



IRVING HEXHAM'S CONCISE DICTIONARY OF RELIGION

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PREFACE

BY

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Twenty year's experience in teaching introductory courses in Religious Studies to undergraduates convinced me of the need to write a short reference work to guide them through the confusion of names, technical terms and dates. The present work has grown directly out of class handouts I have distributed over the years and has benefitted from student comments and criticism.

My aim throughout has been to produce a book which would be of practical value to the struggling student, therefore, my selection of items and the amount of space given to each has been governed by a number of related considerations. First of all I recognize that even

today the vast majority of courses in Religious Studies Departments in Britain and North America are essentially Christian in orientation. As a result there are relatively more entries dealing with the Western tradition than with other religions.

Secondly, information on some items can prove to be very difficult to obtain. Therefore, I have addressed each item not according to an evaluation of its overall importance in Religious Studies generally, but in terms of the difficulty students are likely to encounter in gaining information. This means, for example, that I may spend more time discussing a relatively obscure figure like Abraham Kuyper than I do on Thomas Aquinas or that the Plymouth Brethren may be given more space than certain other better known churches.

Third, in addition to items related to major traditions and world religions I have included materials on African and other neglected religious traditions as well as new religious movements commonly known as cults. This is because I believe that there is an overemphasis on certain narrowly defined academic traditions in Religious Studies to the neglect of studies dealing with religion as it actually occurs in the world. In other words academics are happy to study other academics regardless of what is actually happening in everyday life. Thus, for example, although many of my colleagues would disagree, I believe that the founder of Mormonism, Joseph Smith, is a far more influential figure and deserves as much attention as the father of modern theology, Friedrich Schleiermacher, yet current textbooks and course offerings invariably mention Schleiermacher but rarely pay any attention to Joseph Smith. By recognizing the importance of living religions, popular piety and sociological studies I hope more balance will enter Religious Studies.

Fourth, some readers may be surprised that I have retained the essentially Christian system of dates "B.C." and "A.D." instead of the increasingly popular "Common Era" or "C.E." and "B.C.E." This is because the "Common Era" is common to Jews and Christians but still excludes Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims. It is therefore a very misleading term. For this reason I prefer the traditional Western usage to a modern innovation which does not even have the saving grace that it developed in a homogeneous society.

I acknowledge my debt to my original teacher Ninian Smart whose professionalism and enthusiasm for Religious Studies kindled my own interest. From him I learnt the value of empathy and philosophical analysis. Later, from Fred Welbourn, I realized the importance of "getting one's hands dirty" by studying living religions not only texts abstracted from their social setting.

I must confess the use of many sources the most important of which are Geddes MacGregor's *Dictionary of Religion and Philosophy*, Peter A. Angeles *Dictionary of Philosophy*, S. G. F. Brandon's *A Dictionary of Comparative Religion*, Erwin L. Lueker's *Lutheran Cyclopedia*, J. D. Douglas' *The New Bible Dictionary*, Daniel G. Reid's *Dictionary of Christianity in America*, Paul Edward's *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, F. L. Cross, *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, Lefferts A. Loetscher, *Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, Phillip P. Wiener, *Dictionary of the History of Ideas*, Sinclair B. Ferguson and David F. Wright, *New Dictionary of Theology*, Walter A. Elwell, *Evangelical Dictionary of Theology*, Benjamin Walker, *Hindu World*, H. A. R. Gibb and J. H. Kramers, *Shorter Encyclopedia of Islam*, Gordon Melton's various reference

works on New Religions, Karl Rahner, and handouts provided by my various teachers especially Colin Lyas, Edward Conze, Bob Morgan, David Catchpole, and Jacob Zakkie (James Dickie).

Three further comments deserve attention. First, any dictionary type work is going to be somewhat similar because it is impossible not to repeat certain facts or definitions which are in general usage. Second, although I have consciously attempted to avoid plagiarism many of my notes are now so old that I simply do not know where I obtained the information originally therefore some unintentional use of other people's work could have crept into the text. Third, I hope that the text will be judged in terms of its contribution to student needs, the way items were selected, and its value as a research tool.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Avril Dyson who typed not only the final manuscript but many of the earlier drafts, revisions and student notes which are incorporated into this book.

"A"

A PRIORI: known by reason alone prior to sense experience. Knowledge which depends on reasoning and intuition that is not dependent on empirical observation or fact.

AARON: the brother of **MOSES** in the **HEBREW BIBLE** (*Old Testament*) and high **PRIEST** of the ancient **ISRAELITES**.

ABBÉ: originally an **ABBOT**. This French term has come to refer to any **PRIEST**.

ABBOT: the chief officer or **PRIEST** in charge of a monastery.

ABD al-BAHA, 'Abbas Effendi (1844-1821): the successor to **BAHA'U'LLAH** as leader of the worldwide **BAHAI FAITH**.

ABEL: son of **ADAM** and **EVE** who was murdered by his brother **CAIN** according to the **HEBREW BIBLE**.

ABELARD, Peter (1079-1142): medieval philosopher and theologian best known for his tragic love of Héloïse. His philosophy, **CONCEPTUALISM**, rejected both **REALISM** and **NOMINALISM** by suggesting that **UNIVERSALS** require real things for their existence. His views generated strong opposition and loyal support but were often condemned by the **CHURCH** as heretical.

ABHAYA-HASTA: a gesture of encouragement and **BLESSING** in **HINDUISM** and **BUDDHISM**.

ABLUTION: cleansing. In **ISLAM**, and many other religious **TRADITIONS**, ritual cleansing is essential before the worshiper can pray or perform religious duties.

ABORTION: the termination of a pregnancy. Although not encouraged, abortion is generally allowed in most **YOGIC RELIGIONS**. In **JUDAISM** and **ISLAM** it was allowed for strong social or medical reasons. Traditionally, **ROMAN CATHOLICS**, **ANGLICANS** and other **TRADITIONAL PROTESTANTS**, have allowed abortion under special circumstances. Many **FUNDAMENTALIST** Christians totally reject abortion. Much of the debate focuses on whether the fetus is a human being.

ABRAMIC RELIGIONS: those religious **TRADITIONS** which trace their ancestry to the patriarch **ABRAHAM**. The major religions in this grouping are **CHRISTIANITY**, **ISLAM** and **JUDAISM**. Generally **ABRAMIC RELIGIONS** stress the importance of a **CREATOR GOD** who is separate from the world and the duty of humans is to obey God who is their creator and **LORD**.

ABSOLUTE: a concept popularized by **HEGEL** and used by many philosophers in the nineteenth century signifying self-subsistence, unconditionedness, the ultimate, the first cause, or **GOD**. It is a term for **DEITY** which has been revived in the twentieth century by various thinkers promoting Eastern, or **YOGIC**, religious ideas.

ABSOLUTE IDEALISM: a philosophical tradition usually associated with **HEGEL** which stresses that all **REALITY** is an idea of **GOD** or the **ABSOLUTE**.

ABSTINENCE: ritual self-denial. Voluntarily withdrawing from eating certain foods or enjoying physical pleasures.

ABSTRACT: (1) a quality or attribute considered in isolation from the subject in which it inheres; e.g. "blueness;" (2) a theory considered apart from any concrete application; e.g. "abstract" truth.

ABSTRACTION: the process by which abstract ideas are created by the mind from concrete sense impressions. Such things as "**FORMS**," "**ARCHETYPES**," etc., are abstractions.

ABSURD: logically contradictory; e.g. a triangle with two sides. This term is used in **EXISTENTIALISM** to speak about the human condition.

ABU BAKR, (d. 634): strong friend and supporter of **MUHAMMAD** he became the **CALIPH**, or spiritual leader, of **ISLAM** after Muhammad's death. Through his activities and success in warfare, Islam developed from a local, tribal, **RELIGION** of the Arabs to a world **FAITH**.

ABU DAWUD, Al Sijistani (817-889): the author of the *Kitab al-sunan*, a collection of **MUSLIM TRADITIONS** which are recognized as canonical by **SUNNIS**.

ABU HANIFA (699-767): is regarded by **MUSLIMS** as the founder of the anaf School of Muslim Law. He was a theologian and religious lawyer who insisted on the use of **REASON** and employed **ANALOGY** and personal judgment to great effect. Although he

did not write any books, his opinions were preserved by students and discussed by later Islamic thinkers.

ABU HURAIRA (d. 678): the major source of recorded MUSLIM TRADITION about MUHAMMAD. Although he was actually only a believer for four years before his death, Hurayra recorded a number of traditions which clearly come from many sources.

ACADEMY: a school. Originally it signified the park and gymnasium established as a School of Philosophy by PLATO in 385 B.C. Plato's Academy was dissolved by JUSTINIAN in 529 A.D.

ACARYA: a honorific term for a HINDU teacher or theologian.

ACCIDENT: a philosophical term derived from ARISTOTLE which distinguishes between what is essential to an entity, (*substantia*) or ESSENCE, and its *accidents*, or unessential ATTRIBUTES. The idea enters CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY with the ROMAN CATHOLIC doctrine of TRANSUBSTANTIATION where the essence of the bread and wine become the body and blood of CHRIST although outwardly remaining bread and wine.

ACQUISITION: an Islamic doctrine intended to reconcile the idea of man's responsibility and the BELIEF that GOD is the prime Agent in all things.

ACTON, Lord (Dalberg-Acton, John 1834-1902): famous British historian and ROMAN CATHOLIC LAY-MAN noted for his saying "power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely." He opposed the *SYLLABUS OF ERRORS*, published by the Pope in 1864, the doctrine of Papal INEFFABILITY, and ULTRAMONTANISM.

ACUPUNCTURE: an ancient Chinese medical technique which involves placing needles into specific areas of the body. Some doctors believe that the procedure stimulates natural processes and releases body chemicals which speed recovery. In the East and in HOLISTIC MEDICINE, however, its effects are often given an OCCULT explanation.

AD HOC HYPOTHESIS: pertains to one case alone and cannot be tested by being placed in new situations. Disconnected hypothesis which are unrelated to the other hypotheses in the system. Ad hoc hypothesis are considered a mark of weakness in a worldview.

AD HOMINEM: to the man. An appeal to passions or prejudices rather than the intellect. Using a premise which your opponent is responsible for to aid in refuting the opponent himself; e.g. Smith says apples are good to eat. Don't believe him, he owns an orchard.

AD INFINITUM: without limit or end. Something which will go on forever.

ADAM: the first human being according to the HEBREW BIBLE, NEW TESTAMENT and *QUR'N*. In CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY Adam acts as the representative of the human race before GOD and through the FALL allows SIN and EVIL to enter the world. In the

NEW TESTAMENT, JESUS is called the "Second Adam" because he also represented the human race and through his DEATH and RESURRECTION restored the relationship between humans and God.

ADAMSKI, George (1891-1965): American OCCULTIST and promoter of PSEUDO-SCIENCE who popularized the idea of UFO'S, or Flying Saucers, through his claim to have been contacted by "space brothers." The author of one science fiction novel, *Pioneers in Space*, he became famous through his book *Flying Saucers Have Landed* (1953) which he wrote with Desmond Leslie. This book draws on THEOSOPHICAL sources and propagates the basic ancient astronautics theory found in later writers such as Eric von Daniken and Shirley MACLAINE. Adamski's work is important in understanding the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

ADHAN: call to PRAYER in ISLAM.

ADHARMA: what is opposed to DHARMA; EVIL in HINDUISM.

ADI-BUDDHA: a term used in MAHYNA BUDDHISM, especially in Nepal and Tibet, to designate the primordial BUDDHA. The idea distinguishes secondary FORMS of the Buddha's manifestations on earth from the essential CONCEPT of Buddhahood itself.

ADLER, Alfred (1870-1937): Austrian psychiatrist whose passionate concern with social problems led him to embrace socialism. Many of his ideas like the "inferiority complex" have been incorporated into popular speech. His books include: *Understanding Human Nature* (1928), and *What Life Should Mean To You* (1932).

ADONAI: a divine name used as a substitute for the name of GOD in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

ADOPTION: in Roman law adoption meant that the adopted person was regarded as completely and utterly the son or daughter of their adopted parents. This idea is taken over by the APOSTLE PAUL in the *NEW TESTAMENT* to refer to the CHRISTIAN'S relationship with GOD.

ADOPTIONISM: a CHRISTIAN HERESY which argued that the man JESUS became God by divine adoption when at the BAPTISM of JESUS, GOD declared "Thou art my beloved Son," *Mark 1:11*. Although the view originated in the EARLY CHURCH, it took on particular importance in the seventh and eight centuries where it seems to have been advocated by Spanish theologians as a theological view acceptable to MUSLIMS.

ADVENT: a period prior to the celebration of the birth of CHRIST, or CHRISTMAS, when traditionally CHRISTIANS fast and pray.

ADVENTISM: the BELIEF that CHRIST'S return is imminent and will inaugurate a MILLENNIAL KINGDOM. Throughout Christian history various Adventist groups have arisen in the nineteenth century, however, they flourished in America as the result of the teachings of a BAPTIST Minister William MILLER (1781-1849). Out of his

"PROPHETIC conferences" various Adventist movements developed, the most famous being the SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

AELFRIC (955-1020): English Benedictine PRIEST who sought to revive CHRISTIANITY by promoting the translation of texts into English for use by the Clergy. His work also had an important SECULAR impact in promoting the English language.

AESTHETICS: the philosophy or SCIENCE of the beautiful which attempts to give reasons for judging one thing more beautiful than another. In THEOLOGY an argument for beauty is sometimes used as a means of proving the EXISTENCE of GOD.

AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CHURCH: since the late nineteenth century thousands of NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS have developed in Africa all of which claim to be CHRISTIAN yet they reject traditional MISSIONARY Churches and attempt to incorporate many TRADITIONAL African BELIEFS and practices into their WORSHIP and THEOLOGY. Most of these Churches are thoroughly Christian although some are clearly closer to AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGIONS than to CHRISTIANITY.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS: although some books speak about "African religion" it is clear that there are many religions in Africa. The main ones are AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGIONS, CHRISTIANITY and ISLAM. The study of African religions is greatly neglected in religious studies where a tendency exists to GROUP many diverse TRADITIONS together as "African religion." No serious scholar suggests that the religions of India--BUDDHISM, the HINDU TRADITION, JAINISM, etc.--can be treated as essentially one religion, even though they share many similar concepts; e.g. KARMA, MEDITATION or YOGA. Yet African religions are frequently treated as fundamentally "the same" perhaps because of a subconscious belief that while Indian religions represent profound philosophical traditions, African religions are judged "primitive." In fact African traditions are highly complex and deserve much better treatment than they have received from Western scholars in the past.

AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGIONS: the RELIGIONS of African peoples have developed within various African CULTURES without being influenced by major world religions such as CHRISTIANITY, HINDUISM or ISLAM. Although there is an infinite variety of traditional religions in Africa, beliefs such as WITCHCRAFT and the role of the ancestors seem to be common themes in many societies. African traditional religions stress healing and the spiritual well-being of people and are usually expressed through dance and music. Healers, PROPHETS and other RITUAL specialists play an important role in these religions although not all have people easily identified as PRIESTS. The main religious divisions in Africa follow geographic lines and are North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and South Africa. In many ways East and Southern African Traditional Religions, which lack professional Priests, share common elements which make them quite distinct from West and North African religions, where professional Priests play an important role in traditional religious practices.

AGA KHAN: this is the title of the IMMS of Nizaris, first given to Hasan 'Ali Shah (d. 1881) in 1834 A.D. by the Shah of Persia. His decedents have assumed the title and are the spiritual leaders of the ISMALI SECT of ISLAM.

AGAMA: one of the three collections of MAHYNA BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES found in the TRIPIAKA.

AGAPÉ: Greek term for LOVE and friendship used in the *NEW TESTAMENT* to distinguish CHRISTIAN love, from lust.

AGE OF AQUARIUS: astrological theory of "star ages" during which the earth and its inhabitants are subject to astral influences. Each star age lasts approximately 2,200 years. The last star age began shortly before the birth of CHRIST and is now believed to be coming to an end as the new OCCULT Age of Aquarius dawns. The term became popular in the 1960s through the musical stage play *Hair*.

AGNI: the fire god in HINDUISM and the most important DEITY after INDRA in the *RG VEDA*, which contains over two hundred hymns in his praise.

AGNOSTICISM: the doctrine that all knowledge of such entities as a divine BEING, IMMORTALITY, and a supernatural world is impossible. The word is attributed to the nineteenth century SKEPTIC, T. H. HUXLEY and is used by people who wish to avoid professing dogmatic ATHEISM.

AHISA: non-violence in HINDUISM.

AHMED, Al-Badawi (1199-1200): the most popular of MUSLIM SAINTS in Egypt whose tomb is a major source of PILGRIMAGE. His work is the basis of a major Egyptian SUFI Order.

AHMED, ibn Hanbal, (780-855): Islamic theologian and traditionalist who taught that the *QUR'N* is eternal and uncreated. His collection of TRADITIONS is the basis of the anbal School of Islamic Law which influenced the FUNDAMENTALIST Wahhbs of Arabia who are best represented by the rulers of Saudi Arabia today.

AHMADYA: an Islamic SECT considered HERETICAL by the ORTHODOX established in nineteenth century India by MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD. It began as a revitalization movement within ISLAM but in 1889 Ahmad claimed to have received a REVELATION giving him the right to receive homage and claimed to be the MAHDI or world teacher expected by ZOROASTRIANS, HINDUS and BUDDHISTS. He said he was an AVATAR of KRISHNA, who had come in the SPIRIT of MUHAMMAD. Defending his BELIEFS against the ORTHODOX, he held that *Sura LXI*, in the QURA'N speaks of him. He claimed his personality had been merged with that of MUHAMMAD, so to call him a PROPHET did not contradict ISLAMIC BELIEF. He is believed to have performed SIGNS and MIRACLES as proof of his AUTHORITY. After his death, his son, BASHIR AL-DIN MAHMUD AHMAD, was appointed his successor. The movement's MISSIONS have

spread to many parts of the world and its teachings can be found in *The Teachings of Islam* (Ahmad, 1963). Regarding CHRISTIANITY, Ghulam Ahmad taught that JESUS was crucified, but taken from the cross alive. Resuscitated Jesus went to Kashmir where he preached, married and died at the age of 120.

AHMED, Khan (1817-1898): Indian MUSLIM REFORMER who sought to modernize ISLAMIC BELIEF and practices in terms of Western ideas which greatly impressed him. He founded two universities and various educational and REFORM movements intended to bring ISLAM into line with modern thought.

AHMED, Mirz Ghulam (1855-1908): born in the Punjab he claimed the dignity of a MAHDI and founded the AMADYA SECT of ISLAM. His teachings are set out in *The Arguments of the Amadya*, the first volume of which appeared in 1880. ORTHODOX MUSLIMS regard him and his writings as HERETICAL.

AHRIMAN: principle of EVIL in ZOROASTRIANISM.

AHURA MAZDAH: the wise principle or GOD creator, God of ZOROASTRIANISM.

AKHENATEN, [Amenhotep IV] 1372-1354 B.C.): Egyptian King and earliest religious REFORMER known to HISTORY. He sought to weaken the power of the PRIESTHOOD and impose a FORM of MONOTHEISM on his people. After his death the priests regained power and almost completely destroyed his work.

AKIVA, (AQIBA) ben Joseph (50-135): JEWISH RABBI who played a crucial role in preserving JUDAISM after the destruction of the Temple in 70 A.D. He is credited with creating the *TALMUD* and laying the foundation for later rabbinic scholarship. He was executed for supporting a revolt against the Romans.

AL-GHAZALI, (1058-1111): the most original thinker that ISLAM has produced and its greatest THEOLOGIAN. During his youth, SUFI exercises made no impression on him and he tended towards RATIONALISM eventually becoming an absolute SKEPTIC. Finally, although he never overcame his PHILOSOPHICAL skepticism, he returned to Sufism. Intellectualism failed so he returned to a BELIEF in GOD, PROPHECY and the LAST JUDGMENT based on religious experience.

ALBERTUS, Magnus (1200-1280): Dominican theologian who expounded the teachings of ARISTOTLE in terms of CHRISTIAN thought. He is best remembered as the teacher of Thomas AQUINAS who continued his work in creating a SYNTHESIS between ARISTOTELIAN and Christian thought.

ALBIGENSES: CHRISTIAN HERETICAL SECT named after the City of Albi in the South of France. It arose in the eleventh century, flourishing in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries before being brutally suppressed by the INQUISITION. It professed a FORM of MANICHAEAN DUALISM which regarded CHRIST as an ANGEL with a phantom body,

proclaimed that the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH was corrupt, and taught a form of ESOTERIC and OCCULT knowledge as the means of SALVATION.

ALCHEMY: originally a FORM of early chemistry developed in Egypt. It led to attempts to transmute metals, i.e. turn lead into gold, and by the Graeco-Roman period had acquired a MYSTICAL dimension. Alchemy flourished as a bogus SCIENCE in medieval CHRISTIAN and ISLAMIC cultures. It fell out of favor with the REFORMATION and rise of modern science.

ALCUIN, (735-804): English MONK who directed the REVIVAL of learning during the reign of CHARLEMAGNE. He established schools where dialogue was the mode of instruction and knowledge of classical WISDOM was kept alive.

ALDURA, THE CHURCH OF THE LORD, also known as the Cherubim and Seraphim Churches. Growing out of several PROPHETIC movemetns in the Niger Delta in the 1890's, and strongly affected by the 1918 influenza epidemic, a number of AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CHURCHES came into existence which have since spread throught West Africa with branches in Europe and North America. These churches combine an emphasi on prayer and HEALING with African custom and the acceptance of what is at times a somewhat confused , African, yet in its intent, an essentially ORTHODOX Christian theology.

ALEXANDER TECHNIQUE: a method of developing good body posture and correct breathing which has had spectacular results with certain FORMS of illness and among the physically disabled. Although essentially a SECULAR therapy, it has sometimes been incorporated into some forms of HOLISTIC MEDICINE and given OCCULT significance.

ALEXANDRIAN THEOLOGY: distinctive CHRISTIAN teachings which developed in the Egyptian city of Alexandria from the late second to fifth century A.D. Its most famous representatives are ATHANASIUS, CLEMENT of ALEXANDRIA, and ORIGEN. Alexandrian theology sought to interpret Christian FAITH in terms of PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY and laid great emphasis on the idea of the LOGOS or eternal WORD of GOD.

ALI 'Abd al-Rziq (1888-1935): Egyptian religious REFORMER and author of *Islam and the Principles of Government*. He argued that MUHAMMAD'S teachings were purely religious and could find expression in a SECULAR State. His work was condemned by other MUSLIMS as heretical for its separation of CHURCH and State.

ALIENATION: an English word originating in the fourteen century to describe an action of estranging or state of estrangement. In modern usage it means: (1) a cutting-off or being cut off from GOD; (2) a breakdown of relations between a person or a GROUP; (3) the action of transferring the ownership of anything to another; (4) loss of connection with one's own deepest feelings and needs. HEGEL and MARX argued that what is alienated is an essential part of human nature and that the process of alienation must be seen historically. FEUERBACH described God as the product of human alienation in the sense of His being a projection of the highest human ATTRIBUTES from people to a divine BEING. Marx

said man creates himself by creating his world, but in class-society is alienated from his essential NATURE.

ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATION: a means of interpreting the *BIBLE* by means of **ALLEGORIES** which are said to reveal the **SPIRITUAL** meaning of the text. It was very popular in the **EARLY CHURCH** and survives today in **EVANGELICAL** and **FUNDAMENTALIST** circles. The method reads a text presupposing that its apparent meaning conceals another "deeper" meaning or "true" meaning; e.g. instead of treating the story **DAVID** in **HISTORICAL** terms, allegorical interpretation sees his life story in terms of the **PILGRIMAGE** of the **SOUL** towards final **SALVATION**.

ALLEGORY: a sustained or prolonged metaphor. The use of language to convey a deeper and different **MEANING** from that which appears on the surface.

ALTAR: an elevated surface used for **RITUAL SACRIFICE**.

ALTRUISM: disinterested interest in the welfare of others. A **SECULAR** term coined by Auguste **COMTE** which approximates the **CHRISTIAN VIRTUE** of **AGAPÉ**.

AMA-NAZARETHA: known as **NAZARITES**. The largest Zulu **AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CHURCH** movement. The **THEOLOGY** of the Nazarites is a blend of **CHRISTIAN** and Zulu **BELIEFS**. Their founder, **ISAIA SHEMBE**, was a **BAPTIST** but his followers have tended to deify him and to see him as a **Black MESSIAH**. The group was founded in 1911 and split into two rival camps following the death of Isaiia Shembe's son, **JOHANNES GALILEE SHEMBE**, in 1976.

AMALEKITES: one of the peoples mentioned in the *HEBREW BIBLE* who were bitter enemies of the **ISRAELITES**.

AMBROSE (339-397 A.D.): popular **BISHOP** of Milan. He was a humane theologian and teacher of **ETHICS** who opposed the execution of **HERETICS** and brutality by the State. He is best remembered for the role he played in the **CONVERSION** of **SAINT AUGUSTINE**.

AMISH: **ANABAPTIST SECT** originating in the late seventeenth century and named after Jacob Ammann a Swiss **MENNONITE**. The Amish are best known today for their rejection of modern technology and simple lifestyle in a **SOCIETY** separate from the surrounding North American technological **CULTURE**.

AMORC: the Ancient and Mystical Order of the Rosae Crucis which was founded in 1915 by the folklore specialist and **OCCULT** writer H. Spencer Lewis is now based in California and has scattered groups throughout the world. It has tremendous influence in promoting **NEW AGE** type ideas in places like Africa through its correspondence courses and other propaganda. Essentially the ideas of the movement are a soft **OCCULTISM** that emphasizes spiritual **EVOLUTION**, **REINCARNATION**, health, wealth and happiness.

AMULETS: magical objects used to give protection against EVIL forces. Amulets are often worn on clothing, or as jewelry. Larger amulets may be used to protect buildings or special places.

ANABAPTISTS: a collective name for a number of sectarian PROTESTANT GROUPS originating in Germany in the early years of the sixteenth century. Their doctrines varied, but the name stems from their common denial of the validity of INFANT BAPTISM and emphasis on the purity of the visible CHURCH. Generally, and with some justification, they were viewed as fanatics who disturbed civil order often resorting to violent means to attain their ends. Out of this movement the more moderate and pacifist MENNONITES and HUTTERITES emerged.

ANALOGY: similarity of two things in relation to each other; e.g. an ocean liner is like a floating city; or, GOD is like a loving father.

ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY: characterizes a widespread conviction concerning the aims of PHILOSOPHY and method to be used to attain those aims. It is currently the dominant philosophy in England and America. Traditionally, the aim of philosophy was to construct a comprehensive account of human experience and REALITY: a WORLDVIEW or WELTANSCHAUUNG. The aim of analytic philosophy is to clarify the logical status of various kinds of utterances and to eliminate PARADOXES and confusions arising when the limits and function of language are not observed; e.g. what does it mean to say that "GOD is merciful?" Is this the same kind of statement as "the Judge is merciful?"

ANALYTIC-SYNTHETIC DISTINCTION: a distinction made by KANT between propositions; e.g. "All unmarried women are spinsters" which is true by definition and "My car is red" which depends on factual information. The first proposition is said to be ANALYTIC, the second SYNTHETIC. Many modern logicians, such as QUINE, and philosophers like DOOYEWEERD, deny that the distinction holds true.

ANANDA, (?): perhaps the best known of the BUDDHA'S DISCIPLES and a cousin of the Buddha. His name means "Joy." He lived with the Buddha for twenty-five years as his personal attendant and was entrusted by the Buddha with the task of teaching doctrine. He is remembered as a champion of women and the man responsible for persuading the Buddha to allow women to enter the MONASTIC Order. After the Buddha's death, a dispute broke out between Ananda and the other MONKS who resented his support for women and charged him with not obtaining sufficient information from the Buddha to distinguish between minor precepts which could be changed and major ones which were unchangeable. He was also accused of not requesting the Buddha to live longer among his followers. Ananda denied any wrongdoing but confessed his faults to pacify his fellow monks.

ANANDA COMMUNITY: founded in 1968 by an American, J. Donald Walters, who called himself SWAMI Kriyananda. This is one of the more successful NEW AGE type communities to have developed out of the 1960s COUNTER CULTURE. The community has around 300 members and finds its inspiration in the work of Swami Paramahansa Yogananda.

ANARCHISM: a political doctrine propounded by Joseph Proudhon and Mikhail Bakunin which hold that all FORMS of AUTHORITY and civil government are bad. In its extreme form it supports violent REVOLUTION and terrorism to destroy all structures of authority.

ANATHEMA: a term used by the EARLY CHURCH in CHRISTIAN CREEDS to signify the cutting off of those who reject the FAITH.

ANAXAGORAS (499-422 B.C.): Greek philosopher who promoted a type of atomic theory about the NATURE of MATTER. He also taught that the sun and moon were not divine but rather made out of MATTER similar to the earth.

ANAXIMANDER (610-547 B.C.): the first Greek philosopher and mathematician whose work is still unknown in any detail. According to TRADITION he was a pupil of THALES of MILETUS. He is said to have produced the first map of the world. He believed that the Boundless was the starting point and origin of all things.

ANAXIMENES (588-524 B.C.): early Greek philosopher who taught that air is the divine principle and fundamental element in the UNIVERSE. He taught a CYCLIC view of HISTORY and believed that the world was flat.

ANDERSON, Rufus (1796-1880): American MISSIONARY, statesman and theorist who developed the CONCEPT of self-supporting Indigenous CHURCHES. From 1832 to 1866 he was the general secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the major American missionary organization in the nineteenth century. His major work is *Foreign Missions: Their Relations and Claims* (1869).

ANDROGYNY: a state where sexual differentiation has not arisen which was highly prized in some Gnostic systems as more perfect than male or female. Such systems disparage human sexuality by emphasizing an unworldly SPIRITUALITY.

ANGELS: originally messengers of GOD in CHRISTIANITY, JUDAISM and ISLAM. Angels are believed to be divided between those who are GOOD angels and continue to serve God, and those who have rebelled against Him and become EVIL. MUSLIMS believe that God dictated the *QUR'AN* to MOHAMMED through the agency of an angel. AMA-NAZARITES believe that their HYMNS were first sung by the angels and then recited by ISAIA SHEMBE. Angels are also found in ZOROASTRIANISM, MANICHAISM and some FORMS of Chinese RELIGION.

ANGLO-CATHOLICISM: or HIGH CHURCH ANGLICANISM sometimes known as the "OXFORD MOVEMENT." ANGLICANS who emphasize their CATHOLIC roots and adopt Roman Catholic practices and BELIEFS.

ANICCA: key BUDDHIST doctrine regarding the impermanence of all things which FORMS the first of the three characteristic marks of EXISTENCE. It is a feature of all existence which Buddhists claim can be observed empirically thus providing evidence for Buddhist claims about the NATURE of the UNIVERSE. Everything is in a state of FLUX

but more importantly the mind, or consciousness, is essentially impermanent and consciousness arises or ceases from moment to moment. Recognition of the impermanence of physical things is easy, but to also see that consciousness is similar is much more difficult and one of the tasks of BUDDHISM. Only when this is done can the INDIVIDUAL go on to recognize that there is no permanent SELF or that there is no such thing as a SOUL. Everything, including individual consciousness, is impermanent. This doctrine separates Buddhism from all other RELIGIONS in that it denies the essential spiritual nature of the person and sees such BELIEFS as an illusion which binds sentient BEINGS to EXISTENCE.

ANIMISM: a very misleading term often used to characterize African and other non-literate religious systems. The term was first introduced by Sir Edward B. TYLOR as a "minimum definition" of RELIGION. He argued that from sleep experiences, such as dreams etc., "primitive man" developed the idea of "*anima*" or the spiritual principle which animates material objects. Thus rivers, trees, stones, the sun, moon, and SACRED objects such as masks, were said to possess spiritual power caused by the indwelling of SPIRIT BEINGS. These ideas, Tylor argued, produced fear which led to WORSHIP and the development of religion. Today the term animism has fallen into disuse among serious scholars of religion although it is still retained by some MISSIOLOGISTS. The reason most academics have rejected this term is because it fails to recognize the highly complex NATURE of many non-literate religions which do not rely on simplistic notions of the spiritual world. The idea behind animism is in fact a racist one which assumes that non-literate peoples lack the INTELLECTUAL ability to develop complex religions and PHILOSOPHIES. It is therefore best abandoned to allow for the recognition of the complexity of religious systems. The British anthropologist E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD did more than anyone else to dispel simplistic notions about "primitive religion" in books such as *Witchcraft Oracles and Magic Among the Azande* (1936) and *Nuer Religion* (1956).

ANKH: the Egyptian religious SYMBOL of life formed by a cross with two loops at the top. Today it is often seen in so-called NEW AGE religious GROUPS and is a popular FORM of jewelry.

ANSELM, (1033-1109): ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY and an important figure in medieval CHURCH-State disputes. He is best remembered for his PHILOSOPHICAL works including his ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT for the EXISTENCE of GOD and with work on the ATONEMENT *Cur Deus Homo?* where he argued that CHRIST died as a satisfaction due to the outraged majesty of God created by human SIN.

