religion has caused a lot of problems in the world. It's also caused a lot of goodness. Which has it produced more of, the negative or the positive? Why do you think so?
26. Suggest variants to promote understanding among people with different traditions.

3. Read the fragment of the book about the ways of protection of yourself and your loved ones from totalitarian sects by the famous Russian theologian and sectologist Ph.D. Alexander Dvorkin. Translate it into your native language, render the key methods given in the article.

How to protect yourself and your loved ones from totalitarian sects

Anthology

10 Questions for importunate strangers, or Guidelines for those who do not want to be recruited.

by Alexander Dvorkin

REMEMBER THAT THE PERSON STANDING BEFORE YOU IS, ABOVE ALL, A VICTIM, AND THAT HE REQUIRES SYMPATHY AND LENIENCY.

So, here are 10 questions to ask:

1. How long have you been a member of this group?

It's important for you to know from the very start who you are dealing with. A person who joined the totalitarian sect less than a year ago is usually still very inexperienced. There's less probability that he'll resort to lying, but in any case he will not be able to tell lies as convincingly as an experienced recruiter. If the one talking to you had been a member of the group for many years, demand very specific answers to all your questions. If he still tries to dodge the questions, you can always show an interest in how it came about that he has been in the group all these years and still hasn't managed to get the answers himself.

2. Do you want to recruit me for any organization?

Most often the recruiter will answer like this, "No, I just like you and I want to give you information about our teachings (methods, organization, group of friends). Anything else depends on you: would you like to take advantage of it or not." Splendid. Remember this answer, because if your interlocutor represents a totalitarian sect, he will all the same not be able to resort to methods of recruitment and pressure, and then will himself recall the time that he lied to you and you can remind him of this and politely, but firmly ask him to leave you in peace.

3. Can you list the names of all the other organizations that are connected with your group?

In posing this question you are attempting to find out whether your interlocutor is a member of a totalitarian sect that is already known to you. Nearly all sects of that type create a number of front groups around themselves in order not to scare off potential members. For example:

The "Church of Christ" often operates as a study group or an association for studying biblical literature; "The Family" sect (same as the "Children of God") presents itself as the "Union of independent Christian missionary association";

"The Local Church" of the Li Witnesses (or just "Church in NN") distributes its literature in the form of an independent publication called "Living Stream";

"Living water," "New life," "Living spring," "Word of truth," "Church of the new generation," "Church of the testament," "Living faith," "Word of life," or even "Church - Embassy of God" - these are the sort of pretentious names local offices of the occult neo-charismatic "Movement of faith" (it's also "Theology of prosperity") give themselves;

"Dianetics," "Narconon," "Criminon," "Hubbard college" etc. are all different names for the so-called "Church of Scientology";

"Foundation of 21st cent. Mary," "Church of the Transfigured Mother of God," "Ecumenical Marian Church," "Orthodox Church of the Enduring Mother of God," are all self-appellations of the "Bogorodichny Center."

But the Munists ("The Association of the Holy Spirit for World Unification of Christianity" is the official name) have the most front organizations. A list of them fills a thick brochure. They include the "International foundation for education," the "International religious foundation," the "International association for studying the principle - CARP," the "International Women's Foundation for World Peace," the "Academy of professors for world peace," and many, many others.

Patiently repeat the question: is your interlocutor in an organization or connected with a group, or has he been? If your interlocutor says that he doesn't know, ask him to find this out from his colleagues and write down the names of the organizations on a piece of paper. And you will call him tomorrow.

If the recruiter replies that there are no organizations like that, but you find out later that he lied to you, that is another good reason to ask this. If you don't ask this question, you risk not finding out that you've been lied to.

4. What's the name of the founder, or if he's deceased, the supreme leader of your group.

Try here, too, to get a complete and true answer to your question. Don't exclude the possibility that the recruiter will make an effort not to tell you the name of the current group leader, because his name might be odious enough. As a screen your interlocutor can cite the name of the leader of the sect office in your region, city or in Russia. Demand to hear the full family name of the current leader of the sect. Perhaps, if you hear it, everything will immediately become clear for you and you will not want to continue this dialogue.

5. Tell about the last leader of the organization, about the education he received. Does he have a clean record? Was he held accountable in court? If yes, then for what?

It's important to know whether the leader was what he pretended to be. For example, not long ago the founder of "Herbal Life" died from an overdose. Mark Hughes did not have either medical or pharmaceutical training. Vissarion (Sergei Torop), a self-proclaimed "Christ," used to work as a police officer and was dismissed for drunkenness. Even the first Mormon, Joseph Smith, began his spiritual career with spiritism and divining; the religious father of Jehovahism, Charles Tazes Russel, a store clerk at age 11, afterwards became "famous" for financial machinations, amorality, and perjury (in which he was caught repeatedly). Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the founder of Krishnaism, until his retirement and declaration that the material world was an illusion, was a successful businessman; and the "divine teacher" (he was also the "spirit of truth"), Seko Asahara, the head of the "Aum Shinrikyo" sect, began as a machine operator in the pharmaceutical field, and then founded a chain of cheap snack bars in Japan. Kenneth Haigin, the spiritual father of the neo-Pentecostal "Theology of enlightenment" who named it a "true Christian movement," was seriously involved in occult practices. Well, and it would be impossible not to mention the founder of Scientology, the "genius of all time and nations," L. Ron Hubbard, who did not finish a single higher educational institution, failed anything he started, was mixed up in a series of very unscrupulous financial machinations and, until he invented "Dianetics," barely made ends meet by churning out low-grade science fiction for pulp magazines.

There is still the important question about the criminal past of the sect founder. For example, the founder of the "Unification Church," South Korean businessman San Myung Mun was twice called to account in Korea (according to some information, for bigamy and sexual perversion). In 1985 he was sentenced to 13 months in federal prison in the US for violating the tax laws.

Naturally, just having a scandalous past does not automatically mean the head of a sect is a swindler or a charlatan, but, as a rule, where there's smoke there's a fire. In most cases, it's strange how quickly the reputation of the leader of destructive cults gets damaged.

In studying the lifestyles and pasts of sect leaders, you can draw certain conclusions about the degree of trust you are prepared to put in him. For instance, if a sect suggests you take a course about how to learn to build successful and effective relations with people, it would be useful for you to know that its chief has been divorced three times. If the sect founder took drugs and was well-known for his extremely peculiar conduct and lifestyle, such as L. Ron Hubbard, for example, it's worth pondering whether he is really able, as he says, to resolve all mankind's problems. If you knew that the ardent advocate of "divine love," the founder of "The Family" sect, David Berg, as he got older, hid from the world that he was assembling a harem of young girls around him, and collected blatantly obscene video material from the members of his sect, it's worth considering what exactly this "prophet" calls "love." When San Myung Mun declares that all his activity is directed at strengthening peace throughout the world, this is an appropriate time to recall that his

movement owns a factory in Korea that manufactures M-16 rifles, and in the USA, a factory for the production of small, but very powerful revolvers and automatics for street warfare.

Of course, it's possible that your interlocutor does not know anything about the past of his group leader, in so far as he himself did not ask that question of the recruiter when he was recruited into the sect. At that point ask, "How are you able to dedicate your entire life to this person, without knowing about him?" Remember, any destructive cult tries to recruit a person before he receives significant information about that organization and about its leader, but any beneficial organization **first** lays out complete information about itself and suggests that the person become a member only after he himself recognizes that he is ready to do so.

6. What does your group believe in? Does it believe that the end justifies the means? Are there circumstances under which a person is useful if he is tricked?

The majority of recruiters probably won't begin to discuss sect doctrine with you right on the spot. They were instructed to stimulate curiosity and a love of knowledge to get you carried away: listen to a lecture, watch a movie, take part in a seminar. They know that there, on their territory, they will have a much better chance and a greater ability to put you under sect influence.

If, in answer to your question, the person refuses to tell you the basic position of the group's beliefs, assert that he is hiding something from you. He can tell you that he is afraid about how you would not understand him correctly, or how you would form false ideas about the group from imperfections in his brief statement. Nonetheless, insist on getting an answer. **Any worthy religious organization can briefly state its basic beliefs.** But a totalitarian sect is not at all interested in doing that, not without giving you the proper preparation it gives all its members, which includes material "for internal use."

If the recruiter plain won't tell you about the sect's doctrine, do not let him get you off his back only by using evaluative words: "good," "sublime," "upright," "true Christianity," etc. All this is only an ordinary attempt to snow you and change the topic. Ask him to be specific.

If after some time you find out that the description offered to you is in itself a substantial distortion and flawed, you are fully morally justified in sending the person who is speaking to you home. Cultists make every effort to persuade you that you were tricked (not told the entire truth) because you are under the influence of certain of your perceptions of the mass media, and that if they told you everything right away, you would not listen to them. Don't get caught up in this argument, because it means only one thing: the organization recruiting you believes that the end justifies the means. No worthy organization would resort to lying to help people.

7. If I join your organization, how will I need to change my life? Will I have to give up my studies or work, to give you my savings and my property and give up contact with my friends and relatives if the speak out against my decision?

If your interlocutor is a member of a totalitarian sect, he will very quickly tell you that nothing or practically nothing will be demanded of you and that you can continue on with the aspects of your life as before, and even get everything you wanted right away. However, this question will be very unpleasant for the majority of

sectarians and immediately put them on the defensive. Therefore, in asking this question, carefully observe the reaction of the recruiter. After his response, ask what he himself was doing before he joined the sect and what he is doing now. Permit yourself to express doubt if he self-attests to having a rare talent or being a student at a prestigious college. Again ask if members of his organization are allowed to lie.

If it is suggested to you that you enroll in a free program, it would be helpful to find out more precisely whether it was really free, or after the first, introductory course you would have to pay on an advancing scale. If you are dealing with an operation that works on too profitable conditions, they will start you off with the introductory fee (pass the paid preparatory course, then a "special" price is paid for the first part of the service, etc.) Remember that in any pyramid scheme, the only ones that profit are those at the top.

8. Is your organization's activity considered to be objectionable? If someone speaks out against your organization, what arguments do they use?

This question shows you how well your interlocutor is informed or how prepared he is for open dialogue. If you ask it civilly and with a friendly smile, as if this was not inconceivable, you can often hear in the answer, "You know, there are strange people who call us a totalitarian sect. They say that we're all brainwashed and call us zombies. Can you imagine? Here I am, for example, do I really look like a brainwashed zombie?" To this one can ask the opposing question, "But how do you suppose a brainwashed zombie would look? How do they act?" Probably your interlocutor will feel rather uncomfortable, and if you insist on a response, he will quickly seek to find a proper pretext and move away.

9. What do you think about former members of your organization? Have you ever had a chance to talk seriously with former members and found out the reasons they left the organization? If not, why? Does your organization really not allow you to associate with people who've left it?

With the reaction to this question you can find out a great deal. Not a single worthy organization would ever forbid its members to maintain contact with people who've left them. Any worthy organization treats a person's freedoms with respect, including the right to leave it. As sorry it would be for them for making that decision, it would never stop them from doing it. But this is impossible to say about destructive cults. For them, any member who leaves is a fierce enemy, betrayer and traitor. All sects instill fear in their members regarding those who leave, and do everything possible to keep them away from those who criticize the organization, even more so from former members. Adepts of the "Jehovahs Witness" sect, for example, are forbidden even to greet people who have been expelled from the organization.

Although some experienced recruits can answer your questions with, "Yes, of course, some of my closest friends have left us," try asking them to tell you about this in more detail, and watch them lie again. It is appropriate to ask, "What reasons did they give as a basis for their decision to leave your organization?" and "Well, now that they've left you, are they better off than before?" It is improbable that the recruiter will be able to answer this question intelligibly.

10. Name three things you don't like about this organization and about its upper management.

We know many Orthodox who are openly critical of their Church and its hierarchy. We know Catholics that criticize the Pope, and Protestants who speak out very harshly about their churches. This can be looked at in a number of ways, but it's a fact. But would you hear one sectarian openly expressing even moderately critical thoughts about the founder of his group, about its management or about the group itself?

Many times in answer to this question, I've seen cultists, whose organizations practice consciousness control, smile widely and say, "Stop that, of course not." But this is exactly the same as an insane person who never sees himself as being ineffective, or an alcoholic who passionately denies his dependence on spirits. If a person sees his illness, then he's taken the first step on the road to recovery.

The best way to show a person that he is a drug addict is to tell him to try to refrain from taking drugs for several days. The best way to test and find out whether a person is under the influence of consciousness control is to check to see if he has retained the ability of looking at his surroundings in a critical way.

Watch the sectarian closely when you ask him the proposed question. He might hesitate for several moments and look dumbfounded. If he nonetheless gathers his thoughts for the reply, it's unlikely that he will be able to tell you anything specific. This is "natural" too, because sectarians are forbidden not only to express, but even to think, critical remarks about their organization or its leader.

APPENDIX

Книги Ветхого завета

Книга...	the Book of...
Бытия	Genesis
Исхода	Exodus
Левит	Leviticus
Числа	Numbers
Иисуса Наввина	Joshua
Судей Израилевых	Judges
Руфь	Ruth
Царств	Kings
Паралипоменон	Chronicles
Ездры	Ezra
Неемия	Nehemiah
Товита	Tobit
Иудифь	Judith
Есфирь	Esther
Иова	Job
Псалтирь	Psalms
Притчей соломоновых	Proverbs
Екклезиаста	Ecclesiastes
Песни песней Соломона	Song of Songs
Премудростей Соломона	Wisdom
Маккавеев	Maccabees
Пророка Исаяи	Isaiah
Пророка Иеремии	Jeremiah
Плач Иеремии	Lamentations
Пророка Варуха	Baruch
Пророка Иезекииля	Ezekiel
Пророка Даниила	Daniel
Пророка Осии	Hosia

Пророка Иойля	Joel
Пророка Амоса	Amos
Пророка Авдия	Obadiah
Пророка Иона	Jonah
Пророка Михея	Micah
Пророка Наума	Nahum
Пророка Аввакума	Habakkuk
Пророка Софонии	Zephania
Пророка Аггея	Haggai
Пророка Захарии	Zechariah
Пророка Малахии	Malachi
Премудрости Иисуса, сына Сирахова	Sirach
Книги нового завета	
От Матфея святое благовествование	the Gospel according to Matthew
От Марка святое благовествование	the Gospel according to Mark
От Луки святое благовествование	the Gospel according to Luke
От Иоанна святое благовествование	the Gospel according to John
Деяния святых апостолов	the Acts of Apostles
Послание Иакова	the Epistle from James
Послание Петра	the Epistle from Peter
Послание от Иоанна	the Epistle from John
Послание от Иуды	the Epistle from Judas
Послание к римлянам	the Epistle to the Romans
Послание к коринфянам	the Epistle to the Corinthians
Послание к галатам	the Epistle to the Galatians
Послание к ефесянам	the Epistle to the Ephesians
Послание к филиппийцам	the Epistle to the Philippians
Послание к колоссянам	the Epistle to the Colossians
Послание к фессалоникийцам	the Epistle to the Thessalonians
Послание к Тимофею	the Epistle to Timothy

Послание к Титу	the Epistle to Titus
Послание Филемону	the Epistle to Philemon
Послание евреям	the Epistle to the Hebrews
Откровение Иоанна Богослова	the revelation of St John the Divine

NOTA BENE!

Capitalization: Religious Words and Phrases **Trinity and deities**

All names of the Trinity and of foreign deities should be capitalized.

- *El Shaddai*
- *Allah*
- *Paraclete*
- *Baal*

Common epithets for persons of the Trinity, biblical characters or historical persons should be capitalized.

- *Alpha and Omega*
- *Son of Man*
- *Comforter*
- *Virgin Mary*
- *King of Kings*
- *Venerable Bede*

Pronouns referring to persons of the Trinity are capitalized.

- *God sent His Son*
- *Yahweh and His commandments*
- *God in His mercy*
- *Jesus spoke to His disciples*

Nouns and adjectives used as possessives with persons of the Trinity are not usually capitalized.

- *God's omnipotence*
- *God's fatherhood*
- *Jesus' sonship*
- *the Spirit's indwelling*

Apostle and prophet

Apostle and prophet are not usually capitalized when used in apposition to a proper name, but they are usually capitalized when they form a common epithet.

- *the apostle John* (used in apposition to a proper name)
- *the prophet Jeremiah* (used in apposition to a proper name)
- *the Beloved Disciple* (epithet used in place of a proper name)

Pharaoh

Pharaoh is capitalized only when it is used as a proper name.

- *Moses spoke to Pharaoh.*
- *The pharaoh refused to let the people go.*

Satan

Names for Satan are capitalized.

- *the Beast*
- *Father of Lies*
- *the Devil*
- *Evil One*

Bible and biblical events

Names for specific parts of the Bible are usually capitalized. If a common noun is used alone to refer to the Bible, it is usually capitalized; if the common noun is used in conjunction with a part of the Bible, it is not capitalized.

- *Pentateuch*
- *New Testament*
- *Beatitudes*
- *Lord's Prayer*
- *the Psalms*
- *the book of Job*

In general, names of biblical events are not capitalized when they are further modified by a proper noun, but are capitalized when they are used alone.

- *the nativity of Christ*
- *the Nativity*
- *the crucifixion of Jesus*
- *the Crucifixion*

Gospel

The word gospel is capitalized when used alone to refer to the actual written gospels or when used as a title for a section of Scripture; it is not capitalized when used as a common noun. When the word gospel is used to refer to the good news of Jesus Christ, it is not capitalized.

- *The Gospel of John uses contrasting images of light and dark.*
- *The Gospels record the life and work of Jesus Christ.*
- *The Synoptic Gospels include the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke.*
- *The story of the woman at the well is found in John's gospel.*
- *D. L. Moody fearlessly preached the gospel to the lost in Chicago.*

Parable

The word parable is not usually capitalized unless it is being used as a title.

- *Jesus often spoke in parables.*
- *He taught about forgiveness in the parable of the prodigal son.*
- *The Parable of the Prodigal Son is found in Luke 15.*

Creeds, holidays and councils

Creeds, confessions and religious holidays are usually capitalized.

- *Apostles' Creed*
- *Westminster Confession*
- *Christmas*
- *Ash Wednesday*

Historic councils are capitalized.

- *Council of Chalcedon*
- *Council of Nicea*

Church

Capitalize church when referring to the body of believers.

- *In Revelation, Christ returns for the Church.*

Denominations are usually capitalized.

- *Baptist*
- *Roman Catholic*
- *Reformed*

Places of worship are capitalized only if they refer to a specific location or organization.

16. *Episcopal Church*
17. *the church*
18. *Temple Emmanuel*
19. *the temple*
20. *St. Paul's Cathedral*
21. *the cathedral*

NOTA BENE!

«Семь смертных грехов»

Типичные Ошибки Современного Переводчика

Сост. М.Макаров, М.Волович, К.Зоркий

Нынешние издатели христианской переводной литературы не знают, что ещё совсем недавно существовала вот такая издательская практика. С языка оригинала делался подстрочный перевод. Затем он отдавался профессиональному писателю, и тот создавал на его основе литературный текст. Когда книга выходила, именно этот писатель указывался переводчиком. Переводами занимались лучшие российские писатели и поэты XX века.

Это время, увы, прошло. Теперь подстрочник идёт прямо в печать. Делается он обычно человеком не очень знающим иностранный и не очень любящим родной язык. Вдобавок – работающим за гроши. Ни ему, ни издателю не приходит в голову, что переводческой профессии, как и любой другой, надо учиться.