ANTECEDENT: going before, prior, preceding; e.g. the egg to the chicken.

ANTHONY, SAINT (251?-356): Egyptian HERMIT and mystical theologian whose reputation for HOLINESS greatly influenced the development of MONASTICISM.

ANTHROPOCENTRISM: traditional HUMANISM has followed PROTAGORAS in proclaiming "man is the measure of all things." Recently the trendy view that such an outlook is wrong because it is anthropocentric has been expressed by some people in the ecology movement.

ANTHROPOLOGY: the SCIENCE of humanity, human biological origins, social and cultural behavior. In THEOLOGY, it denotes that section of systematic theology dealing with man as a creature of GOD. As an academic discipline, anthropology is generally divided between physical, social, and cultural anthropology.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM: the attribution of human characteristics, activities, or emotions to GOD; e.g. "God the Father" attributes the qualities of a human Father to God.

ANTI-CHRIST: is the word used by the author of the JOHANNINE EPISTLES for those who deny CHRIST (*I John 2:18-22; II John 7*). The NEW TESTAMENT implies that at the end of human HISTORY the anti-Christ will appear to wage war on the CHURCH. This BELIEF has fueled many MILLENARIAN MOVEMENTS.

ANTI-CULT MOVEMENT: an North American movement involving parents, friends and ex-members of NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS. The movement has spread worldwide and invokes the notion of BRAINWASHING to explain CONVERSION to new RELIGIONS. Through the skillful use of media, especially television, it has become a powerful social force and is seen by many social scientists as an essentially anti-religious movement with profound implications for all religious GROUPS and a threat to religious FREEDOM. The Anti-Cult movement bases its theories about brainwashing ultimately on the work of British psychiatrist William SARGENT whose book *The Battle for the Mind* (1957), was a violent attack of EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY provoked by the success of the BILLY GRAHAM CRUSADES in England.

ANTI-SEMITISM: an attitude of hostility towards JEWISH people and JUDAISM. Religiously it has been linked to the BELIEF that "the Jews" as a race were responsible for the death of JESUS. This belief has been repudiated by most CHRISTIAN theologians and was rejected by the SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL (1965-1966).

ANTINOMIANISM: the claim that the CHRISTIAN is free from all moral obligations or principles.

ANTINOMY: the conflict of two contradictory conclusions. In KANT the term is used to designate such a situation where the conclusions are deduced from apparently VALID premises.

ANTIOCH THEOLOGY: a TRADITION in the THEOLOGY of the EARLY CHURCH which developed in Antioch using ARISTOTLE which placed an emphasis on HISTORICAL events as opposed to the ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATIONS of ALEXANDRIAN THEOLOGY which was based on the work of PLATO.

ANTI-THESIS: the opposite. The term was developed by KANT, FICHTE and HEGEL before being picked up by MARX to develop a theory about reasoning which replaces the TRADITIONAL LOGIC of ARISTOTLE with a FORM of reasoning that denies ABSOLUTE TRUTH in favor of relative truths.

ANUSSATI: a PALI term for BUDDHIST teachings about recollection which form a basis for some types of MEDITATION.

APOCALYPSE: refers to the *Book of Revelation* the last book of the *NEW TESTAMENT* which is attributed to the APOSTLE JOHN. More generally the term refers to ancient HEBREW and CHRISTIAN visionary PROPHETIC literature. These books are written in figurative language and are very difficult to interpret although many writers try to see in them a PHILOSOPHY of HISTORY foretelling the end of the world.

APOCALYPTIC LITERATURE: a genre of literature distinguished principally by its mysterious allusions to the SIGNS preceding the events to occur in the last days of world HISTORY. The Society for Biblical Literature has defined apocalyptic literature as a genre of revelatory literature with a narrative framework where REVELATION is mediated by otherworldly BEINGS to human recipients disclosing a transcendental REALITY that is temporal (ESCHATOLOGICAL SALVATION) and spatial (involves another SUPERNATURAL world).

APOCALYPTISM: BELIEF in the imminent end of the world or other impending disasters as a result of divine JUDGMENT.

APOCRYPHA: in Greek this means "hidden things" and is a term applied to both JEWISH and CHRISTIAN writings which were excluded from the official CANON of SCRIPTURE.

APOCRYPHAL NEW TESTAMENT: a collection of writings which the EARLY CHURCH deemed uncanonical and rejected because they did not teach ORTHODOX doctrines. In recent years APOCRYPHAL LITERATURE, such as the *Gospel of Thomas*, has become popular among alternate religious GROUPS and has formed a basis for many NEW AGE BELIEFS. Many wild claims have been made about apocryphal writings but the truth is that most were written well into the second century A.D. and lack all HISTORICAL connection to the historical JESUS.

APOLLONIAN: the RATIONAL, harmonious and orderly. A term used by NIETZSCHE to describe one tradition of Greek art. The other tradition he described as DIONYSIAN.

APOLOGETICS: the reasoned defence of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION against INTELLECTUAL objections, and attempts to establish certain elements of CHRISTIANITY as true or, at least, not demonstrably untrue. Christians appeal to such *NEW TESTAMENT* verses as *1 Peter 3:15*, *Luke 1:1-4*, and *1 Corinthians 15:12-19* as a basis for apologetics.

APOSTASY: the abandonment or renunciation of a RELIGION, such as CHRISTIANITY or ISLAM, either voluntarily or by compulsion. There are frequent Biblical allusions to the EVILS and the dangers of apostasy. It is described as departure from the FAITH *1 Timothy 4:1-3*; being carried away by the error of lawless men *Hebrews 3:12*. The great apostasy, "The Rebellion" *2 Thessalonians 2:3*, is associated with the return of CHRIST and the end of the world or JUDGMENT DAY.

APOSTLE: a term used in the *NEW TESTAMENT* for someone who experienced the risen CHRIST and received a commission to preach the *Gospel*. It is also used by ANALOGY to refer to pioneering MISSIONARIES and, occasionally, important leaders within the CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Today certain religious movements, such as the MORMONS and some CHARISMATIC CHRISTIAN GROUPS, claim to be led by Apostles.

APOSTLE'S CREED: one of the earliest statements of the CHRISTIAN FAITH dating from around the fourth century.

APOSTOLIC FATHERS: those CHRISTIAN writers who lived immediately after the time of the APOSTLES, such as CLEMENT OF ROME.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION: the theory developed by ROMAN CATHOLIC theologians that theological ORTHODOXY is preserved through an unbroken line of BISHOPS who derive their AUTHORITY from CHRIST.

APOTHEOSIS: the DEIFICATION of a person, such as a Roman Emperor, after their death.

APPEARANCE: that which stands in contrast to REALITY. A term similar to the HINDU concept of MY.

APPOLO: Greek GOD of WISDOM and son of ZEUS.

AQUINAS, Thomas (1224/27-1274): known by his contemporaries as "Doctor Angelicus" he is the most important philosopher and theologian of the ROMAN CATHOLIC TRADITION. Educated by BENEDICTINES and DOMINICANS he studied in Paris and Cologne. Later he taught in Paris 1252-59, 1269-72; and Italy 1259-69, 1272-74. He was responsible for "baptizing" the PHILOSOPHY of ARISTOTLE which he made the basis of Roman Catholic THEOLOGY and APOLOGETICS. His Aristotelianism was opposed by the FRANCISCANS, but his teachings were made the official doctrine of the Dominican Order. He was canonized in 1323 and made a Doctor of the Church in 1567. Finally, the study of Thomas Aquinas was made part of all theological training in 1366. Made patron of all Roman Catholic universities in 1880. His authority as teacher was reaffirmed in 1923. In his thought the relation of REASON to FAITH is one of subalternation, in which the lower (reason) accepts principles of the higher (faith). He rejected ANSELM of CANTERBURY'S ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT preferring the COSMOLOGICAL and TELEOLOGICAL ARGUMENTS for the EXISTENCE of GOD. For Aquinas there is a level of knowledge attainable by REASON alone; another attainable by reason for skilled thinkers and by FAITH for unskilled thinkers; the highest level, however, is attainable only by faith. The system Aquinas developed is called "Thomism," his followers "Thomists."

ARAHANT: a PALI term for a person who reaches the final stage of SPIRITUAL progress. The word literally means "the worthy" and was applied to the BUDDHA by his contemporaries. Previously it had been used of the founder of JAINISM, MAHVRA, but later it was applied to Buddhist SAINTS both in life and after their death.

ARCANE SCHOOL: the organization established in 1923 by Alice BAILEY to propagate a FORM of THEOSOPHY and the teachings of the GREAT WHITE BROTHERHOOD. Originally part of the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY proper. Bailey clashed with Annie BESANT over Besant's BELIEF that Jiddu KRISHNAMURTI was the expected world savior. Instead she received SPIRITUALIST communications promising the return of CHRIST in the form of the Buddhist BODHISATTVA MAITREYA. In recent years Benjamin Creme has claimed that he is the fulfillment of this prophecy. Through its many books and writings the Arcane School has been a major influence on the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

ARCHETYPE: a notion used by PLATO to signify the original FORM of things as contrasted with their APPEARANCE in the world. It was picked up by JUNG as a term for the collective representation of SYMBOLS found in art and dreams.

ARCHIMEDES (287-212 B.C.): probably the greatest Greek scientist, mathematician and engineer.

ARIANISM: CHRISTIANITY'S most troublesome schism named after its principle exponent ARIUS who was a thorough-going Greek RATIONALIST who inherited the almost universally held LOGOS CHRISTOLOGY of the Eastern Roman Empire. He contended that GOD was immutable and unknowable therefore CHRIST had to be a created BEING made by God as the first in the created order. The ORTHODOX counter-attack on Arianism pointed out that Arian THEOLOGY reduced CHRIST to a demigod and in effect reintroduced POLYTHEISM into Christianity because Christ was worshipped among Arians. Politically, Arianism has been accused of seeing the Emperor as a semi-divine BEING and promoting the sacralization of the State. In February 325, Arius was condemned as a heretic at a Synod in Antioch. The Emperor Constantine, who was sympathetic to Arianism, then called the first ECUMENICAL council--known as the Council of Nicaea--which met in May 325 and also condemned Arius and his teachings, but instead of resolving the issues, the Council launched an Empire-wide Christological debate during which it often seemed that Arianism would triumph as the dominant form of Christianity. Only after a hundred years of heated debate did ORTHODOXY emerge triumphant. Today, a FORM of Arianism has been revived among UNITARIANS and the JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES. Wild claims are also made by various OCCULT groups about Arianism as a persecuted source of occult knowledge.

ARISTOBULUS OF PANEAS (3rd-2nd Century B.C.): JEWISH Alexandrian philosopher who sought to reconcile JUDAISM with Greek PHILOSOPHY through the ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATION of the HEBREW BIBLE. He argued that the HEBREW BIBLE was, in REALITY, the true source of many philosophical ideas among the Greeks. He is known to have written a commentary on the PENTATEUCH but this has been lost and is only known through quotations in CHRISTIAN writings.

ARISTOTLE (384-322 B.C.): born in the Greek colony of Stagira. He was sent to Athens at the age of 18 where he remained in close association with the ACADEMY of PLATO for twenty years. The logic of Aristotle, called "ANALYTIC" is, he argued, a discipline prior to all others because it sets forth the requirements of scientific inquiry and proof.

Aristotelian logic depends on formal relations and the possibility of discovering principles, i.e. UNIVERSALS and CAUSES. Aristotle is fond of tracing the transition in knowledge from the particulars of sense experience--the things we can know--to the universals which are grasped by INTUITIVE reason. For Aristotle every sensible object is a union of two principles, MATTER and FORM. Matter is regarded as potentiality the form which actualizes it. The fact of motion or change is then accounted for as a process by which potential BEING passes over through form into actual being. Aristotle has had a long and profound influence on Western THEOLOGY especially since his work was used as the basis of theological reflection by Thomas AQUINAS in the twelfth century. Aristotle's philosophy provides the basis for many classical APOLOGETIC arguments including the COSMOLOGICAL and TELEOLOGICAL ARGUMENTS for BELIEF in GOD who Aristotle called "the unmoved Mover." His ideas also lent legitimation to the ROMAN CATHOLIC doctrine of TRANSUBSTANTIATION and not surprisingly were strongly rejected by early PROTESTANT REFORMERS such as Martin LUTHER and John CALVIN. They were reinstated as the basis for CHRISTIAN scholarship by later reformers and are the official basis for Roman Catholic teachings.

ARIUS, (250-336): regarded as the arch heretic of the EARLY CHURCH, he seems to have been a highly successful preacher and was revered for his ASCETICISM. Arius appears to have written little, preferring instead to embody his teachings in popular songs. He rejected the ORTHODOX definition of the DEITY of CHRIST, the TRINITY and related doctrines replacing them with a form of subordination which made Christ the first created BEING but not GOD.

ARJUN, (?): the fifth SIKH GURU who was the Sikh leader from 1581-1606. He was responsible for the building of the Golden TEMPLE in Amritsar and for the compilation of the first authoritative version of the Sikh SCRIPTURES. He died after torture and imprisonment by the Mughal overlords, who were MUSLIMS: this act led to the militarization of the Sikh community.

ARMAGEDDON: the name used in the *Book of Revelation 16:16* for the site of the final battle between the forces of GOOD and EVIL.

ARMENIANS: the first nation to embrace CHRISTIANITY in a form similar to Greek ORTHODOXY. They were slaughtered in a organized massacre in 1918 and driven from their TRADITIONAL homeland in Turkey.

ARMINIANISM: a general term embracing the teachings of Jacobus ARMINIUS. The THEOLOGICAL views of Arminius and his followers were summed up in five points which were designed to counter the prevailing CALVINIST ORTHODOXY of his day. They are: (1) GOD from all ETERNITY predestined to ETERNAL LIFE those of whom He foresaw would remain steadfast in FAITH to their end; (2) CHRIST died for all mankind, not only the elect; (3) through free will Man cooperates in his CONVERSION; (4) humans may RESIST divine GRACE; (5) humans may FALL from divine grace. At the SYNOD OF DORT the Arminian teachings were condemned as heretical by orthodox CALVINISTS. Today, Arminianism is the major theological force among North American EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS.

ARMINIUS, Jacob (1560-1609): Dutch theologian and critic of CALVINISM. His views were condemned by the SYNOD OF DORT but spread rapidly in the Netherlands and France. They were introduced to ANGLICANISM by ARCHBISHOP LAUD where they degenerated into a FORM of PELAGIANISM. A modified form of ARMINIANISM characterized the METHODIST revival of the eighteenth century and dominates much EVANGELICAL THEOLOGY in America today.

ARMSTRONG, Garner Ted (1930-): son of Herbert W. Armstrong and for many years heir apparent. In the early 1970s a series of allegations about his alleged sexual infidelities forced him to leave the CHURCH in 1974 to establish his own rival organization.

ARMSTRONG, Herbert W. (1909-): radio and television preacher who founded the WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD, Ambassador College, and the well-known magazine *The Plain Truth*. He promoted a FORM of Arian THEOLOGY laced with an Americanized version of BRITISH ISRAELISM strengthened by a strong premillennial ESCHATOLOGY.

ARNOLD, Matthew (1822-1888): son of THOMAS ARNOLD he was an English poet, essayist, and critic who has been described as "the great English APOSTLE of CULTURE." Although he professed an INTELLECTUAL appreciation for the ideals of the French REVOLUTION, he was shocked by DEMOCRACY in America and propounded a sophisticated snobbery in the guise of an attack on the "philistinism" of the English middle classes. In fact, his ideals are a continuation of the destructive social views of his father. He dabbled in THEOLOGY opposing TRADITIONAL ORTHODOXY in a desire to dispense with the miraculous and SUPERNATURAL elements of RELIGION which he believed conflicted with modern SCIENCE.

ARNOLD, Thomas (1795-1842): ANGLICAN Clergyman and Headmaster of Rugby School. He is famous for his REFORMS of the English public and elite private school system and unique among educational reformers in that his "reforms" limited social mobility and strengthened the English class system. Although hailed as a wise and brilliant CHRISTIAN educator who infused education with a moral purpose, his work has had a devastating effect by creating deep social divisions in British SOCIETY.

ARYANS: a SANSKRIT term MEANING "the Noble Ones" which, in the nineteenth century, led to a great debate about Aryan RELIGION and languages. In the twentieth century the term was corrupted through its use by Nazi propagandists who used it in terms of their own distorted views about racial purity.

ASANA: YOGA posture or mode of sitting.

ASAGA: BUDDHIST philosopher and founder of the YOGCRA school who lived in the fourth century A.D. His ideas are similar to both MANICHAEANISM and NEOPLATONISM.

ASAVA: a PALI term for the influences, influxes or taints which in BUDDHISM are regarded as intoxicating the mind thus preventing spiritual progress. They are: sensuality; lust for life; false views; and ignorance.

ASBURY, Francis (1745-1816): a founder of METHODISM in America and one of the first Methodist BISHOPS.

ASCENDED MASTERS: a term popularized by THEOSOPHY that refers to supposed superhuman BEINGS who are said to guide human destiny. They are often depicted as living in remote places like Tibet or, more recently, either on other planets, or in UFO'S from where they telepathically communicate with selected human beings.

ASCENSION OF CHRIST: the CHRISTIAN BELIEF that after his resurrection, JESUS finally ascended to HEAVEN from where he continues to rule over CREATION.

ASCETICISM: religious practices which lead to the neglect of the body and SPIRITUAL EXERCISES which involve extreme fasting, FLAGELLATION and other discomforts. Asceticism is characteristic of all FORMS of MONASTICISM.

ASHARI, Ali b. Ismail (873-935 A.D.): a follower of AHMAD ibn HANBAL he taught that the *QUR'N* is God's speech and therefore shares the eternal ATTRIBUTES OF GOD, that GOOD and EVIL were both created by God and even MUSLIM'S who have sinned may be tortured in HELL before eventually entering HEAVEN. Finally he taught that although the *QUR'N* refers to the hand, face, etc., of God, these expressions are to be understood as figurative and that God is incorporeal. Therefore we do not fully understand language which speaks of God in human terms.

ASHRAM: a HINDU term for a Retreat or Hermitage.

AOKA (3rd century B.C.): the ruler of the Mauryan Empire of Northern India who, after many bloody conquests, became a BUDDHIST in reaction to the violence of his own reign. He sought to promote Buddhism yet was tolerant of other RELIGIONS and left behind a wealth of inscriptions mentioning the DHAMMA (PALI term) as well as his own achievements.

ASRAMAS: the four stages of life's journey in HINDUISM. They are: the student, the householder, the HERMIT and the wandering recluse.

ASSASSINS: the European name for members of a minor branch of the ISMAILI branch of ISLAM who smoked hemp (*canabis sativa*) to gain a foretaste of paradise. they were associated with Syria and religious fanaticism, and were believed to specialize in the murder, or assassination, of religious opponents. As a movement they were suppressed by the Mongols between 1256 and 1272.

ASSUMPTION: a presupposition or POSTULATE. Something that is taken as a "given" in any argument.

ASSUMPTION OF MARY: the ROMAN CATHOLIC doctrine decreed in 1950 that MARY the Mother of JESUS was taken up into HEAVEN thus avoiding the pangs of death.

ASTIKA: a HINDU term for correct teachings or ORTHODOXY.

ASTROLOGY: the ancient BELIEF that both individual and national destinies are influenced by the stars. The role of the stars in the life of individuals is known as "natal" astrology while "mundane" astrology deals with the fate of nations and concepts like the AGE OF AQUARIUS. Although popular in many CULTURES in the past, astrology was discredited in the seventeenth century by a combination of the rise of modern SCIENCE and a series of well-publicized predictions by prominent astrologers which were completely wrong.

ASVAGHOSA (1st-2nd century A.D.): BUDDHIST writer--or school of writers--who authored various works preserving Buddhist TRADITION and expounding Buddhist doctrine. Various scholars dispute when, where, and how many Avaghosas actually lived.

ATHANASIUS [1], (296-373): champion of ORTHODOXY against ARIANISM. He was Egyptian by birth but Greek by education. Athanasius took no official part in the proceedings of the Council of Nicea but as secretary to BISHOP Alexander, his notes, circulars, and encyclicals had an important effect on the outcome of the Council. Because Arianism had a wide following in the Empire and the sympathies of Roman Emperors, Athanasius was hounded through five exiles totalling seventeen years of flight and hiding. His later years were spent peacefully at Alexandria. Almost single-handedly Athanasius saved the CHRISTIAN CHURCH from the PAGAN intellectualism of Arianism. As a young man he was impressed by Christian MARTYRS and eventually had a great influence on the MONASTIC movement, especially in Egypt. Writings: *Contra Gentes de Incarnation*.

ATHANASIUS [2], (10th century): a Greek ORTHODOX MONK who established the monastery of Lavra on Mount ATHOS.

ATHANASIAN CREED: a CHRISTIAN CREED dating from the fifth century which concentrates on the doctrines of the INCARNATION and TRINITY that has been attributed to ATHANASIUS.

ATHEISM: originally used in Greece of all those who, whether they believed in a GOD or not, disbelieved in the official GODS of the State: SOCRATES was the classic instance. In the Roman Empire the term was applied to CHRISTIANS but sometimes Christians, like POLYCARP, would turn the term against their persecutors. Until the expression "AGNOSTICISM" came into general use in the nineteenth century, the term "ATHEISM" was popularly used to describe those who thought the EXISTENCE of GOD an unprovable thesis.

ATHOS: mountain in Greece which became a site of PILGRIMAGE and monastic life. Today it houses a number of monasteries and is a center of ORTHODOX SPIRITUALITY.

ATLANTIS: in his dialogue *Timaeus*, PLATO mentions an EVIL people whose city was destroyed by a earthquake which submerged it under the sea. For at least four hundred years after he wrote *Timaeus*, Plato's story was recognized as a PARABLE. Some Roman writers, however, began to take it literally but it was not until the nineteenth century with the work of Ignatius T. T. Donnelly that the idea of such a "lost civilization" became widespread. From Donnelly it was adapted and given OCCULT significance by Helena BLAVATSKY and has since become the stock and trade of occult writers who use it as an APOLOGETIC device to promote their claims. In fact, careful examination of these claims is one of the weaknesses of NEW AGE writings.

ATMAN: a key HINDU term for the individualization of REALITY often translated as SOUL but actually MEANING something rather different like the ESSENCE of life or fundamental SELF. In some UPANISHADS and VEDANTA tman is identified with BRAHMAN.

ATOMISM: the ancient theory found in both India and Greece that sees the UNIVERSE as composed of building blocks known as ATOMS. Modern atomic theory takes its name from this PHILOSOPHY.

ATONEMENT: reconciliation or "at-one-ment." In CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, it refers to the restoration of the broken relationship between GOD and humans accomplished in the DEATH and RESURRECTION of JESUS CHRIST.

ATTRIBUTE: a term developed by ARISTOTLE who divided the world into SUBSTANCES and their ATTRIBUTES. Attributes describe substances; e.g. "hard" is an attribute of stone. In THEOLOGY attributes describe the NATURE and character of GOD.

ATTRIBUTES OF GOD: those characteristics uniquely applicable to the divine BEING. Two classical ways of arriving at the attributes of God have been: (1) the way of negation, *via negativa*: rather than saying what God is, say what He is not; e.g. "God is unlimited"; (2) the way of ANALOGY, *via analogia*, which compares God to things known from human experience; e.g. "God the Father," likens God to a human Father.

AUGSBURG CONFSSION: the great LUTHERAN statement of FAITH drawn up in 1530 to review the abuses of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and set forth Lutheran doctrine.

AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY (died 604): a MISSIONARY to the English; made ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY in 596 by POPE GREGORY THE GREAT.

AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO (354-430): the greatest of the Latin CHRISTIAN Fathers and African theologians and one of the outstanding thinkers of all time. Augustine was of Berber descent and almost certainly Black. His mother, Monica, was a Christian whose virtues he praised. But at Carthage he was drawn into sexual excesses: later, while studying RHETORIC and PHILOSOPHY, he came under the influence of MANICHAISM followed by NEOPLATONISM. In the spring of 387, after many sessions with AMBROSE, BISHOP of MILAN, and the study of the BIBLE, Augustine was BAPTIZED.

These events are recorded in his *Confessions* which is a spiritual classic and the first real work of Christian autobiography. His CHRISTIANITY remained strongly ASCETIC and his writings display a remarkably African ethos. In 396 he was consecrated BISHOP of HIPPO and remained a PASTOR until his death. For more than thirty years Augustine was the leading theologian in African Christianity. In 410 the Goths sacked Rome and the PAGANS blamed the Christians whose GOD they said caused the disaster. Augustine put the capstone on his theological activity by defending the Christians against this charge in his great work *The City of God*. Augustine's THEOLOGY helped bring about the PROTESTANT REFORMATION and deeply influenced early PROTESTANT theologians such as Martin LUTHER and John CALVIN who were strongly Augustinian in their outlook.

AUGUSTINE, RULE OF: an early MONASTIC rule attributed to AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO outlining life in the monastery. It deeply influenced the DOMINICAN Order.

AUROBINDO, Sri (1872-1950): the founder of a vigorous HINDU REFORM and MISSIONARY movement. He was educated in England and served the British in India until he was arrested for alleged support of rebels. In jail he had a MYSTICAL experience and devoted the rest of his life to RELIGION. In his book *The Life Divine*, he seeks to interpret HINDUISM in terms of evolutionary theory in a manner similar to the Jesuit TEILHARD DE CHARDIN. He taught what he called "integral YOGA" which integrated spiritual and practical disciplines. In the 1920s he was joined by a French CONVERT whom he eventually called "the Mother" and with whom he is said to have practiced various FORMS of TANTRA or SPIRITUAL EXERCISES of a sexual nature. After his death "the Mother" took over and ran his SHRAM in Pondicherry which, unlike most shrams, accommodated married as well as single people and made many concessions to modern technology.

AUROVILLE: a model community, which has influenced NEW AGE thinkers. Founded in India as an international village based on the teachings of Sri AUROBINDO, it was designed and run by Mira Richards (1878-1973) who was known as "the Mother."

AUTHENTICITY: a term used by existentialist philosophers to designate true human existence freed from all FORMS of deception.

AUTHORITY: religious authority springs from the CHARISMA of a person, book, or teaching and is transmitted through a recognized TRADITION.

AVATAR: a HINDU term meaning "descent" which signifies the manifestation of a GOD on earth in human or animal form.

AVERROES, (1126-1198 A.D.): one of the most influential MUSLIM philosophers and a native of Cordova, Spain. He was an important commentator on the works of ARISTOTLE and a strong defender of REASON against appeals to mystical illumination. He wrote many books on law, PHILOSOPHY and RELIGION and argued against the ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATION of the *QUR'N*. His views led to accusations of ATHEISM and exile

they were, however, very influential in CHRISTIAN Europe and helped spur Christian thinkers to "rediscover" Aristotle and develop a Christian Aristotelianism.

AVICENNA (930-1037): an Islamic philosopher who greatly influenced CHRISTIAN thought in Medieval Europe through his use of PLATO and ARISTOTLE.

AVIDYA: ignorance in HINDU thought--which is the explanation for the endless cycle of birth and REBIRTH which binds humans to the wheel of EXISTENCE.

AXIOM: a SELF-evident TRUTH used as the basis for an argument.

AYER, Sir Alfred Jules (1910-1989): English linguistic philosopher and humanist whose best work *Language, Truth and Logic* (1936), introduced LOGICAL POSITIVISM to the English speaking world. The central demand of this work was the "elimination of METAPHYSICS." In 1988, shortly before his death, he wrote an article describing a near death experience which had forced him to question his earlier views.

AYUR-VEDA: a collection of medieval HINDU manuscripts containing MEDICAL knowledge and MAGICAL ideas which greatly influenced Oriental medical practices.

"B"

BA AND KA: two aspects of the SOUL in ancient Egyptian RELIGION. BA was conceived of as a bird with a human head which left the body at death and KA was the intellect.

BAAL: "possessor" or "LORD" a term applied to the GODS in CANAANITE RELIGIONS.

BABEL, TOWER OF: from the Biblical story found in *Genesis 11:1-9* it is symbolic of human arrogance and the desire to "be like God." According to the story the confusion of languages and human races began with the destruction of the tower which "reached to heaven."

BABYLON: one of the greatest cities of the ancient world located on the left bank of the Euphrates near modern Baghdad. In the *BIBLE* it is symbolic of human pride and a world system opposed to GOD.

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY: the exile of JEWISH people from Jerusalem which began in 597 B.C. In CHRISTIAN thought it became a symbol of corruption in the CHURCH.

BACH, Johann Sebastian (1685-1750): one of the greatest composers of all time whose strict LUTHERAN ORTHODOXY inspired such masterpieces as his *Christmas Oratorio* and *St. Matthew's Passion*.

BACON, Francis (1561-1626): English jurist and philosopher who championed EMPIRICISM, the use of INDUCTION and experimental SCIENCE. He is the author of *The Advancement of Learning* (1605) and *The New Atlantis* (1624).

BACON, Roger (1214-1292): English Franciscan philosopher who promoted ARISTOTLE and developed an interest in experimental SCIENCE. His major work is *Opus Majus* (1268).

BAHAI FAITH: a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT originating from ISLAM and considered HERETICAL by the ORTHODOX. It was founded in Persia by BAHA 'U'LLAH (1817-1892) who suffered imprisonment and exile for his beliefs. Towards the end of his life he lived at Bahji near Acre where he wrote *Kitab-i-Iqan* (Book of Certitude), which is the book of Baha'u'llah's laws and contains many of the basic teachings of his religion, in addition to numerous other works including the other major doctrinal work the *Kitab-i-Aqdas* (Most Holy Book) which codifies Baha'i laws. The *Iqan* was written before Baha'ullah announced himself as a prophet and concentrates on the interpretation of Biblical and Quranic symbolism, the mystical path, theological concepts and issues. GOD is held to be transcendent and unknowable; but makes Himself manifest by His creation and especially by prophets who are a mirror in which God, the will and attributes, are reflected. The movement seeks (1) universal peace, (2) holding to unity of the human race, (3) advocating removal of prejudice, (4) teaching that all religions have an essential unity, and (5) the establishment of an international body similar to the United Nations, (6) the creation and use of a universal language. Before his death he appointed his son, 'Abbas Effendi (ABDU'L-BAHA), as his successor and the recognized interpreter of his writings. 'Abbas Effendi appointed his grandson, Shoghi Effendi, as "The Guardian of the Baha'i Faith" and official interpreter of the religion, he also undertook MISSIONARY work in Europe and America. Today the movement is led by a nine member body, the Universal House of Justice, which is elected every five years from members around the world. The movement has spread widely in Europe, America, Africa and in Eastern countries. The administrative center is at Haifa, Israel.

BAILEY, Alice (1880-1949): English OCCULTIST who at the age of 15 had a vision of an entity she said was CHRIST but later, under Theosophical influence, decided it was a mystic teacher, Koot Hoomi. In later life she claimed to have contact with another "master," Djwhal Khul, a Tibetan, who dictated books through her by automatic writing. After a dispute with the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY in 1920, she founded the ARCANE SCHOOL. Her most important idea was the coming of a new world master who would unite East and West. Her books include: *The Unfinished Autobiography* (1951), *Initiation: Human and Solar* (1922) and *A Treatise on White Magic* (1934).

BAKER-EDDY, Mary (1821-1910): the founder of The CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, popularly known as CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, and author of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (1875). She was a physically weak woman but her teachings arose after she experienced a profound physical healing which she attributed to the work of GOD. They consist of a CHRISTIANIZED form of HINDUISM which draws inspiration from many other religious and metaphysical sources. Probably her most lasting

achievement outside her Church was the establishment of *The Christian Science Monitor* as a world class newspaper with extremely high standards of journalism.

BALA: BUDDHIST term for power. In the PALI CANON there are five powers referred to as: (1) faith, (2) energy, (3) mindfulness, (4) concentration, (5) wisdom. Other powers are mentioned singularly, such as shame, or as members of groups. In the MAHYNA TRADITION there is a list of ten powers which are the attributes of a BODHISATTVA: (1) a mind turned from worldliness, (2) ever stronger faith, (3) disciplined exercises, (4) intuitive reading of minds, (5) fulfilled PRAYER, (6) ability to work to the end of time, (7) ability to create the means of SALVATION, (8) purification of world, (9) the awakening of ENLIGHTENMENT, (10) the ability to utter a phrase with UNIVERSAL appeal.

BALANCE: Islamic term referring to the LAST JUDGMENT when humans deeds will be weighed in the balance.

BALLARD, Edna Anne Wheeler (1886-1971): American OCCULTIST and co-founder, with her husband Guy BALLARD, of the SAINT GERMAIN FOUNDATION and leader of the "I-AM" MOVEMENT.

BALLARD, Guy (1878-1939): American OCCULTIST who in 1930, while hiking on Mount Shasta, California, had a MYSTICAL encounter with an entity he claimed was SAINT GERMAIN. During the remaining years of his life he and his wife promoted the teachings of Saint Germain and other ASCENDED MASTERS.

BALTHASAR, Hans Urs von (1905-): acclaimed ROMAN CATHOLIC theologian and philosopher whose multi-volume work *The Glory of the Lord* has been described as the most important theological work since Karl BARTH'S *Church Dogmatics*.

BANARAS: the most HOLY city in India referred to as the City of Light.

BAPTISM: RITUAL immersion or sprinkling with water symbolic of REPENTANCE and NEW BIRTH. It developed in JUDAISM prior to the time of JESUS and became a central practice in the work of JOHN THE BAPTIST and became the CHRISTIAN RITUAL of INITIATION. Within CHRISTIANITY strong DOCTRINAL disputes exist as to both the mode and appropriate subjects of baptism. Until the REFORMATION most Christian groups baptized entire families including children. Sectarian groups, later to be known as BAPTISTS, objected to this practice claiming that BELIEF was a necessary prerequisite for baptism. Defenders of infant baptism argue either that the act itself mystically REGENERATES the individual, or that the practice is justified in terms of GOD'S COVENANT with the CHURCH. Advocates of infant baptism usually accept sprinkling as an acceptable mode of baptism on the grounds that this was common in JUDAISM. Baptists usually insist on adult baptism by total immersion.

BAPTISTS: Baptists trace their origin to the seventeenth century and were once named "ANABAPTISTS." They believe that the BAPTISM of mature believers is the accepted mark of CHURCH membership. They strongly emphasize the independence of the local Church, although individual Churches are linked to associations of various kinds. Early on

they split into two groups: General Baptists which are ARMINIAN in THEOLOGY and Particular Baptists which are CALVINIST. Today, Baptists form a loose family of Churches with their main numerical base in the USA. Although there are international and national bodies many Baptist Churches belong to neither, hence the great diversity of belief and practice.

BARLAAM AND JOASAPH: medieval Byzantine legend which is believed to be a legend of the BUDDHA and was adopted for CHRISTIAN purposes by JOHN OF DAMASCUS.

BARMEN DECLARATION: a statement issued by the German CONFESSION CHURCH in 1934 which renounced all political allegiances and declared its dedication to GOD alone in opposition to NAZI attempts to manipulate the CHURCH. It was strongly influenced by the theologian Karl BARTH.

BARTH, Karl (1886-1968): he began as a MINISTER at Geneva (1909-1911) and was for ten years (1911-1921) Pastor at Safenwil and it was here under the shadow of the war of 1914-1918, in direct relation to his pastoral responsibility, he was led to a radical questioning of current theological notions, and wrote his *Commentary on Romans* (1919). In 1921 he became a professor at Göttingen. The BARMEN DECLARATION of 1934 was largely the work of Karl Barth. In 1935 he became professor of Theology at Basle and retired in 1962. In 1927 he began publishing *Church Dogmatics* and the final volume appeared in 1967.

BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY MASSACRE: on the 23rd of August 1572, over 10,000 French HUGUENOTS in Paris and other cities were slaughtered on the orders of CATHERINE DE MEDICI. The event left a lasting impression on PROTESTANTS and greatly contributed to ANTI-ROMAN CATHOLIC feeling for several centuries.

BARZAKH: this term originates with *Sura XXIII.102* in the *QUR'N* which speaks of the unrighteous dead seeking to return to earth to do some GOOD. It is taken to be either the period between death and RESURRECTION or the place of the dead.

BASIL, RULE OF: the MONASTIC RULE followed by members of the GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH named after BASIL THE GREAT who propagated it in the fourth century.

BASMALA: an abbreviation for the ARABIC phrase which is translated "In the name of GOD, the Merciful, the Compassionate."

BATHING: ritual bathing is found in many religions and appears to have been practiced in the Indus Valley civilization around 2,500 B.C. Today it remains an important practice in HINDUISM and SHINT.

BATSON, Gregory (1904-1980): British ANTHROPOLOGIST and one of Margaret Mead's many husbands. His work *Steps to an Ecology of Mind* (1972), played an important

role in the development of many NEW RELIGIONS in the 1970s as well as the so-called NEW AGE MOVEMENT of the 1980s.

BAUER, Bruno (1809-1882): German theologian and historian. Originally a conservative HEGELIAN he adopted a position even more extreme than that of D. F. STRAUSS in 1839 and attributed the *Gospel* story to the imagination of the CHRISTIAN community. In 1842 he was deprived of his teaching post. The guiding principle of his many writings was a BELIEF that the origins of Christianity were to be found in Greco-Roman PHILOSOPHY.

BAUR, Ferdinand Christian (1792-1860): German theologian and founder of the Tübingen School. He was a disciple of SCHLEIERMACHER and greatly influenced by HEGEL'S PHILOSOPHY of HISTORY. He caused great controversy by suggesting there was an essential conflict between the views of SAINT PAUL and the DISCIPLES of JESUS. This interpretation came from his application of HEGEL'S theories to the *NEW TESTAMENT*.

BAVINCK, Herman (1854-1921): Dutch theologian and associate of Abraham KUYPER. His works include: *The Doctrine of God* (1895), *The Philosophy of Revelation* (1908-1909), and *Our Reasonable Faith* (1909).

BAVINCK, J. H. (1895-1964): nephew of Herman BAVINCK. An outstanding MISSIONOLOGIST whose works include *An Introduction to the Science of Missions* (1960) and *The Church Between Temple and Mosque* (1961).

BAXTER, Richard (1615-1691): English PURITAN divine whose work *The Saints Everlasting Rest* (1650) is considered a SPIRITUAL classic. His *Reformed Pastor* (1656) was taken as a model for the ministry in REFORMED Churches while his *Christian Directory* (1673) gave practical instruction on a host of subjects including economic life within a household.

BAYLE, Pierre (1647-1706): French RATIONALIST philosopher whose work inspired many ENLIGHTENMENT thinkers.

BEATIFIC VISION: a vision of GOD.

BEATIFICATION: the practice of ROMAN CATHOLICISM to confer the title "Blessed" on a deceased person to permit VENERATION. Prior to the twelfth century any BISHOP could perform the rite but it is now the exclusive right of the POPE.

BECKET, Thomas (1118-1170): English nobleman and friend of King Henry II. Appointed ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY in 1162 to help control the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. To the surprise of his contemporaries, Becket took his responsibilities seriously and upheld the rights of the Church. Disputes with the SECULAR authorities led to his murder on December 29th 1170. Soon after his death MIRACLES were reported from his tomb and he was eventually elevated to SAINTHOOD. Becket's life has been the subject of many studies: the most notable being a play and film, *Murder in the Cathedral* (1935), by T. S. ELIOT.

BECOMING: any being, the characteristic of which is change and FLUX.

BEDE, the Venerable (673-735): called the "Father of English history." He was a CHRISTIAN MONK who spent his life at the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow where he devoted himself to scholarship. He is best remembered for his classic work *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.

BEHAVIORISM: a MATERIALISTIC school of PSYCHOLOGY associated with B. F. SKINNER which seeks to interpret human actions in terms of conditioned reflexes similar to the action of a computer or mechanical device.

BEING: the existent. The Greek philosopher PARMENIDES believed the real is not subject to change, FLUX, and motion, it is pure being.

BELGIC CONFSSION: a statement of FAITH drawn up by Flemish and Walloon Churches in 1561 which became one of the basic documents of Dutch CALVINISM.

BELIEF: what is believed, trust, FAITH or intellectual accent. A form of knowledge which may or may not be based on FACTS. In religion belief is often a form of commitment to a way of life and the acceptance of the DOGMA of a religious community.

BELLARMINE, Robert (1542-1621): outstanding Jesuit theologian and ROMAN CATHOLIC APOLOGIST who was made a CARDINAL in 1599. He played an important role in the dispute between the CHURCH and GALILEO where he argued that all SCIENTIFIC THEORIES should be treated as tentative ideas subject to revision and not ABSOLUTE TRUTH.

BENDA, Julien (1867-1956): French RATIONALIST philosopher and novelist who strongly opposed the system of Henri BERGSON. His work *The Treason of the Intellectuals* (1928) was a prophetic analysis of FASCISM and the dangers implicit in certain types of IDEALIST PHILOSOPHY.

BENEDICT OF NURSIA (480-547): the founder of Western MONASTICISM and author of *The Rule of St. Benedict*. He was sent to Rome to study but revolted by the degenerate life of the capital, fled to a cave near Subiaco where he became a HERMIT. Later he established the monastery of Monte Cassino where he remained until his death.

BENEDICT, RULE OF: the MONASTIC RULE, based on the RULE OF BASIL, drawn up by BENEDICT at MONTE CRISTO which became the basis of the BENEDICTINE ORDER.

BENEDICTINE ORDER: one of the great MONASTIC Orders which evolved out of the work of BENEDICT and was based on his MONASTIC RULE. The Order encouraged both learning and the practice of PIETY. It played an important role in the development of Western LITURGY. Its members are recognized by their black robes.

BENEDICTION: the pronouncement of a blessing in CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

BENTHAM, Jeremy (1748-1832): English philosopher, political theorist and founder of UTILITARIANISM. His work *The Handbook of Political Fallacies* is a classic of common sense.

BERDYAEV, Nikolai (1874-1948): born in Kiev, Russia. He was attracted to MARXISM, although he was a member of the RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH. He was brought to trial by the Church in 1914 for his NONCONFORMIST religious views and was only saved from sentencing by the onset of the Russian REVOLUTION. He was expelled from his post as a professor of philosophy at Moscow University and from the USSR in 1922. He was a prolific writer, emphasizing freedom, creativity, and the reality of the TRANSCENDENT. He is often referred to as a CHRISTIAN EXISTENTIALIST. Books: *The Destiny of Man* (1933), *Freedom and the Spirit* (1935), *The Beginning and the End* (1952).

BERG, David, "Moses" (1919): known as "Mo" to his followers, founder of the infamous CHILDREN OF GOD. Berg began as a PENTECOSTAL Preacher whose SPIRITUAL REVELATIONS and PROPHECIES led him further and further from ORTHODOXY. In his writings he claims to have received "revelations" from a host of SPIRITUAL BEINGS including "The Abominable Snowman" and "The Pied Piper" which led him to advocate polygamy, sexual recruitment of new members--known as "flirty-fishing"--and various other questionable sexual practices.

BERGER, Peter L. (1934-): American/Austrian SOCIOLOGIST who is best known for his work on the social construction of reality. Many of his ideas have been misinterpreted to imply RELATIVISM which Berger strongly denies. His best known works are: *Invitation to Sociology* (1963), *The Social Construction of Reality* (1966) with Thomas Luckmann, *The Social Reality of Religion* (1967). More recently he has written *The War Against the Family* (1984), in collaboration with his wife Brigitte Berger, and various books on RELIGION, economics and social theory such as *Pyramids of Sacrifice* (1974).

BERGSON, Henri Louis (1859-1941): French philosopher whose theories of COSMIC EVOLUTION have inspired various religious thinkers and contributed to the growth of process THEOLOGY. His best known PHILOSOPHICAL work is *Creative Evolution* (1907).

BERKELEY, George (1685-1753): Irish clergyman and philosopher. Author of *A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge* (1710).

BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX (1090-1153): French CISTERCIAN MONK, and Abbot of Clairvaux, whose book *Loving God* is regarded as a classic of medieval MYSTICISM. He praised knighthood and supported both the Order of Templars and the Second Crusade. In his heyday he was probably the most influential man in Europe.

BERNARDETTE OF LOURDES (1844-1879): a French peasant who at age 14 claimed to have received many VISIONS of the VIRGIN MARY. Her visions led to the establishment

of a SHRINE at LOURDES where many people claim to have received MIRACULOUS HEALING.

BESANT, Annie (1847-1933): born of EVANGELICAL parents. She married a pious but dull clergyman whom she eventually divorced. Her religious PILGRIMAGE led from ANGLICANISM to ATHEISM, and from SPIRITUALIST to THEOSOPHIST. In England she was notorious for her affair with Charles BRADLAUGH and the promotion of radical causes, including birth control. After her CONVERSION to Theosophy she moved to India in 1889 where she established a number of educational institutions including the Central Hindu College of Banaras (1898) and the University of India (1907). She played an important role in agitating for Indian independence from British rule and was active in the Indian National Congress and was even elected its president. She proclaimed her adopted son Jiddu KRISHNAMURTI a new Messiah but he later repudiated this view. After the death of Helena BLAVATSKY, she became the president of the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Her works include: *The Ancient Wisdom* (1897) and *The Religious Problems of India* (1902).

BETHEL: "the HOUSE of GOD."

BETHLEHEM: the city of the BIBLICAL King DAVID and birthplace of JESUS.

BEZA, Theodore (1519-1605): author of the first critical edition of the text of the *NEW TESTAMENT* and important CALVINIST theologian.

BHAGAVAD-GTA: literally translated "The Song of the Lord." Probably the most popular book of HINDU SCRIPTURE in the West. In context it forms part of the great Indian EPIC, the *MAHABHRATA*, which can be dated somewhere between 200 B.C. and 200 A.D. For many modern Hindus it represents the ESSENCE of their religion with its message that there are many ways to SALVATION. It consists of a long dialogue between the hero ARJUNA and his chariot-driver who, unknown to Arjuna, is really the Lord KRISHNA in human form. On the eve of the battle of Kuruksetra, Arjuna has scruples about the prospect of killing his fellow men, some of whom are his kinsmen, but he is told by Krishna that he must perform his duty in a disinterested way appropriate to his CASTE as a warrior. The BUDDHIST scholar Edward CONZE, and others, have argued that the DEVOTIONAL tone of the *Gta* reflects the influence of CHRISTIANITY and that it was probably written to counter Christian teachings.

BHAKTI: this term means DEVOTION: it denotes movements within Indian RELIGIONS, especially HINDUISM, which emphasize the love of GOD or GODS. Bhakti is the loving submission of the believer to the deity as a means of GRACE and SALVATION. The HARE KRISHNA MOVEMENT is probably the best known Bhakti movement in the West.

BHATTA: a title of respect for a BRAHMIN.

BHUTAS: a EVIL spirit in HINDUISM.

BIBLE: the SACRED book of CHRISTIANS comprising the *HEBREW BIBLE* and *NEW TESTAMENT*.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM: a type of academic inquiry which arose in the nineteenth century through the application of eighteenth century RATIONALIST assumptions to the study of the *BIBLE*. It originated with ANTI-CHRISTIAN writers who sought to discredit the Biblical text by ridiculing on the basis of arguments derived from a Newtonian WORLDVIEW and DEISTIC ETHICS. More sympathetic scholars developed Biblical criticism to accommodate CHRISTIANITY to the Newtonian worldview by deleting the SUPERNATURAL from the Biblical text by explaining away references to PROPHECY and MIRACLES on literary and textual grounds. Eventually ORTHODOX scholars also accepted the validity of many methods created by the Biblical critics to answer such questions as: "What are the most reliable and trustworthy texts of the *HEBREW BIBLE* and *NEW TESTAMENT*? What is the relationship between the various books? When and by whom were the texts written and for what purpose? What are the sources, if any, the authors used? What is the relationship of these sources to other oral and written materials of the time?" Biblical criticism today is understood as the application of general historical principles and RATIONALIST assumptions to the *BIBLE* and has evolved into various sub-disciplines such as *redaction criticism*, *source criticism*, *form criticism*, *literary criticism*, etc. CONSERVATIVE scholars often make a distinction between "higher criticism" which they see as essentially rationalist and "lower criticism" which is understood as a legitimate quest for textual purity.

BIORYTHEMS: a fad of the 1970s NEW AGE MOVEMENT which sought to find links between human emotional changes, physical well-being, etc., and a rhythmic cycle in nature. The idea goes back to a nineteenth century physician Wilhelm Fliess whose work was popularized by George S. Thommen in various books published in the late 1960s and 1970s. There seems to be no scientific basis for this view and it is rapidly losing popularity through its failure to really help people cope with living.

BISHOP: literally an "overseer." From as early as the second century A.D. Bishops formed part of an organization hierarchy in CHRISTIANITY. IGNATIUS, the "Church Father," speaks of Bishops, PRESBYTERS and DEACONS referring to the structure of AUTHORITY in the CHURCH. Originally each Church seems to have had its own Bishop; later on Bishops came to control a specific territory or DIOCESE, then Archbishops and eventually the POPE were added by the Western Church. In the East, Bishops retained much of their earlier status and powers. Bishops had the power to ordain PRIESTS and were the guardians of ORTHODOX DOCTRINE.

BLACK FRIARS: a common name for the Dominican Order derived from their black hood.

BLACK MASS: a blasphemous RITUAL enactment of the MASS used by SATANIC groups.

BLACK MUSLIMS: a remarkably successful NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT which began as a bizarre CULT and developed into an ORTHODOX branch of ISLAM in North

America. The group was founded by F. W. Fard around 1930 and originally preached a race war against Whites in which Blacks would be aided by spacemen. Under the able leadership of Elijah Muhammad and his successors, the group has become increasingly Islamic and has reached out to embrace the MUSLIM world. Today it is a fast growing movement with an impressive record of social action among American Blacks. The most famous member of the movement was MALCOLM X who was assassinated in 1965.

BLAKE, William (1757-1827): English poet and MYSTIC whose writings inspired the COUNTER CULTURE of the 1960s.

BLASPHEMY: action or speech which is derogatory to GOD, the SACRED or RELIGION. In the *HEBREW BIBLE* and in ISLAMIC lands, blasphemy is a capital offence. Until the ENLIGHTENMENT it was severely punished in Europe and America.

BLAVATSKY, Helena Petrovna (1831-1891): born and educated in Russia she appears to have led an adventurous life with numerous affairs before becoming a SPIRITUALIST in New York in the 1870s. Claiming to have visited Tibet and India, she elaborated on the basic practices of spiritualism by adding a rich ECLECTIC MYTHOLOGY. Eventually she called her system THEOSOPHY and formed the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY in 1875. Her most important books are *Isis Unveiled* (1877) and *The Secret Doctrine* (1888).

BLIK: a term used by R. M. HARE, English philosopher, to describe a religious stance, outlook, or basic PRESUPPOSITION.

BLOCH, Ernst (1880-1959): German MARXIST philosopher whose work strongly influenced Jürgen MÖLTMANN and Harvey Cox. His major works are *The Spirit of Utopia* (1918) and *Thomas Munzer as Theologian of Revolution* (1921).

BOAS, Franz (1858-1942): German/Jewish/American whose is considered one of the founders of ANTHROPOLOGY. He pioneered the technique fieldwork among the Kwakiutl of British Columbia. His works include: *The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians* (1897), *The Mind of the Primitive* (1911) and *Kwakiutl Ethnography* (1966).

BODHI: Indian term for SPIRITUAL "ENLIGHTENMENT" or "awakening" which takes on particular meaning in BUDDHISM.

BODHI-TREE: the traditional tree under which GAUTAMA--the BUDDHA--received ENLIGHTENMENT.

BODHISATTVA: SANSKRIT term used in BUDDHISM for one who aspires to BODHI or Buddhahood. In the MAHYNA TRADITION the idea is developed to replace the term RHANT as the Buddhist ideal and the Bodhisattva becomes a SAVIOR figure who forgoes ENLIGHTENMENT to bring SALVATION to all sentient BEING.

BODIN, Jean (1530-1596): French ROMAN CATHOLIC political philosopher and theorist whose work legitimating monarchy and political absolutism provided a basis for various "DIVINE RIGHT" theories. His main works are *Method for the Easy Comprehension of History* (1566) and *Six Books of the Republic* (1576).

BODYWORK: a popular NEW AGE expression referring to various massage and other techniques associated with HOLISTIC HEALTH.

BOEHME, Jacob (1575-1624): German LUTHERAN MYSTIC whose speculations about GOD and His relationship to CREATION drew upon NEOPLATONISM, the JEWISH CABBALA and ALCHEMY and was expressed in his *The Way to Christ* (1624). An obscure writer who has been accused of being both a PANTHEIST and a DUALIST. His work influenced PIETISM, ROMANTICISM and modern NEW AGE mystical movements as well as the writings of William LAW and Isaac NEWTON.

BOETHIUS, Ancius Maniatus Severinus (480-524 A.D.): Roman CHRISTIAN philosopher executed by the ARIAN Emperor Theodoric. His most influential work was *The Consolation of Philosophy* which he wrote as a vindication of DIVINE PROVIDENCE while in prison awaiting execution.

BONAVENTURE (1217-1274): ROMAN CATHOLIC mystical theologian whose childhood religious experience, associated with a vision of FRANCIS OF ASSISI, led him to a religious life and a MYSTICISM founded on DOGMA, moral theology and contemplative prayer. His works include *The Seven Journeys of Eternity* and *The Journey of the Mind to God*.

BONHOEFFER, Dietrich (1906-1946): German CONSERVATIVE LUTHERAN theologian whose opposition to the Nazi regime led to his brutal execution. He is the author of *The Cost of Discipleship* (1937) and *Letters and Papers from Prison* (1951).

BONIFACE (680-754): APOSTLE to the Germans whose courage in felling the sacred oak tree of Thor at Geismar won him a considerable following. After establishing a thriving CHURCH in Germany he was martyred in Frisland.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER: one of the classics of CHRISTIAN LITURGY originally written by Archbishop CRANMER to provide services in English but subsequently revised. It contains many memorable phrases; e.g. "Dust to Dust, Ashes to Ashes," and has had a profound influence on the development of the English language.

BOOK OF LIFE: an idea found in Egyptian, HEBREW CHRISTIAN and ISLAMIC sources that GOD, or the GODS, keeps a record of human activities until the DAY OF JUDGMENT.

BOOK OF THE DEAD: in Egyptian and Tibetan religious traditions a book of MAGICAL texts which was placed in the grave alongside the corpse to secure blessing in the afterlife.

BOOTH, William (1829-1912): a native of Nottingham of JEWISH parentage he converted to METHODISM in 1844 to become a REVIVALIST preacher. In 1861 he left the Methodists and with the help of his wife, who was also a powerful preacher, established his own Christian MISSION which became the SALVATION ARMY noted for its revivalist preaching and social concern. His book *In Darkest England and the Way Out* (1890) drew a vivid picture of social evil and decay.

BORN AGAIN: to become a CHRISTIAN--to be CONVERTED. The term is based on a dialogue of JESUS recorded in chapter three of the *Gospel of John*.

BOURGEOIS: the solid citizen whose mode of life is at once stable and solvent. The earliest adverse meanings show an aristocratic contempt for the middle class and a PHILOSOPHICAL and intellectual disdain for their ideas. MARX attacked what he called "bourgeois political theory" based on UNIVERSAL CONCEPTS and institutions which he argued were the concepts and institutions of a specifically bourgeois society.

BRACKETING: a term used in PHENOMENOLOGY to designate the practice of attempting to lay aside one's presuppositions and experience or understand how things occur in human awareness. In RELIGIOUS STUDIES it is common to ask students to "bracket," i.e. temporarily lay aside their own BELIEFS while attempting to understand the beliefs of others.

BRADLAUGH, Charles (1833-1891): Free-thinker and follower of Thomas PAINE. Made a name for himself as a lecturer under the title of "Iconoclast." Became President of the London SECULAR SOCIETY (1858-1890). From 1860 he ran the National Reformer in defense of free thinking and was elected Member of Parliament for Northampton in 1880. In his last years he was actively interested in promoting SOCIAL and political REFORM in India and attended the Indian National Congress of 1889. He disassociated himself from Annie BESANT after she became a theosophist. Works: *The Bible: What It Is* (1861).

BRADLEY, Francis Herbert (1846-1924): English philosopher and advocate of ABSOLUTE IDEALISM who opposed UTILITARIANISM. His book *Appearance and Reality* (1893) has been described as the most original English work on METAPHYSICS in the nineteenth century.

BRAHE, Tycho (1546-1601): Danish astronomer noted for his work in confirming the COPERNICAN view of the UNIVERSE which he subsequently modified.

BRAHM: creator GOD in HINDUISM often associated with VISHNU and iva. Brahm is not mentioned in the VEDIC HYMNS where Prajapati is the CREATOR GOD. Brahm is the masculine word for the neuter BRAHMAN or SACRED power which is ultimate REALITY. Although VISHNU and iva are worshiped, there is no CULT of Brahm as an object of BHAKTI or DEVOTION.

BRAHMAN: a neuter term which refers to the MAGICAL or SACRED power implicit in the RITUAL SACRIFICES of VEDIC RELIGION. It forms the basis of the word Brhmana or BRAHMIN which refers to the PRIESTLY class that performed the SACRED rituals. In

some *UPANISHADS*, Brahman is sometimes identified with the UNIVERSE; in others Brahman is regarded as a personal GOD, or identified with TMAN or the eternal self within men. Within medieval HINDU theology there were various disputes about the true nature of Brahman. The most important were between ANKARA, who denied personal attributes, and RMNUJA who treated Brahman in a highly personalized manner.

BRHMAAS: a collection of prose works giving instruction on sacrifice which were appended to the VEDIC HYMNS.

BRAHMACRIN: first of the four stages of life for an ORTHODOX HINDU. It is the life of the young student who must remain celibate.

BRAHMA-STRA: the basic text of the VEDNTA tradition within HINDUISM. They were probably composed in the second or third centuries A.D. but this is uncertain and are traditionally ascribed to Bdaryaa. These texts expound the *UPANISHADS*. They were used extensively by ANKARA, RMNUJA and MDHAVA to develop their theologies and provide the basic "NON-DUALISM" of modern VEDNTA.

BRAHMINS: priestly caste within HINDUISM. This is the anglicized form of the SANSKRIT BRHMAA--"one endowed with Brahman"--or sacred power derived from sacrificial ritual. They were the highest of the four Varnas--or CASTES--of Vedic Society and retain high status even today.

BRHMO SAMJ: a HINDU reform movement founded by RAM MOHAN RAY in 1828. It developed a UNITARIAN THEOLOGY influenced by British UTILITARIANISM and was strongly opposed to such things as TEMPLE CULTS, SUTTEE and the CASTE system. The movement fostered Western education and sought to renew Indian society of European principles.

BRAINWASHING: a theory originated by London University psychiatrist William SARGENT in his book *Battle for the Mind* (1957) to explain CHRISTIAN CONVERSION in the wake of the BILLY GRAHAM CRUSADE. Sargent concentrated on Biblical accounts of CONVERSION and the work of John WESLEY using the theories of PAVLOV to discredit religious experience. When the book first appeared it was attacked by such prominent Christians as the physician-preacher Martin LLOYD-JONES in *Conversions: Psychological and Spiritual* (1958) as "extremely dangerous." But in the early 1970s Sargent's ideas were picked up by the American ANTI-CULT MOVEMENT and popularized in such books as *Snapping* by Flo Conway and Jim Seigelman.

BRANHAM, William Marion, "Bill" (1909-1966): REVIVALIST preacher who popularized PENTECOSTALISM and "healing" ministries in America. His crusades developed into "prophetic" events which led him to see himself as a PROPHET in his later years. His influence is important in shaping the CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT of the 1980s.

BREATHING CONTROL: an essential aspect of YOGA and other meditation practices within YOGIC RELIGIONS.

BRETHREN OF THE COMMON LIFE: a ROMAN CATHOLIC association founded in the fourteenth century to promote SPIRITUALITY and LAY education.

BRITISH ISRAELITES: a form of FUNDAMENTALISM originating in the eighteenth century which claimed that the English people were the descendants of the ten "Lost Tribes" of ISRAEL and therefore heirs to all the Biblical promises made in the *BIBLE* to the JEWISH people. Today the most common form of this BELIEF is to be found in its Americanized version preached by Herbert W. ARMSTRONG and the WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD.

BRUNNER, Emil (1889-1966): Swiss theologian and of the most influential scholars of the interwar years. He parted company with Karl BARTH over his acceptance of NATURAL THEOLOGY in the 1930s. His early thought was influenced by CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM. His book *The Mediator* (1927) was the first presentation of the doctrine of CHRIST in terms of DIALECTICAL THEOLOGY. Brunner saw the *Gospel* as an exposition of the FIRST COMMANDMENT and was deeply influenced by both KIERKEGAARD'S dialectic and Martin BUBER'S "I-THOU" CONCEPT. He regarded SCRIPTURE as somehow normative, though not above criticism and REVELATION as always indirect. Unlike BARTH, he believed in an already existing point of contact between the *Gospel* and non-Christian people.

BRUNO (1032-1101): founder of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Carthusian Order (1084).

BRUNO, Giordano (1548-1600): Italian Dominican PRIEST and theologian who developed a PANTHEISTIC view of the universe based on the COPERNICAN THEORY. He was burnt at the stake for HERESY.

BUBER, Martin (1878-1965): JEWISH philosopher and theologian who did much to bring about a Jewish intellectual RENAISSANCE in Central Europe in the 1920s. Influenced by KANT, NIETZSCHE and KIERKEGAARD, Buber drew upon the Jewish HASIDIC TRADITION with its DOCTRINE that GOD is to be found in everything and everything in God and that the created world is to be redeemed rather than escaped from. His most famous work is the poem-essay *I and Thou* (1923-1937), which influenced many Christian thinkers including Paul TILLICH and Gabriel MARCEL.

BUCER, Martin (1491-1551): German DOMINICAN who became a follower of LUTHER and a leader of the PROTESTANT REFORMATION in Switzerland before becoming professor of Theology at Cambridge, England, in 1549. His THEOLOGY of the EUCHARIST mediated between that of LUTHER and ZWINGLI.

BUCHMANN, Frank (1878-1961): American CHRISTIAN MYSTIC and EVANGELIST who was strongly influenced by the KESWICK CONVENTION and became the founder of MORAL REARMAMENT in 1938.

BUDDHA: a title in BUDDHISM which means an ENLIGHTENED being. Just like the title "CHRIST" has become a name for JESUS, so the title Buddha has become associated with GAUTAMA.

BUDDHAGHOSA (4th-5th century A.D.): THERAVDA BUDDHIST MONK and scholar who lived in Ceylon around the fourth or fifth century A.D. Famous for his commentaries on the PALI CANON of Buddhist SCRIPTURES and a compendium of Buddhist thought, the *VISUDDHIMAGGA* or Path of Purification.

BUDDHISM: the Western name for what is generally known in Asia as the Buddha-asana, the RELIGION or discipleship of the BUDDHA. Buddhism appears to have originated in north-east India in the sixth century B.C. and according to TRADITION was the result of the religious experience of GAUTAMA a young prince and son of a ruler of the akya tribe. His home was in the foothills of the Himalayas but his awaking or ENLIGHTENMENT occurred at a place now known as Bodh-Gay, on the banks of one of the southern tributaries of the Ganges. The doctrine which he began to preach is known as the DHAMMA (Dharma) and consists of an analysis of the human situation, existence, and personality to provide a means whereby the suffering and mortality of mankind may be transcended and a new state of BEING achieved. The Buddha's personality and preaching attracted disciples, who were subsequently organized into communities known as the SAGHA. The doctrine was independent of belief in a CREATOR GOD, priestly rites or functions. It was regarded by contemporary HINDU priests (BRAHMAN) as HERETICAL. In many discourses (Sutta) the Buddha is represented as engaging in controversy with BRAHMANS. The new community of the Sagha was an egalitarian society in which CASTE differences were disregarded.

BUDDHIST SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT: the first major division in the SAGHA is traditionally connected with the Council of Vail approximately 100 years after death of the BUDDHA (383 BC). Disagreement arose concerning degree of strictness with which monastic discipline was to be observed. The dissenting body henceforth became known as the Mahsaghikas--the Great Sagha Party--since they claimed a greater following for their more LIBERAL interpretation of the rules. The Sthaviras (Elders) were the stricter more CONSERVATIVE group which subsequently divided into eighteen different schools, among the more important of which were the THERAVDINS. The Mahsaghikas also divided into numerous separate schools, the most important being the Lokottaravdins, Prajñaptivdins and the Caitiyas. The MAHYNA developed out of the Mahsaghikas tradition although its origins are obscure. The two principal Mahyna schools in India were the MDHYAMIKA and the YOGCRAS. In China and Japan, Mahyna developed into a number of schools notably the T'ien-t'ai or TENDAI, CH'AN or ZEN, Chên-yen or SHINGON, the PURE LAND, and the NICHIREN.

BULTMANN, Rudolf (1884-1976): from 1921 until 1951 professor of *NEW TESTAMENT* studies at Marburg. Bultmann developed the method of FORM-CRITICISM as a radical methodological SKEPTICISM. With this historical skepticism he combined DIALECTICAL THEOLOGY and the LUTHERAN DOCTRINE of *sola fide* (faith alone) to create an EPISTEMOLOGY that separated HISTORY and FAITH. In his later work he developed a program of DEMYTHOLOGIZING of the *NEW TESTAMENT* in terms of the existentialist PHILOSOPHY of Martin HEIDEGGER. His works include *The History of the Synoptic Tradition* (1921), *Jesus Christ and Mythology* (1960) and *Theology of the New Testament* (1952 and 1955 Vols. 1 and 2).