Поэтому основные ошибки современного переводчика можно охарактеризовать выражением «гнать подстрочник» – то есть слепо следовать за словами оригинала, в ущерб «верности смысла», в ущерб русскому языку.

1. Первая ошибка – нами нарочно допущена в подзаголовке. Заметили? Если нет, если вам не режут глаз **неуместные заглавные буквы** – дело плохо.


Писать с большой буквы те же слова, что и в английском (названия месяцев» дней недели, национальностей, каждое слово в заголовках и т. п.), – вопиющая неграмотность.


Более сложный вопрос – как поступать с местоимениями, относящимися к Богу. Общая рекомендация такова: в текстах, рассчитанных на церковного читателя, всегда писать их с заглавной буквы: *Он, Его, Которому, Меня, Свой* – даже если в английском (как в King James Version) они со строчной. Если же текст пишется для неверующей аудитории, вкус и тактичность переводчика и редактора должны подсказать, где надо их писать с заглавной (скажем, для

различения смысла), где со строчной (чтобы не отвлекать непривычного читателя от содержания).

2. Неестественный для русского языка **порядок слов**.

Неопытный переводчик обычно начинает переводить (мысленно или вслух), едва выступающий произнес первое слово. Опытный – ждёт законченной мысли. Он знает, что слова, последние в английском предложении, могут оказаться первыми в русском (ср. please).

God is the only one who knows all truth. – Полная истина известна только Богу. ||  *непр.* Бог является единственным, кто знает всю правду. (Кстати, есть поговорка: «Являются только привидения, и только плохим переводчикам».)

It is Jesus who saves, not religion. – Не в религии спасенье, а во Христе. ||
Спасает не религия, а Христос. ||  *непр.* Это Иисус, кто спасает, не религия.

3. Иной раз удивительно, как не лень переводчикам писать в таком количестве **лишние слова**.

По-английски: “*Now I want you to stand up, and as you stand on your feet, please bow your heads, close your eyes, and offer first your silent prayers*”.

Казалось бы просто: «Давайте встанем, склоним головы, закроем глаза и помолимся сперва про себя». Но нет, переводчик – причём работая не с ходу, в зале, а по тексту видеокассеты – выдаёт: «Теперь я хочу, чтобы вы встали, и когда вы стоите на ваших ногах, пожалуйста, склоните ваши головы, закройте ваши глаза и предложите сначала ваши безмолвные молитвы». Диктор вынужден строчить скороговоркой, слушатель же еле поспевает за словами, не успевая даже удивиться напоминанию, на чьи ноги ему надо встать. Какой словарь поможет такому переводчику? (см. your, this, morning).

На другой видеокассете, пока люди (минут десять-пятнадцать) выходят с трибун на поле стадиона после призывной проповеди, проповедник раз в полминуты повторяет “*Come!*”. Переводчик считает своим долгом усердно вторить: «*Приидите!*». Раза с пятого эффект получается комический.

Переводчик обязан знать, что переводить надо не всё: например, названия книг в библиографиях оставляются на языке подлинника. (Хорошо бы также знать, что русский читатель ищет *оглавление* не после предисловия, а в конце книги, – но это уж, видимо, чрезмерные требования.)

Итак, мудро поступает тот переводчик или редактор, кто, заканчивая работу над текстом, специально «пропалывает» его, вычёркивая лишние слова.

4. Если здоровая лень помогает избавляться от лишних слов, то в таком деле, как имена собственные и реалии, которые надо выверять по справочникам, энциклопедиям и т.п., – тут лени не место.

Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago – не *Полевой Музей Натуральной Истории*, как его представила одна переводчица, а *Музей естественной истории имени Фильда*. В одной книге по богословию Кальвин на одной странице назван *Жаном*, на другой – *Иоанном*.

А в каких случаях *Paul* будет *Павлом*, в каких *Полом*, *Подем*, *Паулем*?

А знаете ли вы, что китайские фамилии типа *Cheng*, *Wang* по-русски кончаются вовсе не на «г», а на мягкий знак: *Чень*, *Уань* и т. п.?

А кто такой *Джон Хас*, упоминаемый в нескольких христианских книгах (см. *Hus*, *John*)?

Словом, имена собственные и названия реалий требуют от переводчика дополнительной кропотливой библиотечной работы.

5. Первый признак «подстрочника» и главный его соблазн – это тенденция переводить глагол глаголом, наречие – наречием, и т. д. Но именно с того, какие **части речи** что выражают в языке – и начинается его своеобразие. (*Don't* – *Нельзя!* *You may*. – *Можно.* *I'm tired*. – *Спать хочется.* *Whose advantage?* – *Кто кого?* И т. д.)

И возникают чудовищные для русского уха конструкции. *Бог является хорошим*, – из *God is good*, вместо *Бог благ*. Или названия: *План Бога*, – из *The Plan of God*, вместо *Замысел Божий* (см. of). *Делая учеников* – из *Making Disciples*, вместо *Наставничество*. Или несколько отглагольных существительных подряд, так называемый «переводческий акафист».

Вот почему в словаре – в иллюстрациях и за белым кружком – мы старались показать и другие части речи, которые в каких-то (не во всех, конечно) контекстах могут помочь выразить мысль, связанную с искомым словом.

6. Есть ошибка, которую можно назвать «перебор **личного**».

Известно, что у разных народов разная терпимость к вторжению в личную жизнь. Например, допустимая близость между лицами беседующих людей и громкость голоса при этом – очень разнятся. Что на Украине или в Италии – нормальная громкость, то в Англии или Скандинавии покажется криком.

В речевых оборотах – то же самое. Русский язык больше любит неопределённо-личные конструкции, чем английский.

Кроме того, если в английском лице и число выражаются местоимением при глаголе (*I believe*), то в русском они выражены внутри глагола (*Верую!*) – и личное местоимение нужно не всегда.

Отсюда ясно, что частота личных местоимений в этих двух языках несравнима. И если в русском тексте они начинают мелькать так же часто, как и в английском, значит перевод плохой. См. пример выше, в пункте 3.

7. Плохие переводы с английского часто пестрят словами *можете*, *возможно*, *могут* и т. п. Это не только стилистическая ошибка. Это непонимание разницы между **модальными** средствами английского и русского языков. (См. *can*, *may*, *seem*.)

Разумеется, чтобы эту разницу понимать, нужно обоими языками владеть как следует. Таких людей мало. Но и при обычном (то есть недостаточном) знании английского у переводчика есть инструмент, позволяющий этой ошибки избежать: языковое чутьё, чувство стиля *родного* языка. Работает этот инструмент просто: раз коряво звучит по-русски, значит, так оставить нельзя. Надо пересказать другими словами, выразить мысль иначе.

GLOSSARY OF RELIGIOUS TERMS

English - Russian

- Adherence – Приверженность, Соблюдение
Adherent – Единоверец
Allegiance – Служение
Anointed – Миропомазанный
Anthropology – Антропология
Apostolic – Апостолический; Относящийся К Папе Римскому
Archbishop - Архиепископ
Aspirations - Сильное Желание
Atheism - Атеизм
Baha'i - Бехаизм
Baptize – Наречь, Окрестить
Behold – Созерцать
Belief – Вера
Book Of Genesis - Книга Бытия
Buddhism – Буддизм
Candomblé - Кандомбле
Cast Doubt - Бросать Тень Сомнения
Chairman - Старшина
Chi Rho - Монограмма Христа
Christianity - Христианство
Circumcision - Очищение От Грехов; Обрезание
Clergy - Духовенство
Communion - Принадлежность К Церкви
Confession - Конфессиональная Принадлежность
Congregation - Конгрегация
Conscience – Сознание
Creed – Вероучение
Creed - Убеждение
Cross – Крест
Crucifixion - Распятие На Кресте
Deity – Божество
Denomination - Союз Церквей
Devise – Изобретать
Dioceses - Епархия
Disciple – Апостол
Dispensation - Божий Промысел
Divine Revelation - Божественное Откровение
Eastern Orthodox Churches – Греческо-Православные Церкви
Ecumenical – Всемирный
Eschatology – Эсхатология
Faith - Вера
Filioque – Филиокве

Free Church - Церковь, Отделённая От Государства
 Gentile – Иноверец
 Gospel - Новый Завет
 Great Schism - Великий Раскол
 Hinduism - Индуизм
 Holiness – Святейшество
 Holy Spirit - Святой Дух
 Honorigic - Почётное Наименование
 Ichthys - Сын Божий; Изображение Рыбы Как Символа Иисуса Христа
 Icon – Икона
 Idolatry – Идолопоклонство
 Immersion – Окропление
 Incarnated - Воплощённый Во Плоти
 Incense – Воскурять Фимиам
 Invention – Выдумка
 Islam - Ислам
 Jainism - Джайнизм
 Jehovah's Witnesses - "Свидетели Иеговы"
 Judaism - Иудаизм
 Laity – Миряне
 Liturgy - Ритуал Церковной Службы
 Mediaeval – Средневековой
 Messiah – Мессия
 Missionary - Миссионер
 Monastic – Монастырский
 Monophysite – Монофизит; Верующий В Единую Природу Христа
 Monotheistic – Монотеистический
 Mormonism - Мормонство
 Mosque – Мечеть
 Mosque – Мечеть
 Nicene Creed - Никейско-Константинопольский Символ Веры
 Non-Belief – Неверующий
 Nonsensical – Бессмысленный
 Observance – Устав; Орден
 Old Testament - Ветхий Завет
 Ordain – Рукополагать; Посвятить В Сан
 Oriental Orthodox Churches - Восточно-Православные Церкви
 Paganism - Язычество
 Pantheism – Пантеизм
 Papal – Папский
 Parish – Церковный Приход; Прихожане
 Pentecost - День Святой Троицы
 Prayer – Богослужение
 Preaching - Проповедование
 Predisposition – Предрасположенность

Presbytery - Алтарная Часть Храма
 Priest – Священник
 Promulgate – Пропагандировать
 Prophecy - Проповедовать Священное Писание
 Prophet - Прорицатель
 Proselytize - Обращать В Новую Веру
 Rastafari - Растафари
 Rastafarianism – Растафарианство
 Reconciled – Примирённый
 Redemption - Искупление Людских Грехов Христом
 Religion - Религия
 Repentance – Покаяние
 Resurrection – Воскрешение
 Retreat Houses – Отшельнические Дома
 Revelation – Богооткровение
 Rite – Обряд
 Sabbath - Священный День Отдохновения
 Salvation - Спасение Души
 Sanctification – Канонизация
 Sanctify – Освящать
 Sanhedrin - "Сангедрин"; Совет Старейшин
 Secularist - Противник Всякой Религии
 Shinto - Синтоизм
 Sikhism - Сикхизм
 Spiritual – Духовный
 Spiritual Leader - Духовный Глава
 Spiritualism – Спиритизм
 Temples – Храм; Тепмель
 The Trinity – Троица
 Turnover – Оборот
 Womb - Утроба Матери
 Worship – Молиться; Церковная Служба

Russian – English

Алтарная Часть Храма – Presbytery
 Алтарь – Holy Table
 Амвон – Ambo
 Антропология – Anthropology
 Апостол – Disciple
 Апостолический; Относящийся К Папе Римскому – Apostolic
 Архиепископ – Archbishop
 Атеизм – Atheism
 Атеист – Atheist
 Бессмысленный – Nonsensical

Бехаизм - Baha'i
 Богооткровение – Revelation
 Богослов – Divine
 Богословский – Богословский
 Богослужение – Prayer
 Божественная Литургия - Divine Liturgy
 Божественное Откровение – Divine Revelation
 Божество – Deity
 Божий Промысел – Dispensation
 Бросать Тень Сомнения – Cast Doubt
 Буддизм – Buddhism
 Великий Раскол – Great Schism
 Вера – Belief; Faith
 Вероучение – Creed
 Верующий - Adherent
 Ветхий Завет – Old Testament
 Воплощённый Во Плоти – Incarnated
 Воскрешение – Resurrection
 Воскурять Фимиам – Incense
 Восточно-Православные Церкви – Oriental Orthodox Churches
 Всемирный – Ecumenical
 Выдумка – Invention
 Грехопадения - A Fall From Grace
 Греческо-Православные Церкви – Eastern Orthodox Churches
 Дарохранительница – Sacramentum
 День Святой Троицы – Pentecost
 Джайнизм – Jainism
 Духовенство – Clergy
 Духовный – Spiritual
 Духовный Глава – Spiritual Leader
 Единоверец – Adherent
 Епархия – Dioceses
 Жертвенник - Chapel Of Prothesis
 Идолопоклонство – Idolatry
 Изобретать – Devise
 Икона – Icon
 Иконостас - Iconostasis
 Иконостас - Iconostasis
 Индуизм – Hinduism
 Иноверец – Gentile
 Искупление Людских Грехов Христом – Redemption
 Ислам – Islam
 Иудаизм – Judaism
 Кандомбле – Candomblé
 Канонизация – Sanctification

Книга Бытия – Book Of Genesis
 Конгрегация – Congregations
 Конфессиональная Принадлежность – Confession
 Космологический – Cosmological
 Крест – Cross
 Мессия – Messias
 Мечеть – Mosque
 Миропомазанный- Anointed
 Миряне – Laity
 Миссионер – Missionary
 Молитва – Prayer's Request
 Молиться; Церковная Служба – Worship
 Монастырский – Monastic
 Монограмма Христа – Chi Rho
 Монотеистический – Monotheistic
 Монофизит; Верующий В Единую Природу Христа – Monophysite
 Мормонство – Mormonism
 Наречь, Окрестить - Baptize
 Неверующий – Non-Belief
 Никейско-Константинопольский Символ Веры – Nicene Creed
 Новый Завет – Gospel
 Оборот – Turnover
 Обращать В Новую Веру – Proselytize
 Обрезание – Circumcision
 Обряд – Rite
 Окропление – Immersion
 Онтологическое Доказательство – Ontological Proof
 Освящать – Sanctify
 Отлученный - Excommunicate
 Отшельнические Дома – Retreat Houses
 Пантеизм – Pantheism
 Папский – Papal
 Пелена – Poda
 Первопричина – Causa Causans
 Покаяние – Repentance
 Почётное Наименование – Honorific
 Предрасположенность – Predisposition
 Приверженность, Соблюдение - Adherence
 Примирённый – Reconciled
 Принадлежность К Церкви – Communion
 Притвор - Vestibule
 Притвор - Vestibule
 Пропагандировать – Promulgate
 Проповедование – Preaching
 Проповедовать Священное Писание – Prophecy

Прорицатель – Prophet
 Противник Всякой Религии – Secularist
 Распятие На Кресте – Crucifixion
 Растафари – Rastafari
 Растафарианство – Rastafarianism
 Религиозный - Of Religion
 Религия – Religion
 Ритуал Церковной Службы – Liturgy
 Рукополагать; Посвятить В Сан – Ordain
 "Сангедрин"; Совет Старейшин – Sanhedrin
 Светский – Secular
 "Свидетели Иеговы" – "Jehovah's Witnesses"
 Святейшество – Holiness
 Святой Дух – Holy Spirit
 Священник – Priest
 Священный День Отдохновения – Sabbath
 Семисвечник - Menora
 Семисвечник - Menora
 Сикхизм – Sikhism
 Сильное Желание - Aspirations
 Синтоизм – Shinto
 Служение – Allegiance
 Созерцать - Behold
 Сознание – Conscience
 Солея - Solea
 Союз Церквей – Denomination
 Спасение Души – Salvation
 Спиритизм – Spiritualism
 Средневековой – Mediaeval
 Старшина – Chairman
 Сын Божий; Изображение Рыбы Как Символа Иисуса Христа – Ichthys
 Теологический – Theological
 Троица – The Trinity
 Убеждение – Creed
 Устав; Орден – Observance
 Утроба Матери – Womb
 Филиокве – Filioque
 Храм - Temple
 Христианство – Christianity- Очищение От Грехов;
 Церковный Приход; Прихожане – Parish
 Церковь, Отделённая От Государства – Free Church
 Эсхатология – Eschatology
 Язычество – Paganism

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

A

аббат	abbot; abbate; abbe
аббатиса	abbess
аббатский	abbatial
аббатство	abbey
аблегат	ablegate
аборт	abortion
аброгация	abrogation
абсолюция	absolution
абуна	abuna
Авва	Abba; Father
августинец	augustinian (friar)
августинианский	augustinian
августинианство	augustinianism
августинский орден	augustinian order
августинцы усупения	augustinians of the assumption
Аве Мария	Ave Maria
авраамово лоно	abraham's bosom
автокефалия	autocephaly
автокефальный	autocephalous
автономия (церковная)	(church) autonomy
автономный	autonomous
Авторизованная версия Библии	the Authorized Version (of the Bible)
аггел	Devil; satan; evil angel
агенда	agenda
агиасма	agiasma; consecrated water
агиографический	hagiographical
агиография	hagiography
агиологический	hagiological
агиология	hagiology
агнец	lamb; (Божий) the Holy Lamb, the Lamb of God, the (sacred) Host
агнец апокалипсиса	apocalyptic lamb
агнец пасхальный	paschal lamb
агностик	agnostic
агностицизм	agnosticism
агнус деи	agnus Dei
аграф	agrapha
ад	hell; hades
адвент	the Advent (season)
адвентизм	Adventism
адвентист	Adventist
адвентистская христианская церковь	Advent Christian Church
адвентистский	Adventist
адвентисты-реформисты	Adventists-Reformists
адвентисты седьмого дня	Seventh Day Adventists
адвокат Божий	God's advocate
адвокат дьявольский	devil's advocate
адепт	adherent; disciple
аджорнаменто	aggiornamento

адиафора	adiaphora
адский	hellish; infernal
азимит	Azymite
академический	academic
академия духовная	theological academy, ecclesiastical academy
академия папская	pontifical academy
акафист	acathistus; canticle
акафистник	book of acathistus
аккламация	acclamation
аколит	acolyte
аколуф	acolouthia
акросолий	acrosolium
аксиос	axios
актуарий	actuary
акт принятия	adopting act
Акты святых	Acts of Saints; hagiography
Албанская православная церковь	Albanian Orthodox Church
Александрийская православная церковь	Alexandrine Orthodox Church
алексинские братья	Alexian brothers
алкать	long for (something)
аллилуйя	hallelujah, alleluia
алтарная часть храма	chancel, bema, sanctuary; altar, presbytery, choir, sacrarium
алтарник	altar boy, altar warden, sacristan, verger
алтарное братство	altar fellowship
алтарное общество	altar society
алтарь	chancel, sanctuary, bema presbytery, choir, sacrarium; (иконы) altarpiece
алфавитный псалом	abecedarian psalm
алчность	covetousness
алчный	covetous, greedy
алчущий	longing
альба	alb
альбигойцы	Albigensians
альянс евангельских друзей	Evangelical friends alliance
Аманы община	Amana society
амбулаторий	ambulatory
амвон	ambo
американизм	Americanism
американист	Americanist
Американская православная церковь	American Orthodox Church
Американские спасатели	American Rescue Workers
Американское библейское общество	American Bible Society
аминь	amen
амиш	Amish
амма	Mother-superior
анабаптист	Anabaptist
анаволий	christening robe, christening dress
аналав	analabos
аналогий / аналой	lectern, analogion, reading stand, altar-