BUNYAN, John (1628-1688): one of the greatest influences on popular CHRISTIAN PIETY of all time. A PURITAN PREACHER and writer, he was frequently imprisoned for his radical CHRISTIAN and political BELIEFS. While in prison he wrote *Grace Abounding* (1666), *The Pilgrim's Progress* (1678), and *The Holy War* (1682). These classical works have been translated into many languages and have had a significant effect on popular religious and political movements throughout the world.

BUREAUCRACY: derived from "bureaucratie" the french word meaning bureau, writing-desk or office. Max WEBER developed the term technically to refer to a system of managerial control. In the SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION the role of bureaucracy is used to explain the process by which the original enthusiasm of a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT, often based on a CHARISMATIC leader, is transformed into a formalized--and often dead--religious organization.

BURIAL: the practice of laying the dead in the ground rather than disposing of their bodies by CREMATION, exposure, or some other means of rapid destruction. It is the TRADITIONAL means of disposing of the dead in CHRISTIANITY and remains the only really accepted method in ISLAM because of BELIEFS associated with the RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD.

BURKE, Edmund (1729-1797): Anglo-Irish orator and founder of British CONSERVATISM who supported the American REVOLUTION and opposed slavery. His best known work is *Reflections on the French Revolution* (1790) which is a telling critique of revolutionary doctrines based on a TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN ANTHROPOLOGY.

BURNS, Robert (1759-1796): National Poet of Scotland whose poetry is highly skeptical and reflects ENLIGHTENMENT VALUES.

BUSHIDO: the way of the SAMURAI; a moral discipline and controlled life based on the SHINT religion in Japan.

BUSHNELL, Horace (1802-1876): American CONGREGATIONALIST MINISTER and theologian who argued in *Christian Nature* (1874), that CHRISTIAN CONVERSION is a result of education and not a sudden experience. He also declared in *The Vicarious Sacrifice* (1866), that the ATONEMENT was an illustration of the eternal principle of love rather than a satisfaction by which GOD was reconciled to mankind.

BUTLER, Joseph (1692-1752): English philosopher and ANGLICAN BISHOP who deplored "enthusiasm." His book *The Analogy of Religion* (1736) is a profound attack on DEISM and a thorough refutation of deistic views.

BYZANTIUM: Greek city founded 667 B.C. at the entrench to the Bosphorus which became the "New Rome" of CONSTANTINE in 330 A.D. After that date the city was called Constantinople until its fall to the Turks in 1453 when it became Istanbul. Byzantium has come to be identified with the civilization developed by EASTERN ORTHODOXY and has taken on SEMI-MYSTICAL connotations.

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CABBALA [Kabbalah and Qabbalah]: a medieval JEWISH mystical system based on the *BIBLE* but drawing on PLATONISM and a variety of philosophic traditions. The major written source is known as the *Zohar*.

CADDY, Elaine (1917-): Egyptian born English OCCULTIST who in 1953 had a MYSTICAL experience in GLASTONBURY which led her to become a CHANNELLER. In 1957 she helped Peter CADDY establish the FINDHORN COMMUNITY which she continues to lead. Claiming to have been in constant communication with NATURE SPIRITS, such as the God Pan, she is also important as a leader of the NEO-PAGAN MOVEMENT.

CADDY, Peter (1917-): English OCCULTIST strongly influenced by THEOSOPHY who co-founded the FINDHORN COMMUNITY in the mid-1960s. He later divorced his wife, Elaine, who had acted as his CHANNELLER, and moved to Mount Shasta, California, where he founded the GATHERING OF THE WAYS CENTER modelled after FINDHORN.

CALENDAR: most traditional religions follow a LITURGICAL calendar. In ISLAM a lunar calendar is still used to set the dates and times for important feasts and fasting such as RAMADAM; in CHRISTIANITY the calendar is fixed. There are differences in usage between Western and Eastern Churches resulting in different dates for CHRISTMAS and EASTER. The purpose of a religious calendar is to instill in the minds of people the great events of a RELIGION by the repetition of religious acts and ceremonies spread throughout the year. Thus in Christianity there is ADVENT, or the time preceding the BIRTH of JESUS when the prophecies of the *HEBREW BIBLE* are remembered, followed by CHRISTMAS which celebrates the birth of CHRIST and lead on to LENT when His temptations and earthly life is remembered leading up to EASTER when the death and RESURRECTION of JESUS is meditated on. Finally there is PENTECOST--or WHITSUN--when the ASCENSION and heavenly reign of CHRIST comes into play. Liturgical Churches have various SAINTS days added to commemorate the life and death of outstanding CHRISTIANS.

CALIPH: the title given to the successor of MUHAMMAD, AB BAKR, as the secular leader of ISLAM. It has remained an important office in SUNN but is rejected by the SHI'ITES.

CALIPHATE: that aspect of ISLAM which recognizes a Monarch who is seen to unite both the religious and SECULAR realms under his rule. The Otterman Empire abolished the Caliphate in 1924.

CALLAWAY, Henry (1817-1890): converted from QUAKERISM by the writings of F. D. MAURICE. Callaway trained as a medical doctor before becoming an ANGLICAN MINISTER and missionary to Natal where he served under BISHOP COLENZO. As a MISSIONARY he opposed Colenso's views on POLYGAMY arguing that however fine in

theory, the practice denigrated women. His sympathy for AFRICAN RELIGIONS is evident in his many writings, the best known of which are *Nursery Tales, Traditions, and Histories of the Zulus* (1868) and *The Religious System of the Ama-Zulu* (1870). Passionately interested in COMPARATIVE RELIGION, his contribution to RELIGIOUS STUDIES has yet to be fully appreciated.

CALVIN, John (1509-1564): after LUTHER, Calvin is the greatest of the Protestant REFORMERS and one of the most important CHRISTIAN theologians of all time. As a result of his CONVERSION and the influence of LUTHER, he fled France arriving at Geneva in 1536 where he published the first edition of his *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536) which was the first systematic defense of the REFORMATION. In his consistently Biblical theology the idea of the sovereignty, honor, and glory of GOD is paramount. Calvin's influence spread throughout Switzerland to the French HUGUENOTS, the Dutch, the Scotch PRESBYTERIANS and the English PURITANS.

CALVINISM: originated with John CALVIN'S interpretation and exposition of SCRIPTURE found in his *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536). It emphasizes the sovereignty of GOD in SALVATION and is closely associated with PURITANISM. The Five Points of Calvinism which were drawn up in response to ARMINIANISM are: (1) total depravity; (2) unconditional election; (3) limited atonement; (4) irresistible grace; (5) perseverance of the saints. PRESBYTERIANS, various REFORMED Churches, and ANGLICANS have been strongly influenced by Calvinism as a theological system.

CALVINIST: someone who accepts the teaching of CALVINISM.

CAMBRIDGE PLATONISTS: a THEOLOGICAL movement which flourished at the University of Cambridge in the seventeenth century which advocated religious toleration.

CAMPBELL, Joseph (1904-1987): American OCCULTIST and college teacher whose prolific but confused ideas about MYTHOLOGY made him a CULT figure for the COUNTER CULTURE of the 1960s and later the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

CAMUS, Albert (1913-1960): French EXISTENTIALIST author whose book *The Rebel* (1951) is a profound analysis of modern SOCIETY and the predicament of modern people living in a world without GOD.

CANAAN: the "promised land" of ANCIENT JUDAISM which is identified with modern ISRAEL.

CANAANITES: a Biblical people who occupied CANAAN before the arrival of both the PHILISTINES and the HEBREWS who displaced them through armed conflict. They worshiped a variety of GODS including BAAL and probably practiced CULT prostitution and human sacrifice.

CANON: from the Greek meaning a "list" "rule" or "measure." It has come to mean an AUTHORITY or officially accepted or received text.

CANON LAW: a CHRISTIAN legal system regulating the conduct of the CHURCH. It has particular force within ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

CANON OF SCRIPTURE: those books of the *BIBLE* which are accepted as authoritative by a given religious TRADITION. ROMAN CATHOLICS include several books, known as the APOCRYPHA, which are not accepted as authoritative by PROTESTANTS who generally restrict the CANON to 33 books of the *OLD TESTAMENT* and 27 books of the *NEW TESTAMENT*. JEWS usually distinguish between the first five books of MOSES, the *TORAH*, and the other books of the *HEBREW BIBLE* which are seen as of secondary importance making a further division between the PROPHETS and the remaining books. In ISLAM the *QUR'N* is by definition CANONICAL leaving arguments about authenticity to questions about the ADTH. BUDDHISM recognizes several Canons based on the language of the text such as the PALI CANON but in general has a very flexible attitude towards such issues as does HINDUISM where again there is a vast religious literature.

CANONIZATION: the practice of certain Churches, especially the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, to declare a deceased person to have been a SAINT thus allowing for the veneration of their tomb or relics.

CANTERBURY: one of the oldest centers of CHRISTIANITY in Europe and the seat of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY (whose official title is "Primate of All England") and the head of the ANGLICAN COMMUNION. The CATHEDRAL dates from at least 1067 although a CHURCH existed there from the sixth century.

CAPITALISM: an economic system which presupposes private property in the means of production; a market economy; and the division of labor. It is often referred to as "free enterprise" or "the market system." According to MARXISM, capitalism is a transitional stage of human HISTORY leading to the communist SOCIETY of the future. WEBER suggested that democracy in its purest FORM can only occur in a capitalist society and that there is a complex relationship between capitalism and RELIGION, particularly CALVINISM.

CAPPADOCIAN FATHERS: this title is given to three theologians--BASIL THE GREAT, GREGORY OF NAZIANZUS and GREGORY OF NYSSA--who played a prominent role at the COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE in defeating ARIANISM.

CAPRA, Fritjof (1931-): American PHYSICIST and author of the best selling *Tao of Physics* (1975) who became a NEW AGE GURU because of his speculations about the relationship between modern physics and YOGIC RELIGIONS.

CARDINAL: a presiding BISHOP in the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CAREY, William (1761-1834): English shoemaker whose profound religious CONVERSION led him to write *An Enquiry into the Obligations of Christians to use Means for Conversion of the Heathen* (1792), which became the manifesto of the modern MISSIONARY movement. In 1793 he went to India where, because of opposition from the

East India Company, he lived in a Dutch enclave. There he learnt several Indian languages, established a printing press and began the EVANGELIZATION of the sub-continent.

CARGO CULTS: NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS, originating in Polynesia, where the followers of a PROPHET figure are promised "cargo" when the SAVIOR arrives to free the people from oppression and usher in a new order. The term is now commonly applied to all NEW RELIGIONS where earthly prosperity seems to be a major factor in making CONVERTS.

CARLYLE, Thomas (1795-1881): Scottish essayist who popularized GOETHE and German ROMANTICISM in England and profoundly influenced EMERSON'S TRANSCENDENTALISM. After a period of initial skepticism, during which time he influenced such people as George ELLIOT, he promoted a generalized spirituality opposed to all CREEDS and traditional theologies. Profoundly reactionary he scorned industrialization, supported slavery and objected to penal reform. He strongly attacked LIBERALISM and totally rejected the UTILITARIAN philosophy of John Stuart MILL. His views were popularized through a series of histories, such as *The French Revolution* (1837), and his essays *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History* (1841). Today his influence can be felt in the ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENT and other forms of ANTI-MODERNISM.

CARNELL, Edward John (1919-1967): American theologian who played a significant role in the revitalization of post-war EVANGELICALISM and the founding of Fuller Theological Seminary. His best known books are *An Introduction to Christian Apologetics* (1948), *Christian Commitment* (1957) and *The Burden of Soren Kierkegaard* (1965).

CAROLINGIAN REVIVAL: the revival of learning encouraged by CHARLEMAGNE in the ninth century and directed by ALCUIN which developed schools in conjunction with MONASTERIES in Western Europe.

CRVKA: the principle system of PHILOSOPHICAL materialism in the Indian TRADITION. It flourished in the medieval period.

CASTANEDA, Carlos (1935-): the author of *The Teachings of Don Juan: A Yanqui Way of Knowledge* (1968) and a number of other books purporting to be ANTHROPOLOGICAL accounts of a Native American religious TRADITION. Although awarded a Ph.D. for his first book, by the University of California, many scholars doubt the authenticity of his work and question his academic credentials.

CASTE: an integral part of HINDU religion and Hindu society. The word "caste" is normally used to refer to what in India is called Jti, the social status, which is one's inheritance at birth. In Vedic times there were four castes: BRHMAA (priests), KATRIYAS (warriors), VAIYA (merchants) and DRAS (farmers and manual workers). Members of the first three castes were called the "twice-born" and were identified largely on the basis of their color. Over time the caste system developed into a complex web of thousands of castes which embrace the whole of INDIAN SOCIETY in an apartheid like web.

CASTE SYSTEM: the **TRADITIONAL SOCIAL** system of India based on the notion of caste.

CASUISTRY: the application of ethical principles in terms of specific cases. In **THEOLOGICAL** ethics the practice developed in the eight century and has continued until today under the name of **SITUATION ETHICS**.

CATACOMBS: caves in **ROME** and other cities used for the burial of the dead where the **EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH** found refuge from persecution.

CATECHISM: "to instruct or make to hear," originally it meant instruction in the **CHRISTIAN FAITH** but later became identified with a book or teaching manual.

CATECHUMENS: people under instruction in the **CHRISTIAN FAITH** as preparation for **BAPTISMS**.

CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE: **KANT'S** dictum that ethically a person should act in such a way that their actions could be universalized.

CATEGORIES: basic divisions of thought used to classify both ideas and objects in the world. In the **PHILOSOPHY** of **KANT**, categories are held to mold our entire experience.

CATEGORY MISTAKE: an error of logic where a group of unrelated things or ideas are treated as though there is a necessary connection between them when in fact the whole sentence is meaningless; e.g. "I feel pink inside."

CATHARSIS: a Greek word meaning purification or purging which was applied to the emotions to explain theatrical performances, music and a severe crisis in daily life. In **RELIGION** the idea is applied to **LITURGY** and such things as **CONVERSION EXPERIENCES**.

CATHEDRAL: a **CHURCH** containing the chair or throne (*cathedra*) of a **BISHOP** of the diocese.

CATHERINE OF GENOA (1447-1510): Italian **CHRISTIAN MYSTIC** and author of the classic work *Vita e dottrina* (1551) whose good works spread her fame among the common people.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH: sometimes known as "Irvingites." This group was founded by Edward **IRVING**, (1792-1834, and originated as a **CHARISMATIC** group but soon developed **LITURGICAL** aspects similar to **ROMAN CATHOLICISM** and **GREEK ORTHODOXY** but with a strong emphasis on the imminent return of **CHRIST**. As a movement it had some success in the late nineteenth century before entering a period of slow decline. Today its influence is felt mostly among **NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS** in the Third World especially in Africa.

CATHOLIC: from a Greek term meaning "in general" or "on the whole." In the **EARLY CHURCH** it was used to express the universal nature of **CHRISTIANITY** and to indicate that the **BELIEF** and practice of a **CHURCH** was such that it had been "everywhere and always accepted by all." Thus it became identified with **ORTHODOXY**. Today the term is often used to mean "**UNIVERSAL**."

CAUSATION: the cause of anything. Traditionally it was argued that every event had a cause and that the first **CAUSE** was **GOD**. **HUME** rejected this notion arguing instead that we observe many apparent relationships of succession but that this does not prove causation.

CAUSE: that which occasions or is the necessary condition to a given effect.

CAYCE, Edgar (1877-1945): American **PSYCHIC** whose writings provided much of the impetus for "channelling" in the **NEW AGE MOVEMENT** as well as promoting **BELIEF** in **YOGIC RELIGION** and such things as **REINCARNATION**. After experiencing healing as the result of a **TRANCE**, he gradually became a popular psychic reader and lecturer. In 1931 he founded the Association For Research and Enlightenment and began issuing regular newsletters. After his death, his son turned these into a series of popular books which gained a wide following.

CELIBACY: to abstain from sexual relations. The practice is common in **MONASTIC Orders**, and various other religious movements, also in **BUDDHISM, CHRISTIANITY AND HINDUISM** where it is highly prized. It occurs in other religions--such as **ISLAM**--on special occasions and at times of **FASTING** and **REPENTANCE**.

CHALCEDON, COUNCIL OF: the fourth **ECUMENICAL** council held in 451 A.D. The council arose from a **CHRISTOLOGICAL** dispute about the true **NATURE** of **CHRIST'S** manhood and resulted in the definition of Chalcedon.

CHALCEDON, DEFINITION OF: the Nicene Creed affirms: (1) that the Lord **JESUS CHRIST** is one; (2) that both of His **NATURES**, God and man are unimpaired, "perfect," consubstantial with God and man, pre-existent and born of the **VIRGIN MARY**; (3) Christ is fully God and fully man, thus securing **SALVATION** by a saving God and a man identified with men.

CHALICE: a goblet used in the **MASS** and **HOLY COMMUNION** or the **LORD'S SUPPER** in **CHRISTIAN CHURCHES** to hold the communion wine.

CHALMERS, Thomas (1780-1847): Scottish theologian and **EVANGELICAL** preacher whose intellectual defense of Christianity was linked with a strong concern for the poor. He pioneered popular **EDUCATION** and modern **SOCIAL WELFARE**. In 1843 he helped found the **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND** becoming a professor at its theological institution, New College, Edinburgh.

CHANCE: "the unforeseen." In Greek RELIGION chance was deified and eventually venerated as "GOOD fortune."

CHANDAS: the "metre" used in chanting HINDU SACRIFICIAL RITUALS.

CHAOS: from the Greek word meaning "gap, gasp, or yawn" The poet Hesiod says "In the beginning Chaos came into being." In many Mesopotamian religious traditions the world was created out of a pre-existing chaos. The *HEBREW BIBLE* appears to deny this and traditionally CHRISTIANS have maintained a BELIEF in *creatio Ex Nihilo*. Today some commentators argue that GOD created out of pre-existing MATTER. Such a view has important philosophic implications for the origins of EVIL and is rejected by ORTHODOX Christians.

CHAPTER AND VERSE: the *BIBLE* was first divided into chapters by Archbishop Stephen Langton, in the thirteenth century. Verses were added to the *HEBREW BIBLE* and *NEW TESTAMENT* by Rabbi NATHAN and Robert ESTIENNE, respectively, in the fifteenth century. The expression "chapter and verse" means to give a precise account or exact description such as is given when a Biblical passage is located using this technique.

CHARISMA: from the Greek meaning "favor" or "grace." It was used by the SOCIOLOGIST Max WEBER to describe the attraction of a person with a magnetic personality or great gifts of leadership such as those found in ALEXANDER the GREAT or NAPOLEON. Weber then applied this idea to religious leaders as a means of explaining the appeal of people like the BUDDHA, MOSES, JESUS, PAUL, or MUHAMMAD. In this way it came to refer to the personal magnetism of leaders who are able to attract a devoted following. In popular CHRISTIANITY, charisma refers to the GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT which are believed to follow the BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. Such gifts would include: healing, speaking in tongues, and PROPHECY.

CHARISMATIC: a CHRISTIAN who identifies with the CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT by believing in the manifestation of the GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT in contemporary society.

CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANITY: that branch of CHRISTIANITY which places an emphasis on the gifts of the SPIRIT.

CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT: a religious revival movement which started in the 1950s and took form in the early 1960s spreading PENTECOSTAL type experiences of the GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT from PENTECOSTAL CHURCHES to mainline DENOMINATIONS. It is associated with the work of David DU PLESSIS, Dennis BENNETT and Demos SHAKARIAN, the founder of the FULL GOSPEL BUSINESSMENS' ASSOCIATION. The Charismatic Movement is a worldwide phenomena and has served to bring many non-Western cultural practices, such as the emphasis on HEALING, the idea of PRAYER MOUNTAINS, into Western CHRISTIANITY.

CHARLEMAGNE, (742-814): King of the Franks (Germanic tribe of the Rhine region in the early CHRISTIAN era) and the first "Holy Roman Emperor" whose conquests greatly

extended his kingdom: stemmed the spread of ISLAM, and through enlightened reforms, revived learning in Western Europe.

CHARMS: magical formula sung or recited and sometimes enclosed in devices to bring GOOD luck or ward off EVIL.

CHASTITY: many religious Orders in CHRISTIANITY, BUDDHISM and other religions require their members to take vows which require them to abstain from intentional sexual activity. Chastity also implies a state of mind associated with purity and the renouncing of lust.

CHESTERTON, Gilbert Keith (1874-1936): English journalist and Lay theologian whose writings, such as *Orthodoxy* (1908), provided a popular defense of CHRISTIANITY against modern RATIONALISM. He is best known for his "Father Brown" stories.

CHIH-I (538-597): Chinese religious leader and founder of the T'IEN T'AI school of BUDDHISM. He taught the illusory nature of matter based on the notion that only mind truly exists. For him ENLIGHTENMENT was the realization of the unity of the individual's consciousness with mind itself.

CHILDREN OF GOD: a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT originating in the late 1960s and subsequently called "THE FAMILY OF LOVE." It began as part of the JESUS MOVEMENT in California and was founded by David BERG, who became known as Moses David, or 'Mo.' Developing charismatic gifts, the group then began to encourage "prophecy." This practice led to various OCCULT activities and a form of SPIRITUALISM through the invocation of spiritual guides such as "the Pied Piper" who Mo claimed communicated with him. Prophesying the imminent destruction of California, and the whole American system, Mo told his followers to disperse throughout the world. Espousing what it called "Godly socialism," the group's main theological reference became the *Mo Letters*. The Children of God were one of the first NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS to receive the attention of the ANTI-CULT MOVEMENT and its activities led directly to the development of deprogramming by Ted PATRICK. One of the most highly publicized practices of the group is the use of "flirty fishing" which involves prostitution as a CONVERSION technique. Today it is an essentially underground movement with an estimated $\pm 2,000$ members worldwide.

CHILIASM: from the Greek word meaning 1,000. Speculation about the importance of a millennia occur in many religions traditions such as ZOROASTRIANISM as well as in Greek philosophers such as PLATO. In CHRISTIANITY believers in various FORMS of millenarians, especially pre-millennialism, look for the imminent return of CHRIST.

CHINESE RELIGIONS: scholars have traditionally held the view that there were three major religious TRADITIONS in China: BUDDHISM, CONFUCIANISM and TAOISM. Today this view is challenged by a much more complex one which sees the Chinese religious tradition dynamically incorporating various religious traditions within Chinese religion. The cult of ancestors, SHAMAN and the WORSHIP of HEAVEN are important aspects of Chinese religion which took differing forms as political dynasties changed.

CHRISTADELPHIANS: an American SECT founded in 1848 by John Thomas (1805-1871) who believed in the imminent RETURN OF CHRIST, denied his DIVINITY and rejected the TRINITY. In many ways this GROUP is similar to the JEHOVAH WITNESSES which were influenced by its teachings.

CHRISTIAN: a follower of Jesus Christ. ORTHODOX THEOLOGY would expand this definition to any one being regenerated by the SPIRIT OF GOD who, through FAITH, has had his SINS forgiven by the blood of JESUS CHRIST, the INCARNATE Son of God.

CHRISTIANITY: the RELIGION of CHRISTIANS founded by JESUS OF NAZARETH, propagated by SAINT PAUL and dispersed throughout the world where it takes many FORMS. The three major groupings of CHRISTIAN Churches are: EASTERN ORTHODOX, ROMAN CATHOLICISM and PROTESTANTISM, to which a fourth group of CHARISMATIC Churches has emerged largely in the so-called Third World during the twentieth century.

CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: the offices within the CHRISTIAN CHURCH whereby individuals are appointed to preach, teach and care for members of the CONGREGATION or Christian COMMUNITY.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: The Church of Christ Scientist founded by Mary BAKER-EDDY (1821-1910), who believed she had been healed after a severe injury in 1866. She dedicated her life to promoting a form of healing based on ideas taken from CHRISTIANITY, HINDUISM and BUDDHISM. In 1875 her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* was published, and on August 23, 1879 the CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST was incorporated in Boston. Christian Science teaches a confusing synthesis of ABRAMIC and YOGIC RELIGIONS on the premise that GOD is the "Divine Principle of all that really is."

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM: a movement which developed in nineteenth century Britain associated with William MAURICE and Charles KINGSLEY that sought to promote social reform along SOCIALIST lines developed from CHRISTIAN social TEACHINGS.

CHRISTMAS: from the fourth century CHRISTIANS have celebrated December 25th as the date of the BIRTH of JESUS. Today the holiday has become increasingly SECULAR with concerted efforts to remove all religious content in public celebrations.

CHRISTOLOGY: that branch of THEOLOGY which deals with questions about the PERSON and WORK OF CHRIST. It covers such things as his INCARNATION and the meaning of the DEATH OF CHRIST.

CHRYSOSTOM, John (344/345-407): around 373 he became a HERMIT but was made a DEACON in Antioch in 381 and a PRIEST in 386. His brilliant preaching led to his becoming BISHOP of Constantinople in 398 but his criticism of the morals of the Imperial Court led to his banishment in 404 and his eventual death. His sermons and Biblical exegesis had a profound affect on CALVIN and other PROTESTANT REFORMERS.

CHU HSI [Chu Tzu or Chu Yuan Hui Shushi] (1130-1200 A.D.): A celebrated Chinese CONFUCIAN scholar whose writings systematized the Confucian classics. He created a unified RATIONALISTIC PHILOSOPHY which remained the ORTHODOX Confucian view until the twentieth century.

CHUANG-TZU [Chuang Chou] (369-286 B.C.): Chinese MYSTIC and TAOIST philosopher who taught that tranquility and spontaneous natural action were the goals of life. Happiness comes about by knowing one's NATURE and living in harmony with the UNIVERSE. GOOD and EVIL are relative to one's own standards. Everything is part of a universal process of transformation. Pure experience arises when the individual becomes one with the Tao in a state of ABSOLUTE FREEDOM. Although a contemporary of MENCIUS, the two do not seem to have met neither do they refer to each others writings.

CHURCH: the word used to translate the Greek word "Ekklesia" employed in the *NEW TESTAMENT* to designate the community created by the preaching of the *Gospel of Jesus Christ*. Theologically, "Church members" are those people who participate in BAPTISM, receive the gift of the HOLY SPIRIT, gather together for common WORSHIP and the celebration of the HOLY COMMUNION. Sociologically, "Church" is used to refer to a religious organization which is UNIVERSAL in its scope.

CHURCH FATHERS: the earliest CHRISTIAN writers and apologists whose work promoted the CHRISTIAN FAITH in the Roman Empire.

CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST: See CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

CH'AN: a Chinese school of BUDDHISM which aims at the immediate awareness of REALITY through the transcendence of objectivity and subjectivity to a non-duality which is a state of BEING. This school gave rise to the Japanese school of ZEN BUDDHISM.

CH'ING MING: Chinese spring festival

CH'UN-CH'IU: one of the five CONFUCIAN classics which is traditionally attributed to Confucius himself. It is an historical narrative used for instruction to encourage goodness and right-living.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius (106-43 B.C.): probably the greatest Roman orator whose prose profoundly affected Western literature. His political essays and high moral views have had a lasting influence on Western thought.

CIRCUMCISION: a practice common in many CULTURES of cutting away the foreskin as a SYMBOL of INITIATION or manhood. In JUDAISM it became the symbol of GOD'S COVENANT with the PEOPLE OF ISRAEL. The *HEBREW BIBLE*, speaks about the "circumcision of the HEART," an idea which is taken up in the *NEW TESTAMENT* as a spiritual state rather than an outward symbol *Deuteronomy 10:16* thus transforming a physical act into an inner, spiritual, commitment *Philippians 3:3*.

CISTERCIAN ORDER: founded in 1098 by Robert of Molesme as the White Monks, at Cîteaux in Burgundy. It is a strict religious Order based on the RULE of SAINT BENEDICT. Historically the Cistercians played an important role in the development of agriculture especially in England.

CITTA: BUDDHIST term--translated as "consciousness" or "mind." Believed to pertain to all entities which are superior to vegetable life.

CIVIL RELIGION: an idea developed by the Jean-Jacques ROUSSEAU in *The Social Contract* which was taken up by American sociologist Robert BELLAH to explain the development of RELIGION in America. In Bellah's usage, civil religion is a vague religious sentiment promoted by State institutions on the basis of common ideas held by all citizens and as such it avoids DOGMA, i.e. belief in CHRIST, and emphasizes an undefined BELIEF in GOD and PROVIDENCE.

CIVILIZATION: an achieved state or condition of organized SOCIAL life which expresses a sense of historical process, associated with MODERNITY. Use of the term reflects the general spirit of the ENLIGHTENMENT, with its emphasis on secular and progressive human self-development.

CLAPHAM SECT: a group of influential Englishmen, including William WILBERFORCE and Lord SHAFTESBURY, whose activities centered on the EVANGELICAL religion preached at Clapham Parish Church in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. They toiled for the ABOLITION of slavery, REFORM of child labor laws, and many other social innovations in addition to supporting MISSIONARY work and evangelical CHRISTIANITY generally.

CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA (150-215 A.D.): Greek CHRISTIAN PLATONIST whose works helped create ALEXANDRIAN THEOLOGY. He emphasized the idea that in CHRIST the LOGOS of the UNIVERSE was INCARNATE. He attempted to reconcile Greek PHILOSOPHY with the CHRISTIAN RELIGION by teaching that both Greek PHILOSOPHY and the *HEBREW BIBLE* equally lead to CHRIST. ALLEGORICAL interpretation of the *BIBLE* was an important tool in his APOLOGETICS. He is the author of *The Tutor*, *The Exhortation* and *Stromateis*.

CLEMENT OF ROME (1st century A.D.): one of the earliest BISHOPS of Rome. One of his letters has survived which dealt with the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY but various other writings, considered unauthentic, have been ascribed to him.

CLOVIS (466-511): King of the Salian Franks who after his CONVERSION to CHRISTIANITY conquered large areas where he promoted the ORTHODOX THEOLOGY of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CLUNIAC ORDER: an offshoot of the BENEDICTINE ORDER originating with the monastery at Cluny in Burgundy, France (founded 910) which profoundly affected the Western CHURCH in the tenth and twelfth centuries.

COBBETT, William (1763-1835): English Political journalist and essayist who used the pseudonym "Peter Porcupine." In his early pamphlets he attacked the French REVOLUTION, radicalism, and American DEMOCRACY but from 1804 became a champion of radical causes.

CODEX ALEXANDRIUS: dating from the fifth century this is one of the most important manuscripts of the *GREEK BIBLE*.

CODEX AMIATINUS: the oldest existing manuscript of the *VULGATE BIBLE* (Latin version) dating from the seventh century.

CODEX SINAITICUS: one of the two oldest complete manuscripts of the *GREEK BIBLE* dating from the fourth century. Earlier manuscripts of the *BIBLE* are fragmentary and incomplete.

CODEX VATICANUS: the other fourth century manuscript of the *GREEK BIBLE* which with CODEX SINAITICUS are the oldest complete manuscripts of the *BIBLE*.

COGITO ERGO SUM: "I think, therefore I am." The central ANTI-SKEPTICAL argument of Descartes.

COHERENCE THEORY OF TRUTH: the theory that TRUTH consists in coherence to a SYSTEM of IDEAS as opposed to a relationship with EMPIRICAL REALITY. See: CORRESPONDENCE THEORY OF TRUTH.

COHERENT: that condition where the major POSTULATES are both self-consistent and fit the facts of experience.

COLENSO, John William (1814-1883): first ANGLICAN BISHOP of Natal and important pioneer of BIBLICAL CRITICISM. He gained the affection of the Zulus by refusing to compel polygamous Africans to divorce their additional wives; championing the Black cause against White settler interests; writing the first Zulu grammar, dictionary and reading books. His interaction with PAGAN Zulus led him to write a series of books in the 1860s and 1870s which challenged the literal truth of the SCRIPTURES. His correspondence with German theologians helped stimulate many critical theories. In 1866 he was charged with HERESY and EXCOMMUNICATED by the Bishop of Cape Town.

COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834): English poet, critic and philosopher whose early RATIONALISM gave way to a MYSTICAL religion influenced by BOEHME and SPINOZA. He preached against ORTHODOX PROTESTANTISM in favor of a spiritualized religiosity unhampered by the constraints of Biblical REVELATION. His ethical concerns led to his being seen as the "Father" of the Broad Church movement in ANGLICANISM which rejected both EVANGELICAL PIETY and the move towards ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

COLET, John (1467-1519): English theologian and classical scholar whose CHRISTIAN HUMANISM had a profound effect on the English REFORMATION.

COLLINGWOOD, Robin George (1889-1943): English philosopher and historian who did important work on the HISTORY of SCIENCE where he stressed the importance of religious influences and CHRISTIANITY.

COLOR, LITURGICAL: around the twelfth century CHRISTIANS began using specific colors in CHURCH services to signify the divisions of the CHRISTIAN YEAR, although general agreement of the color coding was never reached. In general, purple was used to signify DEATH and also associated with LENT; white was used at CHRISTMAS for joy; green for EASTER to signify new life.

COMENIUS, Johann Amos (1592-1670): Moravian theologian and philosopher who pioneered modern education.

COMMUNION OF SAINTS: the CHRISTIAN BELIEF that all Christians--living or dead--share a common community and will eventually be united in the KINGDOM OF GOD. In the meantime, the deceased look on and intercede for the living as well as being MYSTICALLY present in the EUCHARIST and other acts of devotion.