анафема	stand
анафематствовать	anathema, ban, excommunication
анафора	anathematize, accurse
анахорет	the anaphora
ангел	anachorite
	angel; ~ Господень – angel of the Lord;
	~ падший – fallen angel, evil angel
ангел смерти	angel of Death
ангел тьмы	angel of Darkness
ангел-хранитель	guardian angel, ministering angel
ангела день	name day
ангелики	angelicas
ангельский	angelic; (песнь) angelic hymn
ангельский доктор	angelic doctor
ангельское облачение	angelic vestment, Episcopal vestment
ангелология	angelology
Ангелюс	Angelus
Англиканская ортодоксальная церковь	Anglican Orthodox Church
Англиканская церковь	Anglican Church
англиканский	Anglican
англиканский распев	Anglican chant
Англиканский союз церквей	Anglican council of Churches
англиканское причастие	Anglican communion
англиканство	Anglicanism
англокатолик	Anglocatholic
англокатолицизм	Anglocatholicism
англокатолический	Anglocatholic
андреево стояние	Maundy Thursday
андреевское движение	Operation Andrew
аннаты	annates
анно домини	anno Domini
антем	anthem
антепендиум	antependium
антидор	antidoron, blessed bread
антиклерикализм	anticlericalism
антиклерикальный	anticlerical
антиминс	antimension, corporal
Антиохийская православная церковь	Antiochian Orthodox Church
антипапа	antipope
антипасха	anti-pascha, Low Sunday; St Thomas week
антитринитарий	antitrinitarian
антифон	antiphon(y)
антифиарий	antiphonary
антихрист	antichrist
антихристовый	anti-Christ
апокалипсис	apocalypse; всадник ~ - the apocalyptic horseman
апокалиптика	apocalypics
апокалиптический	apocalyptic
апокалиптическое число	the apocalyptic number
апокриф	apocrypha

апокрифический	apocryphal
апологет	apologist
апологетика	apologetics
апологетический	apologetic
апостазия	apostasy
апостат	apostate
апостол	apostle; (книга) Books of the Apostles
апостол языков	Apostle of the Gentiles
апостолат мирян	lay apostolate, apostolic participation of laity
апостолический викарий	apostolic vicar
апостолический делегат	Apostolic Delegate
апостолический протонотарий	apostolic protonotary
апостольник	wimpel
апостольская вера	apostolic faith
Апостольская католическая ассирийская церковь	Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church
Апостольская лютеранская церковь	Apostolic Lutheran Church
апостольская миссия	apostolate, apostleship
апостольская преемственность	apostolic succession
Апостольская столица	Apostolic Capital
Апостольская христианская церковь	Apostolic Christian Church
Апостольская церковь	Apostolic Church
Апостольская церковь пятидесятницы	Apostolic Church of Pentecost
Апостольские времена	the Apostolic Age
апостольские каноны	apostolic canons
апостольские мужи	apostolic fathers
апостольские постановления	apostolic constitutions
апостольские правила	apostolic canons
апостольский	apostolic
апостольский пост	St Peter's fast
апостольский символ	apostolic creed
апостольское предание	apostolic tradition
апостольство	apostolate, apostleship
апофеоз	apotheosis, beatification
апелляционный суд	the court of the Arches
апсида	apse, apsis
аркани дисциплина	Arcani Disciplina
армагеддон	armageddon
арминианизм	Arminianism
арминианин	Arminian
арминианский	Arminian
Армия спасения	the Salvation Army
Армяно-григорианская церковь	Armenian Gregorian Church
Армянская апостольская церковь	Armenian Apostolic Church
артос	Easter blessed bread
артофор	artophorion
архангел	archangel
архангельский	archangelic
архивраг	archenemy, arch-foe
архидиакон	archdeacon
архидиаконский	archdeaconal

архидиаконство	archdeaconry
архиепископ	archbishop, primate
архиепископ йоркский	primate of England, archbishop of York
архиепископ кентерберийский	archbishop of Canterbury
архиепископия	archbishopric, province
архиепископский	metropolitan, archiepiscopal, archdiocesan
архиепископство	archbishopric, primacy, arch-episcopacy, arch-see, archdiocese
архиерей	bishop, hierarch, eparch
архиерейский	bishopric, Episcopal
архиерейский амвон	bishop's ambo
архиерейский обрядник	pontifical
архиерейский служебник	pontifical service-book
архиерейский собор	bishops' council
архиерейский чин	pontifical liturgy
архиерейское богослужение	Episcopal celebration of the divine liturgy; pontifical mass
архиерейское облачение	pontificals
архимандрит	archmandrite, abbot, prior, superior monk
архипастырь	arch-priest, arch-flamen
архипресвитер	arch-presbyter, arch-priest
Архисвяtitель	Patriarch
Архистратиг	Archistrategos
архитектурные кулисы	architectural background (of an icon)
аскет	ascetic
аскетизм	asceticism
аскетика	ascetics
аскетический	ascetic
аспид	adder
Ассамблеи Божьи	Assemblies of God
ассамблея церковная	church assembly
ассамблея генеральная	general assembly
Ассамблея христианских солдат	Assembly of Christian Soldiers
Ассирийская православная церковь	Assyrian Orthodox Church
ассистент пастора	assistant pastor, associate pastor
Ассоциация англиканских и восточных церквей	Anglican and Eastern Churches Association
Ассоциация баптистов за мировой евангелизм	Association of Baptists for World Evangelism
Ассоциация евангелических лютеранских церквей	Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches
Ассоциация молодых католиков	Young Men Catholic Association
Ассоциация молодых христиан	Young Men Christian Association
Ассоциация молодых христианок	Young Women Christian Association
Ассоциация свободных лютеранских конгрегаций	Association of Free Lutheran Congregations
Ассоциация святого духа за объединение мирового христианства	Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of the World Christianity
Ассоциация церквей евангелия	Associated Gospel Churches
ассумпционист	Assumptionist
атеизм	atheism

атеист	atheist
атеистический	atheistic
атрибуты Бога	the attributes of God
атриция	attrition
Аугсбургское исповедание	Augsburg Confession
аудиенция	audience
аудитор	auditor
Афанасьевский символ	Athanasian creed
Афон	Mount Athos, Mount Athos
Африканская внутренняя миссия	African Inland Mission
Африканская методистская епископальная церковь	African Methodist Episcopal Church

Б

базилианин	Basilian
базилика	basilica
балдахин	canopy, baldaquin, baldachin
баптизм	baptism (крещение); Baptism (учение)
баптист	Baptist
баптистерий	baptistery
Баптистская генеральная конференция	Baptist General Conference
Баптистская миссионерская ассоциация	Baptist Missionary Association
Баптистские мид-миссии	Baptist Mid-missions
баптистский	Baptist
Баптистский библиейский союз	Baptist Bible Fellowship
Баптистский всемирный альянс	Baptist World Alliance
Баптистский союз великобритании и ирландии	Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland
Баптисты седьмого дня	Seventh-day Baptists
Баптисты доброй воли	Free Will Baptists
барнабиты	Barnabite Fathers
басма	wrought silver (of an icon casting)
бабушка	priest, parson; Father (обращение)
беатификация	beatification
беатифицировать	beatify
беда	affliction, adversary, trouble, misfortune
бдение	vigils
бдеть	vigil
безбожник	atheist
безбожно	godlessly
безбожный	godless
безбрачие	celibacy
безбрачный	celibate
безгрешность	innocence
безгрешный	innocent, sinless
бездна	abyss
беззакония	iniquity
безмездник	unmercenary
безмолвник	hermit; one who has taken the vow of silence
безумие	madness, insanity

безумный	mad, insane
белец / белица	novice (in a monastery / nunnery)
белое духовенство	secular clergy
белые отцы	white fathers
бенедиктинцы	Benedictines
Бенедиктус	Benedictus
бенефиций	benefice, living
бенефиция каноника	canonry, benefice, living
берет (священника)	beret
бернардинцы	Bernardians
бес	Demon, evil spirit
беседа	talk, discussion
бесконечный	endless, infinite
бескорыстный	unmercenary
бесноватый	raging, possessed by demons
бесовский	devilish
бесплотные силы	bodiless powers
бесплотный	bodiless, disembodied
беспоповщина	a sect without a priest
бессеребренник	unmercenary
бессмертие	immortality
бессмертный	immortal
бесстрастный	impassible
библейская археология	biblical archaeology
библейская история	biblical history
библейская критика	Bible criticism
Библейская церковь Христа	Bible Church of Christ
библейская школа	Bible school
библейские добродетели	theological virtues
библейский	biblical
Библейский институт	Bible Institute
библейский колледж	Bible college
библейское общество	Bible society
библиология	biblical studies
Библия	the Bible
Библия женщины	the woman's Bible
бикертониты	Bickertonites
бичевание	flagellation
бичевать	to flagellate
бичи амиши	Beachy Amishes
Благая весть	the Good News, Glad Tidings
благо	good
благовест	chime
Благовестие	the Good News, Annunciation, Glad Tidings
благовестие наступательное	aggressive annunciation
благовестие обрезания	gospel of circumcision
благовестить	to ring for church
благовещение Богородицы	Our Lady Day, the lady Day, the annunciation (of the blessed virgin)
благоволение	benevolence, grace
благоволить	to be benevolent (to/towards sb or sth), to

благовольный	bless (sb or sth)
благоговейный	benevolent, graceful
благоговение	reverend, devout, awesome
благоговеть	reverence, devotion, adoration
благодарения молитва	to adore, to hallow
благодарственная молитва	thanksgiving prayer
благодарить	thanksgiving prayer, evangelian prayer
благодарность	to thank
благодарный	gratitude
благодатный	grateful, thankful
благодатию Божию прославленный	blessed, gracious
благодать	granted renown by God's grace
благодетель	grace, charisma
благодееание	benefactor
благодееательный	benefaction
благой	beneficent
благоприятный	good
благоразумный разбойник	propitious
благородный	righteous thief, good thief, wise thief
благословение	honourable, noble
благословение хлебов	blessing, benediction
благословенный	blessing of the loaves
благословите!	blessed
благословляющий	give me your blessing!
благословлять	benedictive, blessing
благодсть	to bless, sanctify, hallow
благотворительное учреждение	goodness
благотворительность	charitable institution
благотворительный	charity
благочестиво	charitable
благочестивый	piously
благочестие	Devout, godly, pious, reverend; holy
благоугодный	Devoutness, piety
благочиние	well-pleasing
благочинный	Deanery, rural dean's district
блаженнейший	(adj.) decent; (n.) rural dean; assistant
блаженной памяти	bishop
блаженны	holiest, most blissful
блаженный	of blessed memory
блаженство	beatitudes
блаженствовать	blissful, blessed; ~ Господь – gracious
ближний	land
блуд	bliss; (титул) beatitude
блудник	to be in a state of bliss
блудница	one's neighbour
блудный сын	fornication, adultery, lust, lechery
Бог	fornicator, adulterer
богадельня	fornicator, adulterer, prostitute
богатство	prodigal son
	God
	alms-house, poor-house
	richness, riches

богатый	rich
богемские братья	Bohemian Brothers
богобоязненность	fear of God
богобоязненный	God-fearing, pious
боговдохновенный	God-inspired
боговоплощение	incarnation of God
богоданный	divine
Богоматерь	the Virgin, Our Lady, Madonna, Mother of God
Богоматерь розария	Our Lady of the Rosary
богомладенец	infant God
богомалец	devotee, pilgrim
богомолье	pilgrimage; prayer
богомольный	devout, pious
богоносец	icon-bearer
богоносный	God-bearing, theophoros
богоотступник	apostate
богоотступнический	apostate
богоотступничество	apostasy
богоподобие	God-likeness
богоподобный	God-like
богопознание	knowledge of God
богопочитание	divine worship, veneration of God
богоприимец	God-bearing
богопротивный	God-adverse, impious, godless
Богородица	the Virgin, Our Lady, Madonna, Mother of God
Богородица Фатимы	Our Lady of Fatima
Богородице, дево, радуйся	Hail Mary, Ave Maria
богородичны	magnificat
богородичные праздники	feasts of the Mother of God
богослов	theologian; divine
богословие	theology
богословие догматическое	Dogmatic theology
богословие нравственное	moral theology
богословие пастырское	pastoral theology
богословие систематическое	systematic theology
богословие смерти Бога	Death of God theology
богословие сравнительное	comparative theology
богословский	theological
богослужбная книга	worship book, service book, liturgical text
богослужбный	of (divine) service
богослужение	divine service, action
богослужение суточное	daily worship
богоугодник	just man, pious man
богоугодница	just woman, pious woman
богоугодное заведение	charitable institution; alms-house
богоугодный	pious, charitable
богохульник	blasphemer
богохульничать	blaspheme
богохульный	blasphemous

богохульство	blasphemy
богохульствовать	blaspheme
богочеловек	the God-man
богоявление	the Epiphany, the Twelfth Day
богоявленная вода	holy water
божеский	Divine
божественная литургия	Divine liturgy
божественное видение	beatific vision
божественность	divinity
божественные энергии	divine Energies
божественный	divine, beatific
Божество	Deity
Божий	Divine, holy
Божий гнев	God's wrath
Божий дар	grace, charisma
Божий мир	God's world
Божий промысел	Dispensation, providence
божиться	swear (by God)
Божьего тела праздник	Corpus Cristi
Божья воля	divine will, God's will
боковой неф / боковой придел	aisle
Болгарская православная церковь	Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church
болезнь	illness, disease
болеть	to be ill
больной	sick, ill
босой	Discalced, barefooted
Босые кармелиты	Discalced Carmelites
Босые клирики святых креста и страстей господних	Discalced Clerks of the Holy Cross and Passions of Jesus Christ
бояться	to fear, to be afraid
брака таинство	matrimony
браковенчание	matrimony, office of crowning
бракосочетание	matrimony
брандеум	brandeum
брань	(борьба, война) warfare; (ругань, оскорбления) abuse
брат	brother; (монахи) brother, pl. brethren
брат милосердия	brother of charity
братия	monks (of the same monastery)
братоубийственный	fratricidal
братоубийство	fratricide
братоубийца	fratricide
братская церковь	brethren church
Братские меннониты	Mennonite Brethren
братство	fraternity; fellowship
братство алтарное	altar fellowship
Братство евангельской благодати	Grace Gospel Fellowship
Братство милосердия унитарных церквей	Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches
Братство святого Ксаверия	Xaverian Brothers

Братство тайу	Tayu Fellowship
Братство элима	Elim Fellowship
братъ на себя	assume
братья	brethren
братья милосердия	grace brethren, brothers of mercy
Братья общей жизни	Brethren of the Common Life
Братья христианских школ	Brothers of Christian Schools
Братья христианского просвещения	Brothers of the Christian Instruction
брачный венец	bridal crown
брачующиеся	bridal couple
бреве	breve
бревиарий	breviary
бремя	burden
бренный	perishable
Британский совет церквей	British Council of Churches
будничный колокол	Daily chime
буйный	violent
булла	bull
бытие	being, existence; (книга) the book of Genesis

В

Вавилон	Babylon
Вавилонская башня	Tower of Babel
вавилонский плен	Babylonian exile
Вавилонское столпотворение	the Babel
вайя	palm-branch
вальденсы	Valdenses
варнавиты	Barnabite fathers
варфоломеевская ночь	St Bartholomew's night
Ватикан	the Vatican city
Введение во храм Пресвятой Богородицы	the Entry of the Most Holy Virgin into the Temple, Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple
вдохновение	inspiration
вдохновлять	to inspire
вездесущий	omnipresent
век	age; century
Велик и славен	Great and Awesome
великая пятница	Good Friday, Holy Friday
великая седмица	Passion Week
великая среда	Wednesday of the Holy Week
великая суббота	Easter Eve, Holy Saturday, Easter Saturday
великая четырехдесятница	the Lent
великие поклоны	prostration, bow to the very earth
великие пророки	major prophets
великий вторник	Tuesday of the Holy Week
великий Господин	Very Reverend Sir, Most Reverend Sir
великий понедельник	Monday of the Holy Week
великий пост	the Lent

великий праздник	the great feast/festival/holiday of the Orthodox Church
великий четверг	Maundy Thursday, Holy Thursday, Thursday in the Holy Week
великопостный величание	Lenten glorification, songs of praise, extolling (sang at the matrimony)
вельзевул	Beelzebub
венгерская реформированная церковь	Hungarian Reformed Church
венец	crown; halo
венчальный	nuptial
венчание	matrimony; nuptials
венчать	to wreathe
венчик	paper band (placed on the forehead of a dead person)
вера	belief, faith; doctrine
вера апостольская	apostolic faith
вербная неделя	Holy Week
вербное воскресенье	Palm Sunday, Yew Sunday
вериги	chains, fetters
верить	to believe
вероисповедание	religion, faith, denomination, confession
вероисповедный	religious
Веронские отцы	Verona Fathers
вероотступник	apostate
вероотступнический	apostate
вероотступничество	apostasy
веротерпимость	tolerance
веротерпимый	tolerant
верующий	believer, religious person, adherent
вершить	accomplish
Веры, Надежды, Любви и матери их Софьи день	Faith, Hope, Charity and Their Mother Sophia's Day
Вестминстерская конфессия веры	Westminster Confession of Faith
Ветхий деньми	the Ancient of Days
Ветхий завет	the Old Testament
ветхозаветный	Old Testament
Вечер святой Агнессы	St Agnes' Eve
вечерня	vespers
вечерня Господня	Lord's Supper
Вечеря тайная	the Last Supper
взывать	to invoke
Взятие Божией Матери на небо	the Assumption (of the Birth-giver of God)
византология	byzantology
визит (священника)	visitation
викарий	vicar
викарий апостольский	apostolic vicar
вина	fault, guilt
винить	to blame
вино причастное	altar wine
виноватый	guilty

винсентиане	Vincentians
Висконсинский евангелический лютеранский синод	Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod
витраж	stained glass (window)
владения монастырские	abbey stead
Владыка мира	the Lord of the World
владыко	archbishop, vladiko; Lord
власти	powers
власть	authority, power
власяница	sackcloth
вместилище	vessel, container
внутренний свет	inner light, internal light
во веки веков	unto ages of ages
во имя Господа	in the name of the Lord
во имя Отца и Сына и Святого Духа	in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit
вода святая	consecrated water
водосвятие великое	the great blessing of waters
вожделение	lust
вожделенный	lusted
возвешение	annunciation
возводить в ранг святого	to sanctify, beatify
возглас	dismissal
воздавать(ся)	to render, reward
воздаяние	requital, reward
воздвигать	to erect, raise
воздвигнутый	Erected, raised, built
Воздвижение честнаго креста Господня	the Exaltation of the Honourable and Life-giving Cross, the Raising of the Cross
воздержание	abstinence, temperance
воздерживаться	to abstain (from sth)
воздэх	aer, veil; air
возлюбить	to love
возлюбленный	beloved
возмездие	wage
вознесение Господне	the Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ; Ascension Day
вознёсшийся	ascended
возноситься	to ascend
возношение святых даров	anaphora
возрождение	renewal; Renaissance
воинство небесное	heavenly host
волхвы	the magi
волюнтаризм	voluntarism
волюнтарист	voluntarist
волюнтаристский	voluntarist
вонмем	let us attend
воплощать	to incarnate
воплощение	incarnation
воплощённый	incarnated
воскресать	to resurrect