COMMUNION TABLE: the table used in CHRISTIAN Churches for the celebration of the EUCHARIST. In the ROMAN CATHOLIC and ORTHODOX CHURCHES it is called an ALTAR.

COMMUNITY OF THE RESURRECTION: an ANGLICAN Order of MONKS devoted to the deepening of spiritual life and the recovery of the CATHOLIC heritage of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Founded in 1892, the Order has been active in missionary and educational work throughout the world.

COMPARATIVE RELIGION: the study of comparative religion began with the Greek historian XENOPHANES in the sixth century B.C. when he observed that Thracians and Ethiopians both depicted their GODS after their own image. Although writers like SAINT AUGUSTINE made some acute observations on the differences between religions it was not until the THEORY of EVOLUTION gained popularity in the late nineteenth century that the serious study of comparative religion began. Under the influence of DARWIN, various scholars discovered what they believed to be evolutionary links between different religions. Max MULLER, E. B. TAYLOR and Sir James FRAZER were among the founders of the "new" science. In Britain the study of non-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS tended to be linked to the needs of empire and had a more ANTHROPOLOGICAL bias than the theologically orientated Americans. In Germany it was the history of religions in an essentially evolutionary and HEGALIAN framework which predominated.

During the 1960s comparative religion, renamed "RELIGIOUS STUDIES," became a popular course in many American universities and the great increase in Asian immigration encouraged this trend. At its crudest, comparative religion teaches that all religions are essentially equal and originate from one underlying reality. Thus the TEN

COMMANDMENTS, SERMON ON THE MOUNT, the FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS of BUDDHISM and HINDU teachings derived from the *BHAGAVAD-GTA* are sometimes seen as being essentially the same.

One fundamental problem for the more popular forms of comparative religion is that upon closer study the teachings of the major world religions are at least as different as they are similar. THERAVADA BUDDHISM presents a strong argument against the crudest forms of comparative religion because of its rejection of the importance of BELIEF in GOD, or Gods, and denial of the existence of an individual self. Similarly many religions, like ISLAM, do not separate religion and politics as JUDAISM and CHRISTIANITY do. The rise of new religious movements in Western society, often called CULTS, emphasizes the inter-connectedness of the world. Today, for the first time since the Roman Empire, Western Christians live in a religiously plural world. See: E. J. Sharpe, *Comparative Religion: A History*; Ninian Smart, *Reasons and Faiths*; H. G. Coward, *Pluralism: Challenge to World Religions*; J. H. Bavinck, *The Church Between Temple and Mosque*; and Hendrik Kraemer, *World Cultures and World Religions*.

COMTE, Auguste (1798-1857): French POSITIVIST philosopher and one of the founders of SOCIOLOGY. His major work is *The System of Positive Policy* (1875-1877 4 Vols.).

CONCEPT: an idea or MEANING which the mind gives to a UNIVERSAL term; e.g. justice.

CONCLAVE: a term used in the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH for an official meeting of CARDINALS.

CONCORDANCE: a reference work which locates specific words in a religious text such as the *BIBLE* or *QUR'N*.

CONCORDAT: an agreement between the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and SECULAR authorities.

CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY: the belief that the SOUL is not intrinsically immortal but must prove its worth or be annihilated.

CONFESSION: a religious RITUAL in which the believer confesses their SINS to a PRIEST or to other believers.

CONFIRMATION: the RITUAL by which individuals who were baptized as children are admitted into full communion in the CHURCH.

CONFUCIUS [Kung Fu Tzu] (551-479 B.C.): little is known about his background except that he was orphaned and grew up in poverty. He came to believe that he had a mission to bring peace and GOOD government to China but during his life he gained little success and died in obscurity. He is distinguished by his ethical rather than his religious teachings the main idea of which is the TAO, or Way of Heaven, should be followed by all men. He

placed great emphasis on loyalty and the cultivation of humanity and taught that inner goodness finds expression in outward behavior. Following his death, his views became the basis of the Chinese understanding of the family, social and political life. His ideas are found in *The Analects of Confucius* compiled by his followers.

CONGREGATION: the gathered assembly of Christians belonging to a local CHURCH.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH: the movement, sometimes called "Independents," arose out of the English REFORMATION and PURITANISM as a result of local CONGREGATIONS separating from the CHURCH OF ENGLAND to chose their own MINISTERS, ELDERS and DEACONS. Claiming autonomy for each local CONGREGATION, they argued that separate congregations must help and advise each other without imposing external authority on the local leadership. The congregational system of CHURCH government has been adapted by many other groups including the BAPTISTS and many PENTECOSTAL denominations.

CONGREGATIONALISM: the theological doctrine relating to CHURCH GOVERNMENT which says that the local CONGREGATION ought to be the seat of authority, i.e. all decisions about the appointment of Ministers, beliefs etc., and should be decided at the local level by members of the CONGREGATION and not by BISHOPS or other centralized bodies such as PRESBYTERIES.

CONSERVATIVE: a person who seeks to conserve. Politically conservatives are identified with Edmund BURKE who advocated gradual REFORM rather than REVOLUTION. Theologically conservatives seek to defend TRADITIONAL, historic or ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY. They accept the BIBLE as GOD'S REVELATION to mankind, share a SUPERNATURAL VISION of the UNIVERSE and a CHALCEDONIAN interpretation of the PERSON OF CHRIST.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (288-337 A.D.): the Roman Emperor who in 313 A.D. accorded legal recognition to CHRISTIANITY and encouraged its acceptance as the RELIGION of the Roman Empire. In 325 he summoned the COUNCIL OF NICEA to discuss CHRISTOLOGICAL issues and in 331 he moved the seat of the empire to Constantinople. He was baptized on his deathbed.

CONTINGENT: dependent, fortuitous, accidental.

CONTRADICTION, LAW OF: a proposition cannot be and not be true at the same time. The same attribute cannot at the same time be affirmed and denied of the same subject. The basis of TRADITIONAL LOGIC as understood by ARISTOTLE.

CONVERSION: a radical change, transformation, a turning around. In CHRISTIANITY it is often referred to as being "born again" or being "saved."

CONZE, Edward (1904-?): English born, German Communist who fled Nazi Germany to take refuge in England in 1933 where he converted to BUDDHISM and became the

greatest interpreter of Buddhism to the West. His book *Buddhism: Its Essence and Development* (1951) is the best single introduction to Buddhism while his *Buddhist Thought in India* (1962) remains an undervalued classic. His autobiography *The Memoirs of a Modern Gnostic* (1979) is entertaining reading for anyone wishing to understand modern religious thought.

COPERNICUS, Nicholas (1473-1543): ROMAN CATHOLIC Priest and astronomer known for his THEORY of the UNIVERSE which overturned the Ptolemaic system of antiquity.

COPTIC CHURCH: an African form of CHRISTIANITY which flourished in Egypt and Ethiopia. The Copts often practiced communal BAPTISM and have at times been monophysite in their CHRISTOLOGY. MONASTICISM has played an important role in Coptic religion.

CORRELATIVE: a thing which stands in reciprocal relation to another depending upon the other for its meaning; e.g. father and son, truth and error.

CORRESPONDENCE THEORY OF TRUTH: is the view that truth consists in its correspondence to REALITY and not in ABSTRACT IDEAS. See: the COHERENCE THEORY OF TRUTH.

COSMIC: of the cosmos or relating to the UNIVERSE. In the NEW AGE MOVEMENT and various modern forms of YOGIC RELIGION the term has become quite meaningless because it is used to give scientific legitimacy to various PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC ideas.

COSMOLOGICAL ARGUMENT: an attempt to prove the existence of GOD from the empirical fact that things exist. The argument is based on the view that being contingent the UNIVERSE requires the existence of a non-contingent God. Although the argument was savaged by David HUME, and is generally neglected today, it has been revived by various philosophers such as H. A. Meynell in his book *The Intelligible Universe* (1982).

COSMOLOGY: a series of related arguments and inquiries about the NATURE of the UNIVERSE in general and the world in particular. In RELIGION, cosmology refers to beliefs about the origins of things and the relationship between human affairs and the cosmos: How is GOD, or Gods, related to life and the world?

COUNCIL, BUDDHIST: all BUDDHISTS recognize three Great Councils. The first held at Rjagha, after the death of the GAUTAMA, around 480 B.C. set out to determine the authentic teachings of the BUDDHA as outlined in the early CANON. The second, held at Vail a century later, discussed specific practices, and the third held at Paliputra, during the reign of the Emperor ASOKA, around 250 B.C. set out to promote harmony and limit sectarian disputes. THERAVDIN BUDDHISTS recognize six councils in all--the last being held in Rangoon in 1956.

COUNCIL, CHURCH: throughout CHRISTIAN HISTORY Councils of the CHURCH have been held to determine correct or ORTHODOX doctrine. The first recorded Council of Church leaders was held in JERUSALEM around 48 A.D. to discuss the admission of GENTILE converts into the Christian community. All Christians recognize four ECUMENICAL Councils: NICENE (325 A.D.); CONSTANTINOPLE (381 A.D.); EPHESUS (431 A.D.); and CHALCEDON (451 A.D.). The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH claims a total of twenty-one Councils while other Churches count them differently. REFORMATION meetings which produced such documents as the AUGSBURG CONFESSION; BELGIC CONFESSION; WESTMINSTER CONFESSION; and the CANON OF DORT were, in effect, PROTESTANT Councils. Similarly the ORTHODOX Churches recognize a number of Councils of their own such as the COUNCIL of TRULLAN (692 A.D.).

COUNTER CULTURE: the SOCIAL movement which emerged in Haight Asbury in 1967 in connection with the HIPPIES. It was a social protest against Western cultural values and a SPIRITUAL search for alternate realities at first found through the use of hallucinogen drugs and later through YOGIC RELIGIONS. The counter culture paved the way for the NEW AGE MOVEMENT and is best summarized in *The Making of a Counter-Culture* (1970) by Theodore ROSZAK.

COUNTER REFORMATION: a reform movement in ROMAN CATHOLICISM during the sixteenth century which sought to purify the CHURCH and combat the PROTESTANT REFORMATION.

COVENANT: a HEBREW religious idea which conceives of God's relationship to mankind in terms of a contract in which GOD imposes conditions that humans are required to fulfill in return for BLESSINGS. In the *HEBREW BIBLE* the idea of covenant defines the relationship between the JEWISH people and God. In CHRISTIANITY the idea is developed in terms of a "new covenant" brought into existence by the LIFE and DEATH of CHRIST.

COVENANTERS: Scottish PROTESTANTS who resisted the imposition of EPISCOPAL forms of CHURCH government on the Scottish Church by Charles I by signing a National COVENANT to maintain PROTESTANT forms of WORSHIP in Scotland. This action was important in terms of its influence on the development of DEMOCRACY and the American REVOLUTION.

COVERDALE, Miles (1488-1568): early translator of the ENGLISH *BIBLE* and important PROTESTANT leader during the REFORMATION.

COW: the most SACRED animal in the HINDU tradition.

COWPER, William (1731-1800): English poet who wrote such famous HYMNS as "*O For a Closer Walk with God*," and "*God Moves in a Mysterious Way*."

CRANMER, Thomas (1489-1556): ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY And prominent PROTESTANT REFORMER whose prose the *Book of Common Prayer* (1552) helped

shape the English language. He was burnt at the stake for HERESY during the reign of MARY TUDOR, Queen of England and Ireland.

CRAVING: the BUDDHIST HOLY TRUTH that through ignorance we are bound to the WHEEL of EXISTENCE by craving.

CREATIO EX NIHILO: the traditional CHRISTIAN doctrine that GOD CREATED the UNIVERSE "out of nothing." This is an important BELIEF because it seeks to deny that God used pre-existing matter and therefore that the CREATION might be ONTOLOGICALLY flawed from the very beginning. Instead Christians attribute the presence of EVIL to the FALL.

CREATION: an important doctrine in traditional CHRISTIANITY, JUDAISM and ISLAM where GOD is the sole creator of the UNIVERSE and all things. Some other religious traditions incorporate a view of creation, others deny it any special place in their BELIEF systems, while many see GOD, or Gods, created out of pre-existing matter and some even view creation as an emanation of God. The doctrine of creation is important because of its implications for the related problems of EVIL and human SALVATION.

CREATIONISM: the BELIEF that humans and the entire UNIVERSE owe their existence to GOD. In recent years the word has been "hijacked" by FUNDAMENTALISTS who insist that such a belief implies a literal six day CREATION 6,000 years ago. This view is the result of nineteenth century RATIONALISM entering CHRISTIANITY and not supported by the *BIBLE* where the creation story does not specify the time and date of creation.

CREDO QUIA ABSURDIUM: a Latin saying attributed to TERTULLIAN translated as "I believe because it is absurd" who intended it to mean that the *Gospel* found in the *NEW TESTAMENT* is so astonishing that no human being could have invented it. The saying is often misused to imply ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM.

CREED: from the Latin credo: "I believe." Creeds are a distinctive feature of CHRISTIANITY. Although well developed creeds do not occur in the *BIBLE*, rather rudimentary creedal forms found there provide models for later statements; e.g. *Deuteronomy 26:5-9; 1 Corinthians 15:3-5; Romans 1:3-4; and 10:9-10*. In CHRISTIAN HISTORY three creeds have achieved particular prominence: (1) the APOSTLES' creed was supposedly written by the Apostles; (2) the NICENE creed which embodies in altered form, and without the anathemas, the CHRISTOLOGICAL teaching of the Council of Nicaea adopted in answer to ARIANISM and probably rests on creeds from Jerusalem and Antioch; (3) commonly called the ATHANASIAN creed and is popularly attributed to ATHANASIUS but it is thought to be a fourth or fifth century Canticle of unknown authorship. As a direct statement of Trinitarian belief it became the test of ORTHODOXY and competence of the clergy in the West from the seventh century on. The REFORMERS valued it highly while the ANGLICANS made liturgical use of it. But the Eastern, or GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH, refused to recognize it.

CREMATION: the disposal of the corpse by burning. Although opposed by many CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM religions it was a religious RITE in HINDUISM.

CRISIS THEOLOGY: a term used for the DIALECTICAL THEOLOGY of twentieth century theologians like Karl BARTH who were influenced by EXISTENTIALISM.

CROCE, Benedetto (1866-1952): Italian philosopher whose work on the philosophy of HISTORY strongly influenced R. J. COLLINGWOOD.

CROMWELL, Oliver (1599-1658): English PURITAN general and democrat who championed the rights of commoners against King Charles I and aristocracy. He founded the New Model Army which he led to victory in the English Civil War. After Charles I threatened a second civil war, Cromwell supported his execution. He ruthlessly subdued the Royalist rebellion in Ireland (1649-1650) believing that his actions would prevent further bloodshed. He was made Lord Protector in 1653 and ruled by ordinances confirmed by Parliament. He reorganized the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, protected QUAKERS and JEWS and favored religious toleration. His actions ensured that England would be ruled by Parliament and not ABSOLUTE Kings.

CROWLEY, Alister (1875-1947): after growing up in a PLYMOUTH BRETHREN home he rejected CHRISTIANITY to become the leading English OCCULTIST of the twentieth century. A bi-sexual drug addict, who scorned social convention, he proclaimed himself the ANTI-CHRIST and took the title "the Beast." After an exaggerated life he died in abject poverty and despair.

CROWTHER, Samuel Ajayi (1806-1891): born in Nigeria and enslaved as a child he was liberated by the British navy and taken to Sierra Leone where he became a CHRISTIAN in 1825. Ordained in 1843 he became the ANGLICAN BISHOP of West Africa in 1864 and led the Niger Mission which attempted to create a self-supporting Black CHURCH. Conflict with racist White MISSIONARIES plagued his latter years.

CRUCIFIX: an image of JESUS hanging on the Cross.

CRUSADES: medieval religious wars in which CHRISTIANS sought to regain Jerusalem from its MUSLIM conquerors following its capture by the Turks in 1071.

CRUSIUS, Christian August (1712-1775): German PIETIST philosopher and theologian who opposed the RATIONALISM of WOLFF and LEIBNIZ and strongly influenced KANT. His books include: *Sketch of Necessary Rational Truths* (1745).

CRYPTO: a prefix used to designate a BELIEF which is so similar to another formally denied belief that in fact it represents a disguised form of the repudiated system. For example: some critics say that the HINDU scholar AKARA was a "crypto-Buddhist," meaning that his teachings are so close to BUDDHISM that even though he denied being a BUDDHIST he *really* was one.

CULDEES: IRISH Monks originating in the eighth century who lived in GROUPS of thirteen. In the nineteenth century they became the subject of NEO-PAGAN speculation and were erroneously linked to the Druids. This usage has passed into various NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS of the twentieth century seeking to establish legitimacy for ESOTERIC BELIEFS.

CULLAVAMSA: the "Short Chronicle" which continues the "Long Chronicle" depicting the BUDDHIST HISTORY of Ceylon.

CULT: a controversial and misunderstood word greatly misused by the media where it means a GROUP nobody likes through association with BRAINWASHING. In THEOLOGY the term "cult" has been used to refer to forms of WORSHIP and the RITUALS associated with them such as those at the JERUSALEM TEMPLE in ANCIENT JUDAISM. Sociologically, it refers to small religious groups which are in tension with established religious TRADITIONS and society generally. Rodney STARK and William Sims BAINBRIDGE give an OPERATIONAL DEFINITION of cult as: "a religious body which does not have a prior tie with another established religious body in the society in question. The cult may represent an alien (external) religion, or it may have originated in the host society, but through innovation, not fusion. Whether domestic or imported, the cult is something new *vis-à-vis* the other religious bodies in the society in question." On the basis of this definition, they identify three types of cult: "Audience Cults" which resemble a very loose lecture circuit where people participate in lectures, seminars and workshops as well as buying books and subscribing to magazines which promote a general spiritual point of view. "Client Cults" where mobilization is partial, rather than all embracing and people participate as clients, for example attending occasional SPIRITUALIST meetings, when they have specific needs rather than join as members. Finally, there are "Cult Movements" proper where membership is required and there is a development toward the status of a SECT.

CULTURE: from the Latin "to till or cultivate." Generally it has come to mean the fabric of human endeavor in a society and as such embraces both arts and sciences. Sometimes it is contrasted with CIVILIZATION which is taken as a highly developed stage of culture.

CUNEIFORM: the ancient SCRIPT used in the Near East which was invented by the SUMERIANS.

CUSTOM: an habitual action. What has been passed on from the past or developed recently as a repetitive act or series of actions that underpins social life.

CUTHBERT (7th century A.D.): BISHOP of LINDISFARNE and famous British SAINT.

CYNICISM: a school of Greek PHILOSOPHY dating to the fifth century B.C. which taught living a simple life and rigorous self control. Because of their ridicule of social mores and personal follies, cynicism became associated with a negative attitude of defeatism and scorn for any enterprise.

CYPRIAN (3rd century A.D.): early CHRISTIAN martyr who became BISHOP of Carthage. His book *On the Unity of the Catholic Church* (251) did much to promote the ascendancy of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in the West. He is famous for his saying "He who does not have the Church as his Mother cannot have God as his Father."

CYRIL (826-869): known as "the APOSTLE to the Slavs" he played an important role in the CONVERSION of the Slavs to CHRISTIANITY.

"D"

DADHIKR: HINDU deity depicted as a horse representing knowledge.

DADUPANTHIS: HINDU REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT which rejected or reformulated many TRADITIONAL Hindu BELIEFS. REBIRTH as an animal was considered impossible and reinterpreted as symbolic of the mood of the individual. BHAKTI played an important role in this movement which was founded by a LAY-MAN, Dd (1544-1603). His followers included PRIESTS and the movement shared many of the characteristics of SIKHISM.

DAITYAS: demonic figures represented as giants in HINDU literature who are opposed to the GODS.

DKIN: powerful spirits which may be GOOD or EVIL in TANTRIC BUDDHISM and HINDUISM.

DALAI LAMA: the title given to the head of the Yellow School of MONKS in TIBETAN BUDDHISM.

DAMASCUS: the ancient capital of Syria where PAUL of TARSUS lived after his CONVERSION to CHRISTIANITY.

DANIEL: probably the most important apocalyptic book in the *HEBREW BIBLE*. It tells the story of Daniel and his companions who are taken as slaves to BABYLON and contains a series of VISIONS depicting events which are to take place in the future. Traditionally the book is dated in the sixth century B.C. although most critical scholars date it to around 165 B.C.

DARK AGES: a term used during the nineteenth century to refer to the MIDDLE AGES of European HISTORY. Today it is generally restricted to the period 500-800 A.D. which saw a sharp decline in the civilization of Western Europe.

DARANAS: a philosophical system or viewpoint in HINDUISM. Traditionally there were six classical schools: Nyaya, Prva Mmms, Skhyua, Vaieika, VEDNTA and YOGA.

DATUM: the given, or what is offered in an ARGUMENT or system of thought.

DE FACTO: actually: as a matter of fact.

DEACON: the lowest rank of MINISTER in the CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Their original function in *Acts 6:1-6* was to care for the poor and the needs of the CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

DEAD SEA SCROLLS: a collection of early manuscripts of the *HEBREW BIBLE* discovered in a cave in 1948 near the Dead Sea. In addition to Biblical texts, the scrolls contain other documents relating to the RITUALS and discipline of an unnamed religious SECT often identified as ESSENES. Controversy surrounds the interpretation of this material.

DEAN: originally a term used to refer to someone in charge of education and similar functions at a CATHEDRAL. Today it designates an ECCLESIASTICAL office and an ACADEMIC post.

DEATH OF GOD THEOLOGY: a trendy theological movement of the early 1960s predicated on the assumption of continued SECULARIZATION. It is associated with John ROBINSON, the BISHOP of Woolwich, whose book *Honest to God* caused a sensation when first published in 1963. The term originated with the German philosopher Friedrich NIETZSCHE in his story of the madman in *The Gay Science* which was taken up by PROTESTANT theologians in the 1960s to express the REALITY of religion in a SECULAR SOCIETY. The leading exponents of this view were Paul van Burren in *The Secular Meaning of the Gospel* (1963); Harvey Cox in *The Secular City* (1965) and Thomas Altizer in *The Gospel of Christian Atheism* (1966). All three writers appealed to Dietrich BONHOEFFER'S *Letters and Papers from Prison* (1951) to support their views although it is unlikely that Bonhoeffer would have agreed with their development of his thought.

DECALOGUE: the TEN COMMANDMENTS of the HEBREW BIBLE which are found in *Exodus 20:2-17*.

DEDUCTION: a logical move from the general to the particular.

DEFINITION: the meaning of a term which indicates how it will be used in an argument or thesis.

DEIFICATION: the making of a person or thing into a DEITY which was characteristic of many PAGAN religions. This often involves the elevation of heroes to the rank of GODS. In EASTERN ORTHODOX THEOLOGY the term has a technical meaning similar to SANCTIFICATION in Western theology. Through the work of the HOLY SPIRIT, humans are believed to regain those attributes belonging to the "likeness of GOD" lost at the FALL. Orthodox theologians are careful to point out that this process does not mean a blurring of the distinction between the creature and creator found in PAGAN religions.

DEISM: a PHILOSOPHY which regards GOD as the intelligent creator of an independent and law-abiding world but denies that He providentially guides it or intervenes in any way with its course or destiny. REASON is the sole instrument through which God's EXISTENCE and NATURE can be deduced from the orderly workings of the UNIVERSE. Deism flourished in England in the eighteenth century and strongly influenced the rise of BIBLICAL CRITICISM and MODERNISM in the nineteenth century.

DELPHIC ORACLE: the famous PAGAN sanctuary on the slopes of Mount Parnassus in Greece which became a CULT center of APOLLO. The PRIESTESS answered questions, in a state of frenzy, which were mediated to the questioner by a PROPHET. The cult center also developed the worship of DIONYSUS alongside APOLLO. The cult was suppressed in 390 A.D. by the Emperor Theodosius.

DEMIURGE: the term used by PLATO for the CREATOR of the world. It was employed by PHILO and various EARLY CHURCH FATHERS as well as becoming an important term in GNOSTICISM.

DEMOCRACY: direct rule by the people. Only since the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have the majority of political parties and groups declared their BELIEF in democracy which was previously a very negative term connoting mob rule. In the thirteenth century AQUINAS defined democracy as popular power where ordinary people, by force of numbers, governed and oppressed all others thus the masses acted like a tyrant. Today democracy is usually confused with representative government where people delegate AUTHORITY to elected official to govern on their behalf.

DEMONS: EVIL SPIRITS who seek to harm humans.

DEMYTHOLOGIZATION: a type of *NEW TESTAMENT* interpretation systematically proposed by Rudolf BULTMANN who argued that the message of the New Testament is couched in the language of MYTH which is primitive and pre-scientific. According to Bultmann, the *NEW TESTAMENT* portrays DEMONS and ANGELS at war in the spirits of men, and all unusual events as directly caused by SUPERNATURAL powers. Theologians, Bultmann argued, should understand the *NEW TESTAMENT* as having a mythological form and seek to interpret its message in a form acceptable to modern, scientific, people.

DEONTOLOGY: any ethical system which seeks to determine correct action without reference to the consequences.

DERVISH: a member of a SUFI Order usually a mendicant or beggar.

DETERMINISM: the view that all events are to be understood as the necessary outcome of certain CAUSES and so may be regarded as instances of laws.

DEUTERO-ISAIAH: Chapters 40-55 of the *Book of Isaiah* which are ascribed to an unknown author of BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

DEVA: a PALI and SANSKRIT term meaning "Heavenly Being" or "Shining One." Deva's are not GODS because they are not eternal and are therefore subject to the law of REBIRTH. Nevertheless, they are powerful BEINGS living on a high spiritual plane.

DEVA-DTA: the three messengers of age, disease, and death sent to humans to remind them of their mortality.

DEVADSS: a class of women in HINDU practice who were dedicated to the service of a GOD and found within a TEMPLE complex. Although they often involve dancers and other artists, they were essentially Temple prostitutes.

DEVIL: a term applied in CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY to fallen ANGELS whose leader is also known as SATAN. Devils are in rebellion against GOD and seek to lure humans into their service. They are depicted as the cause of much suffering, strife and EVIL.

DHARMA: literally that which is established law, the wheel of EXISTENCE, ultimate TRUTH. A term used by BUDDHISTS, HINDUS and JAINS to describe the human situation and the way or means of SALVATION. It is a complex CONCEPT which is often misunderstood and needs to be seen in the context of Indian religious and philosophical thought. Among other things, DHARMA implies a moral order expressed through the network of human rights and obligations supported by a cosmic UNIVERSAL order and the CASTE system.

DHAMMAPADA: an ANTHOLOGY of sayings of the BUDDHA found in the PALI CANON containing some 423 verses. It was translated into English by Max MÜLLER in 1898.

DIALECTIC: a form of reasoning originally used by PLATO in his early dialogues as conversation. In medieval THEOLOGY the dialectical method took the form of stating an opinion using an established authority, then a different opinion was given from another authority before a final solution was proposed to reconcile the two contradictory opinions. In modern PHILOSOPHY the term is associated with the LOGIC of HEGEL. He argued that the very nature of REASON leads us to posit a THESIS which generates its ANTITHESIS, or opposite. This process, in turn, leads to a synthesis or reconciling of the two theses. Karl MARX claimed to see the laws of Hegelian dialectics at work in HISTORY and the economic affairs of humans. This led him to develop his materialist interpretation of history. Religiously the term was used by Soren KIERKEGAARD who saw the dialectic as two apparent opposites with profound EXISTENTIAL significance. Kierkegaard's ideas, in turn, influenced NEO-ORTHODOX theologians in the twentieth century.

DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM: the MARXIST theory of knowledge which seeks to explain the development of human society and thought in terms of a DIALECTIC based entirely on MATERIALISM without reference to SPIRITUAL factors. The term is often used as a synonym for Marxism.

DIALECTICAL THEOLOGY: See NEO-ORTHODOXY.

DIAMOND STRA: a MAHYNA BUDDHIST text dedicated to the attainment of the PERFECTION OF WISDOM.

DIANETICS: a theory, book, and later therapy, developed by Ron L. HUBBARD, the founder of SCIENTOLOGY, who taught that psychological and other problems result from *engrams* or bad impressions in the subconscious mind. Negative engrams must be eliminated to enable the INDIVIDUAL to recognize and realize their natural and spiritual potential.

DIASPORA: a term used to refer to the scattering of a people among many nations which has particular relevance for JEWISH HISTORY following the enslavement of Jews in 722 and 597 B.C. and the destruction of JERUSALEM in 70 A.D.

DIGGERS: a radical SECT led by Gerrard WINSTANLEY (1609-1660) which emerged during the English Civil War to advocate agrarian communism and egalitarianism.

DING AN SICH: literally the "thing-in-itself." A term used by KANT to speak about REALITY as opposed to APPEARANCE or the phenomenal.

DIOCESE: administrative area recognized by the CHRISTIAN CHURCH which is under the authority of a BISHOP.

DIONYSUS: Greek GOD of wine around which an ecstatic CULT developed that held special appeal for women. Accounts of orgies and frenzied devotees whirling in dance before devouring live animals and even children characterize the cult's wilder aspects. In its milder form it eventually became associated with the ORPHIC MYSTERIES.

DPAKARA: the name of a legendary BUDDHA said to have been the first of twenty-four Buddhas to have preceded GAUTAMA (Buddha) who founded BUDDHISM.

DIPAVAA: the oldest historical chronicles of the PALI CANON which consists of a HISTORY of Ceylon and the introduction of BUDDHISM to the island. It was probably written between 350 and 450 A.D. using older sources.

DISPENSATIONALISM: a type of Biblical interpretation found among CHRISTIANS which divides GOD'S dealings with humans into "times" or "dispensations" characterized by unique opportunities and responsibilities. This view characterized the PLYMOUTH BRETHREN and was popularized in the *Scofield Reference Bible* published in 1910 and is very popular among FUNDAMENTALISTS.

DIVINATION: the foretelling of the future using such means as ASTROLOGY, augury, auspices, etc. In principle the future course of events is read from patterns found in the stars, the entrails of animals, and such things as the way bones or sticks fall when thrown. Divination plays an important role in many religious systems and is central to many FOLK RELIGIONS.

DIVINE KINGSHIP: a BELIEF found in many religions that the monarch is SACRED and in some sense responsible for the welfare of the land and people.

DIVINE LIGHT MISSION: a modern HINDU MISSIONARY movement founded by Shri Hans MAHARAJJI (?-1966) which came to the West in 1971 under the leadership of his son the 13 year old GURU Maharajji (1959-). After initial success and extensive media coverage, the movement floundered due to mounting debts and internal strife. The movement is an offshoot of the Sant Mat a SIKH SECT strongly influenced by HINDUISM.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS: a CHRISTIAN version of DIVINE KINGSHIP which makes the monarch GOD'S anointed leader and to whom loyalty and obedience are required. In the seventeenth century the PURITANS rejected such arguments on Biblical grounds resulting in the English Civil War and, eventually, the establishment of representative government.

DIVORCE: the dissolution of marriage. Of all the world religions, CHRISTIANITY has the most problem with divorce due to the difficulty of interpreting various sayings of JESUS and SACRAMENTAL views of marriage. In theory the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH forbids divorce although exceptions can be made through annulment of the marriage. The EASTERN ORTHODOX Churches allow divorce for a number of reasons, while PROTESTANTS are divided about the issue. More FUNDAMENTALIST groups usually totally deny the practice on Biblical grounds. One complicating factor is deciding exactly what constitutes a marriage. At the time of Jesus the JEWS practiced POLYGAMY thus undermining many of the more literalist interpretations of marriage as a sexual act. Although greatly neglected, John MILTON'S *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce* is a classic statement about the meaning of marriage and Biblical teachings about divorce.

DOCETISM: a CHRISTIAN HERESY which maintained that CHRIST did not actually suffer and die on the Cross but only seemed to do so because Christ was a SPIRIT whose incarnate FORM was unreal. This view seems to have influenced MUHAMMAD and is found in the *QUR'N Sura IV, 156-157*.

DOGMA: a Greek term meaning "that which seems GOOD." It was used in antiquity to refer to such things as the decrees of Kings and principles regarded as axiomatic by various PHILOSOPHICAL schools. DOGMA is now applied somewhat generally to those official beliefs which are considered to be fundamental and the acceptance of which is a necessary condition of membership.

DOME OF THE ROCK: the site of a beautiful MOSQUE which is one of the HOLIEST sites in ISLAM due to its association with ABRAHAM and JESUS. It is located within the site of the JEWISH TEMPLE and is thus a source of friction between MUSLIMS and JEWS.

DONATION OF CONSTANTINE: forged in the eighth or ninth centuries A.D. this document was supposedly written by the Roman Emperor CONSTANTINE to confirm the religious AUTHORITY of the POPE. It was exposed in the fifteenth century.

DONATISM: a religious movement which developed during the fourth century in North Africa characterized by terrorist activity and exclusivistic BELIEFS. It was strongly opposed by AUGUSTINE who emphasized the CATHOLICITY of the CHURCH.

DORT, SYNOD OF: held in 1618-1619 in the Netherlands in the town of Dortrecht the Synod produced the CANON OF DORT defining their understanding of ORTHODOX CALVINISM. The Synod produced the so-called "Five Points of Calvinism," see CALVINISM.

DOUBLE EFFECT: an ethical theory which states that when a GOOD action may only be achieved by causing harm, it is permissible if the good outweighs the HARM that may result.

DOUBLE PROCESSION: in the EASTERN ORTHODOX Churches the HOLY SPIRIT is said to proceed "from GOD the Father *through* CHRIST His Son." In the WESTERN CHURCH it was maintained that the Holy Spirit "*proceeds from* the Father and the Son."

DOUBLE TRUTH: the idea that religious TRUTH can be different from scientific or other truth. The theory was advocated by the ISLAMIC philosopher AVERROES and was rejected by ORTHODOX Christians although it has been popular since the nineteenth century as a means of escaping from problems arising from things like the theory of EVOLUTION. EVANGELICAL apologist Francis SCHAEFFER, referred to the theory in terms of UPPER AND LOWER STOREY theories of TRUTH.

DOUBT: although often contrasted with FAITH it really means uncertainty and has traditionally been seen as a means of strengthening faith through the need to search for TRUTH and make moral decisions.

DOUKHOBORS: literally "spirit wrestlers." A Russian religious SECT founded in the eighteenth century which is characterized by a rejection of CIVIC AUTHORITY and tendency towards communalism. Persecuted during the nineteenth century, they emigrated to Canada where small communities still exist.

DRVIDIANS: probably the original inhabitants of India. These darker skinned peoples of Southern India occupy a low position in the CASTE SYSTEM. They are believed to have made a significant contribution to HINDUISM and have certainly led the way in the development of various egalitarian religious movements of a PIETISTIC type associated with BHAKTI.

DREYFUS CASE: the false trial for treason, condemnation, retrial and eventual exoneration of a JEWISH Captain, Alfred Dreyfus (1859-1935), of the French General Staff. The case divided France into anti-Dreyfusard groups which were nationalist, monarchist and CATHOLIC and the republican ANTI-CLERICAL Dreyfusards. It is important because of its place in the history of anti-Semitism.

DRUZE: a SECTARIAN religious movement within ISLAM regarded as heretical by the ORTHODOX. Its founder was Caliph Al-Hakim Be Amrillah (966-1021 A.D.) who proclaimed himself an INCARNATION of the DIVINE. Today there are around 200,000 Druzes, the majority of whom live in Lebanon.

DUALISM: a dualist argues that to explain the FACTS of the world, or even particular facts encountered in daily life, requires a BELIEF in two different ultimate and irreducible PRINCIPLES. There are two major FORMS of dualism: the first offers an interpretation of the universe which sees it as a cosmic battleground between the principles of GOOD and EVIL: ZOROASTRIANISM is a classic example of this view within a religious movement. The second form argues for the strict division of human nature into SPIRIT and MATTER. This view first emerged in Indian religions and entered the West with PYTHAGOREANS and ORPHISM in the sixth century B.C. Both forms of dualism have influenced certain developments of CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY although many philosophers have maintained that the idea of GOD as the CREATOR of the UNIVERSE implies a form of MONISM while the early CREEDS stressed the RESURRECTION of the body not the IMMORTALITY of the SOUL.

DUKKHA (Pali) or DUHKHA (Sanskrit): one of the three characteristic marks of EXISTENCE in BUDDHISM. It is usually translated "suffering" but this should be understood as a radical suffering which characterizes the whole of existence.

DURG: the HINDU GODDESS depicted as a warrior who is often identified with KL. She rides on a tiger and is the slayer of DEMONS.

"E"

EARLY CHURCH: the formative period of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH before the emergence of the centralized authority of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in the West. Usually the term refers to CHRISTIANITY during its first few centuries.

EASTER: the oldest and most important CHRISTIAN celebration which commemorates the DEATH and RESURRECTION of JESUS CHRIST.

EBIONITES: an early CHRISTIAN HERESY referred to by IRENAEUS whose BELIEFS are obscure. They are thought to have been a poor JEWISH CHRISTIAN SECT which rejected PAULINE CHRISTIANITY and affirmed the *Gospel of Matthew*.

ECCLESIASTES: part of the "Wisdom Literature" which also contains the *Book of Psalms* in the *HEBREW BIBLE* ascribed to King Solomon. The famous passages from this book are: "To everything there is a season...A time to be born, and a time to die" and "Vanity of vanity, all is vanity"

ECCLESIASTICAL: of the CHURCH.

ECCLESIASTICUS: a book of wisdom containing many *Proverbs* found in the SEPTUAGINT which is not regarded as part of the CANON of the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

ECKENKAR: a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT founded in 1965 by Paul TRITCHELL (1908-1971) who popularized his ideas through his books *The Tiger's Fang* (1967), *Eckenkar* (1969), as well as Brad STEIGER'S biography *In My Soul I Am Free* (1968). Tritchell claimed to be the 971st ECK Master who was revealing a long secret tradition to the world. His teachings included REINCARNATION, soul travel and a variety of YOGIC and OCCULT BELIEFS and practices. After Tritchell's death he was succeeded by Darwin GROSS as the 972nd ECK Master. Gross married Tritchell's widow but following their divorce in 1978, the group split and Gross was succeeded by Harold KLEMP who became the 973rd ECK master. In origin Eckenkar is an offshoot of Kirpal Singh's RUHANI SATSANG and the SELF REVELATION CHURCH and owes many of its ideas to the Indian SANT MAT tradition.

ECLECTIC: to take ideas and practices from any TRADITION and arbitrarily join them together as though they belonged to a unified system. The term is used in RELIGION and PHILOSOPHY to describe people and systems which borrow widely without any real unified structure.

ECSTASY: literally means "standing outside of oneself" and has traditionally been applied to those PSYCHIC or spiritual states which are supposed to seize MYSTICS and/or PROPHETS.

ECUMENICAL: derived from the Greek "oikoumene" which meant the "entire inhabited world." Today it refers to the WORLDWIDE MOVEMENT to unite various CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS into one CHURCH, or Church movement, such as the WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT: the twentieth century movement to unite CHRISTIAN CHURCHES which began with the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910 and led to the founding of the WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES in 1938.

EDDINGTON, Sir Arthur Stanley (1882-1944): British physicist and astronomer who contributed to the general theory of RELATIVITY. He was very interested in the PHILOSOPHICAL implications of SCIENCE and speculated about BELIEF in GOD.

EDDY, Mary Baker (1821-1910): See BAKER-EDDY.

EDEN: the place of origins in the *HEBREW BIBLE* where the first humans, ADAM and EVE, lived in PARADISE before the FALL.

EDERSHEIM, Alfred (1825-1889): Austrian JEWISH BIBLICAL scholar who CONVERTED to CHRISTIANITY. His works include: *The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah* (1883).

EDHAS: SACRED wood burnt for SACRIFICIAL fires in HINDUISM.

EDWARD VI OF ENGLAND (1537-1553): the only son of King Henry VIII whose reign saw the REFORMATION of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

EDWARDS, Jonathan (1703-1758): a staunch CALVINIST and probably the greatest American philosopher of all time and an outstanding REVIVALIST PREACHER and theologian who played the key role in the GREAT AWAKENING, 1734-1735. His early writings covered various subjects, i.e. SOCIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY of RELIGION, see *Concerning Religious Affections* (1746); philosophical works, see *The Freedom of the Will* (1754) which was a reply to John LOCKE, and theological treatises, such as *Original Sin* (1758). Like AUGUSTINE, he combined a highly intellectual speculative outlook with personal PIETY and devotion to GOD.

EFFABLE: capable of being expressed in words. It is the opposite of ineffable which cannot be expressed.

EGOTISM: the teaching that in REALITY all actions are performed out of self-interest. Ayn RAND and others have developed this viewpoint into a systematic theory that all actions *ought* to be performed out of self-interest. Traditionally the great WORLD RELIGIONS have condemned egotism as either sinful or undesirable.

EIGHTFOLD PATH: the BUDDHIST exposition of the means by which a believer may gain ENLIGHTENMENT. Although not found in the earliest Buddhist texts, it is generally accepted as a basic tenant of BUDDHISM and usually consists of a three fold division between FAITH, MORALITY and MEDITATION. It consists of: right understanding; right thought which refers to FAITH; right speech; right bodily action; right livelihood which refer to MORALITY; right effort; right mindfulness; and right concentration which refer to MEDITATION. It is thus a systematic summary of Buddhist BELIEF which may be expanded into much longer treatises.

EINHEITLICHE WELTANSCHAUUNG: German philosophical term meaning "UNIFIED WORLDVIEW."

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955): German/Jewish mathematician and physicist who emigrated to America and whose work radically changed our ideas about space and time. Together with Max PLANCK'S quantum theory, Einstein's work on RELATIVITY laid the foundations for modern physics. Popular misunderstandings of his work has promoted the idea that everything, morals, truth, etc., is RELATIVE and have helped boost religious developments like the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

ELDERS: generally any learned or authoritative figures in religious traditions. Specifically laity who assist the Minister in PRESBYTERIAN and CONGREGATIONAL forms of CHURCH GOVERNMENT to run CHRISTIAN CONGREGATIONS.

ELECTION: the teaching found in both the *HEBREW BIBLE* and the *NEW TESTAMENT* that human salvation ultimately depends on an **ACT** of **GOD** who, in His mercy, chooses peoples and individuals to fulfill His purpose and lead them to **SALVATION**.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES: information about these **RITES**, which took place as part of a **MYSTERY RELIGION** at Eleusis near Athens, is fragmentary and unreliable. Initiation lasted two years and involved vows of secrecy. The **CULT** was suppressed in the fourth century A.D.

ELIADE, Mircea (1907-1988): Rumanian historian of **RELIGION** whose original ambition was to be a novelist. He became professor of Religious Studies at the University of Chicago in 1956 from where he exercised a vast influence on the development of **RELIGIOUS STUDIES**. Eliade's early novels, only recently translated into English, are said to have a **FASCIST** tinge raising doubts about some of his philosophical assumptions. His work reflects an interest in a highly **MYTHICAL** abstract **SPIRITUALITY** which has been strongly criticized by **ANTHROPOLOGISTS** and **HISTORIANS** for its detachment from empirical reality. It includes: *Yoga, Immortality and Freedom* (1936), *The Myth of the Eternal Return* (1954) and *Patterns in Comparative Religion* (1958).

ELIOT, T.S. (1888-1965): British poet, critic, playwright, and a staunch **ANGLICAN**, whose poem *The Wasteland* (1922), crystallized the **SPIRITUAL** desolation and alienation following the First World War. His most successful play was *Murder in the Cathedral* (1935) which depicted the martyrdom of Thomas **BECKETT**. His essays include *The Idea of a Christian Society* (1939).

ELOHIST: term used by scholars of the *HEBREW BIBLE* to refer to the literary **TRADITION** within the text which is believed to be characterized by the use of "Elohim" as a name for **GOD**.

EMANATIONISM: the view that the **UNIVERSE** flows from the **BEING** of **GOD** rather like the rays of the sun shine forth from the sun. This viewpoint is found in **YOGIC** philosophies and such Western systems as **NEO-PLATONISM** and **GNOSTICISM**.

EMERGENT EVOLUTION: the idea that out of inert **MATTER**, life and consciousness eventually emerge ultimately evolving to a **DIVINE** godlike state.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo (1803-1882): American essayist and leader of the **TRANSCENDENTALIST** movement. He was minister of the **UNITARIAN SECOND CHURCH** of Boston (1829-1832) but resigned over **THEOLOGICAL** issues to become an independent lecturer and writer. His **PHILOSOPHY** drew on **YOGIC** religions to combined **RATIONALISM** and **MYSTICISM**. It also encouraged a strong emphasis on self-reliance and a **BELIEF** in the ability of the individual to overcome all problems. Although much more profound, he was the forerunner of Dale **CARNEGIE** and other "**POSITIVE THINKERS**" which characterize American popular **PIETY**. His influence can be seen in the so-called **NEW AGE MOVEMENT** and a host of other popular spiritual movements seeking inner truth.

EMPIRICISM: the view that all knowledge is ultimately derived from experience. It is contrasted with **RATIONALISM** which holds the view that the mind may arrive at true knowledge by the use of reason alone without appeal to experience.

ENCYCLOPEDISTS: the eighteenth century French **INTELLECTUALS** who contributed to the *Encyclopédie* which became a thirty-five volume work conceived to record all known human knowledge. Edited by Denis Diderot, the project was highly **SKEPTICAL** and strongly critical of both the existing **POLITICAL** order and **RELIGION**.

ENGELS, Friedrich (1820-1895): German industrialist who became patron, close friend and collaborator to Karl **MARX** in founding **MARXISM**. Engels contributed many ideas to the Marxist movement including what was to become known as **DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM**. From 1842 he ran his family's factory in Manchester, England where he was also a rapacious landlord. While in Manchester he wrote *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1845), supposedly based on his own experiences but actually written from outdated *Poor Law Reports*. This work is full of factual errors and deliberate attempts to exaggerate the true situation. As a militant **ATHEIST**, he welcomed **DARWIN'S** theory of **EVOLUTION** as positive proof of his own anti-religious views.

ENGLAND, CHURCH OF: also known as **ANGLICANISM**. The origins of English **CHRISTIANITY** are unknown, but the presence of British **BISHOPS** at the **COUNCIL OF ARLES** (314) indicates the existence of an organized **CHURCH**. Following the Roman withdrawal and Teutonic invasions, **CHRISTIANITY** retreated to the Celtic lands, but in the late sixth and early seventh centuries, Roman and Celtic missions began the **RECONVERSION** of England. The **SYNOD OF WHITBY** (663-664) secured the observance of Roman forms. The English Church was largely isolated from continental **ECCLESIASTICAL** affairs until the **NORMAN INVASION** of 1066. However, distance from Rome, the conflict between England and France, and Papal decline made English submission more nominal than real. It was an easy matter for King Henry VIII (1491-1547) to use his divorce from Catherine of Aragon as grounds for detaching England from Papal obedience. The parliament of 1532-1536 created King Henry "Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England." Under Edward VI (1537-1553), the Church underwent a **LITURGICAL** and doctrinal **REFORMATION**. The accession of **MARY TUDOR** (1516-1558) inaugurated a period of Roman reaction, during which many of the Edwardian reformers were martyred. Elizabeth I (1558-1603) restored a **PROTESTANT** settlement, but her aim was a comprehensive, national, **EPISCOPAL** Church, with the monarch as Supreme Governor. Moderate **PROTESTANTISM** reflected in the Church's doctrinal basis, the **THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES** of Religion and in the writings of Richard **HOOKER**, gave Anglicanism its classic *Via Media* statements. The post-Restoration Church had its High and Low wings. Like most **PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS**, the Anglican Church was affected by **DEISM** in the eighteenth century, but the key movement of this period was the **EVANGELICAL** Revival. Medieval spirituality was revived by the **OXFORD MOVEMENT**, led by John Henry **NEWMAN** and John **KEBLE**, with an emphasis on the Church, **APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION**, **SACRAMENTAL GRACE**, and **ASCETIC HOLINESS**. The movement was seen by many people as a Romanizing tendency. Since the mid-nineteenth century, due to the activity of the **CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS**, the Church

has become increasingly aware of its social responsibilities and in the mid-1960s it witnessed the beginning of an EVANGELICAL revival among its clergy.

ENLIGHTENMENT [1]: a movement characterized by the historian TROELTSCH (1865-1923) as the beginning of the really modern period of European CULTURE. It had its roots in PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY and was strongly influenced by PIETISM finding its clearest expression in the work of KANT who defined "the Enlightenment" in his book *Religion Within the Limits of Reason* (1793) as man's emergence from a self-inflicted state of minority. Kant wrote: "Have the courage to make use of your own understanding, is therefore the watchword of the Enlightenment." The Enlightenment originated in the Netherlands and England in the mid-seventeenth century but reached its high-water mark in French RATIONALISM and MATERIALISM finding political expression in the French REVOLUTION. Its richest philosophical and political results were achieved in Germany under the influence of Kant. Although many branches of the Enlightenment were self-consciously ANTI-CHRISTIAN and a distinctive form of Enlightenment Christianity developed in Protestant countries, other branches of PROTESTANTISM were influential in promoting concerns similar to those of the Rationalists. Enlightenment Christianity as such was characterized by a retreat from DOGMAS, SACRAMENTS and CEREMONIES, FAITH in PROVIDENCE, obligation to "virtue" and a tendency to subordinate Christian dogmas to current ideas from SCIENCE and CULTURE.

ENLIGHTENMENT [2]: the attainment of a state of SPIRITUAL knowledge, AWARENESS or BLISS in YOGIC RELIGIONS. The revelatory experience of the BUDDHA and attaining NIRVANA in BUDDHISM.

ENTHUSIASM: the original Greek word means "rapture" or being possessed by a GOD. The word was used disparagingly in the seventeenth century to depict the religious attitude of the PURITANS and in the eighteenth century the METHODISTS. Today the word has the general sense of a passionate eagerness in any pursuit.

EPHESUS: one of the great cities of the ancient world located in what is now Turkey. It was famous for its Goddess DIANA and featured prominently in the HISTORY of early CHRISTIANITY.

EPHESUS, COUNCIL OF: known as the Third ECUMENICAL COUNCIL held in 431. It approved the WORSHIP of the VIRGIN MARY.

EPICUREANISM (60-138 B.C.): STOIC philosopher whose work greatly influenced Marcus AURELIUS and some early CHRISTIAN thinkers.

EPICUREANISM: a Greek PHILOSOPHICAL school founded by EPICURUS which taught detachment from the world through contentment and the attainment of happiness through the recognition that the absence of pain and distress is the greatest pleasure. They rejected BELIEF in the AFTERLIFE and sought the GOOD life on earth through the cultivation of WISDOM.

EPICURUS (341-270 B.C.): Greek philosopher who cultivated friendship and rejected both SKEPTICISM and IDEALISM in favor of an emphasis on immediate experience. SENSE DATA is the basis of knowledge, the feeling of pleasure, the ultimate GOOD. He taught a form of atomic theory and argued that BODY and SOUL are interdependent neither of which can survive without the other.

EPIPHANY: from the Greek meaning "manifestation." It became a celebration in the CHRISTIAN CHURCH marking the appearance of CHRIST to the world and was celebrated on the sixth day of January.

EPIPHENOMENALISM: the theory that PHYSICAL PHENOMENA are entirely responsible for our mental states and actions so that thoughts in the brain are entirely determined by physical and not mental causes. The theory undermines TRADITIONAL religious teachings about FREE WILL and MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

EPISTEMOLOGY: comes from the Greek words "episteme" meaning knowledge and "LOGOS" or discourse and is applied to that part of PHILOSOPHY concerned with issues surrounding the origins and nature of human cognition and knowledge.

EQUALITY: the idea that humans are "created equal" is popular but fraught with difficulties and needs to be interpreted in terms of equality of opportunity rather than a crude determination to make everyone equal despite natural talents and abilities.

EQUIVOCATION: using a term with two meanings as if it had only one. In other words, the misleading use of language or ambiguity.

ERASMUS, Desiderius (1469-1536): Dutch CHRISTIAN-HUMANIST who exercised a profound influence on the PROTESTANT REFORMERS although he never left the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and after first encouraging LUTHER, became a strong critic of his THEOLOGY. His most famous books are: *The Praise of Folly* (1509); *Education of a Christian Prince* (1516) and *Diatribes on Free Will* (1524) which was an attack on Luther's views.

ERHARD SEMINAR TRAINING: See EST.

ERHARD, Werner (1935-): born Jack Rosenberg, American OCCULTIST and founder of EST (ERHARD SEMINAR TRAINING) an ECLECTIC type of self-development and SPIRITUAL technology based largely on ideas and practices derived from ZEN BUDDHISM and SCIENTOLOGY.

ERIGENA, Johannes Scotus (815?-877): Irish SCHOLASTIC philosopher who translated the works of PSEUDO-DIONYSIUS from Greek and promoted a form of CHRISTIAN PANTHEISM. His works strongly influenced later medieval thinkers.

ESCHATOLOGY: literally this means "discourse about the last things." It refers to that part of a RELIGION which deals with the final end of man and the world or UNIVERSE.

ESOTERIC: from the Greek term meaning "inner" or "hidden." Today it refers to secret teachings which either belong to secret societies or lie behind the official BELIEFS which a religious group proclaim to the world. Thus many NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS are based upon claims that they and they alone know the "true" meaning of a religious teacher's message and that the apparent teaching conceals its real meaning.

ESP: extra sensory perception. Claims by individuals to experience para-normal PHENOMENA such as TELEPATHY, PROPHECIES, significant or prophetic DREAMS, VISIONS, powers to LEVITATE and affect physical objects by mental power. Although most claims of this nature clearly belong to the realm of PSEUDO-SCIENCE, sufficient examples exist in the experience of many people to leave open the possibility that some powers of this nature do exist. There are two main problems with such claims: first, they clearly violate the known laws of MODERN SCIENCE; second, they are often made in connection with bizarre theories derived from YOGIC RELIGIONS and SPIRITUALISM devoid of all RATIONAL justification.

ESSENCE: the sum total of those ATTRIBUTES which cannot be removed from a BEING without destroying the being itself; e.g. rationality is the TRADITIONAL definition of human beings.

ESSENES: an ancient JEWISH SECT dwelling in the vicinity of the Dead Sea about which little is known despite much speculation. They are generally believed to be associated with the DEAD SEA SCROLLS although some scholars question this assumption. Since the nineteenth century various ESOTERIC religious movements have claimed continuity with the Essenes and used their name to propagate their own views. Such groups must be recognized as NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS lacking historical justifications for their claims which are wild speculations.

EST: Erhard Seminar Training founded in 1971 by Werner ERHARD on the basis of SPIRITUAL practices derived from ZEN BUDDHISM and SCIENTOLOGY. The movement, which has operated under a variety of names, organizes intense weekend seminars intended to break down inhibitions and bring the individual in touch with their true selves. Many participants report OCCULT experiences and encounters with SPIRIT BEINGS towards the end of the seminar which is officially non-religious. Generally EST has helped promote a type of SELF ENLIGHTENMENT and has promoted views which, in turn, helped promote the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

ETERNAL LIFE: in CHRISTIANITY participation in the life of GOD through the NEW BIRTH is referred to as "eternal life." What is important here is the quality of life not its timelessness. Eternal life is the gift of God to believers in response to their acceptance of forgiveness for SIN through the WORK OF CHRIST.

ETERNAL PROGRESSION: the MORMON DOCTRINE of existence which theorizes a SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION FORM for humanity resulting in the DEIFICATION of men who become "Gods." The idea was summed up by the MORMON APOSTLE, Lorenzo Snow, who said "As man is, God was. As God is, man will become."

ETERNAL RECURRENCE: the idea that time is cyclic and all events ultimately repeat themselves.

ETERNITY: the opposite of time, what is timeless. In CHRISTIAN teaching "eternity" is associated with the AFTERLIFE and realm of GOD.

ETHICS: SCIENCE of conduct and correct action. Answers questions such as: How can I know what is right and wrong? How should I act in this situation? What do we mean by the term "GOOD?"

ETHIOPIAN CHURCH: the ancient CHRISTIAN CHURCH of Ethiopia which was founded by at least the third century and flourished for centuries as a genuine African expression of CHRISTIANITY cut off from contact with the West through ISLAM.

EUCHARIST: a term derived from the Greek word meaning "to give thanks" which is applied to the SACRAMENT of the Lord's Supper, HOLY COMMUNION or "the Breaking of Bread."

EUCLID (300 B.C.): Greek MATHEMATICIAN and "Father" of GEOMETRY.

EUHEMERISM: the idea that ancient GODS were originally CULTURE heroes elevated to DIVINE status by popular sentiment.

EUNUCH: a cruel ancient oriental practice of castrating males to be used as slaves often in attendance upon the wives of a King. The practice was condemned in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

EUPHRATES: the great river of the ancient world which runs from its source in Armenia to the Persian Gulf. Many BIBLICAL stories and allusions refer to the Euphrates which figures prominently in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

EVANGEL: the *Gospel*, or GOOD NEWS, of CHRISTIANITY.

EVANGELICAL: pertaining to the *Gospel*; one who is devoted to the GOOD NEWS, or "EVANGEL," of GOD'S REDEMPTION in JESUS CHRIST. Evangelical Christians are committed to the INSPIRED SCRIPTURES as the DIVINE rule of FAITH and practice. They affirm the fundamental doctrines of the *Gospel*, including the INCARNATION, VIRGIN BIRTH of CHRIST, His SINLESS life, substitutionary ATONEMENT, and bodily RESURRECTION as the grounds of God's forgiveness of SINNERS, JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH alone, and the spiritual REGENERATION of all who trust in Jesus Christ.

EVANGELIST: originally someone who spread the CHRISTIAN *Gospel*. More recently the term has been applied to anyone who has a message--religious, political, or social--to spread and who does so with zeal.

EVANGELIZATION: originally the propagation of the CHRISTIAN *Gospel*. More recently the term has been generally applied to any FORM of propaganda aimed at making CONVERTS.

EVANS-PRITCHARD, Edward Evan (1902-1973): British ANTHROPOLOGIST who, along with Raymond FIRTH, trained under Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski (1884-1942). His first book *Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic, Amongst the Azande* (1937) is a masterpiece which demonstrates the inner coherence of seemingly IRRATIONAL BELIEF systems. Its publication led to a bitter dispute with Malinowski who disassociated himself from Evans-Pritchard's views and attempted to prevent him from obtaining an academic post. Evans-Pritchard's CONVERSION to CATHOLICISM in 1944 further raised the ire of the academic community but with the help of RADCLIFFE-BROWN, he obtained the Chair of SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY at the University of Oxford in 1946 from where he went on to establish the influential Oxford School of Social Anthropology.

EVIL: either frustration of human values, or--if SIN-- any want of conformity to, or transgression of, the law of GOD. All EVIL is sin or God's punishment for sin.

EVIL EYE: a popular FOLK BELIEF found in many cultures which attributes powers of EVIL to the look of certain individuals.

EVOLUTION: in modern times the theory of evolution was first advanced by Charles BONNET (1720-1793) who argued that an embryo already contains all the parts of the mature organism. Charles LYELL (1797-1874) speculated on the evolution of land animals in 1832 and his work influenced Charles DARWIN (1809-1882), who wrote *The Origin of Species* (1859). Prior to that, Herbert SPENCER in 1852 had defined a general theory of evolution from lower to higher forms of life and organization. What Darwin did was new; he described some of the processes by which new species developed and generalized these as NATURAL SELECTION. In the development of SOCIAL DARWINISM, the generalized natural history provided images for social action and change and came to justify ruthless competition on the basis of "natural selection" and "the survival of the fittest."

EX CATHEDRA: literally, "from the Chair." Refers to the POPE in his official office as head of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. When the Pope speaks--ex cathedra--his judgements in matters pertaining to FAITH and practice are assumed by his followers to be INFALLIBLE.

EX NIHILO: literally: "out of nothing." The traditional CHRISTIAN BELIEF that GOD CREATED the world without recourse to pre-existing MATTER entirely by and from His own power and BEING. It is expressed in the words of the CREED which says "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth and of all things visible and invisible, without Whom nothing was made that was made."

EX OPERE OPERATO: a medieval CHRISTIAN theological CONCEPT expressing the idea that the SACRAMENTS are effective regardless of the worth of either the Minister or the recipient. In this way they become at best mechanical, at worst MAGICAL. BAPTISM

for example was believed to result in the SALVATION of individuals regardless of the personal FAITH or lifestyle of the person concerned. The idea was rejected by PROTESTANTS who insisted on the importance of personal faith and individual commitment and BELIEF.

EXCLUDED MIDDLE: the LOGICAL law which states that "A" is either "B" or not "B."

EXCOMMUNICATE: to exclude or expel. Originally a form of discipline within the CHRISTIAN CHURCH whereby persistent offenders against CHRISTIAN ETHICAL standards or people who rejected ORTHODOX THEOLOGY were disfellowshipped from the CONGREGATION and publicly censured by the CLERGY. Excommunication involved the denial of the SACRAMENTS and by implication the loss of SALVATION.

EXEGESIS: refers to the process of interpreting a text. It is to be distinguished from translation on the one hand and from inquiry into the principles of interpretation, or HERMENEUTICS, on the other.

EXISTENCE: usually contrasted with ESSENCE in classical THEOLOGY and refers to the actuality in time and space of any subject, in contrast to its mere possibility or potentiality. In EXISTENTIALISM, the word "existence" refers to the unique way in which humans live their lives. Since the distinctive nature of human existence is choice of freedom, and freedom in turn cannot be defined as a "thing," Jean-Paul SARTRE has argued that "man has no essence" or "existence precedes essence."

EXISTENTIAL: an adjective frequently used in contemporary THEOLOGICAL and religious literature to signify something that is of ultimate significance for one's BEING.

EXISTENTIALISM: a PHILOSOPHICAL movement which emerged shortly before the Second World War united by common concerns, motifs, and emphasis. The most influential exponents were Martin HEIDEGGER, whose *Being and Time* appeared in 1927, Karl JASPERS, his second volume of *Philosophie* appeared in 1932, and Jean-Paul SARTRE. All the important leaders were indebted to the writings of Soren KIERKEGAARD--a once neglected Danish author--whose works were not translated into German until early in this century and into English much later. The movement may be characterized as follows. It begins with the conviction that Western PHILOSOPHY since the Greeks has been preoccupied with the idea of ESSENCE, that is with the general and UNIVERSAL features of anything, rather than with concrete, INDIVIDUAL essence being counted more real than EXISTENCE because it is unchanging. Consequently, Western philosophy has been INTELLECTUALISTIC and RATIONALISTIC. It is, therefore, irrelevant as far as illuminating life is concerned because it obscured the TRUTH about human existence rather than illuminating REALITY. Existentialism had a profound impact on NEO-ORTHODOX theologians, like Karl BARTH, Rudolf BULTMANN, Paul TILLICH, and Reinhold NIEBUHR as well as on some Roman Catholics like Gabriel MARCEL and Karl RAHNER. The self, they argued, is a unity of radical FREEDOM and limitedness. FAITH, therefore, is acceptance of this paradoxical unity. But faith is not the possession of a CREED, DOCTRINE, or BELIEF it is the decision to be oneself as this

person in this specific situation. Thus decision is made possible by the unconditioned acceptance of the person by GOD which enables each individual to have the courage to be.

EXODUS: the "coming out" of ISRAEL from Egyptian bondage and the name of a book in the *HEBREW BIBLE* which relates this story that has the powerful connotation of freedom from slavery.

EXORCISM: the act of casting out DEMONS or EVIL SPIRITS in a RITUAL designed to free the individual from evil influences. In the ORTHODOX CHURCH exorcism is practiced prior to BAPTISM. As a result of RATIONALISM, BELIEF in EVIL spirits was largely discarded by most Western Churches in the nineteenth century. In recent years there has been a revival of the practice and an increasing demand for the services of exorcists by troubled individuals.

EXPLANATION: to explain, clarify, or describe something so that it is understood.

EXTINCTION OF OUTFLOWS: an synonym of ARAHANT in BUDDHISM signifying a person who has overcome worldly desires.

EZEKIEL (6th century B.C.): Biblical PROPHET and author of the *Book of Ezekiel* in the *HEBREW BIBLE*. His work is noted for its VISION of GOD and positive interpretation of the BABYLONIAN EXILE of the JEWISH people in terms of the SOVEREIGNTY of GOD.

EZRA (5th to 4th century B.C.): JEWISH religious leader whose activities are recorded in the *Books of Ezra* and *Nehemiah* in the *HEBREW BIBLE*. He was responsible for rebuilding the city of JERUSALEM and enforcing the RACIAL PURITY of the Jewish people.

"F"

FAHSIEN (late 4th or early 5th century): famous Chinese BUDDHIST MONK who left China in 399 to visit India in search of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES. Returning to China in 414 he initiated a period of intense translation of the manuscripts he had collected. His adventures were recorded in *The Narrative of Fa Hsien* which was translated into English in 1869.

FABIANS: members of the Fabian Society, an important British SOCIALIST society founded in 1883 which favored an evolutionary SOCIALIST "permeation" of CAPITALIST institutions and opposed the REVOLUTIONARY doctrine of MARX.

FACT: any unit of BEING which is capable of bearing MEANING.

FAITH: In CHRISTIAN thought two tendencies concerning the Faith may be observed: first, faith is regarded as BELIEF or mental assent to the TRUTH; and second, faith is understood as the orientation of the total person best described as TRUST, confidence, or

loyalty. The THEOLOGICAL system of Thomas AQUINAS was based on such an intellectualistic model of faith. His teachings are basic to the doctrine of ROMAN CATHOLICISM where faith is to be regarded as an act of intellectual assent to SUPERNATURAL truths based on their divine AUTHORITY. LUTHER rejected this view of faith arguing instead that it is the response of the total person to the *Gospel*. Other religious systems sometimes make use of the word "faith" when translating texts into English, but only PURE LAND BUDDHISM has a view of faith similar to the CHRISTIAN one. The other usages distort both the meaning of faith and the beliefs of the religion concerned. In addition to faith being used in this way, it is possible to speak about "the faith" of a group, meaning the complex of beliefs and practices belonging to a particular RELIGION. In general though, faith usually refers to Christianity.