воскресение Господне	the Resurrection
воскресенье	Sunday, the Lord's Day, First Day, Dominical Day
воскресенье Лазаря	Sunday of Lazarus
воскресенье отец первого вселенского собора	Sunday of the Fathers of the First Ecumenical Council
воскресенье праотцев христовых	Sunday of the Holy Ancestors of Christ
воскресенье святых отец	Sunday of the Holy Fathers
воскресенье святых отец первых шести вселенских соборов	Sunday of the Holy Fathers of the First Six Ecumenical Councils
воскресенье седьмого вселенского собора	Sunday of the Seventh Ecumenical Council
воскресная школа	Sunday school
воскреснувший	resurrected
воскресный	Sunday, dominical
воскрешать	to bring to life, to revive
воскрешение Лазаря	raising of Lazarus
воспевать	to praise
восприемник	godfather; sponsor
восприемница	godmother
восприемничество	adoption by baptism
восприемный	baptismal
воцерковление	churching (of women)
впадать в искушение	to yield to temptation
враг	foe, enemy
враг рода человеческого	arch-foe, arch-enemy
вражда	hostility, enmity
врата	doors
врата ада	gates of hell
времена апостольские	the apostolic age
вручать душу Богу	to commend one's soul to God
всадник апокалипсиса	the apocalyptic horseman
Всеведующий	the All-knowing
Всевышний	the Highest, the Almighty, the Most High God
Вседержитель	the Sovereign God, Pantocrator
Всезнающий	the All-knowing
вселенская суббота	Great and Holy Saturday
Вселенская церковь	the Universal Church
вселенский собор	ecumenical council
Всемирная ассоциация христианских основ	World Christian Fundamentals Association
Всемирная евангельская миссия	World Gospel Mission
Всемирная лига домашней Библии	World Home Bible League
Всемирная лютеранская федерация	World Lutheran Federation
Всемирная федерация студентов-христиан	World Christian Students Federation
Всемирное братство городских общин	Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community
Всемирное видение	World Vision
Всемирное евангелическое братство	World Evangelical Fellowship
Всемирный альянс ассоциаций	World Alliance of Young Christians

молодых христиан
 Всемирный альянс реформатских
 церквей
 Всемирный конгресс евангелизма
 Всемирный консультативный комитет
 друзей
 Всемирный литературный крестовый
 поход
 Всемирный методистский совет
 Всемирный парламент религий
 Всемирный пресвитерианский союз
 Всемирный совет церквей
 Всемирный союз баптистов
 Всемогущий
 Всенепорочный
 всеправославный собор
 всенощная, всенощное бдение

 всесвятейший
 всесвятой
 всеильный
 всеожжение
 Всех душ день
 Всех святых, в земле российской
 просиявших праздник
 Всех святых день

 Всех святых храм
 Всехсвятская церковь
 всечестивый
 всеядная неделя
 Второе пришествие
 второе рождение
 второй сочельник
 второй спас
 Второканонические книги
 второканонический
 вуаль
 вуду
 Вульгата
 вход / выход
 Вход Господень в Иерусалим

 вход великий
 вход малый
 входная (песнь)
 Выжженный район
 высокомерие
 высокомерный
 Высокопреосвященство: Ваше
 Высокопреосвященство
 Высокопреподобие: Ваше

Associations
 World Alliance of Reformed Churches

 World Congress on Evangelism
 World Consultative Committee of
 Friends
 World Literature Crusade

 World Methodist Council
 World Parliament of Religions
 World Presbyterian Union
 World Council of Churches
 World Baptist Union
 almighty, omnipotent, all-powerful
 immaculate, all-undefiled
 All-Orthodox council
 night service, vespers and matins, all-
 night vigil
 the Holiest (Patriarch)
 all-holy
 almighty, all-powerful
 the consuming by fire
 All Souls Day
 All Russian Saints Day

 All Saints, All Hallows, Hallowmas,
 Halloween, Trinity Sunday
 All Hallows Church
 All Hallows Church
 all-holy
 meat fare
 the Advent, the Second Coming, Parousia
 the second birth
 the Epiphany Eve
 the Transfiguration Day
 Deuterocanonical Books
 Deuterocanonical
 veil
 voodoo
 Vulgate
 entrance
 Palm Sunday; the Entry of Our Lord into
 Jerusalem
 the Great Entrance
 the Minor Entrance
 introit
 Burned-over District
 arrogance
 arrogant
 Most Reverend Father, Very Reverend
 Father, (Your) Eminence, (Your) Grace
 Very Reverend Sir

Г

галерея (в монастыре)	ambulatory
Гаудиум эт спес	Gaudium et Spes
геена	gehenna
генерал	general
генеральная ассамблея	general assembly
Генеральная ассоциация регулярных баптистских церквей	General Association of Regular Baptist Churches
Генеральная конференция баптистов седьмого дня	Seventh Day Baptists General Conference
Генеральная конференция друзей	General Friends Conference
Генеральная конференция меннонитских братьев	General Conference of Mennonite Brethren
Генеральный синод церкви англии	General Assembly of the Church of England
герменевтика	hermeneutics
гернгутеры	Herngutgers
гефсиманские борения	the Agony in the Garden (of Gethsemane)
гефсиманский сад	Gethsemane
гибнуть	perish
гимн рождественский	Christmas carol
гимн церковный	church hymn
глава (маковица)	dome, cupola
главные посты	main fasts
главный предатель	arch-traitor
главопреклонение	bowing of one's head
глас	glas (Orthodox motet tone)
глас Божий	voice of God
глас вопиющего в пустыне	voice in the wilderness / in the desert
Глория ин эксэлис	Gloria in Excelsis
Глория патри	Gloria patri
глоссолалия	glossolalia
гнев	anger, wrath
гнев Божий	wreath of God
гневаться	to be angry
гневный	angry
Гностическая ортодоксальная церковь Христа	Gnostic Orthodox Church of Christ
говение	(state of) fast and attending divine service before confession and holy communion
говеть	to fast; to prepare for holy communion
говорение на языках	glossolalia
год литургический	liturgical year
год святой	holy year
год церковный	church year
год юбилейный	jubilee year
Голгофа	Calvary, Golgotha
гомилетика	homiletics
гонение	persecution

гордый	arrogant, proud
гордыня	arrogance, pride
горе	woe
горнее место	the throne on high, sedilia
горний мир	heavenly world
госпитальер	Hospitaler
Госпитальерский орден святого Иоанна Богослова	Hospitaler Order of Saint John of God
Господень	divine, the Lord's, holy, dominical
Господи, помилуй!	Lord, have mercy, Kyrie Eleison
Господний	divine, the Lord's, holy, dominical
Господские праздники	feasts of the Lord
Господства	Dominations
господствующая церковь	established church
Господь	the Lord, God
Господь Саваоф	the Almighty God, the Lord of Hosts, Lord of Sabaoth
Господь сил	the Lord of Hosts
гостия	host
государственная религия	official religion; established church
градуале	gradual
Греко-кафолическая православная церковь	Greek Church
грех	sin, transgression
грех вольный	voluntary sin
грех личный	actual sin
грех невольный	involuntary sin
грех непростительный	unforgivable sin
грех смертный	Deadly sin
греховность	Depravity
греховный	sinful
греховодник	sinner
греховодничать	to be a sinner
грехопадение	the fall
Греческая православная церковь	Greek Orthodox Church
грешить	to sin, commit a sin, transgress
грешник	sinner, culprit
грешник кающийся	penitent
грешный	sinful
григорианский календарь	Gregorian calendar
григорианский хорал	Gregorian chant
Гроб Господень	the Holy Sepulchre
грозный	awesome, awful
гроссмейстер	grossmeister
грош святого Петра	Peter's pence
Грузинская православная церковь	Georgian Orthodox Church
губка	sponge
гугеноты	Huguenots
гуманизм	humanism
гуманист	humanist
гуманистический	humanistic
гумерал	humeral veil

гумилиаты
гуттерское братство
гуттерцы

humiliati
Hutterian Brethren
Hutterians

Д

давать отпущение грехов	to absolve, assail
далматик	dalmatic
Дамы возмездительницы	Ladies Reparators
данкер	Dunkard
дар Божий	grace, charisma, God sent
дарбист	Darbyte
дароносица	pyx
дарохранительница	arca, repository of the holy gifts, tabernacle
дары Святого Духа	gifts of the Holy Spirit
дары святые	the holy sacraments
двенадцать дней поста	Ember Days
дверник	doorkeeper
Движение библейской теологии	Biblical Theology Movement
Движение библейской церкви	Bible Church Movement
Движение святости	Sanctity Movement
Движение экуменическое	Ecumenical Movement
дванадцатые праздники	twelve feasts of the Christian year
двуперстие	a sign of cross made with two fingers
Де профундис	De Profundis
Дева Мария	Virgin Mary, Our Lady, the Virgin
девственница	virgin
девственность	chastity
девственный	chaste, immaculate, virginal
девство	virginity, chastity, celibacy
деисис / деисус	deesis
декалог	Decalogue
декан	dean
деконструктивистская теология	deconstructive theology
декреталия	decree
делегат апостольский	apostolic delegate
демон	demon
демонический	demonic
деноминация	denomination
день ангела	name-day
День благодарения	Thanksgiving Day
День двенадцати апостолов	the feast of the Apostles
День очищения	the Atonement
День поминовения усопших	All souls Day
День святой троицы	Whitsunday
дерзновение	adventure
десница	right hand
десятина	tithe
десятисловие	ten commandments

Дети Бога	God's Children
деяние Божье	act of God
Деяния апостолов	the Acts of the Apostles
Деяния мучеников	Acts of the Martyrs
Деяния святых	Acts of the Saints
диавол и его присные	Devil and his angels
диаконат	deaconry
диалог	dialogue
Диес ирэ	Dies irae
дикастерий	dicastery
дикирий	dikerion
дин	dean
динарий святого Петра	Peter's Pence
диоцез	diocese
диоцез главный	archdiocese
диптих	diptych
диспенсационализм	dispensationalism
диспенсация	dispensation
дискос	paten
диссидент	dissident
диссидентская церковь	dissident church
диссидентский	dissident
диссидентство	dissidence
Дни поста и молитвы	Ember Days
добро	good
Добровольцы Америки	Volunteers of America
добродетель	virtue, attribute
добродетельный	virtuous
Добрый пастырь	the Good Pastor
добрый самаритянин	good Samaritan
доверие	trust
догмат	dogma, doctrine, article of faith
догматик	dogmatikon
догматически	dogmatically
догматический	doctrinal, dogmatic
докетизм	docetism
доксология большая	Greater / Major Doxology
доксология малая	Minor Doxology
Доктор ангельский	Angelic Doctor
Доктор церкви	Doctor of the Church
долг	debt
должник	debtor
дом Давида	House of David
дом молитвенный	house of worship
дом призрения	alms-house
дом священника	deanery
доместик	domestic
Доминика в Алибис	Dominica in Alibis
доминиканец	Dominican
доминиканский	Dominican
Доминус вобискум	Dominus vobiscum
Дотысячелетний приход Христа	Premillennialism

Дочери милосердия
Драгоценной Крови Христа праздник

Daughters of Mercy
the Feast of the Most Precious Blood of
Christ

дух
Дух Святой
духобор
Духов день
духовенство
духовная академия
духовная семинария

spirit
Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost
Dukhobor
Whit Monday
clergy
ecclesiastical academy, school of
theology
ecclesiastical seminary, school of
theology

духовник
духовный
духовный сан иметь

confessor
clergy, ecclesiastical
to be in holy orders
through the agency of the Spirit of God

Духом Святым
душа
душевный
души всех, почивших во Христе
душу Богу вручать

soul
emotional, mental, spiritual
all souls
to commend one's soul to God

дьявол
дьявольский

Devil
devilish, infernal

дьякон
дьяконство

deacon
deaconry

дьячок

sexton, psalmist, sacristan, verger

E

Евангелие

Gospel

Евангелие напостольное

communion-table gospel

евангелизация

evangelization

евангелизировать

evangelize

евангелизм

evangelism

евангелист

evangelical; gospeler (чтец)

евангелистиарий

Evangeliarium

Евангелистская ассоциация Билли

Billy Graham Evangelistic Association

Грэма

евангелистский

Evangelical

Евангелическая конгрегационистская
церковь

Evangelical Congregational Church

Евангелическая лютеранская церковь

Evangelical Lutheran Church

Евангелическая меннонитская церковь

Evangelical Mennonite Church

евангелическая методистская церковь

Evangelical Methodist Church

Евангелическая миссионерская
церковь

Evangelical Missionary Church

Евангелическая пресвитерианская
церковь

Evangelical Presbyterian Church

Евангелическая свободная церковь

Evangelical Free Church

Евангелическая церковь

Evangelical Church

Евангелическая церковь конвента	Evangelical Covenant Church
Евангелический альянс друзей	Evangelical Friends Alliance
Евангелический лютеранский синод	Evangelical Lutheran Synod
Евангелический лютеранский синод Висконсина	Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod
евангельская песнь	gospel song
евангельский	evangelical, gospel
Евхаристическая католическая церковь	Eucharistic Catholic Church
евхаристическая молитва	Eucharistic prayer
евхаристический конгресс	Eucharist congress
Евхаристия	the Eucharist, the Lord's supper
евхологий	the Euchologion, ritual
Единая святая соборная и апостольская церковь	One Holy Catholic and Apostolic church
единоверец	adherent
Единородный Сын	the Only Begotten Son
единословие	Lord, have mercy
ежегодная конференция	annual conference
екзапсалмы	exapsalmos
ектения	Ektenia (part of the Orthodox liturgy)
елей	anointing oil
елейный	oily
елеопомазание	anointing
елеосвящение	anointing of sick, extreme unction
енколпий	panagia
епархиальный	diocesan, metropolitan
епархиальный совет	diocesan council / assembly
епархия	see, bishopric, diocese, episcopate
епископ викарный	auxiliary / assistant / subsidiary bishop
епископ окружной	area bishop
Епископ Рима	Bishop of Rome
епископ титулярный	titular bishop
Епископальная церковь	Episcopal Church
Епископальная церковь реформированного методистского союза	Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal church
епископальный	episcopal
епископат	diocese, episcopate
епископский	episcopal
епископское пастырское письмо	bishop's pastoral letter
епископство	episcopacy
епитимья	penance; налагать~ - to give penance to sb; снимать~ - to absolve; снятие~ - absolution from penance
епитрахиль	stole, epitrahelion
ересь	heresy
еретик	heretic
еретический	heretical

Ж

жаждать

to thirst for, long for

жатва	harvest
жезл	crozier, staff
жезлоносец	verger
желание	wish, desire
желать	to wish, desire
жених	bridegroom
Женская Библия	the Woman's Bible
Женский христианский союз воздержания	Women Christian Temperance Union
Женское движение согласия	Women's Suffrage Movement
жёны мироносицы	myrrh-bearing women
жертва (благодаяние)	benefaction
жертва бескровная	the Eucharist, the bloodless sacrifice
жертва искупительная	sacrifice, oblation, propitiation
жертвенник	side-altar, prothesis, credence, spiritual altar
жертвенность	sacrifice
жертвенный	sacrificial
жертвователь	benefactor
жертвовать	to sacrifice
жертвоприношение	oblation, sacrifice
Живая церковь	Living Church
Живоначальная Троица	Life-giving Trinity
живой	alive, living
Животворящее древо	the Holy Cross
животворящий	life-giving
Жизнедавец	the Giver of Life
жизнь	life
жизнь вечная	everlasting life, eternal life
жизнь загробная	afterlife
Жизни податель	the Giver of Life
Житие	Life of..., hagiography
житийный	hagiographic
Жития святых	Lives of Saints, hagiography
жить	to live
жить верою	to live with faith, walk by faith
жить по Духу	to live according to the Spirit
жить праведной жизнью	to walk after the Spirit

3

заамвонная молитва	prayer behind the ambo
заблудиться	to lose one's way
заблудший	erring
завеса	veil, curtain, screen
завет	testament
Завет ветхий	the Old Testament
Завет новый	the New Testament
завещать	to bequeath, appoint
завидовать	to envy
завистливый	envious, jealous
зависть	envy, jealousy

заговенье	Shrovetide
загробная жизнь	afterlife
зазвон	beginning of chime
заказывать икону	to commission an icon
заклинание	spell, incantation
заклинать	to charm
заключительный чин мессы	Dismissal
заклятый	accursed
закон Божий	the law of the Lord; Bible chairs
	(школьный предмет)
закон очищения	purification law
законоправильник	nomocanon
законоучитель	catechist
Западная церковь	Western Church
запас добрых дел	reserve of good deeds
заповеди блаженства	beatitudes
заповеди христианства	Christian dispensations
заповедовать	to command
заповедь	commandment
запрестольный	situated behind the communion-table
запрестольный крест	sanctuary cross
запрестольный образ	altar-piece
запрет	prohibition
запретный плод	forbidden fruit
запрещать	to forbid, prohibit
заступаться	to advocate, patronize, intercede
заступник	patron, intercessor, advocate
Заступница перед Господом	Intercessor with God
заступничество	patronage, intercession
затвор	seclusion
затворнический	secluded
затворничество	seclusion
затворяться	to seclude oneself
заупокойная служба	requiem service
заупокойный	requiem
заутреня	matins
захоронение (святого)	deposition
зачало	Pericope
зачатие	conception
Зачатие Богородицы	the Conception of the Virgin
зачатый	conceived
зачинать	to conceive
звание каноника	canonry
звезда	asterisk
звериное число	the number of the beast
звон вседневный	toll from the liturgy till vespers
звон колокольный	toll, chime, peal
звонарь	sexton, bell-ringer
звонить в колокол	to toll a bell
звонить по усопшему	to toll the death knell
звонница	belfry, steeple
звонцы	tantonies, hand bells

земля обетованная	the promised land
земной поклон	prostration
зернь	gold seeded into enamel
златоглавый	gold-domed
злой дух	evil spirit
злополучие	affliction
злословие	abuse
злословить	to abuse sb
змий	serpent
знамение	sign, token
Знамения Божией Матери икона	Our Lady of the Sign
зов алтаря	altar call
золотое правило	golden rule
золотой диск славы	the Golden Glory
золотой фон	gold background

И

И духови твоему!	and to Thy Spirit!
игумен	father-superior, abbot
игуменья	Mother-superior, abbess
идол	idol
идолопоклонник	idolater
идолопоклоннический	idolatrous
идолопоклонничество	idolatry
Иегова	Jehovah
иезуит	Jesuit
иезуитский	Jesuitical
иерарх	hierarch
иерархический	hierarchical
иерархия	hierachy
иерей	priest
иеро-	celibate
иеромонах	celibate priest, monk-priest
иеродиакон	celibate deacon, monk-deacon
Иерусалим	Jerusalem
изгнание бесов	driving out (of demons), exorcism
изгонять бесов	to drive demons out
издатель	publisher
изучение Библии	Bible study
Иисус Христос	Jesus Christ
Иисуса Христа святых последних дней	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
церковь	Saints
икона	icon
икона чудотворная	miracle-working icon
иконоборец	iconoclast
иконоборческий	iconoclastic
иконография	iconography
иконописец	icon-painter
иконопись	icon-painting
иконопочитание	icon worship
иконостас	iconostasis, icon-stand, altar screen