FALL OF MAN: a term used in CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY to denote humanities original rebellion against GOD as described in the Biblical story of ADAM and EVE found in *Genesis 3*. Theologians argue about whether the story is to be taken literally or whether it is symbolic of the human condition. Most agree that the essential point of the Christian understanding of the human situation is that SUFFERING and EVIL entered the world as a result of a wrong moral choice on the part of human beings. Other religious TRADITIONS either do not share this pessimistic view of the human condition or view it as an ONTOLOGICAL and not a MORAL problem. JUDAISM does not see the human condition as a result of an act of rebellion while HINDUISM expresses a far more radical pessimism based on the essential nature of the existence within the bounds of KARMA.

FALLACY: arguments which seem correct but upon examination prove false. They are arguments which are PSYCHOLOGICALLY persuasive but logically wrong through mistakes in relating, inferring, or concluding, while reasoning. TRADITIONAL logic identified fallacies as either "formal" or "informal." A formal fallacy appears valid but actually breaks the rules of reasoning. Informal fallacies are harder to discover but can usually be exposed by counter examples. They result from either carelessness and inattention to the subject matter or through ambiguity in the language used. As a result, informal fallacies may be classified as fallacies of relevance and fallacies of ambiguity.

FALSIFIABILITY: a variant of the VERIFICATION PRINCIPLE developed by Sir Karl POPPER who argued that while we cannot absolutely prove that something is true, it is possible to falsify theories and BELIEFS thus eliminating error. He made falsification the test of TRUTH in his theory of SCIENCE and used it to distinguish between science and pseudo-science.

FALWELL, Jerry (1934): American FUNDAMENTALIST leader, Pastor of Thomas Road BAPTIST CHURCH and founder of Liberty University. He achieved national attention through his involvement with the MORAL MAJORITY which he also founded. Author of *The Fundamentalist Phenomenon* (1981).

FAMILY OF LOVE: See CHILDREN OF GOD

FANON, Franz (1925-1961): French speaking PSYCHOANALYST and political philosopher from Martinique who developed the idea of NEGRITUDE and a theory of

violence as a therapeutic process of religious intensity. He is the author of various books including *Black Skin, White Masks* (1952) and *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961) both of which contributed to the theory of terrorism and LIBERATION THEOLOGY.

FARABI, Abu Nasr Muhammad (d. 950 aged about 80): famous Turkish philosopher who settled in Baghdad who wrote commentaries on ARISTOTLE, his "teacher." He was also influenced by NEO-PLATONISM and PLATO'S *Republic*. He argued that REASON was superior to FAITH and that PROPHECY was a gift which supplemented RATIONAL faculties.

FAREL, Guillaume (1489-1565): French Swiss PROTESTANT REFORMER who worked closely with John CALVIN.

FARRER, Austin Marsden (1904-1969): English ANGLO-CATHOLIC theologian philosopher and close friend of C. S. LEWIS. His best known book is *The Glass of Vision* (1948).

FARRER, Frederick William (1831-1903): English ANGLICAN theologian who wrote a popular book titled *Life of Christ* (1874) and strongly influenced F. D. MAURICE.

FATE: the BELIEF that human affairs are destined by COSMIC powers, either GOD or GODS or the workings of the UNIVERSE.

FATHERHOOD OF GOD: developing an idea implicit in the *HEBREW BIBLE* and CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY that GOD is viewed as a loving Father.

FTIHAH: the title of the opening *Sura* of the *QUR'N*.

FATIMA (7th century): daughter of MUHAMMAD who married Ali b. Abi Tlib. Shi'a Imms claim decent from Muhammad through her sons. In some Shi'a circles, Fatima has become an object of DEVOTION similar to the VIRGIN MARY in ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

FATWA: a decree, ruling given by a muft, or a legal scholar, on a point of law in ISLAM.

FERGUSON, Marilyn Grasso (1938-): popular American publicist and advocate of the OCCULT and YOGIC RELIGION which she first encountered through TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION. Her best selling book *The Aquarian Conspiracy* (1980), was largely responsible for giving FORM to the NEW AGE MOVEMENT and creating a consensus about its reality and importance as a SPIRITUAL force.

FESTIVALS: all religious TRADITIONS celebrate various feast days or festivals. These usually recall historical events associated with the HISTORY of the religion and are intended to inspire devotees to greater devotion.

FETISH: a term derived from the Portuguese "feitico" meaning "skillfully made" and originally applied by sailors to objects of devotion found in West Africa. Later it came to be applied to any object believed to have SACRED significance and the ability to protect its owner from EVIL.

FEUERBACH, Ludwig Andreas (1804-1872): German MATERIALIST philosopher famous for his statement "A man is what he eats" which he used to explain English victories over Irish rebels. He studied under HEGEL whose idealism he rejected in favor of a thorough-going materialism. Subsequently he strongly attacked religious BELIEFS, especially those of PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY as represented by SCHLEIERMACHER, by arguing that the idea of GOD is an outward projection of man's inner nature. Thus the HOLY Family reflects the inadequacies of actual human families and subconsciously compensates for them in the imagination of the believer. His work had a profound influence on MARX who accepted and improved upon his basic criticisms of religion. His most important works are: *The Essence of Christianity* (1840) and *The Essence of Religion* (1846).

FICHTE, Johann Gottlieb (1762-1814): German philosopher who promoted his own version of KANTIAN thought and a rabid NATIONALISM which found expression in his *Address to the German Nation* (1808-1809). His writings are seen by many as one of the intellectual roots of modern RACISM.

FIDEISM: BELIEFS that rest entirely on FAITH without RATIONAL support and often using arguments that deny the VALIDITY of rationality.

FILIAL PIETY: the supreme virtue in CONFUCIAN ETHICS associated with the honoring of elders and the ancestors.

FILIOQUE CLAUSE: the doctrinal formula found in Western CHRISTIAN CREEDS meaning "and the Son" which affirms the double procession of the HOLY SPIRIT from "the Father and the Son."

FINAL CAUSE: the end REASON for a process, as the purpose which GOD had in mind in CREATING the UNIVERSE.

FINITE: having specific limits or boundaries. Opposed to infinite.

FINNEY, Charles Grandison (1792-1875): American CLERGYMAN, educator and creator of modern EVANGELISM. He abandoned a legal career to become a PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER and revivalist preacher following a profound CONVERSION experience. Later he abandoned many CALVINIST teachings and moved towards an ARMINIAN theology. He founded Oberlin College where he was professor of theology from 1837-1875 and president from 1851-1866. In his *Lectures on Revival* (1835) he stresses the techniques needed to create REVIVALS. A tendency to psychologize CHRISTIAN experience is also found in his *Systematic Theology* (1847).

FIQH: the legal order of ISLAM as exercised in the courts and expounded by the various legal schools: jurisprudence.

FISH: the symbol of the EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH derived from the acronym of the Greek word "*Ichthys*" which reads JESUS CHRIST, SON OF GOD, SAVIOR.

FITNAH: originally a term used to speak about the persecution borne by the early followers of MUHAMMAD. In time it came to be applied to sedition or conspiracy against an ISLAMIC State and eventually hostility to ISLAM.

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM: the fundamental duties of a devout MUSLIM. These are: (1) confession of the FAITH by reciting the phrase "There is no GOD but ALLAH and MUHAMMAD is His PROPHET;" (2) PRAYER five times a day at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, evening and night; (3) FASTING during the month of RAMADAN; (4) ZAKAT or almsgiving; and (5) the AJJ a pilgrimage to MECCA at least once in one's lifetime.

FLAGELLATION: whipping or other harsh punishment for the purpose of mortifying the flesh and promoting SPIRITUAL well-being. The practice is found in many religious TRADITIONS. It was popular in medieval CHRISTIAN MONASTICISM but has fallen into disuse among most CHRISTIAN groups today.

FLEW, Anthony (1923-): probably the leading British AGNOSTIC, HUMANIST, philosopher of the 1960s and 1970s. The author of many books on RELIGION and PHILOSOPHY including *God and Philosophy* (1966) and *The Presumption of Atheism* (1972). His work presents a strong yet academically fair challenge to CHRISTIAN BELIEF.

FLOOD: the story of a UNIVERSAL flood is found in *Genesis 6-9*, as well as many other ancient documents, and also in the MYTHOLOGIES of Native Americans and many other peoples.

FLORENCE, COUNCIL OF: a general COUNCIL of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH held in Florence from 1438-1445 to heal the rift between the ROMAN CATHOLIC and ORTHODOX CHURCHES. It established the important principle that unity does not depend on uniform LITURGICAL styles but collapsed after the Fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453 without agreement on doctrinal issues.

FLUX: change, becoming, movement; e.g. as a flowing river.

FOLK RELIGION: popular RELIGIONS, BELIEFS and practices--sometimes referred to as "LITTLE TRADITIONS"--which operate alongside and often in opposition to a dominant religious TRADITION which is the official religion of a SOCIETY. Such religions often involve magic, healing, prophetic movements and local charismatic leaders or healers. Folk religion is often regarded as a threat by the dominant tradition which may take active steps to suppress its practice.

FOOD: many religions have strict food laws which create social barriers or boundaries between the believer and non-believers. The most obvious example is to be found in JUDAISM where the Laws of Leviticus are applied to daily life. Similar rules are found in ISLAM and still other rules apply to PRIESTS in BUDDHISM, HINDUISM and MONASTIC Orders in CHRISTIANITY.

FORD, Henry (1863-1947): American inventor and automobile manufacturer who is credited with the expression "History is bunk."

FOREKNOWLEDGE: the CHRISTIAN BELIEF that GOD knows the past, present and future in one simple and eternal act of cognition.

FORM: an important PHILOSOPHICAL term referring to the essential REALITY of things. It is particularly important in PLATONISM where form, which is TRUE and ETERNAL, is contrasted with appearance, which is TEMPORAL and DECEPTIVE.

FORM CRITICISM: from the German "FORMGESCHICHTE." A method of analysis and interpretation of pre-literary oral TRADITIONS based on the conviction that ancient writers frequently collected, arranged and edited materials, stories, LEGENDS, etc., already circulating in the CULTURE in which they lived. Form criticism was first applied to the *HEBREW BIBLE* before being applied to the *NEW TESTAMENT*. It seeks to discover the "original" oral story behind the literary documents.

FORM-MATTER GROUND MOTIVE: a term used in the CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY of Herman DOOYEWEERD to signify the encounter between the old pre-Homeric Greek RELIGION of life and the later cultural religion of the OLYMPIC GODS. The older religion deified the eternally flowing stream of life which is unable to fix itself in any individual form but out of which transitory beings are generated whose existence is limited by an individual form with the result they are subjected to the fate of death. This is the MATTER motive of Greek thought which found its most pregnant expression in the worship of DIONYSUS. The form motive found in the later Olympian religion valued measure and harmony and rested on the essential DEIFICATION of the CULTURAL aspect of Greek society and the personification of cultural powers through the Olympian Gods. Its greatest expression was in the WORSHIP of the law-giver--the Delphic God--APOLLO.

FORMAL: pertaining to the theory of logical validity. Not material or concrete.

FORMGESCHICHTE: See FORM CRITICISM.

FORMLESS: an Indian religious CONCEPT signifying those levels of the UNIVERSE where MATTER is absent. It is the higher form of TRANCE.

FOSDICK, Harry, Emerson (1878-1969): American BAPTIST Minister who taught practical THEOLOGY and played a prominent role promoting theological LIBERALISM in the FUNDAMENTALIST controversy. A great popularizer he promoted BIBLICAL

CRITICISM, the PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION, and a psychologically orientated personal PIETY. He influenced American preaching through his "problem orientated" homiletical style. His works include: *The Modern Use of the Bible* (1924) and *On Being a Real Person* (1943).

FOUCAULT, Michel (1926-1988): very influential French philosopher who promoted a highly RELATIVISTIC conception of the prevailing assumptions about what is to count as knowledge and as acceptable discourse. His views are expounded in *The Order of Things* (1970), *The Archaeology of Knowledge* (1972) and various other works. He lived consistently with his beliefs--died of AIDS in 1988.

FOUR HOLY TRUTHS: the four principles of existence discovered by the BUDDHA. They are: suffering, the cause of suffering, the cessation of suffering, and the path which leads to the cessation of suffering. See DUKKHA.

FOUR NOBEL TRUTHS: See FOUR HOLY TRUTHS

FOX, George (1624-1691): English MYSTIC and PROPHETIC figure who suffered considerable persecution for his FAITH and founded the QUAKERS or SOCIETY OF FRIENDS in 1652. Disillusioned by existing CHURCHES and systems of THEOLOGY, he stressed the need for direct communion with GOD through what he called the "inner light." His essentially CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY and personal PIETY can be seen from his published *Journal*.

FOX, Matthew (1940-): ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST and speculative theologian of doubtful ORTHODOXY whose works have been censured by his CHURCH but taken up by the NEW AGE MOVEMENT. In 1977 he founded the INSTITUTE IN CULTURE AND CREATION SPIRITUALITY in Chicago which he moved to California in 1981. Through this Institute he propagated his views and gave a platform to such people as the self-styled WITCH STARHAWK and other NEO-PAGAN leaders like the self-proclaimed VOODOO PRIESTESS Luisha TEISH, various NEO-SHAMAN and YOGA practitioners.

FOX, John (1516-1587): English Protestant and author of *Acts and Monuments of Matters Happening in the Church*--popularly known as *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*--which documented ROMAN CATHOLIC persecution of PROTESTANTS. For at least two centuries this book was the most important and widely read religious work in English, after the *BIBLE* and *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI (1181?-1226): founder of the Franciscan Order and son of a wealthy textile merchant. In 1202, while taking part in a feud in a nearby city, he was imprisoned for over a year. This experience led him to reflect on life and make a PILGRIMAGE to Rome in 1205. After a VISION, he began to rebuild the CHURCH of SAINT DAMIAN near Assisi. His father, assisted by the local Bishop, attempted to forcibly restore him to a secular vocation but he persisted in his religious convictions whereupon his father disowned him. In 1209 he began preaching brotherly love, apostolic poverty and REPENTANCE. This led to the founding of his Order and his original Rule. In 1224 he retired to a HERMITAGE to spend the remainder of his life in PRAYER. During this time

he composed his *Canticle to the Sun* and is alleged to have borne the STIGMATA. He was CANONIZED two years after his death.

FRANCIS OF SALES (1567-1622): French ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST and MYSTIC whose book *Introduction to the Devout Life* (1607) is a classic of Catholic SPIRITUALITY.

FRANCISCANS: the MONASTIC Order founded by FRANCIS OF ASSISI in 1209 based on the Rule of POVERTY, PREACHING and PENANCE. Two modified versions of the original Rule, which relaxed its stricter obligations, followed and opened the Order to a wider selection of candidates but Francis always preferred his original, stricter Rule. For four centuries after his death conflict divided the Order over which Rule ought to be followed. The Order is noted for its charity works, hospitals, schools and MISSIONARY endeavors. Five members of the Order have become Popes and it has produced such outstanding philosophers as BONAVENTURE, DUNS SCOTUS and WILLIAM OF OCKHAM.

FRAZER, Sir James George (1854-1941): a British lawyer influenced by William Robertson SMITH who became the first ever professor of SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY at the University of Liverpool, England in 1907. He quickly retired from this post and devoted his life to writing. Although a prolific writer his "anthropology" was decidedly the "armchair" variety based on interpretations of works by MISSIONARIES, traders and travellers which tended to take BELIEFS and practices totally out of their social and historical context to create a grand theory. His influence on the development of COMPARATIVE RELIGION and popular religious ideas was considerable as can be seen by the continuing popularity of his major work *The Golden Bough* (published in twelve volumes between 1890 and 1915) which attempts to show underlying themes common to all religions. His other works include: *Folklore of the Old Testament* (1918) and *The Fear of Death in Primitive Religion* (1933-1936). Today his work remains popular with the public but has little scholarly value.

FREE THINKERS: people who refuse to reject the AUTHORITY of RELIGION in favor of a BELIEF in REASON as the ultimate and only AUTHORITY in human affairs. TRADITIONALLY free thinkers have been violently anti-religious although this need not necessarily be so.

FREEDOM: an important concept in Western PHILOSOPHY where it becomes the basis for moral choice and the basis of TRADITIONAL legal thought. It is characterized by a lack of restraint and the ability to make one's own decisions without interference. The concept runs into difficulties when we try to understand what is meant by "restraint" and what limits exist that inhibit our ability to act freely and, as a result, intense debate rages around the concept. In RELIGION it becomes an important issue in terms of the JUSTICE of GOD. Can humans freely choose to serve God or do they require DIVINE assistance? If God's GRACE is needed to bring men and women into His service, is it fair for God to judge those who do not respond when they lack the grace needed to enable them to respond? The issue is complex and has plagued both philosophers and theologians for centuries.

FREEMASONRY: an international organization whose principles are embodied in **SYMBOLS** and **ALLEGORIES** connected with the art of building and involving an oath of secrecy. The origins of the movement probably lie in twelfth century Europe. There are two major divisions: the Old Charges which date 1390 and 1400; and The Masonic Word, which is a Scottish institution of obscure origin. From the eighteenth century there developed "Speculative Masonry" or modern **FREEMASONRY**. The Grand Lodge was formed in 1717 to co-ordinate other Lodges. The origins of most Masonic ceremonies are obscure and probably date to the seventeenth century. The movement places considerable emphasis on social welfare activities and claims to be based on the fundamentals of all religions. In the eighteenth century it was closely associated with **DEISM** and even today a general deistic ethos generally prevails modified by the incorporation of religious symbols derived from **ASSYRIAN** and **EGYPTIAN BELIEFS**. The **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**, **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH** and many **EVANGELICAL** denominations have condemned **FREEMASONRY** as **UN-CHRISTIAN**. Recently various sensational journalists have published exposes claiming that it is a closed club which often breaks the law to promote the interests of its members. Such claims are, of course, hotly denied by Masons.

FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1940). Austrian neurologist and founder of **PSYCHOANALYSIS**. Worked on the treatment of hysteria by hypnosis but later developed a method of treatment in which he replaced hypnosis by free association of ideas. Believed that a complex of repressed and forgotten impressions underlies all abnormal mental states such as hysteria and developed the theory that dreams are an unconscious representation of repressed desires, especially of sexual desires. Strongly **ANTI-CHRISTIAN** he authored *The Future of an Illusion* (1927) and *Moses and Monotheism* (1939), works which develop the projectionist theories similar to **FEUERBACH**. In many respects his technique of psychoanalysis can be seen as a **FORM** of **SECULAR MYSTICISM** reminiscent of **JEWISH** mystical thought.

FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF: known as **QUAKERS**. Their **BELIEFS** may be traced to **R. BARKLAY'S** (1648-1690) book *Theologiae Verae Christianae Apologia* (1676) which argued that **CHRISTIANS** ought to be guided by an "inner light." The founder of the movement proper was **George FOX** (1624-1691) who experienced a profound religious conversion in 1647 followed by a **VISION** in 1652. His first **CONVERTS** were called "Friends in Truth" but quickly acquired the derogatory nickname "Quaker" because of the trembling which characterized their **WORSHIP**. Quakers emphasize simplicity of worship and direct guidance from **GOD**. Over the centuries the role of the **BIBLE** has tended to diminish in Quaker congregations although a small group has remained faithful to Biblical authority. The Quakers have produced some outstanding leaders and social reformers such as **William PENN** and **Elizabeth FRY**.

FROEBEL, Friedrich Wilhelm August (1782-1852): German **EDUCATIONALIST** and originator of the "Kindergarten."

FROMM, Eric (1900-1980): German/American **PSYCHOLOGIST** who developed his ideas in terms of the work of both **FREUD** and **MARX** to apply psychoanalysis to society generally in the form of a new **HUMANISM**. He drew inspiration from **BUDDHISM** and

the CHRISTIAN mystical tradition and is well-known for his psychological character studies of famous historical personalities. His books include: *The Fear of Freedom* (1941) and *The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness* (1973).

FRY, Elizabeth (1780-1845): English QUAKER and advocate of PRISON REFORM and practical help for the poor.

FUNDAMENTALISM: a CONSERVATIVE THEOLOGICAL movement which arose in American PROTESTANTISM in the 1920s in opposition to "MODERNISM." Fundamentalism should be understood primarily as an attempt to protect the essential doctrines or "fundamentals" of the CHRISTIAN FAITH from the eroding effects of modern thought. The doctrines considered essential by Fundamentalists include: the VIRGIN BIRTH of JESUS, His RESURRECTION and DEITY, His substitutionary ATONEMENT and SECOND COMING. Finally, they lay great stress on the authority of the BIBLE which is usually expressed in terms of its INFALLIBILITY and INERRANCY. The roots of fundamentalism go back to the nineteenth century when EVOLUTION, BIBLICAL CRITICISM, and COMPARATIVE RELIGION began to challenge the authority of the Biblical REVELATION. A significant offensive against MODERNISM was launched in 1910 with the publication of *The Fundamentals* a series of tracts written by conservative scholars to counter certain theological tendencies they considered dangerous. In a relatively short time the fundamentalist image became stereotyped as close-minded, belligerent, separatist, and uncultured. Even though the original Fundamentalists were well educated scholars--some from leading universities, such as Graham Gresham Machen at Princeton--the movement as a whole quickly became identified with a rejection of education and a reactionary rural nostalgia for earlier times. Recently the term "fundamentalism" has been applied to MUSLIMS and members of other FAITHS who wish to retain their TRADITIONAL BELIEFS. Although there may be some merit in such usage, it is very misleading because many people identified thus are simply anti-Western. For example the Iranian REVOLUTION is usually described as "fundamentalist Islam" while the Saudis are seen as pro-Western and therefore more LIBERAL. In reality the Iranians interpret the QUR'N in a far more liberal and open manner than the Saudis who are much closer to CHRISTIAN fundamentalists in their religious beliefs and practices than the Iranians. The use of "fundamentalism" in this context is, therefore, not very helpful.

FUNDAMENTALIST: a CONSERVATIVE CHRISTIAN who affirms "the fundamentals" of the CHRISTIAN FAITH.

FURQAN: a title of the QUR'N meaning "the distinguisher" or criterion.

"G"

GABRIEL: a common name for an ANGEL or spiritual BEING of great Holiness. In ISLAM, Gabriel revealed the QUR'N to MUHAMMAD.

GAIA: the name given by the NEW AGE MOVEMENT to the earth which is believed to be a living organism. Although justified in terms of ecology, this is the revival of a medieval OCCULT idea which has been popularized by NEO-PAGANISM and groups like

the FINDHORN COMMUNITY. Apart from ideas about NATURE being alive, BELIEF in such things as FAIRIES, and nature SPIRITS are also connected with the idea.

GALBRAITH, John Kenneth (1908-): Canadian/American, "Keynesian" (see John Maynard KEYNES) economist, advisor to the American Democratic Party and American Ambassador to India, in 1961. He shaped the thoughts of many people about modern society through such books as *The Affluent Society* (1958) and *The New Industrial State* (1967).

GALEN Claudius (130-200): Greek physician and author whose works, especially on medicine, deeply influenced both CHRISTIAN and ISLAMIC thought.

GALILEO, Galilei (1564-1642): Italian ASTRONOMER whose theories and personality brought him into conflict with the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. In the nineteenth century he became the popular, mythic, rationalist hero who was seen as a MARTYR for SCIENCE against the dogmatism of RELIGION. In reality he went out of his way to provoke the Church and was as dogmatic and intolerant as his opponents.

GALLICANISM: the theory developed by French theologians in the fourteenth century and popular until at least the late nineteenth century that the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ought to be free from PAPAL AUTHORITY.

GANDHABBAS (Pali) GANDHARVAS (Sanskrit): a class of heavenly BEINGS whose existence is taken for granted in BUDDHIST cosmology. They are the lowest of the DEVAS and subject to the law of REBIRTH.

GANDHI, Mohandas Karamchand (1869-1948): Indian political leader and MYSTIC who developed a technique of spiritual/political action which he called "Satygraha" (truth-force). Today he is remembered as an advocate of non-violent resistance. Gandhi was opposed to modern technology and sought to return India to its spiritual roots.

GANEA: [Anglicized "Ganesh"] a popular HINDU GOD who was the son of iva and KL. He is represented as an elephant-headed BEING who is regarded as the union of opposites being part human, part elephant. Thus he is seen as symbolizing the identity between GOD and man.

GARBHAGHA: from the SANSKRIT term referring to the home, womb or seed. It is used to refer to the inner sanctum of a TEMPLE.

GARDNER, Gerald Brousseau (1884-1964): English Mason, OCCULTIST and creator of modern WITCHCRAFT or "WICCA." He was a sickly child and received very little formal education. In 1900 he moved to Sri Lanka where he worked on a plantation and later became a civil servant. He travelled widely in the East, absorbing local CULTURES and FOLK BELIEFS. Retiring to England in 1938, he joined a THEOSOPHICAL group led by the daughter of Annie BESANT, through whom he met Dorothy Clutterbuck who claimed to be a WITCH and initiated him into "the craft." In 1949, under the assumed name "Scire,"

he published a novel *High Magic's Aid* where he outlined many of his ideas about MAGICAL RITUAL. Following the repeal of England's Witchcraft Laws in 1951, he published *Witchcraft Today* (1954) and numerous other books. Gardner's system is a mish-mash of Masonic ritual, Eastern FOLK CULTURE, YOGIC RELIGION and his own vivid imagination designed to appeal to a popular audience on the basis of its alleged historical roots. Central to his ideas is the creation of a CULT of the Mother Goddess about whom he wrote in his novel *A Goddess Arrives* (1948). In 1963 Gardner initiated Raymond and Rosemary Buckland who spread his CREED to North America.

GARDNERIAN WITCHCRAFT: a very influential NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT which has influenced WICCA and many NEO-PAGAN groups. It was created almost singly handedly by Gerald B. GARDNER who attempted to recreate the type of WITCHCRAFT discussed by Margaret A. MURRAY in her various books. Gardner created RITUALS and BELIEFS by integrating older OCCULT and SPIRITUALIST ideas into a Gothic type mythology which drew on YOGIC RELIGIONS and his own rich imagination. Most important of all, Gardner supplied the Neo-PAGAN Movement with pseudo-historical justifications leading many to falsely believe that they were joining an ancient religion which had flourished underground while being officially suppressed by CHRISTIANITY.

GTHS: the oldest writings of the ZOROASTRIAN SCRIPTURES, the *Avesta*, which form a liturgy of seventeen HYMNS.

GYA: a small town in Bihar, northern India, which is where the BUDDHA is believed to have received ENLIGHTENMENT. It is one of the four SACRED places for BUDDHIST PILGRIMS.

GEERTZ, Clifford (1926-): American ANTHROPOLOGIST and strong advocate of cultural RELATIVISM. His works include: *Islam Observed* (1968) and *The Interpretation of Cultures* (1973).

GEHENNA: a valley between Jerusalem and the hills to the South and West which gained an EVIL reputation due to its CULTIC associations with human SACRIFICE. In later JEWISH literature it became the place of the wicked and in the *NEW TESTAMENT* is described as a pit into which the evil are cast. As a result it became synonymous with HELL.

GEISTESWISSENSCHAFTEN: a German word meaning "spiritual sciences" as distinct from the "physical sciences." The term includes such things as AESTHETICS, ETHICS, RELIGION etc.

GENESIS: a Greek word meaning "origin" or "beginnings" and the name given to the first book of the *BIBLE*.

GENEVA: the Swiss city which became the center of the CALVINIST REFORMATION.

GENEVA BIBLE: the first English translation of the *BIBLE* to use CHAPTER AND VERSE. It was favored by the English PURITANS and used by SHAKESPEARE. It is also known as the "Breeches Bible" because of its translation of *Genesis* which normally reads "garments" (or "aprons") as "breeches."

GENKU (12th century): See HNEN.

GENSHIN (942-1017): Japanese BUDDHIST scholar and exponent of the PURE LAND SCHOOL whose art was greatly admired for his depiction of TRANSMIGRATION and the AMIDA BUDDHA.

GENTILE: a NON-JEW.

GENUFLECTION: the RITUAL act of kneeling on the right knee while holding the head erect during specific parts of the MASS or while approaching the SACRAMENTS.

GENUS: a general class of objects which possess the same qualities; e.g. dog, cat, etc.

GENUS AND SPECIES: a form of classification used in the logic of ARISTOTLE which greatly influenced the development of Western thought and SCIENCE. A "genus" is a class which may be divided into sub-classes or "species;" e.g. a cat is the genus, while a Tabby cat is the species.

GHETTO: the segregated part of a town or city set aside for JEWS often involving curfews and other restrictions on movement. European ghettos were self-governing usually under the control of RABBIS in what was a form of apartheid.

GIBBON, Edward (1737-1794): English HISTORIAN famed for his book *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1776-1781). A youthful CONVERT to ROMAN CATHOLICISM he rejected CHRISTIANITY and presented a hostile interpretation of the rise of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH in his classic work.

GILGAMESH, EPIC OF: an ancient Sumerian epic tale the moral of which is that men must accept their lot and not seek the impossible. The story itself contains a FLOOD LEGEND and a FORM of CREATION story. It is best described as a MEDITATION on death in the form of a tragedy.

GILSON, Etienne Henry (1884-1978): French Thomist philosopher who played an important role in the revitalization of Thomism during the twentieth century. His works include: *The Christian Philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas* (1956) and *Elements of Christian Philosophy* (1960).

GIOTTO di Bondone (1267-1337): Italian artist who played an important role in the RENAISSANCE and the rediscovery of REALISM in art.

GLADSTONE, William, Ewart (1809-1898): British LIBERAL leader and statesman whose policies were based on his attempt to apply CHRISTIAN principles to politics.

GLASTONBURY: the ancient English town and MONASTIC site where King Arthur was said to be buried. The BENEDICTINE monastery was the largest in England and traced its ancestry to a CHURCH which the MONKS claimed had been built by JOSEPH of ARIMATHEA. Many medieval LEGENDS, including ones about visits by the child JESUS, are associated with the town which became a center for the COUNTER-CULTURE in the 1960s and has played a prominent role in the MYTHOLOGY of the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

GLOCK, Charles Y. (1924-): American SOCIOLOGIST and survey researcher who has done extensive work on religion and racism. His works include *Religion and Society in Tension* (1965) and *Christian Belief and Anti-Semitism* (1966) both of which were co-authored with Rodney STARK.

GLOSSOLALIA: literally "speaking in tongues." It refers to an ecstatic SPIRITUAL state that manifests itself in utterances.

GNOSTICISM: a religious and PHILOSOPHICAL movement which was popular in the Greco-Roman world that found expression in many different SECTS and settings. Gnostic groups were characterized by their claim to possess secret knowledge--Gnosis--about the NATURE of the UNIVERSE and human existence. Despite clear criticisms of Gnostic ideas in the *NEW TESTAMENT*, many writers have attempted to prove a link between the EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH and Gnosticism. This view has been increasingly discredited as our knowledge of both Gnosticism and the Early Church has increased through archaeological and other discoveries. Today, many NEW AGE type groups claim links to ancient Gnosticism although such claims are pure fabrication.

GOBIND SINGH (1666-1708): the tenth SIKH GURU who gave the community its present form. He organized the Sikhs as an effective military force and ordained the "Five emblems" or "Five K's" of Sikhism. Before he was assassinated in 1708, he made his followers accept that he was the last human Guru and that after his death they would look to their SACRED writings, the *Granth*, as their Guru.

GOBINEAU, Joseph Arthur, Comte de (1816-1882): French diplomat and "Father" of modern RACISM whose theories, which involved a rejection of ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY, have had a disastrous effect on European HISTORY.

GOD: although many people claim that all RELIGIONS share the idea of God, in fact only CHRISTIANITY, ISLAM and JUDAISM have a similar understanding of the term. This understanding probably comes from a common source rooted in the religion of ABRAHAM with the result that these religions may be identified as ABRAMIC RELIGIONS. Traditionally, the Abramic religions understood God as the CREATOR of the UNIVERSE and everything that exists. All three religions saw God as a personal BEING who demanded obedience from humans but it was in Christianity that the personal relationship between God and humans was given its highest expression through the

doctrine of the INCARNATION which taught that God became man in the person of JESUS CHRIST. Islam and Judaism place greater stress on God as law-giver and our responsibility to respond to Him by obeying His law. Many INDIAN religions developed highly personal versions of the DEITY but usually limited the powers of each deity through the acceptance of a vast pantheon of over three million Gods. The concept of a CREATOR GOD in the Abramic sense is, however, missing from Indian religions. CHINESE and JAPANESE religions recognized an impersonal force behind the universe but never developed a concept of God similar to the Abramic one. In other religious traditions, God or Gods may play important roles for specific tasks, such as healings, but their power and role as creator or personality is severely limited. BUDDHISM is unique in recognizing the existence of Gods in the affairs of daily life but in declaring in no uncertain terms that as a religion or practice, Buddhism has nothing to do with God. Indeed, Buddhism explicitly denies the Abramic concept of God and is therefore often described as a FORM of ATHEISM.