иконостас шитый	embroidered iconostasis
икос	ikos
илитон	iliton
ильин день	Elijah's Day
Иммануил	Immanuel
имприматур	imprimatur
Индекс либрорум прохибиторум	Index Librorum Prohibitorum
индепендент	Independent
индиктион	indiction
индития	altar-cloth
индугльгенция	indulgence
инициативники	Initiatives
инициация	initiation
инициировать	initiate
иноверец	non-Christian, gentile
инок	monk
инокиня	nun
инославный	non-Orthodox
иноческий	monastic
иночество	monasticism
Институт Блаженной Девы Марии	Institute of Blessed Mary the Virgin
Институт милосердия	Charity Institute
интердикт	interdict
интерпретация Библии	Bible interpretation
интройт	Introit
интронизация	Enthronement
интронизировать	to enthrone
иоаннит	Joanite
иосифиты	Josephites
ипакой	ipakoi
ипарх	bishop
иподиакон	assistant deacon, subdeacon
ипостась	hypostasis
ирвингианин	Irvingian
ирмологий	the hermologion
ирмос	irmos, heirmos
искупать	to atone (for), propitiate, assail
Искупитель	the Redeemer
искупительная вера	expiatory faith
искупительный	expiatory
искупление	atonement, expiation
искупление грехов человека Христом	the Atonement
искупительная смерть Христа	the atoning death of Christ
искус	temptation
искуситель	tempter
искушать	to tempt
искушение	temptation, allurement
исповедальный	confessional
исповедальня	confessional
исповедание	confession (of faith); creed
Исповедание веры	the Creed

исповедник	confessor (священник); penitent (кающийся)
исповедовать	to profess (веру); confess; hear confession of sb
исповедовать Христа	to accept Christ, acknowledge Christ
исповедоваться	to confess (one's sins), make one's confession to sb, shrive
исповедующийся	penitent
исповедь	penance, confession
исполнение	commixture
Испрошение тела Христа у Понтия Пилата	Request for Christ's Body
испытание	trial
испытывать	to try, test
Исследователи священного писания	Researchers of the Scripture
истина	truth
истина святая	gospel truth
Истинная церковь Христа	True Church of Christ
истинный	true
Источник жизни	the Author of Life
источник чудотворный	holy well, miracle-working spring
исхождение	proceeding
исцеление верой	faith healing
исцелять	to heal
Иуда	Judas, Jude

К

к апостольским порогам	ad lumina (apostolorum)
к вящей славе Божией	to the greater glory of God
кадило, кадельница	censer, thurible
кадить	to cense, burn incense
каинова печать	the mark of Cain
калиги	caligae
кальвинизм	Calvinism
кальвинист	Calvinist
кальвинистский	Calvinist
Камберлендская пресвитерианская церковь	Cumberland Presbyterian Church
камерленго	camerlengo, camerarius
камилавка	kamelaukion
камиллинцы	Camillians
кандило	candela
канон	canon
канон евхаристии	the action, canon of the mass, anaphora
канонарх	canon
канонизация	canonization
канонизировать	to canonize
каноник	canon
канонисса	canoness
канонический	canonical
Канонического права свод	Canon Law, Corpus Jurius, Canonici

Каноническое право	Canon Law
каноны апостольские	apostolic canons
кантор	cantor, choir singer
канун	eve
канун Троицы	Whitsunday Eve
капа	cape
капелла	choir; chapel (часовня)
капеллан	chaplain
капитул	capitul
капуцин	capuchin
капюшон	cowl, hood
кара Божья	visitation of God
кардинал	cardinal
кардинальные добродетели	cardinal virtues
кармелит	Carmelite
Карпатско-русская православная	Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek
греко-католическая церковь	Catholic church
картезианец	Cartesian
Ккартезианский орден	Cartesian Order
катавасия	canticle sung by two choirs
катапетасма	katapetasma, the veil of the altar
катарсис	catharsis
катарсический	cathartic
катехизис	catechism
катехизические поучения	catechism
катехумен	catechumen, audient
католик	(Roman) Catholic
католикос	catholicos
католицизм	Catholicism
Католическая апостольская церковь	Catholic apostolic Church
Католическая церковь антиохийского	Antiochean Catholic Church
обряда	
Католическая церковь Христа	Catholic Church of Christ
Католические церкви восточного	Eastern Catholic Churches
обряда	
католический	(Roman) Catholic
Католическое действие	Catholic Action
кафедра	pulpit, bishop's throne (епископская)
кафедра епископа главного диоцеза	arch-see
провинции	
кафедральный собор	cathedral
кафизма	kathisma
кафолический	ecumenical, catholic
кающийся	penitent, repentant
каяться	to repent, shrive
квазимодо	Quasimodo
квакер	Quaker
келейник	lay-brother
келейница	lay-sister
келейный	cell
келья	cell
кеносис	kenosis

кимбангуизм	Kimbanguism
киворий	canopy, soundboard, sounding board
киновия	monkish hostel
киот	icon-case
кирие элейсон	Kyrie Eleison
кладбище	cemetery, graveyard, churchyard, God's acre
клариски	Poor Clares
клерикал	cleric
клерикальный	clerical
Климента литургия	Clement liturgy
Клементин	Clementin's Constitution
клир	clergy of a parish
клирик	clerk, cleric, clergyman, churchman
клирный, клировой	clerical; choral
клировщина	the clerics
клирос	choir
клиросить	to choir
клиросник	chorister
клубук	klobuk
ключарь	sacristan
клясться	to swear
клятва	oath, vow
клятвенный	solemn
клятвопреступление	perjury
клятвопреступник	perjurer
Книга общих молитв	the Book of Common Prayer
Книга правил	Orthodox Church Canon
Князь	the Prince
князь тьмы	prince of darkness, prince of evil, prince of the air, arch-fiend, arch-foe, arch- enemy, Satan
коадьютор	bishop's secretary
ковенант благодати	covenant of grace
ковчег	ark; (дарохранительница) arca, repository of holy gifts, pyx, reliquary, tabernacle
Ковчег завета	the Ark of the Covenant
Кодекс юрис каноници	Codex Juris Canonici
коленопреклонение	genuflection
коленопреклонённый	down on one's knees
коллегия кардиналов	cardinals' college
коллекта	Collect
колокол	bell
колокольный	bell
колокольня	belfry, steeple, bell tower
конвент	convent
конвентуал	conventual
конгрегационалист	Congregationalist
конгрегационный	congregational
Конгрегационный союз Англии и Уэльса	Congregational Union of England and Wales

конгрегация	congregation
Конгрегация воскресения Господа нашего Иисуса Христа	Congregation of Our Lord Jesus Christ's Resurrection
конгрегация Иисуса и Марии	congregation of Jesus and Mary
Конгрегация миссии	Congregation of the Mission
Конгрегация миссионеров-облатов святой и непорочной Девы Марии	Congregation of Missionary Oblates of Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary
Конгрегация непорочного сердца Марии	Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary
Конгрегация отцов милосердия	Congregation of the Fathers of Mercy
Конгрегация Пикпуса	Congregation of Picpus
Конгрегация Пресвятого Спасителя	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
Конгрегация пречистой крови	Congregation of the Precious Blood
Конгрегация святого Базиля	Congregation of St Basil
Конгрегация Святого Духа	Congregation of the Holy Ghost
Конгрегация святого креста	Congregation of the Holy Cross
Конгрегация священного стигмата	Congregation of the Sacred Stigmata
Конгрегация служителей священного сердца	Congregation of Priests of the Sacred Heart
кондак	kontakion
конец света	the end of the world, apocalypse
конец времён	the end of the age
конклав	conclave
конкордат	concordance
Конкордия формула	Concordia Formula
консекрация	consecration
Консервативная баптистская ассоциация	Conservative Baptist Association
Консервативная конгрегационная христианская конференция	Conservative Congregational Christian Conference
консистерия духовная	ecclesiastical consistory, theological consistory
Консолата: Миссионерский институт в Консолате	Consolata Society for Foreign Missions
конституция церковная	church constitution
консубстанция	consubstantion
контестатор	contestant
конфирмация	confirmation
конформист	conformer
кончина мира	the end of the ages
копие	spear, lance
Коптская православная церковь	Coptic Orthodox Church
Корейская пресвитерианская церковь	Korean Presbyterian Church
корить	to admonish
коронация Марии	coronation of Mary
коронация образов Божией Матери	coronation of Our Lady's icons
корпорал	corporal
Корпус юрис каноники	Corpus Juris Canonici
костёл	Polish Roman Catholic church
кощунственный	sacrilegious
кощунство	sacrilege

красная горка	Low Sunday
креационизм	creationism
кредо	creed; credo (часть мессы)
крест	cross
крест Господень	the Holy Cross, Holy Rood
крест наперсный	crucifix, small cross
крестины	christening, baptism
креститель	baptizer
крестить	to baptize, christen; to stand one's godfather/godmother; to mark one with the cross
креститься	to cross oneself
крёстная	godmother
крестник	god-son
крестница	god-daughter
крестное знамение	sign of the cross
крёстный	godfather
крестный ход	religious procession
крестовая церковь	bishop's house church
Крестовоздвижение	Discovery of the Cross, the Exaltation of the Honourable and Life-giving Cross
крестовый поход	crusade
крестоносец	crusader
крестопоклонная неделя	Sunday of Orthodoxy
крещение	baptism, christening, chrismation; marking sb with a cross
крещение водой	water baptism
Крещение Господне	the Epiphany, the Baptism of Our Lord Jesus Christ in the Jordan, Theophany
крещение Духом Святым	baptism in the Holy Spirit
крещение обливанием	baptism by effusion
крещение огнём	baptism by fire
крещение окроплением	baptism by aspersion
крещение повторное	Anabaptism
крещенский	baptismal; Epiphany
крещённый	baptized one
кристадельфианин	Christadelphian
кристадельфианский	Cristadelphian
кристадельфианство	Christadelphianism
критические католики	Critical Catholics
кропило, кропильница	aspergillum, aspersion
кропить	to asperse
кропление святой водой	asperges
кроткий	meek
кротость	meekness
круг годовой	yearly circle
круг церковного пения	the circle of church singing
круг церковный	the cycle of offices
крылос	choir
крылошанин	chorister
крылошанить	to choir
ксендз	Roman Catholic priest

Куи венит	Qui Venit
культ	cult
культ святых	cult of Saints
культовый	cult
купель	(baptismal) font
курия римская	Roman Curia
кюре	curate

Л

лавра	laura, large monastery
ладан	frankincense
ладанка	amulet
лазаристы	Lazarists
Ламбетская конференция	Lambet Conference
лампада	icon lamp
Латвийская евангелическая лютеранская церковь	Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church
латеран	Lateran
лгать	to lie
лев рыкающий	roaring lion
левкас	chalk ground, priming
легат папский	pontifical legate, the papal legate, papal nuncio, ablegate
лектор	lecturer
ленивый	slothful
лениться	to be lazy
лень	sloth, laziness
лепта вдовицы	widow's mite
лепта святого Петра	St Peter's pence
лестидианин	Lestidian
лестидианский	Lestidian
лестидианство	Lestidianism
лестница Иакова	Jacob's Ladder
лестовка	rosary
лещадки	ledges
лжепророк	false prophet
лжец	liar
лжица	(liturgical) spoon
Либеральная католическая церковь	Liberal Catholic Church
лик	holy face; choir; congregation
ликование	exhalation
лимб	limbo
литания	litany
лития	lite, litia
лицевая рукопись	illuminated manuscript
литургика	liturgics
литургический	liturgical
литургия божественная	divine liturgy
литургия верных	liturgy of the faithful
литургия оглашённых	liturgy of catechumens
литургия преждеосвящённых даров	liturgy of pre-sanctified gifts

литургия слова	liturgy of the word
литургия	liturgy, mass, common prayer
личностное существование Бога	God existing personally
лишать сана	to defrock
лишение сана	defrocking
лобзание	kiss of peace
Ловец человеков	the Fisher of Men
логос	logos
ложно	falsely
ложный	false
ложь	false
лоно авраамово	Abraham's bosom
лоно церкви	obedience
лукавство	craftiness, slyness
лоры	breast bands
лукавый	the evil one (дьявол); arch, cunning
любить	to love
любовь	love
любовь деятельная	active love, agape
любовь к ближнему	love for one's neighbours
любостяжание	greed, cupidity, love of gain
лютеранин	Lutheran
лютеранская церковь	Lutheran Church
лютеранский	Lutheran
лютеранство	Lutheranism
Люцифер	Lucifer, Satan

М

Магнификат	Magnificat
Мадонна	Madonna
маковица	dome
Мальтийский орден	Malthusian Order
малые пророки	minor prophets
Малые сёстры бедных	Minor Sisters of the Poor
мандорла	mandorla
манна	manna
мантия	robe
мариане	Marianists
марианский культ	Marian cult
маронит	Maronite
мартиролог	martyrology, passional
масон	mason
масонство	freemasonry
Массачусетский псалтирь	Bay Psalm Book
мать	mother
медаль	medal
Международная пятидесятническая церковь святости	International Pentecostal Holiness Church
Международная пятидесятническая церковь Христа	International Pentecostal Church of Christ
Международная христианская служба	International Christian Peace Service

мира	
Международная церковь квадратного евангелия	International Church of the Four-square Gospel
Международное баптистское библейское содружество	International Baptist Bible Fellowship
Международное братство примирения	International Conciliation Fraternity
Международное братство церквей и священников полного евангелия	International Full Gospel Fellowship of Churches and Ministers
межконфессиональный	all-faith, inter-confessional
межцерковный	all-faith
меннонит	Mennonite
Меннонитская церковь генеральной конференции	General Conference Mennonite Church
Меннонитские церкви бичи амишей	Beachy Amish Mennonite Churches
Меньшие уставные клирики	Regular Minor Clerics
мерзость	abomination
мерседариане	Mercedarians
месса	the mass
Мессия	Messiah
местоблюститель патриаршего престола	acting Patriarch, deputy Patriarch
месяцеслов	menology
метания	bows
методист	Methodist
методистский	Methodist
метрополия	metropolis
метропольный	metropolitan
мизерере	miserere
милленарианизм	millenarianism
милосердие	mercy, benevolence, charity
Милосердные сёстры Доброго Пастыря	Sisters of Charity of the Good Pastor
милосердный	merciful, benevolent, charitable
милостыня	alms
миней четы	hagiography
миня	the menaia, menology
миня месячная	antologion, mineya
миня общая	the menaia, menology, mineya
миня праздничная	antologion, mineya
министр	minister
минорит	minor
мир	world; peace; laity; the world (мирская жизнь)
мирница	ampulla
миро	myrrh
мирской	mundane, lay, secular, laic
миропомазание	confirmation
мирян апостолат	lay apostolate, apostolic participation of the laity
мирянин	layman, laic
миссал	missal
миссионер	missionary

миссионерская церковь	missionary church
миссионерский	missionary
Миссионерский институт в Консолате	Consolata Society for Foreign Missions
Миссионеры Ласалетской Богоматери	Missionaries of Our Lady La Salette
Миссионеры Мариан Хилл	Marianne Hill Missionaries
Миссионеры Милл Хилла	Mill Hill Missionaries
Миссионеры Святого Семейства	Missionaries of the Holy Family
Миссионеры святого Шарля	Missionaries of St Charles
Миссионеры священного сердца	Missionaries of the Sacred Heart
миссия	mission, mission agency
миссия апостольская	apostolate, apostleship
Миссия мегиддо	Megiddo Mission
митра	mitre, miter
митрополит	metropolitan
митрополитский	metropolitan
митрополия	archdiocese, arch-see
михайлов день	Michaelmas
Многая лета!	Many years!
многомилостивый	all-merciful
могила	grave
Моисеев закон	the Law of Moses
молебен	(collective) prayer
молеельня	oratory, chapel, tabernacle
моление	prayer
моление о чаше	the Agony in the Garden
молитва	prayer; (до и после еды) grace
молитва благодарения	thanksgiving prayer, grace
молитва верных	the prayer of the faithful
молитва внутренняя	inner mind prayer
молитва Господня	the Lord's prayer
молитва келейная	home prayer
молитва наружная	external prayer
молитва общественная	public prayer
молитва после причащения	solemn blessing
молитва прошения	prayer of request
моилитва славословия	prayer of praise
молитвенный	prayer
молитвенный дом	house of worship, chapel, oratory
молиться	to pray, (за другого) make intercession
Молодая жизнь	Young Life
Молодёжь за Христа	Youth for Christ
Молодёжь с миссией	Youth with a Mission
Молодёжь Христу	Youth for Christ
молчальник	one who has taken a vow of silence
молящийся	prayer
монастырская церковь	minister
монастырский	monastic, cloistral, (мужской)
	monasterial, conventual (женский)
	(мужской) monastery, cloister;
	(женский) nunnery, convent
монастырь	monk, friar
монах	mendicant friar
монах нищенствующий	

Монахи-отшельники Камальдоли	Monk Hermits of Camaldoli
монахиня	nun
монашеский	monkish
монашество	monasticism
монсеньёр	monsignor
монстрация	monstrance
Монтфортские отцы	Montfort Fathers
Монтфортское общество Марии	Company of Mary
Моравская церковь	Moravian church
мораль религиозная	religious morals
мормон	Mormon
Моту пропио	Motu Propio
мощи	relics
музыка церковная	church music
муки Христа	the Agony of Christ
мученик	martyr
мученический	martyr
мученичество	martyrdom
мясоед	meat fare, time from Christmas to Shrovetide
мясопуст	Shrovetide
мясопустная неделя	Sexagesima, days of abstinence
мятежная церковь	rebel church

Н

набат	alarm (bell); бить в ~ to toll an alarm bell
набожность	piety
набожный	pious
набедренник	epigonation
навечно	forever
нагорная проповедь	the Sermon on the Mount
надежда	hope
надеяться	to hope
надменность	arrogance
надменный	arrogant
Назарейн	Nazarene
наитие	inspiration
наказание Божие	visitation of God
наказывать	to punish
наколенник	epigonation
наместник	locum tenens
наполнять	to fill
напрестольная пелена	altar cloth
напутствие последнее	the last rites
нарамник	amice
наречение во епископа	nomination
народ Божий	the people of God
насельники (монастыря)	brethren (монахи), monks (монахи), nuns (монахини)
насилие	violence
насилловать	to rape

наслаждение	pleasure, delight
наследовать	to inherit
наставник	tutor, teacher
наставничество	tutorship
настоятель монастыря	prior, abbot, rector; Reverend Father, Father Superior
настоятель собора	dean, arch-priest, arch-priest
настоятельница монастыря	abbess, prioress; Reverend Mother, Mother Superior
настоящая благодать	actual grace
настоящий грех	actual sin
наступательное благовестие	aggressive evangelism
Нахождение отрока Иисуса в храме	the Finding in the Temple
Нахождение честной главы Иоанна Крестителя	the Finding of the Honourable Head (of John the Baptist)
Национальная баптистская конвенция	National Baptist Convention
Национальная организация новой апостольской церкви	National Organization of the New Apostolic Church
Национальный совет церквей Христа	National Council of the Churches of Christ
начала	principalities
Начальник и Свершитель веры нашей	the Author and Finisher of Our Faith
начетчик	reader
небеса	heaven
небесный	heavenly
Небесный Отец	Our Heavenly Father
неведение	unwitting
неверующие	the gentiles, atheists, unbelievers
неверующий	atheist, unbeliever
невеста	bride
невкушение	abstinence
неделя	week, compline
неделя о расслабленном	Sunday of the Paralytic, Cantate Sunday
неделя о самаряныне	Sunday of the Samaritan Women
неделя о седьмом вселенском соборе	Sunday of the Seventh Ecumenical Council
неделя о слепом	Sunday of the Blind Man
неделя отец первого вселенского собора	Sunday of the Fathers of the First Ecumenical Council
неделя после троицы	Whitsuntide
неделя православия	Sunday of Orthodoxy
неделя святых жён мироносиц	Sunday of the Myrrh Bearers
неделя святых праотцев	Sunday of the Holy Ancestors of Christ
неделя святых отец	Sunday of the Holy Fathers
неделя святых отец первых шести вселенских соборов	Sunday of the Holy Fathers of the First Six Ecumenical Councils
недостойный	unworthy
Независимая церковь Антиохии	Independent Church of Antioch
Независимые фундаментальные церкви	Independent Fundamental Churches
неизречённый	ineffable
некрология	necrology

ненавидеть	to hate
ненависть	hatred
ненасилие	non-violence
неопалимая купина	the burning bush
неофит	neophyte
непогрешимость папы	infallibility of the Pope
непогрешимый	infallible
Непорочного зачатия девы Марии	Feast of the Immaculate Conception (of
праздник	the Virgin)
непорочное зачатие	immaculate conception; ~ Христа the
	Virgin Birth of Christ
непорочность	chastity
непорочный	chaste, immaculate
непостижимый	incomprehensible
непристойный	base, lewd
непротивление злу	non-resistance to evil
нерадение	sloth
нерадивый	slothful
неразделимый	indivisible
нерукотворный	not made by hands, achiropoeta
нерушимый	indestructible
неседален	acathistos
несказанный	ineffable
несотворённый	uncreated
нести крест	to bear one's cross
несторианство	Nestorianism
нестяжательство	the Nonpossessors Movement
нетварный	uncreated
нетленный	incorruptible
неф	nave
нечестивый	impious
нечистота	impurity
нечистый	unclean; devil
низвергать	to cast down
низлагать	to dispose
Никола зимний	Winter Feast of St Nicholas
Никола летний	Summer Feast of St Nicholas
нимб	nimbus (nimbi), halo
нисходить	to descend
нищенство	begging
нищенствовать	to beg
нищенствующий орден	mendicant order
нищий	beggar
нищий духом	mean-spirited
Новая апостольская церковь	New Apostolic Church
Новая просвещённая вдохновенная	New Enlightened Inspired Church
церковь	
Новая церковь	New Church
новициат	noviciate, novitiate
новиций	novice
новозаветный	New Testament
новокрещённый	proselyte, young Christian

новообращённый	convert, proselyte, young Christian
новорожденный	newborn
Новый завет	the New Testament
Ноев ковчег	the Ark of Noah
номоканон	nomokanon
нравственность	morality, morals, ethics
нравственный	moral, ethical
нунций	nuncio
ныне, и присно, и во веки веков	always, now and forever

О

О тебе радуется	In thee rejoiceth
обедница	short mass
обедня	mass
Обетованная земля	the Promised Land
обитель	abode, monastery, convent, nunnery
облатка	host
Облаты Непорочной Марии	Oblates of Mary Immaculate
Облаты святого Амвросия	Oblates of St Ambrose
Облаты святого Иосифа	Oblates of St Joseph
Облаты святого Франциска Сальского	Oblates of St Francis de Sales
облачатся	to put sth on
облачение	attire, apparel, vestment, robes, canonicals
облачение ангельское	angelic/episcopal vestment
облекаться	to clothe oneself
обливание	affusion
обол святого Петра	Peter's pence
образ	icon
образная	chapel
обращать в веру	to convert, proselyte
обращение в веру	conversion
Обращение святого Павла	the Conversion of St Paul
обращённый	proselyte, convert
Обрезание господне	the Circumcision of Christ
обрести спасителя во Христе	to accept Christ as one's Personal Saviour
обряд	rite, ceremony, action, divine office
обрядовый	ceremonial
Общая церковь Нового Иерусалима	General Church of the New Jerusalem
Общее собрание друзей	United Meeting of Friends
общество алтарное	altar society
Общество африканских миссий	Society of African Missions
Общество Божественного откровения	Society of Divine Vocations
Общество Божественного слова	Society of the Divine Word
Общество Божественного спасения	Society of Divine Saviour
Общество братьев	Society of the Brethren
Общество вифлеемских миссионеров	Society of Bethlehem Missionaries
Общество друзей	Society of Friends
Общество друзей Апостольской столицы	Society of Friends of the Apostolic Capital
Общество Иисуса	Society of Jesus

Общество католического апостолата	Society of the Catholic Apostolate
Общество Марии	Society of Mary
Общество Пречистой Крови	Society of the Precious Blood
Общество святого Иосифа	St Joseph Society of the Sacred Heart
Священного Сердца	
Общество святого Павла	Society of St Paul
Общество святого Сульпиция	Society of St Sulpice
Общество святого Эдмунда	Society of St Edmund
Общество сторожевой башни	Watch Tower Society
Община церкви Амана	Amana Church Society
общие баптисты	General Baptists
община	community
Община Аманы	Amana Society
Община любви Христа	Community of the Love of Christ
Общих молитв книга	the Book of Common Prayer
Объединённая баптистская конвенция	United Baptist Convention
Объединённая методистская церковь	United Methodist Church
Объединённая пятидесятническая	United Pentecostal Church
церковь	
Объединённая реформированная	Associated Reformed Presbyterian
пресвитерианская церковь	Church
Объединённая христианская церковь	United Christian Church
Объединённая церковь Канады	United Church of Canada
Объединённая церковь Христа	United Church of Christ
Объединённое общество верующих во	United Society of Believers in Christ's
второе пришествие Христа	Second Appearing
Объединённое собрание друзей	Friends United Meeting
Объединённые братья во Христе	United Brethren in Christ
Объединённые евангельские церкви	Associated Gospel Churches
обычай	custom
оглашаемый	audient
оглашать	to proclaim
оглашение	proclamation
оглашённый	adherent, audient
оглашённых литургия	liturgy of catechumens
ограждение алтаря	altar-rails, chancel-rails
одеяние	vestments, apparel, attire, robes,
	canonicals
одобрение	acclamation
одобрять	to acclaim, approve
окропление	aspersion, affusion, immersion,
	sprinkling, submersion
округ	district, area, deanery
округ архиерейский	archdeaconry
окружной декан	area dean
окружной епископ	area bishop
октоих	oktoechos, parakletike
омовение	ablution, anointing
омовение ног	foot washing
омофор	pallium
омывать	to anoint
оправдание верой	justification by faith

опреснок	azyme
Опус оператум	Opus Operatum
орарь	stole
ораторианин	Oratorian
оратория	oratory
орден (монашеский)	order
Орден босых кармелитов	Order of Discalced Carmelites
Орден меньших братьев	Minor Order of Friars
Орден меньших братьев капуцинов	Minor Capuchin Order of Friars
Орден меньших братьев конвентуалов	Minor Conventual Order of Friars
Орден милосердия	Order of Mercy
Орден оранжистов	Order of Orangemen
Орден отшельников святого Августина	Order of Hermits of St Augustine
Орден пресвятой Троицы	Order of the Most Holy Trinity
Орден пресвятого Искупителя	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
Орден проповедников	Order of Preachers
Орден святого Базилия Великого	Order of St Basil the Great
Орден святого Бенедикта	Order of St Benedict
Орден святого Камиллия	Order of St Camillus
Орден святого Креста	Order of the Holy Cross
Орден святого Павла, первого отшельника	Order of St Paul, the First Hermit
Орден слуг Марии	Order of Servants of Mary
Орден цистерцианцев строгого обряда	Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance
ординарий	ordinary
орлец	bishop's hassock
ортодокс	Orthodox
Ортодоксальная епископальная церковь Бога	Orthodox Episcopal Church of God
Ортодоксальная пресвитерианская церковь	Orthodox Presbyterian Church
ортодоксальный	Orthodox
ортодоксия	Orthodoxy
осанна	hosanna
освящать	to consecrate, hallow, sanctify
освящение	consecration
освящённый	consecrated
осквернение брака	adultery
осквернять	to defile
Отдельные баптисты во Христе	Separate Baptists in Christ
отец	father; Father, Pater
отвергать	to outcast
отверженный	outcast
отделение церкви от государства	separation of church and state
откровение	revelation
Открытые церкви библейского стандарта	Open Bible Standard Churches
отлучать от церкви	to excommunicate, defile
отлучение от церкви	excommunication
отлучённый от церкви	excommunicated person

отпевание	requiem, burial service, the last rites
отпевать	to read the burial service/ last rites
отпускать грехи	to absolve
отпуст	Dismissal
отпущение грехов	absolution
Отречение апостола Петра	Denial of Apostle Peter
отрок	youth
отречённая книга	apocrypha
отступаться	to apostatize, abandon
отступник	apostate
отступнически	apostate
отступничество	apostasy
Отче наш	Our Father, the Lord's prayer, Pater Noster
Отцы иосифиты	Josephite Fathers
Отцы Святого Духа	Fathers of the Holy Spirit
Отцы Священных Сердец	Fathers of the Sacred Hearts
отшельник	hermit
отшельничать	to live as a hermit
отшельничество	hermitage
офферторий	offertory
очистительный обряд	the cleaning

П

павечерица, павечерня	short vespers
павлисты	Pauline Fathers
падре	father, pater
пакибытие	afterlife
палея	palaea
палица	epigonation
палий	pallium
паллотинцы	pallottines
паломник	pilgrim
паломничать	to make a pilgrimage
паломнический	pilgrim
паломничество	pilgrimage
память	memory; prayer for dead
панагия	panagia, Our Lady icon
паникадило	chandelier
панихида	the last rites, requiem, the last offices
папа римский	the Pope
паперть	church porch
Папская академия наук	Pontifical Academy
Папская марианская академия	Pontifical Marian Academy
Папская римская академия археологии	Pontifical Roman Academy of Archaeology
Папская римская академия святого Фомы	Pontifical Roman Academy of Thomas Aquinas
Папская теологическая академия папский	Pontifical Roman Academy of Theology papal, pontifical

Папский григорианский университет	Pontifical Gregorian University
Папский престол	the Holy See
Папский урбанианский университет	Pontifical Urbanian University
параман	paraman, analabos
папство	papacy, pontificate
парастас	night requiem
парафия	parish
парафияльный	parish
парафянин	parishioner
паремийник	the book of paroemias
паремия	paroemia
партикулярные баптисты	Particular Baptists
пассионисты	Passionists
паства	flock, charge
пастор	pastor
пасторат	pastorate
пасторский	pastoral
пасторство	pastorate
пастырь	pastor
Пасха	the Easter
пасхалия	paschal cycle, paschal tables
пасхальный	Easter, paschal
патер	pater, father
Патер Ностер	Pater Noster, Our Father, the Lord's
	prayer
патерик	patristics, patrology
патерисса	crozier
Патриарх	Patriarch
Патриарх антиохийский	Patriarch of Antioch
патриархат	patriarchate, patriarchy, Patriarch's office
патриархия	patriarchy, patriarchate, Patriarch's office
патриаршеский	patriarchal
патриаршество	patriarchate
патриаршествовать	to be a Patriarch
патрологический	patrological
патрология	patrology
патрон	patron
певчий	chorister
пелагианство	Pelagianism
пелена	shroud, altar-cloth
пентекостализм	Pentecostal Movement
первозванный	the first called
Первоиерарх	Supreme Pontiff
первордный грех	the original sin
перекреститься	to mark oneself with a sign of the cross
перекрещенец	anabaptized person
перекрещение	Anabaptism
перстень	ring
перфекционизм	perfectionism
перчатки	gloves
песнопение	hymn, motet, canticle
песнь	hymn

Петра и Павла день	St Peter and Paul's Day
петров пост	the Apostles' fast
печать дара Духа Святого	seal of the gift of the Holy Spirit
пиаристы	Piarists
пилигрим	pilgrim
пионер	pioneer
Писание Святое	the Holy Scriptures
писанка	Easter egg, paschal egg
плат	aer
плащаница	shroud
плащаница туринская	the shroud of Turin
Плимутские братья	Plymouth Brethren
плоды Святого Духа	the fruits of the Spirit
плотский	fleshy
плоть	flesh
Победоносная христианская жизнь	Victorious Christian Life
повечерие	compline, apodeipnon
подаяние	alms
подвижник	ascetic, hermit
подвижница	ascetic, hermit
подвижнический	selfless; ascetic, hermit
подвижничество	asceticism, hermitage
подворье	church in town
поднятие змей	snake handling
подризник	alb, cassock, surplice
подрячник	cassock
подсвечник	candle stick
пожертвование	alms; almsgiving; (на церковь) altrage
покаяние	penance, penitence
поклон волхвов	the Adoration of the Magi
поклон земной	down-to-earth bow
поклон младенцу Христу	the Adoration of the Child
поклон пастухов	the Adoration of the Shepherds
поклон поясной	down-to-waist bow
поклон святому животворному кресту	the Adoration of the Holy Cross
поклонение	worship, adoration
поклонение волхвов	the Adoration of the Magi
поклонение младенцу Христу	the Adoration of the Child
поклонение непрерывное	perpetual adoration
поклонение пастухов	the Adoration of the Shepherds
поклонение святому кресту	the Adoration of the Holy Cross
поклонение телу Христову	Eucharistic adoration, benediction, exposition
поклоняться	to worship, adore
покров	the protecting veil
покров Богородицы	the protecting veil of the Holy Mother of God; the Protection of Our Most Holy Lady and Ever-virgin Mary; (праздник)
полиглотта	the Virgin of Mercy
полиелей	polyglot
Полное евангелие	polyelei, polyeleos, polyelaion
	Full Gospel

Положение во гроб	the Entombment
Положение пояса Богоматери	Deposition of the Virgin's Girdle
Положение ризы Богоматери	Deposition of the Virgin's Robe
полунощница	matins; midnight service
получать (сан)	to be admitted
Польская национальная католическая	Polish National Catholic Church
церковь	
помавать	to mark sb with a cross
помавание	anointing, unction;
помавание больного	extreme unction
помавание Духом Святым	anointing of the Spirit
помазанник	anointed one, blessed one
помазок	anointing brush
помановение	marking sb with a cross
поместный собор	church council
поминальник, поминальная книжка	commemoration book
поминальный	commemoration
поминание	(ритуал) prayer for the dead; (книга)
	commemoration book
поминать	to pray for the dead, to commemorate
поминки	commemoration meeting
поминование	prayer for the dead, remembrance (of the
	dead) in prayer, anamnesis
Поминование всех святых и	Commemoration of All the Holy and
богоносных отцов, просиявших в	God-bearing Fathers who Shone Forth in
подвижничестве	the Ascetic Life
Поминование святого Григория	Commemoration of St Gregory Palamas
Палямы	
Поминование святой Марии	Commemoration of St Mary of Egypt
Египетской	
Поминования невинно убиенных	
младенцев день	the Feast of the Holy Innocents
Поминования усопших день	All Souls Day, Commemoration of the
	Faithful Departed Day
помянник	commemoration book
пономарь	sexton
Понтифекс максимум	Pontifex Maximus
понтифик	pontiff
понтификальный	pontifical
понтификат	pontificate
поп	priest, presbyter, minister
поповщина	a sect with priests
попразднество	after-feast
порицание	admonition
попускать	to allow
порицать	admonish
порок	vice
посвящать	to initiate, ordain, go into the church
порочный	vicious
поручи	cuffs
посвящение	admission, initiation (into), ordination;
	holy orders (тайнство)

посвящённый	admitted, initiated, ordained
посещение (епископом или священником)	visitation
посланец, посланник	agent
послание	epistle, letter; (епископа) charge
Последняя труба	the Last Trumpet Call
последование	access
Последователи Христа	Followers of Christ
послетысячелетний приход Христа	amillenniarism
послушание	obedience
послушник	obedient, novice
посмертие	afterlife
посох	crosier
Посредник между Богом и людьми	the Mediator between God and Men
пост	fast; нарушать ~ to break the fast; соблюдать ~ to keep the fast
пост апостольский	St Peter's fast
пост великий	the Lent
пост петров	the apostles' fast
пост пятка	Friday fast
пост рождественский	Christmas fast
пост среды	Wednesday fast
пост успенский	the Assumption fast; the Dormition fast
пост четырехдесятницы	the Lent
Постановления апостольские	Apostolic Decisions
поститься	to fast
постный день	day of abstinence
постриг принимать	to become a monk / a nun
постригать	to poll, to cut hair
пострижение	cutting sb's hair; tonsure
потир	chalice
Потоп великий	the Flood
поучение	homily
походная церковь	ambulatory church
похоронный	mortuary
похороны	funeral, burial
похотливый	lustful
похоть	lust, craving
поцелуй мира	kiss of peace, accolade
почитание святых	veneration of Saints
почитать	to worship, to respect
пояс	girdle, zone, cincture, sash
Пояс Библии	the Bible Belt
праведник	righteous one, holy man
праведность	righteousness
праведные души	holy souls
праведный	righteous
Правила апостольские	Apostolic Canons
правило веры	article of faith
православие	Orthodoxy
Православная церковь	Orthodox Church
православный	Orthodox

праздник церковный	church festival, holiday, holy tide
праздничный	festive
праздновать	to commemorate
практик	practitioner
праотец	ancestor
прапрат	vestibule, nave
прах	ash
пребенда	prebend
пребендарий	prebendary
пребывать	to abide
пребывать в страхе божием	to stand in awe of God
пребывать во Христе	to abide in Christ
прегрешать	to transgress, sin
прегрешение	transgression
предавать анафеме	to anathematize, accurse
предание Иуды	the betrayal of Judas
Предание священное	the Tradition
преданный анафеме	accursed
предатель главный	arch-traitor
Предвечный	the Ancient of Days
преддверие ада	limbo
предложение	altar-bread; offertory; credence table
Предначертание явное	Manifest Destiny
предопределение	predetermination
предопределённый	predetermined
предопределять	to predetermine
предсказание	prediction, prophecy
предсказатель	diviner
предсказательство	divination
предсказывать	to prophesy; divine
представать перед последним судом	to be called to one's last account
предстатель	advocate
предуготовить	to appoint
предуготовление	appointment
преемственность апостольская	apostolic succession
преждеосвящённые дары	pre-sanctified gifts
президент	president
преисподняя	inferno, abyss
преклонение	adoration
преклоняться	to adore, worship
прелат	prelate
прелюбодей	adulterer
прелюбодеяние	adultery, fornication; совершать ~ to commit adultery
премилленаризм	premillenarism
преображаться	to transfigure
Преображение Господне	the Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ
преображённый	transfigured
Преосвященство: Ваше	Your Excellence, Right Reverend Father
Преосвященство	
преподавать причастие	to administer Holy Communion

Преподобие: Ваше Преподобие	Reverend father
преподобный	Reverend
преполование	mid-Pentecost
пресвитер	presbyter
пресвитерианин	Presbyterian
Пресвитерианская церковь	Presbyterian Church
пресвитерианский	Presbyterian
пресвитерианство	Presbyterianism
пресвятой	the Most Holy, all-holy
престол	communion table, altar, holy table, Lord's table; ~ придела пресвятой девы Марии Lady altar; главный ~ the high altar, dominical altar; архиепископский / митрополичий ~ arch-see; ~ папский the Holy See
	thrones
престолы	Patron Saint's Day
престольный праздник	the Eucharist
Пресуществление	Preface
префаций	immaculate, all-pure
пречистый	sign of peace
приветствие мира	aisle, side-chapel
придел	epiclesis, vocation
призвание	altar call
призыв к покаянию	primate
примас	Primitive Methodist Church
Примитивная методистская церковь	Primitive Advent Christian Church
Примитивная христианская церковь	
пришествия	affiliation
принадлежность к общине	to adopt
принимать в семью	to accept
принимать веру	to assume
принимать на себя	altar bread, offerings, host
приношение	affiliation
принятие в члены общины	prior
приор	acolyte
прислужник	eternal
присносущный	abode
пристанище	altar cloth
приплотие	vestibule, nave; church porch
притвор	parable
притча	parish, benefice
приход	parish
приходский	parish priest, parson, rector
приходский священник	congregation
прихожане	parishioner, churchgoer, worshipper
прихожанин	antechapel
прихожая церковная	communion verse, koinonikon
причастен	Holy Communion, the Blessed Sacrament
Причастие	Anglican Communion
причастие англиканское	communion of Saints
причастие святых	communion verse, koinonikon
причастная песнь	

причастник	celebrant of the mass
причащать	to celebrate the mass, to give communion
причащаться	to communicate, to make one's communion
Причащение	the Eucharist
причащающийся	communicant
причетник	junior deacon, sexton, acolyte, clerk, sacristan, verger
причислять к лику святых	to sanctify
причт	the clergy of a parish
приют	abode
пришествие	the Advent, Coming
пробуждение колледжей	college awakening
провидение	providence, foresight, prophecy, prevision
провидеть	to foresee, to prophesy
провидец	prophet
провинциал	provincial
провинциальный	provincial
провинция	province; archdiocese
Прогрессивная национальная баптистская конвенция	Progressive National Baptist Convention
прозелит	proselyte
Происхождения древа креста Господня	the Feast of the Invention of the Cross
праздник	
прозорливый	all-knowing
прокимен	gradual, prokeimenon
проклинать	to accurse
проклятие	curse
проклятый	accursed
промысел Божий	the providence, God's administration; ~ Божий о мире God's administration of the world
проповедник	preacher
проповедовать	to preach
проповедь	sermon, homily
пророк	prophet
Пророков книги	the (Books of) Prophecy
пророческий	prophetic
пророчество	prophecy
Просветители славян	Apostles of the Slavs
пророчить	to prophesy
просвира	altar bread
проскомидия	offertory, prothesis, preparation of the Eucharist bread and wine
просфора	altar bread, communion bread, prosphora
протестант	Protestant
протестантизм	Protestantism
Протестантская епископальная церковь	Protestant Episcopal Church
Протестантская конференция	Protestant Conference
Протестантские реформированные	Protestant Reformed Churches

церкви	Protestant
протестантский	Protestantism
протестантство	adversary
противник	senior deacon
протодиакон	arch-priest; bishop
протоиерей	apostolic protonotary
протонотарий апостолический	arch-priest
протопоп	arch-presbyter
протопресвитер	aisle, alley
проход (между рядами в церкви)	to forgive, remit
прощать	forgiveness, remission
прощение	Shrove Sunday
прощённое воскресенье	psalmody
псалмодия	the Psalms
Псалмы	psalm
псалом	psalmist, acolyte, clerk, sexton, sacristan,
псаломщик	verger
Псалтирь	the Book of Psalms, Psalter
пустынник	anchorite
пустынь	hermitage
пучина	abyss
пьета	pieta
пятидесятник	Pentecostalist, Pentecostal movement
Пятидесятническая баптисткая	member
церковь доброй воли	Pentecostal Baptist Free Will Church
Пятидесятническая церковь Божья	Pentecostal Church of God
Пятидесятнические ассамблеи мира	Pentecostal Assemblies of the World
пятидесятнический	Pentecostal
пятидесятничество	Pentecostalism, the Pentecostal
Пятидесятница	movement
Пятикнижие Моисеево	Pentecost, Whitsunday, Trinity Sunday
	the Pentateuch

P

разврат	debauchery, depravity, dissipation
развратитель	debaucher, seducer
развратник	debauchee, profligate, libertine
развратничать	to indulge in debauchery, lead a depraved
	life
развратность	depravity, profligacy
развратный	debauched, seductive, profligate
развращать	to seduce, sb, deprave
разделение церквей	division of churches
Ранняя церковь	the Ancient Church
раскаиваться	to repent
раскаяние	contrition; ~ неистинное attrition
раскол	dissent
раскольник	dissenter, schismatic
раскольничать	to dissent

распинать	to crucify
распутник	lecher
распутный	lecherous
распутство	lechery
распятие	crucifixion
распятый	crucified
расточительность	wastefulness
расточительный	wasteful
ревнитель по Боге	zealous towards God
ревностный	zealous
ревность	zeal, jealousy
ревность по Боге	zeal of God
ревность по дому твоём	zeal of thine house
регент	regent
регентство	regency
редемптористы	Redemptionists
резуррекционисты	Resurrectionists
реквием	requiem
ректор	rector
религиовед	theologian
религиоведение	theology
религиоведческий	theological
религиозность	religiosity, piety, piteousness
религиозно	religiously
религиозный	of religion, religious; ~ войны wars of religion; ~ обряд religious ceremony; pious, religious
религия	religion
реликвия	relic
ремонстрант	Remonstrant
Реорганизованная церковь Иисуса Христа святых последних дней	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
реформат	Reformat
Реформированная епископальная церковь	Reformed Episcopal Church
Реформированная пресвитерианская церковь	Reformed Presbyterian Church
реформированная церковь	reformed church
речные братья	River Brethren
ривайвелизм	Revivalism
риза	chasuble
ризница	vestry, sacristy
Римский миссал	Roman Missal
Римско-католическая церковь	Roman Catholic Church
рипида	fans, flabella
ритуал	ritual
ритуализм	ritualism
ритуальный	ritual
родитель	parent, ancestor; Author
родитель зла	author of evil
родительская суббота	Saturday of Remembrance of the Departed Parents

родословие	genealogy
родословный	genealogical
рождение вновь	birth again
Рождение свыше	Birth from Above
рождественская ёлка	Christmas tree
рождественская звезда	Advent star
рождественский	Christmas
рождественский гимн	carol
рождественский подарок	Christmas-box
Рождество Господа Бога нашего Иисуса Христа	the Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ
Рождество Пресвятой Богородицы	the Nativity of the Most Holy Mother of God
Рождество двенадцати апостолов	the Nativity of the Twelve Apostles
Рождество Иоанна Предтечи	the Nativity of St John the Baptist
Рождество Христово	Christmas, the Nativity of Christ; до Рождества Христова before Christ (BC); после Рождества Христова Anno Domini (AD)
рождённый вновь	born again
Рождённый свыше	Born from Above
розарий	rosary
розенкрейцер	Rosicrucian
рубище	rags
рука Провидения	agency of Providence
руководить	to lay hands on
руководство	laying on of hands
рукополагать	to ordain, go into the church
рукоположение	ordination, entering the church
румунская православная церковь	romanian Orthodox church
Русская православная церковь	Russian Orthodox Church
Русская православная церковь в изгнании	Russian Orthodox Church in Exile
ряса	cassock, frock; (монашеская) habit
рясоносец	monk of the lowest order

С

сайентолог	Scientist
сайентология	Scientology
саккос	dalmatic, surplice, sakkos
сакристия	sacristy
салезианец	Salesian
салезианский	Salesian
Салезианцы Дона Боско	Salesians of Don Bosco
сальваториане	Salvatorians
сан духовный	order, rank
сандалии	sandals
санитарная реформа	Sanitary Reform
санктус	sanctus
Санкционированная версия (Библии)	the Authorized Version (of the Bible)

Сарумская епископальная церковь	Sarum Episcopal Church
Сатана	Satan, arch-foe, arch-fiend, arch-enemy
сатанизм	Satanism
сатанинский	Satanic
сатанист	Satanist
сатанистский	Satanist
саузкоттиты	Southscottites
сбивать с пути истинного	to lead sb astray
сведенборгианизм	Swedenborgianism
сведенборгианист	Swedenborgian
сведенборгианская церковь	Swedenborgian Church
сведенборгианский	Swedenborgian
светилен	hymn of light (Orthodox matins)
светлая неделя	Bright Week
светлое Христово воскресенье	Easter Sunday, Bright Sunday
светлый понедельник, вторник, итд.	Bright Monday, Tuesday, etc.
светские власти	secular authorities
светский	secular
свеча	candle
Свидетели Иеговы	Jehovah's Witnesses
свободная воля	free will
Свободная методистская церковь	Free Methodist Church
свободная церковь	free church
свободные общины	free communities
Свободные церкви Швеции	Free Churches of Sweden
Свободная церковь Беркли	Free Church of Berkeley
Свят, свят Господь Саваоф	Holy, Holy, Holy..., Sanctus, Ter- sanctus
Святая Божья церковь апостольского преодоления	Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God
святая вода	holy water
Святая земля	the Holy Land
святая неделя	the Easter Week
Святая римская рота	Rota Romana
святая святых	sanctuary, holy of holies, the Most Holy place, altar, sanctum
святая трапеза	altar
Святейшество: Ваше Святейшество	Your Holiness, the Most Holy Father
Святейший	the Holiest, the Most Holy
Святейший апостольский пениitenciарий	the Holiest Apostolic Penitenciarium
Святейший престол	the Holy See
святителище	presbytery, sanctuary
святки	yule(tide), Christmas-tide
свято	piously
Святого Андрея день	St Andrew's Day
Святого Валентина день	St Valentine's Day
Святого Георгия день	St George's Day
Святого Давида день	St David's Day
Святого Имени Иисуса праздник	the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus
Святого Патрика день	St Patrick's Day
Святое семейство	the Holy Family

святой	(прил.) holy, godly; (сущ.) Saint
Святой Агнессы вечер	St Agnes' Eve
святой год	holy year
Святой город	the Holy City
Святой грааль	the Holy Grail
Святой Дух	the Holy Spirit, the Holy Ghost, the Comforter
святой заступник	Patron Saint
святой отец	the Holy Father (Бог); reverend father (священник)
святой поцелуй	kiss of peace
Святой престол	the Holy See
святость	sanctity, holiness
святотатственный	sacrilegious
святотатство	sacrilege
святотатствовать	to commit sacrilege
святочный	Christmas
святы	church calendar
святые дары	the holy sacraments
святые места	holy places
святые-помощники	Patron Saints, Saints Helpers
святыня	shrine, holy thing, sacred thing
святых культ	cult of Saints
Священная арфа	the Sacred Harp
священник	priest, minister, good man; старший ~ dean; приходский ~ parson
Священники-миссионеры святого апостола Павла	Missionary Ministers of St Apostle Paul
Священники святого Виатора	Clerks of St Viator
священнический	priestly, ministerial, sacerdotal
Священническое братство святого Пия X	St Pius X Ministerial Fraternity
священничество	priesthood
священнодействие	celebration of divine service, religious rite
священнодействовать	to celebrate divine service, say a mass
Священное писание	the Holy Scriptures, the Holy Writ
священномученик	priestly martyr, hieromartyr
священнослужитель	church officer, good man, churchman, clerk
священные одежды	liturgical vestments / robes/ canonicals, ecclesiastical vestments / robes / canonicals
священные сосуды	liturgical vessels
священные числа	sacred dates
священный	sacred, hallowed
Священный город	the Holy City
священство	priesthood; clergy; (тайнство) holy orders
се	behold
себялюбие	ambition
седален	sedalen

Североамериканская баптистская конвенция	North American Baptist Convention
Североирландская протестантская церковь седмица седмица блудного сына седмица жён-мироносиц седмица мясопустная седмица по недели о мытаре и фарисеи седмица светлая седмица сошествия Святого Духа	Northern Ireland Protestant Church Sunday Sunday of the Prodigal Son Sunday of the Myrrh-bearing Women Meat-fare Sunday Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee Easter Sunday Sunday of Pentecost, Sunday of the Descent of the Holy Spirit on the Disciples Holy Sunday, Passion Sunday Vatican Secretariat actuary sect sectarian, dissenter sectarian dissent secular theology laicize seminary student ecclesiastical seminary, theological school seven-branched candlestick Seven Patrons of Christian Nations Seven Roman Churches seven deadly sins Family of Love Christ's Family canopy Septuagint seraph Serbian Orthodox Church Heart of Jesus Heart of Mary Sisters of Our Lady of Zion Helpers of the Souls in Purgatory sister Sisters of St Joseph of Chambery Sisters of St Joseph of the Appearance secessionist Silesian Evangelical Church of the Augsburg confession virtues, heavenly hosts Apostle's Creed Athanasian Creed creed symphonic symphony Sinai Orthodox Church
седмица страстная Секретариат ватиканский секретарь синода секта сектант сектантский сектантство секулярная теология секуляризировать семинарист семинария духовная семисвечник Семь патронов христианских наций Семь римских церквей семь смертных грехов Семья любви Семья Христа сень Септуагинта серафим Сербская православная церковь Сердце Иисуса Сердце Марии Сёстры Божьей Матери Сиона Сёстры-помощницы душ в чистилище сестра Сёстры святого Иосифа в Шамбери Сёстры святого Иосифа Явления сецессионист Силезская евангелическая церковь аугсбургского исповедания силы символ апостольский символ афанасьевский символ веры симфонический симфония Синайская православная церковь	

синие законы	blue laws
синод	synod
Синод епископов католической церкви	Episcopal Synod of the Catholic Church
синодальный	synodal
синодик	commemoration book
синоптические евангелия	synoptic gospels
сион	zeon (ковчег); С ~ Zion
Сирийская православная церковь	Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch
Антиохии	
скамья церковная	pew
скиния	tabernacle
скит	small monastery, skete; cell
скитнический	monastic
скорбеть	to grieve (for, over), mourn (for, over), lament
скорбный	sorrowful, mournful, doleful
скорбь	grief, sorrow, affliction, adversity
скрижаль	tablet
скупиться	to stint, grudge, skimp
скупой	stingy, niggardly, miserly, greedy
скупость	stinginess, niggardliness, miserliness, greed
скуфья	callote, skullcap, zucchetto
слава	glory
слава в вышних Богу!	glory to God on high, Gloria in Excelsis
слава Господня	glory of the God
славильщик	carol-singer, Christmas-wait
славить	to glorify, adore, praise; to sing Christmas carols
славословие	doxology
Славословие великое	the Great Doxology
славословить	to adore, glorify
Славян просветители	Apostles of the Slavs
Славянское евангельское общество	Slavic Gospel Association
сладострастие	voluptuousness
сладострастный	voluptuous
Словацкая евангелическая церковь	Slovak Evangelical Church of the
аугсбургского исповедания	Augsburg Confession
слово	word; (проповедь) sermon
Слово Божье	the Word of God, the Logos
Слово жизни	the Word of Life
служба церковная	church service, divine service, celebration, public worship
служебник	prayer-book, hymn-book, hieratikon
служебный	service
служение	service, allegiance
служитель	servitor, server
смертный	deadly
смерть	death
смешивание	commixture
смирение	humility, meekness
смиреник	meek person, humble person

смиранный	meeK, humble
смирять	to abase
смиряться	to yield
Снятие со креста	Descent form the Cross
соблазн	allurement
соблюдать	to observe, keep
соблюдение	observance
собор	(храм) cathedral; (собрание) convocation, council, assembly
Собор апостолов	the Assembly of the Apostles
Собор архангелов	the Assembly of Archangels
собор архиерейский	bishops' council
Собор Архистратига Михаила и прочих бесплотных сил	Archangel Michael and other angels
собор епископов	bishops' council
Собор святых	the Assembly of Saints
соборность	conciliarism
соборование	concelebration, extreme unction
соборовать	to concelebrate, administer extreme unction
собороваться	to receive extreme unction
собрание епархиальное	diocesan assembly
совершать богослужение	to celebrate, administer the divine service
совершать грех	to transgress, commit sin
совершать таинство	to administer a sacrament
совершенство (таинства)	administration
совершенный	perfect
совершенство	perfection
Совершитель спасения нашего	the Author of Our Salvation
Совет епископов Латинской Америки	Latin American Episcopal Council
Совет церквей евангельских христиан- баптистов	Council of Churches of Evangelical Baptist Christians
Совет церквей Уэльса	Council of Churches for Wales
совращать с пути истинного	to lead sb astray
согласие	consent
Содетель	the Author, the Creator, the Maker
создавать	to make, create
Создатель	the Author, the Creator, the Maker
солея	solea
сомаски	Somasques
сон вещей	prophetic dream
сопребстолия	chancel
сорокоуст	remembrance of the departed (40 days)
сосудохраниельница	repository, sacristy, deaconicon
софия	sophia
социальное евангелие	social gospel
социальные братья	Social Brethren
социальный евангелизм	Social Evangelism
сочельник	Christmas Eve, the Twelfth Night
сочетание Христу	acceptance of Christ
сочетаться Христу	to accept Christ
сочиво	soaked grains (eaten on Christmas Eve)

социальная неделя	social week
Сошествие во ад	Descent into hell
Сошествие Святого Духа	the Advent, Descent of the Holy Spirit
Союз американцев за отделение церкви от государства	Americans United for Separation of Church and State
Союз евангельских друзей	Evangelical Friends Alliance
Союз полного спасения	Full Salvation Church
Спас	the Festival of the Saviour
Спас нерукотворный	icon of Christ not made by hands
спасать	to save, redeem
спасаться	to save one's soul, be saved
спасение	salvation, redemption
Спаситель	the Saviour, the Redeemer, the Deliverer
Список запрещённых книг	Index Librorum Prohibitorum
срачица	altar cloth
Спор Вуда и Уэра	Wood 'n' Ware Controversy
сребреник	piece of silver; продать за тридцать ~ to sell for thirty pieces of silver
	money-grubber
сребролюбец	money-grubbing
сребролюбивый	greed for money
сребролюбие	Candlemas, the Meeting of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Presentation of the Lord in the Temple, Nunc Dimittis
Сретение Господне	Stabat Mater
	Old Holy Catholic Church
стабат матер	elder
Старая святая католическая церковь	(spiritual) elder; elderly monk; spiritual advisor
старейшина	
старец	Old German Baptist Brethren
Старогерманские баптистские братья	Old Catholic
старокатолик	Old Catholic
старокатолический	Old Catholicism
старокатоличество	Old Believer
старообрядец, старовер	Old Believer
старообрядческий	Old Belief
старообрядчество	churchwarden
староста церковный	spiritual eldership
старчество	Articles of Faith
Статьи религии	anabathmoi
степенны	stele, stela
стелла	stigma
стигма	stigmata
стигмат	verse
стих	surplice, stikharion, alb
стихарь	stikheres, aposticha
стихира	stikheres-book
стихирарь	Apostolic Capital
Столица Апостольская	beadle
сторож церковный	Maundy Thursday
Стояние андреево	Stations of the Cross
Стояния креста	pilgrim
странник	

странничать	to lead a life of a pilgrim
странничество	pilgrimage
Страсти Господни	the Passions of our Lord, the Agony of Christ
страстная неделя	the Holy Week, the Passion Week, the Maundy week
страстная пятница	Good Friday
страстное воскресенье	Passion Sunday
страстной	of our Lord's Passions
страстной четверг	Maundy Thursday
страстотерпец	martyr
страстотерпнический	martyr
страстотерпничество	martyrdom
страх благоговейный	awe
страх Божий	awe of God, fear of the Lord
Страшный суд	day of the Atonement, the Audit, the Last Judgement, the Great Account, Doomsday, the Day of the Judgement, the Great Assize, the Last Assize, the Day of the Lord
суббота	Saturday, Sabbath
субботний	sabbatical
субботствующие	Sabbatarians
субботник	Sabbatarian
Судный день	day of the Atonement, the Audit, the Last Judgement, the Great Account, Doomsday, the Day of the Judgement, the Great Assize, the Last Assize, the Day of the Lord
Судья над живыми и мёртвыми	the Judge of Quick and Dead
суд апелляционный	the court of the Arches
суета	vanity
суетный	vain
Сурсум корда	Sursum Corda
сугана	cassock, soutane
сухоядение	xerophagy
схизма	schism
схизматик	schismatic
схизматический	schismatic
схима	schema
схимиться	to take vows of schema
схимник	monk having taken vows of schema
схимница	nun having taken vows of schema
схимничество	profession and practice of schema
схоласт	scholiast
схоластицизм	scholasticism
схоластический	scholastic
сциентист	Scientist
сциентистский	Scientist
сциентология	Scientology
счастливый	happy
счастье	happiness

Сын Божий
Сыновья Божественного провидения
Сыновья Марии Исцелительницы
Сыновья святого семейства
Сыновья священного сердца
сыропустное воскресенье

the Son of God
Sons of Divine Providence
Sons of Mary, Health of the Sick
Sons of the Holy Family
Sons of the Sacred Heart
Cheese-fare Sunday, Quinquagesima

T

табернакль	tabernacle
таинство	sacrament
тайное учение	secret teaching
творение	creation
Творец	the Creator
те деум	Te Deum
театинцы	Teatins
тевонец	Teuton
тевтонский	Teutonic
тевтонский орден	Teutonic Order
Тело Господне	the body of Christ; (праздник) Corpus Cristi; (просфора) alter-bread, prosphora, host
теолог	theologian
теологический	theological
теология	theology
теология католическая	Catholic theology
теология культуры	theology of culture
теология надежды	theology of hope
теология освобождения	liberation theology
теология прогресса	theology of progress
теология процесса	theology of process
теология развития	theology of development
теология революции	revolution theology
теология смерти Бога	death of God theology
теология смерти теологии	death of theology theology
теология Тела	theology of the Body
теологумен	theologumen, non-essential dogma
терпеливо	patiently
терпеливый	patient
терпение	patience
терпеть	to suffer, to bear
терциарий	tertiary
Терциарий Третьего ордена св. Франциска	Tertiary of the Third Order of St Francis
теургия	theurgy
тиара	tiara
типикон	the Typikon
тленный	perishable
толк	dissent
томазит	Thomasit
томизм	Thomism
тонзура	tonsure

традиционализм	traditionalism
трансефт	transept
треба	occasional service
требник	breviary, ritual, small Euchologion
трезвон	chime, peal of bells
трепет	fear
Третий уставный орден святого Франциска	Third Order Regular of St Francis
Трёх царей праздник	the Three Great Hierarchs
трибунал апостолической сигнатуры	Apostolic Signature Tribunal
трибунал церковный	church tribunal
Тридцать девять статей	Thirty Nine Articles
трикирий	trikerion
тринитарий	Triniatrian
триодь постная	Triodion
триодь цветная	Pentekostsarion
триптих	triptych
Трисвятое	Trisagion
Троица	the Trinity; (праздник) Whitsunday
троичен	troichen (a verse honouring the Trinity)
тропарь	troparion, motet, anthem (on the occasion of a festival or a Saint's day)
трясун	Shaker, Pentecostal Movement member
туринская плащаница	shroud of Turin
тщеславие	conceit
тщеславный	conceited
тысячелетнее царство Христа	Chiliasm

У

убеждение	conviction
убеждать	to convince
убивать	to kill, commit murder
уверение Фомы	Doubting of Thomas
убийство	murder
убийца	murderer, killer
убранство	apparel (на облачении); decoration
убрус Господа Иисуса Христа	the vernicle
увенчание	crowning
уверенность в спасении	assurance of salvation
уверовать во Христа	to accept Christ, acknowledge Christ
увещание	admonition, exhortation
увещевать	to admonish, exhort
уводить с пути истинного	to lead sb astray
угодник	Saint
угодный (Богу)	acceptable (before God)
узы	chains
Украинская греко-католическая церковь	Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church
Украинская православная церковь	Ukrainian Orthodox Church
умазивать	to anoint
умеренное обновление	moderate renewal

умилостивить	to propitiate, expiate
умилостивление	propitiation, expiation
умолять	to entreat
умывальница	piscina
униат	uniate
униатская церковь	Uniate church
Унитарная универсалистская	Unitarian Universalist Association
ассоциация	
унитарианский	Unitarian
унитарианство	Unitarianism
унитарий	Unitarian
уния	union
уныние	despondency, despair; впадать в ~ - to fall into despondency
упование	hope
уповать	to hope for, count for
уподобить	to resemble
упоеание	rapture
упокоеание	rapture
упокоиться	to repose
упрекать	to rebuke
урна (с прахом)	mortuary urn
урсулинка	Ursuline
Усекновение главы Иоанна Крестителя	Beheading of St John the Baptist, Apotome
усердие	zeal
усердный	zealous
усопший	departed, deceased
Успение	the Assumption;(Пресвятой Богородицы) the Assumption of the Virgin, the Falling Asleep of the Mother of God, the Repose of the Mother of God
уста	mouth, lips
устав	lectionary; statute, rule, regulations
устав иерусалимский	Jerusalem statute
устав монастырский	monastery statute
устав религиозного ордена	observance
устав Русской православной церкви	Regulations of the Russian Orthodox Church
устав студийский	Studite statute
устав церковный	church statute
Уставные клирики Божией Матери	Clerics Regular of the Virgin
Уставные клирики святого Павла	Clerics Regular of St Paul
уставные часы молитв	canonic hours
установщик	senior choir singer
установительные слова Господа	Lord's words of instruction
установление чинов таинств	institution
усыновление	adoption
усыпальница	burial vault, shrine
утешать	to console
утешаться	to console oneself
утешение	relief, consolation

Утешитель	the Comforter, the Consoler, the Paraclete
утреня	matins
уходить в монастырь	to cloister
учение	doctrine, teaching
учение церкви	the teaching of the church, the Magisterium (катол.)
ученик	disciple
Ученики Христа	Disciples of Christ
учитель	teacher; (Христос) the Master
Учитель церкви	Doctor of the Church, Teacher of the Church
уэслейская традиция	Wesleyan tradition
Уэслейская церковь	Wesleyan church

Ф

фаворский свет	the light of the Mount Fabor
фанатизм	fanaticism
фанатик	fanatic
фанатичный	fanatic
фарисей	pharisee
фарисейский	pharisaical
фарисейство	hypocrisy
Фатимская Богородица	Our Lady of Fatima
Федеральный совет свободной церкви	Federal Council of the Free Church
Федерация христианских церквей	Federation of St Thomas Christian Churches
святого Фомы	
фелонь	chasuble, phelonion
феноменология религии	phenomenology of religion
феургия	theurgy
фибула	fibula
филиппов пост	Christmas fast
филиппово заговнье	Eve of the Christmas fast
филипповский толк	Filippov dissent
филокве	filoque
фимиам	incense
Финляндская православная церковь	Finland Orthodox Church
Финская евангелическо-лютеранская церковь	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church
флагеллант	flagellant
Фома неверный	Doubting Thomas
фомина неделя	Low Week, St Thomas Week
фомино воскресенье	Low Sunday
францисканец	Franciscan
Францисканские братья искупления	Franciscan Friars of the Atonement
францисканский	Franciscan
фундаментализм	fundamentalism
фундаменталист	fundamentalist
фундаменталистский	fundamentalist
Фундаментальная методистская	Fundamental Methodist Church

ханжа	hypocrite
ханжеский	hypocritical
ханжество	hypocrisy
харизма	charisma, grace
харизматизм	charismatic movement
харизматик	charismatic
харизматическая церковь	charismatic church
хаугеанец	Haugean
хаугеанский	Haugean
хаугеанство	Haugeanism
хвала	praise
хвалебная молитва	prayer of praise, prayer of worship
хвалебные	lauds
хвалебный	laudatory
хвалительные псалмы	lauds
херувим	cherub
херувимская (песнь)	cherubicon
хилиазм	chiliasm
хиротесия	laying on hands, entering the church
хиротония	consecration, ordination, entering the church
хлеб квасной	leavened bread
хлеб пресный	unleavened bread
хлеб святого Причастия	altar-bread
хлебопреломление	the Fraction
ходатай	advocate
ходатайствовать	to advocate
ход (церковный)	procession
ходить перед Богом	to walk with God
хорепископ	country-bishop
хорист	chanter
хоронить	to bury (someone)
хоругвеносец	church banner-bearer, gonfalon-bearer
хоругвь	processional banner, church banner
хоры	choir stalls, gallery, loft
храм	temple, church, cathedral
Храм иерусалимский	the Temple, the Tabernacle
христарадник	beggar
христарадничать	to beg (for Christ's sake)
христиане	Christians; (христианский мир)
Христиане веры евангельской	Christendom
христианизация	Christians of Evangelical Faith
христианизировать	christianization
христианизованный	christianize
христианин	christianized
христианская вера	Christian
Христианская католическая церковь	Christian faith
	Christian Catholic Church

христианская конгрегация	Christian congregation
Христианская методистская епископальная церковь	Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Христианская мирная конференция	Christian Peace Conference
христианская наука	Christian science
христианская реформированная церковь	Christian reformed church
христианская церковь	Christian church
христианская эра	Christian era
Христианская церковь пришествия (адвента)	Advent Christian Church
Христианские братья	Christian Brothers
Христианские израильтяне	Christian Israelites
Христианские церкви и церкви Христа	Christian Churches and Churches of Christ
христианский	Christian
христианский мир	Christendom
Христианский и миссионерский альянс	Christian and Missionary Alliance
Христианский союз	Christian Union
христианское летоисчисление	Christian era
христианство	Christianity; (христианский мир) Christendom
Христов	of Christ
христология	christology
христоролюбивый	Christian in spirit, Christ-loving
христопродавец	God-seller
Христос	Christ
христославы	waits, wassails
христосование	triple kiss
христосоваться	to exchange a triple kiss
хула	blasphemy, abuse
хулиТЕЛЬ	blasphemer
хулить	blaspheme

Ц

Царица небесная	the Queen of Heaven
царские врата	royal doors, holy doors, holy gates
царский	royal, kingly
царственное священство	royal priesthood
царство Божие	the Kingdom of God
царство небесное	the heavenly kingdom
царствовать	to reign (over)
царь	king; (христос) the prince
Царь иудейский	the King of Judea
Царь славы	King of Glory
Царю небесный	O, Heavenly King
цветная триодь	flowery triodion, pentekostarion
цветоносная неделя	palm Sunday
цветоносное воскресенье	palm Sunday
цветослов	anthologion
целибат	celibate

целование алтаря	kiss of peace
целование Иуды	the kiss of Judas
целовать	to kiss
целомудренность	chastity
целомудренный	chaste
целомудрие	chastity
церемония	ceremony, action
Церкви Христа	Churches of Christ
Церкви Христа в христианском союзе	Churches of Christ in Christian Union
церковная ассамблея	church assembly
церковная власть	hierarchy
церковная книга	church book
церковная метрическая книга	church metric book
церковная песнь	canticle
церковная полнота	plentitude of the church
церковная скамья	pew
церковная служба	church service, worship, action
церковная утварь	holy vessels
церковник	church officer, clerk, churchman
церковное вино	altar-wine
церковное здание	church house
церковное кладбище	church yard, graveyard, God's acre
церковное крыльцо	porch
церковное облачение	vestments, church attire, canonicals, robes
церковное погребение	church burial
церковное право	church law, canon law
церковное установление	canon
церковное хоровое пение	choir service
церковноприходский	parish, parochial
церковнославянский	Church Slavonic
церковнослужитель	church officer, sacristan, minor order
церковные меннониты	Church Mennonites
церковные прислужники	minor orders
церковный	church, ecclesiastical
церковный апелляционный суд	the court of the arches
церковный деятель	member of clergy, minister
церковный календарь	menologion, church calendar
церковный староста	church warden
церковный сторож	beadle
церковный шпиль	spire
церковь	church, house of worship
Церковь адвентистов седьмого дня	seventh-Day Adventist church
Церковь амишей старого обряда	old order amish church
Церковь Антиохии	church of antioch
церковь апостольская	apostolic church
Церковь библейского пути нашего Господа Иисуса Христа	Bible way church of our Lord Jesus Christ
Церковь Бога	Church of God
Церковь Бога во Христе	Church of God in Christ
Церковь Бога по вере	Church of God by Faith
Церковь Бога пророчества	Church of God of Prophecy

Церковь братства всех людей	Church for the Fellowship of All People
Церковь братьев	Brethren Church, Church of the Brethren
Церковь братьев во Христе	Brethren in Christ Church
Церковь верующих	Believers' Church
Церковь воинствующая	militant church
Церковь двух кризисов	Church of the Two Crises
Церковь живого Бога	Church of the Living God
Церковь Иисуса Христа	Church of Jesus Christ
Церковь Иисуса Христа святых	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day
последних дней	Saints
церковь катакомбная	catacomb church
Церковь лютеранских братьев	Church of the Lutheran brethren
Церковь лютеранского исповедания	Church of the Lutheran Confession
Церковь Мар Тома	Mar Thoma Church
Церковь меннонитов старого обряда	Old Order Mennonite Church
церковь на арках	church on the Arches
Церковь Назарянина	Church of the Nazarene
Церковь нового Иерусалима	Church of the New Jerusalem
Церковь новой песни	Church of the New Song
Церковь объединения	Unification Church
Церковь объединённых братьев во	Church of the United Brethren in Christ
Христе	
церковь поместная	local church
Церковь понимания Библии	Church of Bible Understanding
церковь походная	ambulatory church
церковь святости	holiness church
церковь снизу	church from below
церковь торжествующая	triumphant church
Церковь трёх кризисов	Church of the Three Crises
Церковь христианского похода	Church of the Christian Crusade
Церковь христианской науки	Christian Science Church
Церковь христианской нации	Christian Nation Church
церковь Швенкфельдера	Schwenkfelder church
цикл богослужебный	the cycle of offices
цикл годовой	yearly cycle of offices
цикл недельный	weekly cycle of offices
цикл суточный	daily cycle of offices
цистерцианец	cistercian; trappist (строгoго обряда)
цистерцианцы общего обряда	Cistercians of the Common Observance
цуккетто	zucchetto

Ч

час	hour of the divine service
час девятый	none
час первый	prime
час третий	terce
час шестой	sext
часовник	breviary; prayer-book
часовня	chapel, oratory
часослов	horologion, breviary, prayer-book
частица, вынимаемая из просфоры	(communion) particle

Частные баптисты	Particular Baptists
часы великопостные	Lenten hours of divine service
часы царские	royal hours of divine service
чаша	cup, chalice
чаша гнева Господня	vial of God's wreath
чаять	to hope, look for, long for
человек	human being, person, individual, man
человеколюбивый (Бог)	the Lover of Man
человеческий	human
человечество	mankind, humanity
чёрная теология	black theology
чёрт	Devil
чертог (Богородицы)	bridal chamber
честной	precious, honourable
честные дары	precious gifts
честолюбивый	ambitious
честолюбие	ambition
честь	honour
четвероевангелие	the four gospels
чётки	rosary, prayer-beads, chaplet
четыредесятница	the Lent
четы минеи	menologion, hagiography
Чешские братья	Czech Brethren
чешуйчатая крыша	scaled roof
чин	rank; archieratikon, order, order of the clergy, action, rite
чин архиерейский	pontifical liturgy, Episcopal order
чин вечерни	(service of) vespers, hesperinos
чин крещения	order of baptism service
чин мирянский	lay order
чин посвящения	office of ordination
чиновник (служебник)	Episcopal service book
чинопоследование	order of service, plan of divine office hours
число апокалипсиса	the apocalyptic number, the number of the beast
чистилище	purgatory
чистота	purity
чистый	clean, pure, innocent
читать нараспев	to chant
читать проповедь	to preach, deliver a sermon
читать часы	to read the hours
читать псалмы	to deacon, read psalms
член (церкви)	member
член церковного капитула	capitulary
чрево	womb, utero
чревоугодие	gluttony
чревоугодливый	gluttonous
чресла	loins
чтение	reading
чтение монашеских служб	divine office
чтение псалмов	psalmody

чтец	sexton, reader, cantor, chanter, sacristan, verger
чтец апостола	epistler
читать	to hallow, worship
чудесно	miraculously
чудесное явление	miraculous appearance
чудесный	miraculous, wonderful
чудо	miracle, wonder
Чудо архангела Михаила в Хонех	the Miracle of Archangel Michael at Chonae
чудотворец	miracle-worker, wonders-worker
чудотворная икона	miracle-working icon
чудотворный	holy, miracle-working, wonders-working
чудотворный источник	holy well
чудотворство	working of miracles

Ш, Щ

шатёр (церк.)	tented roof
Шведский союз миссии	Swedish Mission Union
швенкфельдеры	Schwenkfeldians
Швенкфельдовская церковь	Schwenkfelder Church
шестикрылый	six-winged
шестодневи службы	missal
шестой час	sext
шестопсалмие	exapsalmos
шеутские отцы	Scheut fathers
ширма	screen
широкая церковь	broad church
шитый иконостас	embroidered iconostasis
шитьё	embroidery
школа воскресная	Sunday school
школа приходская	parish school
Шотландская пресвитерианская церковь	(Scottish) Presbyterian Church
шпиль	spire
шпонка (на иконе)	strip of wood on the back of an icon
штундисты	Stundists
щедрость	generosity
щедрый	generous

Э

эгоизм	Egoism
эгоист	Egoist
эгоистичный	Egoistic
Эдем	Eden
эдемский	of Eden
эдемский сад	the Garden of Eden
эдисты	Eudists
экзапостиларий	exapostilarion, prayer of light
экзарх	exarch

экзархат	exarchate
экзегеза	exegeges
экзегет	exegete
экзегетика	exegetics
экзегетический	exegetical
экзорцизм	exorcism
экзорцист	exorcist
экзотерический	exoteric
экклезиолог	ecclesiologist
экклезиологический	ecclesiological
экклезиология	ecclesiology
экс кафедра	ex cathedra
экуменизм	Ecumenicity
Экуменическая католическая церковь	Ecumenical Catholic Church
экуменический	ecumenical
экуменическое движение	ecumenical movement
Элладская православная церковь	Greek Orthodox Church
эминенция	Eminence
энергии божественные	divine energies
энциклика	Encyclical
эпиклеза	invocation, epiclesis
эпитимия	penance
Эстонская евангелическая лютеранская церковь	Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church
эсхатологический	Eschatological
эсхатология	Eschatology
Эфиопская церковь	Ethiopian Church

Ю

юбилейный год	year of jubilee, holy year
Южная баптистская конвенция	Southern Baptist Convention
Южная методистская церковь	southern Methodist Church
юлианский календарь	Julian calendar
юрисдикция	jurisdiction
юродивый	fool for God's sake, God's fool
юродство	being fool for God's sake
юродствовать	to beg and prophesy

Я

явление	appearance; the visitation (господне)
Явление ангела жёнам-мироносицам	Holy Women at the Sepulchre
явление Христа	the Visitation, the Manifestation, the Christophany
явленный (об иконе)	appearing miraculously
являть себя, являться	to manifest oneself, appear
явное предначертание	manifest destiny
язык (колокола)	clapper
языков апостол	Apostle of the Gentiles
языческие верования	paganism, heathen beliefs
языческий	pagan, heathen

язычество	paganism
язычник	pagan, heathen, gentile
яйцо пасхальное	Easter egg, paschal egg
якобит	Jacobite
Якобитская церковь	Jacobite Church
янсенизм	jansenism
Японская православная церковь	Japanese Orthodox Church
ясли	manger

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RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Укладачі:
Васильєва Ельза В'ячеславівна
Смирнова Марія Сергіївна