GOD PARENTS: in CHRISTIAN CHURCHES which practice INFANT BAPTISM it is common to appoint sponsors who assume responsibility for the SPIRITUAL welfare of the child and promise to assist the parents in fulfilling their role in religious education.

GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832): arguably the greatest German poet, philosopher, and man of letters. In his early work he was an exponent of ROMANTICISM but later he took a more critical attitude towards the Romantic Movement and developed his own unique insights and SPIRITUALITY. A lover of NATURE he was a religious HUMANIST who strongly influenced German CULTURE.

GOG AND MAGOG: symbolic enemies of GOD in the *BIBLE*. In APOCALYPTIC LITERATURE they are often identified with specific peoples and figure prominently in attempts by modern writers to interpret BIBLICAL PROPHECY.

GOLDEN AGE: the idea that in the long distant past there was a time of peace and prosperity which was lost through some human act. The idea features in many RELIGIONS and is often linked with the related notion of the DECLINE OF THE AGES.

GOLDEN CALF: in *Exodus 32*, MOSES returns from Mount Sinai with the TEN COMMANDMENTS to discover that the PEOPLE OF ISRAEL have created a golden idol in the image of a calf. The expression has come to represent APOSTASY and anything which lures believers from worshipping GOD.

GOLDEN RULE: taken from the SERMON ON THE MOUNT where JESUS tells his followers to "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The term has become the basis for a SECULAR MORALITY which essentially says that we ought to act towards others as we would like them to act towards us.

GOOD: theologically that which is approved by GOD or the divine. In SECULAR ETHICS defining "the GOOD" becomes a major problem to which many solutions are offered.

GOOD FRIDAY: the Friday before EASTER which commemorates the DEATH OF JESUS. It is called "Good Friday" because CHRISTIANS believe that on that day, through His obedience to GOD and SACRIFICIAL death, Jesus obtained the SALVATION of mankind. CHRISTIANS usually celebrate the day with penitence and fasting.

GORE, Charles (1853-1932): English ANGLO-CATHOLIC theologian, BISHOP of Oxford and one of the founders of the ANGLICAN MONASTIC Order THE COMMUNITY OF THE RESURRECTION. He was the editor of the controversial book *Lux Mundi* (1889) and author of numerous works including *The Reconstruction of Belief* (1924).

GRACE: in CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY is the loving action of GOD in an individual's life making possible their SANCTIFICATION. It is by GRACE that God makes SALVATION possible and through grace that He sustains the CHURCH.

GRAHAM, William, Franklin, "Billy" (1918-): American EVANGELIST and Southern BAPTIST Preacher whose work did much to revive evangelical religion in America. Among his many achievements probably the most significant is the founding of the magazine *Christianity Today* (1956), and the encouragement of solid evangelical scholarship. His ideas and appeal are summed up in his book *Peace With God* (1953).

GRAIL, THE HOLY: in LEGENDS originating from the twelfth century the CHALICE, or cup, used at the LAST SUPPER was said to have MYSTICAL powers. Stories about the Holy Grail are associated with King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table as well as GLASTONBURY and JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

GRAMSCI, Antonio (1891-1937): Italian COMMUNIST leader and THEORETICAL MARXIST who is viewed by many as the most important European communist since LENIN. His works became fashionable among left-wing intellectuals in Britain and America because they appeared to offer a viable form of Marxist HUMANISM.

GREAT AWAKENING: a series of REVIVALS in the American colonies between 1725 and 1760. They reached a peak in 1726 but fresh conversions and excitement occurred in New England in 1734-1735 through the preaching of Jonathan EDWARDS. The English EVANGELIST George WHITEFIELD linked these regional awakenings into a "Great Awakening" through his itinerant preaching tours. The established Clergy soon criticized the revivalists' preaching and practices and Edwards became their vigorous defender. In his book *Some Thoughts Concerning the Present Revival* (1743), and later work *A Treatise on Religious Affections* (1746), he distinguishes between the beneficial and detrimental effects of revivals. New England defenders of the Great Awakening were known as the "New Lights" while those who opposed it were known as "Old Lights." The movement made a great contribution to education and led to the founding of Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Brown, and Dartmouth Colleges. Equally important was the mood of tolerance that led to ECUMENICAL ventures among Clergy supporting the movement.

GREAT MOTHER: a CULT figure in ancient Greece which became important in the Roman Empire before dying out around the fourth century. Many WICCA type movements have sought to revive the cult by giving it modern interpretations in terms of a FEMINIST THEOLOGY.

GREAT WHITE BROTHERHOOD: an imaginary hierarchy of a SPIRITUAL BEING, who were said to oversee human development, by Helena BLAVATSKY. The idea is very important in THEOSOPHY and many of its offshoots such as the I-AM MOVEMENT. According to Blavatsky, the brotherhood is based in Tibet from where it contacts initiates by telepathy.

GREBEL, Conrad (1498-1526): leader of the SWISS BRETHREN MOVEMENT out of which the MENNONITES emerged. He was converted to PROTESTANTISM around 1522 and in 1525 founded the ANABAPTIST movement which preached ADULT BAPTISM and advocated what is now known as a "Believer's Church."

GREEK: the language of the NEW TESTAMENT.

GREEN, T. H. (1836-1882): English philosopher and leading champion of HEGELIANISM in Britain during the nineteenth century.

GREENPEACE: founded in 1971 as an environmental protection lobby the movement has maintained a REVOLUTIONARY edge and APOCALYPTIC spiritual flavor derived from YOGIC RELIGIONS and the prophetic fringe of CHRISTIAN FUNDAMENTALISM. Today it is the second largest environmental organization in the world.

GREGORIAN CHANTS: See PLAINSONG.

GREGORY OF NYSSA (330-395): one of the so-called CAPPADOCIAN FATHERS and notable CHRISTIAN philosopher and theologian strongly influenced by PLATO and ORIGEN. He was a defender of the NICENE CREED and CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY.

GREGORY OF TOURS, (538-594): BISHOP of Tours who wrote *The History of the Franks*.

GREGORY THE GREAT (540-604): one of the greatest POPES who had a genius for administration at a time when civilized life in Western Europe was collapsing. He founded many MONASTERIES, sent MISSIONARIES all over Northern Europe, including AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY to England, and played an important role in shaping the LITURGY of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

GREGORY VII (1021-1085): a dynamic POPE, also known as HILDEBRAND, he was responsible for many REFORMS in the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and for his insistence on the separation of the Church from the power of SECULAR authorities.

GHA SUTRA: a BUDDHIST text which discusses the "science of household behavior."

GRID: a term used by ANTHROPOLOGIST Mary DOUGLAS in her group-grid analysis. A grid exists when the roles of individuals are "allocated on principles of sex, age and seniority" and represent ego-centered CATEGORIES which are capable of varying independently of the GROUP. In other words, a grid represents SOCIAL relationships which are controlled by sets of rules and impersonal criteria.

GROEN VAN PRINSTERER, Guillaume (1801-1876): Dutch HISTORIAN, political theorist and CHRISTIAN philosopher who founded the DUTCH ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT to oppose the ideology of the ENLIGHTENMENT and FRENCH REVOLUTION. An outline of his system is to be found in his greatest work *Unbelief and Revolution* (1847). As a member of the Dutch Parliament, he argued vigorously for Christian Schools which he saw as distinct from both CHURCH and STATE Schools. The reasons he gave for his position are now used by many supporters of Christian Education even though few people today recognize the origins of their arguments.

GROTIUS, Hugo (1583-1645): Dutch theologian and jurist who pioneered BIBLICAL CRITICISM and religious liberty. His greatest theological work was his *De Veritate Religionis Christianae* (1622) which was intended as an handbook for MISSIONARIES to refute all other religious claims and admired by ROMAN CATHOLICS and PROTESTANTS alike.

GROUND MOTIVE: a term used in the PHILOSOPHY of Herman DOOYEWEERD. A ground motive represents the fundamental motivation or driving force of a CULTURE. It is the common spirit which gives a community its dynamics and controls its entire attitude to life. Ground motives exercise unconscious influence on individuals and societies. Dooyeweerd recognizes four basic ground motives in the development of Western society: form-matter; creation-fall-redemption; nature-grace; and nature-freedom. In his view only the Christian ground motive of creation-fall-redemption exists as a radical unity that avoids dialectical tensions. The others are plagued reductionist tendencies which force a choice between one or the other poles of the ground motive. For example, in the field of PSYCHOLOGY, various conflicts exist between "humanistic psychology" and deterministic theories. According to Dooyeweerd these conflicts reflect the influence of the polar tensions of the modern Western ground motive of nature-freedom and not, as most practitioners think, different interpretations of "the facts."

GROUP: in Mary Douglas' group-grid analysis "To the extent that the family is a bound unit, contained in a set of rooms, known by a common name, sharing common property, it is a group..." In other words, a group can be seen as a set of SOCIAL relationships governed by personal interactions.

GROUP-GRID ANALYSIS: a method of social analysis developed by anthropologist Mary Douglas as means of comparing societies and their cosmologies. Douglas argues that similar social structures will produce similar cosmologies. Thus an observer ought to be able to deduce the cosmology of a society from information about its social structure and re-create its social structure on the basis of a knowledge of its cosmology. The technique is based on the concept of positional control or the social restraints, physical or otherwise, which limit the ability of people to act.

GURDWARA: a SIKH temple which houses the *Granth*, or HOLY SCRIPTURES of the Sikh religion.

GURU: a spiritual teacher. Traditionally a Guru occupied a hermitage and the student lived with him to serve him and learn from him. The Guru is important in HINDUISM as a communicator of divine TRUTH. The term is also used by the SIKH'S to denote the founders and leaders of their RELIGION.

GUYARD, Marie (1599-1672): ROMAN CATHOLIC MYSTIC and the first Mother Superior of the URSULINE Order in Quebec, Canada.

GUYON, Madame [Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Mothe] (1648-1717): ROMAN CATHOLIC PIETIST writer and MYSTIC who was several times falsely imprisoned for HERESY and supposed IMMORALITY. Her works include *A Short and Easy Method of Prayer* and her *Autobiography*.

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HACHIMAN: SHINT war GOD who is also a protector of human life and a God of agriculture who gives peace and happiness to Japan.

HADES: the name of the LORD of the underworld, or the House of Hades: in Greek mythology it means "To where the dead descend."

ADTH: a TRADITION, communication, narrative, which in ISLAM has the particular meaning of a record of actions or sayings of the PROPHET and his Companions. The whole body of the SACRED Tradition of the MUHAMMADANS is called "the ADTH.

HAGGADAH: a HEBREW term meaning "Narrative" which is used in RABBINIC studies to describe the exposition or interpretation of SCRIPTURE and reflection on its ETHICAL and THEOLOGICAL import.

HAGIN, Kenneth (1934-). PENTECOSTAL religious leader who developed "WORD OF FAITH" DOCTRINES.

AJJ: PILGRIMAGE to MECCA and its environs in the month of RAMADAN. This is the Fifth PILLAR OF ISLAM.

HAKUIN (1685-1768): the greatest Japanese ZEN master after DOGEN. He led a major religious REVIVAL and laid the foundations for modern Zen. His doctrine can be summed up in terms of a progression through MEDITATION from the Great DOUBT, to the Great ENLIGHTENMENT to the Great JOY.

HALDANE, Robert (1764-1842): Scottish writer and philanthropist whose CONVERSION led him to give away his fortune to become an EVANGELIST. During a stay in Geneva (1816) his private BIBLE studies for theological students led to a religious REVIVAL

which greatly influenced the European revival movement known as *The Reveil*. His works include *Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation* (1816) and *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans* (1818).

HALAKHAH: JEWISH law which forms part of the MIDRASH.

HALAL: the ISLAMIC equivalent of Kosher which involves strict dietary laws and regulations for the slaughter of animals.

HALEVY, Elie (1870-1937): French historian and social philosopher whose work on English history led him to argue that METHODISM saved England from a REVOLUTION in 1815. His thesis, known as "the Halevy thesis" is similar to that of WEBER in emphasizing the role of ideas and religious convictions in shaping SOCIAL REALITY.

HALO: a circle of light surrounding the head or even the entire body. The use of halos in art is found in Greek RELIGION and was taken over by the Romans. In the third century it was adopted by CHRISTIANS in representations of CHRIST and the SAINTS.

HAMANN, Johann George (1730-1788): contemporary of KANT who rejected the RATIONALISM of his age and, following a religious CONVERSION, became a leader of the "Storm and Stress" movement which stressed the immediacy of religious experience. In many ways he is a forerunner of SCHLEIERMACHER and RITSCHL.

HAMMURABI, CODE OF: one of the most ancient legal codes composed by the Babylonian King Hammurabi around 2,000 B.C. consisting of 282 laws.

HANDEL, George Frederick (1685-1759): German musician who became a British citizen in 1726. He is the author of "*The Messiah*" and many other religious and SECULAR works.

ANF: in ISLAM a seeker after TRUTH such as ABRAHAM who was opposed to IDOLATRY before the coming of the PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

HARDY, Thomas (1840-1928): English novelist and poet whose works contain biting attacks on CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY.

HARE KRISHNA MOVEMENT: the INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS (ISKCON), founded on his arrival in America in 1965 by His Divine Grace SWAMI A. C. Bhaktivedanta PRABHUPADA, and one of the most visible of the NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS. Devotees sing, dance, sell records, books, or the magazine *Back to Godhead*, and wear saffron colored robes. The young men have their heads shaved, apart from a topknot with which they believe KRISHNA will pluck them up by when he rescues them at the time of the deliverance of the world. It is through the frequent chanting of their MANTRA--Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna--that the devotees have become popularly known as Hare Krishnas. The theological basis of the movement is the *BHAGAVAD-GTA* as translated by their Master.

HARMONIC CONVERGENCE: an idea said to have originated with Jose Arguelles in his book *The Transformative Vision* (1975) based on "prophecies" from ancient Mayan writings which predicted the release of **COSMIC ENERGIES** due to a cyclic alignment of various stars and planets. He argued that this would occur on August 16 and 17th, 1987. Many people in the **NEW AGE MOVEMENT** latched onto this idea which since then has been closely linked with the **GAIA HYPOTHESIS** and an expectation of imminent **SPIRITUAL** and **SOCIAL** change.

HARNACK, Adolph von (1851-1930): one of the greatest German **LIBERAL** theologians and **CHURCH** historians. He saw **RELIGION** reconciling **CULTURE** and **CHRISTIANITY** for the proper ordering of daily life. To him **DOGMA** in the **EARLY CHURCH** obscured the practical thrust of **JESUS'** teachings. He argued that we must separate the permanently valid kernel of the *Gospel* from the culturally conditioned husk. In *What is Christianity?* (1901) he argues Jesus' message was his ethical preaching about "the **KINGDOM OF GOD.**" His other works include: *The History of Dogma* (1894-1899 7 Vols.), *The Mission and Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries* (1904-1905, 2 Vols.), and *The Constitution and Law of the Church in the First Two Centuries* (1910).

HARRINGTON, Michael (1928-1989): leading American **SOCIALIST** economist and political commentator whose *The Other America* (1963) was a stunning indictment of poverty in America. One of his last books, *Politics at the Funeral of God: The Spiritual Crisis of Western Civilization* (1983) is a remarkable cultural critique of Western society and a lament for the loss of **SPIRITUAL** values.

HASAN, Ali (died 669): grandson of **MUHAMMAD** who succeeded as **CALIPH** after the assassination of his Father but abdicated in favor of Mu'wiyah ibn Ab Sufyn.

HASAN al-BASR (died 728): influential **ISLAMIC** religious scholar whose name became associated with many later religious movements due to his great reputation for **PIETY** and learning.

HASIDIC JEWS: followers of **HASIDISM** or Hasidic practices.

HASIDISM: Hebrew term for "**PIETY**" or "the pious." In the eighteenth century it became associated with an Eastern European **JEWISH** sect founded by **RABBI ISRAEL** ben Eliezer. It reacted against what it saw as the arid interpretation of the *TALMUD* by **RABBIS** and drew upon the **CABBALA** to develop a rich **MYSTICAL TRADITION**. Union with **GOD** was sought through **ECSTATIC PRAYER** and the coming of the **MESSIAH** was earnestly desired. Today **Martin BUBER** is the best known interpreter of Hasidism even though many scholars question his understanding of the tradition.

HATHA YOGA: that branch of **YOGA** which seeks to establish conscious control over the automatic processes of the body. This is the most **POPULAR FORM** of Yoga in the West where it is taught in terms of physical health and exercise. It is often mistakenly thought, by Westerners, to be the only form of Yoga.

HEART: in many CULTURES the heart is regarded as the center of emotional life. In the philosophy of DOOYEWEERD it is the concentration point of the human existence or self-hood.

HEAVEN: many religions separate the heavens and the earth making the heavens the realm of the GODS. In HINDU MYTHOLOGY there are many heavens in a multi-layered UNIVERSE. Similarly in JAINISM and BUDDHISM many heavens exist although the aim of SALVATION is to avoid REBIRTH even in heaven. JUDAISM, ISLAM and CHRISTIANITY share a common conception of heaven as the REALM of GOD and destiny of believers after the LAST JUDGMENT.

HEBREW: the ancient language of the JEWISH people in which almost all of the *HEBREW BIBLE (OLD TESTAMENT)* is written.

HEBREW BIBLE: the ancient SCRIPTURES of the JEWISH people known as the OLD TESTAMENT by CHRISTIANS.

HEBREWS: members of the JEWISH people who called themselves ISRAELITES.

HEDONISM: a word derived from the Greek meaning pleasure or enjoyment. Ethically the term is used to refer to ETHICAL systems which understand pleasure to be the ultimate GOOD.

HEGEL, George Wilhelm Friedrich (1770-1831): German philosopher whose system is commonly known as "HEGELIANISM." His complex idealist philosophy contains many elements the most influential of which are: (1) the DIALECTIC which is generally interpreted to mean that all reasoning is dialectical proceeding from a CONCEPT to a new and contradictory concept which gives way to a third concept that transcends and synthesizes both earlier concepts. This is usually stated as thesis-antithesis and synthesis; (2) the theory of self-realization by which the dialectical process in the individual leads to a determinate "SELF" which is "for itself;" (3) the theory of history which is a dialectical process leading to the manifestation of the ABSOLUTE SPIRIT and arguing that in every specific age the spirit manifests itself in the *Zeitgeist* or the "spirit-of-the-age" which determines social and political life, knowledge, religion and art. Hegel's work strongly influenced such people as FEUERBACH and MARX. Critics contend that it leads to TOTALITARIANISM and is so obscure as to bewitch the intellect.

HEIDEGGER, Martin (1884-1976): a central figure in contemporary continental PHILOSOPHY, the development of EXISTENTIALISM and new directions in HERMENEUTICS. In *Being and Time* (1927) he characterized everyday existence as unauthentic because we are "thrown" into our world, or mental UNIVERSE, which makes our SELF inseparable from our world and as a result genuine being remains undiscovered. Although his philosophy was deeply spiritual, he attacked CHRISTIANITY for contribution to our self-betrayal and contributing to the destruction of genuine CULTURE. As early as 1946 Karl Lowith pointed out Heidegger's enthusiasm for the Nazis: this was vigorously denied by his followers but now seems established beyond all doubt.

HEIDELBERG CATECHISM: a CALVINIST confession of FAITH written in 1562 in Heidelberg.

HEILSGESCHICHTE: a German term meaning "SALVATION HISTORY." It is used to express the idea that GOD declares His purposes through His actions in HISTORY.

HEISENBERG, Werner (1901-1976): German physicist who developed the principle of indeterminacy and worked on the QUANTUM THEORY. His principle, known as the "Heisenberg" or Uncertainty Principle, says that at the sub-atomic level one cannot know both the speed and position of a particle.

HELL: an old English term used to translate the HEBREW terms SHE'OL and GEHENNA. In most religions Hell--or the Hells--is the place of the damned. In the YOGIC religions, however, escape from Hell is ultimately possible through eventual REBIRTH. In traditional ABRAMIC religions Hell appears to be the permanent state of the wicked and implies eternal separation from GOD.

HENOTHEISM: from the Greek words *henos* meaning "one" and *theos* or "God" this term was coined by Max MULLER for a FORM of RELIGION which accepts the WORSHIP of one GOD by a particular individual or GROUP but does not deny the existence of different GODS worshiped by other people. It is sometimes described as "one-God-at-a-timeism." Müller suggested that originally the ancient HEBREWS and many other peoples were henotheists.

HENRY VIII (1491-1547): English King who was declared "Defender of the Faith" by the POPE for his critique of LUTHER in 1521. He was excommunicated in 1533 as a result of his divorce--an act which led to the English REFORMATION.

HERACLITUS, of Ephesus (540-475 B.C.): Greek philosopher who withdrew from SOCIETY and in obscure terms attacked the Ephesians and men in general for their stupidity. He argued that the unity of the world rested in its structure not its material and that fire was the primary element. FLUX characterizes existence and strife is necessary for the continued unification of opposites.

HERBERT, Edward, Lord of Cherbury (1583-1648): one of the intellectual sources of DEISM he rejected REVELATION and taught that RELIGION is based on a BELIEF in GOD who should be WORSHIPED through virtuous action. Humans are responsible to REPENT for SIN and should BELIEVE in life after death.

HERBERT, George (1593-1633): English ANGLICAN Clergyman, poet and HYMN writer. He is the author of such popular hymns as "*The King of Love my Shepherd is.*"

HERDER, Johann Gottfried von (1744-1803): German LUTHERAN scholar and leader of the ROMANTIC movement who was influenced by the philosophy of KANT. His studies of the *Synoptic Gospels* (1796) and the *Gospel of John* (1797) led him to conclude that they could not be harmonized and helped launch German BIBLICAL CRITICISM. His

philosophy of language argued that the language of a people encapsulates its HISTORICAL identity and underlying unity. This view greatly influenced German NATIONALISM and although Herder was essentially LIBERAL, this led to REACTIONARY politics and RACISM. His most influential works were his *Outlines of a Philosophy of History of Man* (1800) and *Treatise upon the Origin of Language* (1827).

HERESY: in its loose sense it refers to the conscious, willful, rejection of any doctrine held to be normative by a GROUP or institution. ROMAN CATHOLICISM defines a heretic as any BAPTIZED person who, wishing to call himself a CHRISTIAN, denies the TRUTH REVEALED to the CHURCH. Until the nineteenth century, PROTESTANTS generally regarded heresy as the willful rejection of any truth taught in the *BIBLE*. With the rise of BIBLICAL CRITICISM, defining heresy became a problem because the notion of a CANON and ORTHODOXY itself came under increasing criticism. Although originally a religious term, it is common today to talk about political, scientific and other forms of heresy to mean deviation from the *status quo* or accepted ORTHODOXY.

HERMAS (2nd century): unknown CHRISTIAN author who wrote the influential *Shepherd* which recorded VISIONS about the CHURCH.

HERMENEUTICS: an inquiry concerning the PRESUPPOSITIONS and rules of interpretation of a text which is usually a written document although it could be some FORM of artistic or social expression.

HERMETIC LITERATURE (Hermes Trismegistus): a series of GNOSTIC type writings probably dating from the second century which claimed an ancient Egyptian origin. Today they are appealed to by many NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS seeking to LEGITIMIZE themselves historically.

HERMIT: a word ultimately derived from the Greek word for "desert" which was used to describe people who, for religious reasons, went into the desert to dwell alone. It was later applied to anyone who lived a solitary life.

HEROD ANTIPAS (died 39): ruler, or Tetrach, of Galilee and Peraea who ordered the execution of JOHN THE BAPTIST.

HESIOD (8th century): Greek poet whose *Works and Days* gives vivid insights into traditional Greek RELIGION. He ascribes the wretchedness of life to the enmity of ZEUS and offers an interpretation of HISTORY as a process of decline in five stages or ages.

HESSE, Herman (1877-1962): German poet and novelist born of a MISSIONARY family in India. Deeply influenced by KIERKEGAARD, NIETZSCHE and BUDDHISM he rejected CHRISTIANITY. His works became CULT readings among the West Coast HIPPIES in America during the 1960s. The hallmark of his work is a desire for experience untrammelled by the inhibitions of institutionalized society to elicit a LIBERATION of thought and behavior. His most famous works are: *Siddhartha* (1922 translated 1951), *Steppenwolf* (1927 translated 1929) and *The Glass Bead Game* (1943 translated 1970).

HIERARCHY: an organized body of **PRIESTS** or **CLERGY** with specialized offices and a recognized **AUTHORITY** structure.

HIFZ AL-QUR'N: the reciting of the *QUR'N* and memorizing its text on the part of the believer as a way of participating in the God-given words.

HIGH CHURCH: a term used to identify **PROTESTANTS**--usually **ANGLICANS**--with leanings towards **ROMAN CATHOLICISM**.

HIGH GODS: many scholars argue that a **PRIMITIVE MONOTHEISM** lies behind most religious movements even though the people concerned appear, at first sight, to **WORSHIP** many **GODS**. The idea is that behind the lesser Gods of everyday life lies a more remote High God who is the true God and source of their religious ideas. This **CONCEPT** originated as a **FORM** of **CHRISTIAN APOLOGETICS** and is particularly associated with the work of Father Wilhelm **SCHMIDT** whose ideas are generally rejected by modern scholars.

HIGHER CRITICISM: that part of **BIBLICAL CRITICISM** which seeks to discover the "sources" used by Biblical authors and in doing so trace the ideas involved to non-scriptural roots. In general it is a highly **RATIONALISTIC** practice which removes all **SUPERNATURAL** events from the *BIBLE*.

HIJRAH: the emigration of **MUHAMMAD** and his followers from Mecca to Medina in 622. This marked a turning point in his career and marks the date from which the **ISLAMIC** calendar begins.

HILLEL (1st century): **JEWISH** Rabbi whose disciples taught a **LIBERAL** and less austere interpretation of the *TORAH* in opposition to the school of Shammai.

HNYNA: literally the "lesser vehicle." One of the major schools of **BUDDHISM** which stresses intellectual understanding. It thrives in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia where it places its emphasis upon the role of the priesthood and attainment of **ENLIGHTENMENT** through strenuous spiritual exercises within the **MONASTIC** community. It first became known in the West during the late nineteenth century giving the false impression that Buddhism is simply a **FORM** of **HUMANISM** devoid of **SUPERNATURAL BELIEFS** and other religious overtones.

HINDRANCES: those mental stages in **BUDDHISM** which prevent **TRANCE**.

HINDUISM: the religion which has come to be called Hinduism by Westerners is an amalgamation of various **CULTS** and **BELIEFS** within the common social framework of India's **CASTE** system. It acquired its characteristic form in the period after the *UPANISHADS* with increasing importance of popular **GODS** like **VSUDEVA**, **VISHNU**, **IVA**, as objects of devotion. This represented an amalgamation of **VEDIC** and **BRAHMNICAL** religion, mediated by a priestly class, the **BRAHMINS**. One can distinguish the following periods: (1) the **VEDIC**, during which **Vedic HYMNS** were

composed and collected, lasting from the latter part of 2nd millennium B.C. to about 800 B.C; (2) the UPANISADIC in which a MONISTIC and MONOTHEISTIC RELIGION developed;(3) the classical period, during which Hinduism acquired its typical form. This period lasted from 500 B.C.to 500 A.D; (4) the MEDIEVAL period which was important for the evolution of BHAKTI cults; (5) finally, the modern period during which Hinduism came to terms with the impact of the West as mediated by the British. Typically this last period is identified with VEDANTA although other movements flourished in India and elsewhere. Hinduism is not usually thought of as a MISSIONARY religion though organizations like the RAMAKRISHNA and HARE KRISHNA increasingly make UNIVERSAL claims and seek non-Indian CONVERTS.

HIPPOCRATES (460?-370? B.C.): Greek physician and "Father" of medicine.

HIPPOLYTUS (165-236): Roman theologian who was an exponent of the LOGOS doctrine in the EARLY CHURCH.

HISTORY: the study of the past. As an academic discipline, history emerged in the late nineteenth century although great historians have reoccurred in Western civilization since the early Greeks. The ABRAMIC RELIGIONS are essentially historical and encourage the study of history which is disregarded by YOGIC RELIGIONS. Fundamentally history involves a process of interpreting the past based on evidence available in the present and accounts inherited from earlier times. Although each generation re-interprets history in light of contemporary questions, history claims a scientific status through its careful use of sources and weighing of evidence.

HITTITES: an ancient Indo-European people who settled in Asia Minor prior to 2000 B.C. and came to play an important role in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

HO YEN (3rd century): Chinese TAOIST philosopher, CONFUCIAN scholar and author of *Treaties on the Tao*.

HOBBS, Thomas (1588-1679): English philosopher and author of the *Leviathan* (1651), a work dedicated to both political theory and the interpretation of SCRIPTURE. For practical purposes he developed a doctrine of mechanistic MATERIALISM and defended the theory of social contract as a basis for political obligation. Although a monarchist, he rejected DIVINE RIGHT doctrines of the State. Often described as a DEIST, he considered himself a CHRISTIAN and wrote at length about GOD'S PROVIDENTIAL care for humans.

HODGE, Charles (1797-1878): PRESBYTERIAN theologian who taught at Princeton University. As editor of the *Biblical Repertory* and *Princeton Review* (founded 1825), he expounded his own version of CALVINISM which exercised a great influence over American PROTESTANTISM. His *Systematic Theology* (1828-1873, 3 Vols.) is still a standard work in many conservative theological schools and his small but influential text *Counterfeit Miracles* (1918), is by far the best LOGICAL and Biblical ARGUMENT against the CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT and PENTECOSTALISM.

HOLBACH, Paul Henri Thirty, baron d' (1723-1789): French RATIONALIST philosopher and Encyclopaedist.

HOLINESS: the essential character of GOD. In humans and human institutions holiness is a quality conveyed by God upon His creatures and creation.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT: any religious movement within CHRISTIANITY which seeks to promote personal HOLINESS. Such movements became particularly important in the late nineteenth century and contributed to the growth of both EVANGELICAL and FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIANITY.

HOLISM: a term used by General Jan SMUTS in his book *Holism and Evolution* (1926) to express his BELIEF in emergent EVOLUTION. The idea comes from IDEALIST PHILOSOPHY and expresses the notion of wholeness. In recent years it has become a buzz word in various "alternate health" movements and the so-called NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

HOLMES, John Haynes (1879-1959): American LIBERAL churchman and one of the founders of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

HOLY: what is set apart and belongs to GOD because it possesses the character of HOLINESS.

HOLY PLACES: most religions emphasize the importance of certain places which are viewed as Holy. Inevitably these places become centers of PILGRIMAGE. PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY appears unique in its rejection of holy places and insistence that the whole of life has a SACRED dimension.

HOLY SPIRIT: the Third Person in the CHRISTIAN GODHEAD or TRINITY. The Holy Spirit is believed by Christians to indwell believers and guide the CHURCH. In the twentieth century the THEOLOGY of the Holy Spirit has become a central issue in the CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT.

HOLY, THE SACRED: a basic religious CONCEPT variously understood by the HISTORY and PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION and by BIBLICAL and DOGMATIC THEOLOGY. In religious HISTORY anything men and women WORSHIP may be called HOLY but especially the powers that manifest themselves in any sphere of life.

HOMER (sometime before 700 B.C.): Greek POET to whom *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* are traditionally attributed.

HNEN (1133-1212): founder of JOD BUDDHISM in Japan in 1175. His fundamental thesis was BELIEF in the saving power and GRACE of AMIDA the Lord of Sukhvat the Western paradise. SHINRAN was his greatest disciple.

HOOKER, Richard (1554-1600): moderate English ANGLICAN theologian who defended EPISCOPACY and attacked what he saw as the excesses of PURITAN enthusiasm. His great work is *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* (1593-1662, 7 Vols.).

HORT, Fenton John Anthony (1828-1892): English Biblical scholar who, with B. F. WESTCOTT, was responsible for the production of a standard GREEK text of the *NEW TESTAMENT*.

HORTON, Robin (1832-?): British ANTHROPOLOGIST whose work on the relationship between TRADITIONAL AFRICAN and scientific thought as well as the NATURE of CONVERSION in an African society has provoked heated debate. His major book is *Kalabari Sculpture* (1966).

HSAN-HSEH: "mysterious and profound learning" was the name given to a NEO-TAOIST movement that arose in China in the third century. The movement honored CONFUCIUS and taught that NON-BEING is the ultimate REALITY underlying all visible things.

HSAN T'SANT (596-664): the greatest Chinese philosopher and PILGRIM to visit India and one of the most important figures in Chinese BUDDHISM. He translated over seventy five BUDDHIST works into Chinese and published an account of his journeys, which is regarded as a classic of Chinese literature. It was translated into English as *Si-yu-ki Buddhist Records of the Western World* in 1884.

HUA YEN: an important school of Chinese BUDDHISM which taught that BEING and NON-BEING are equally illusory and are negated in the Void. Mind is the basis of all phenomena and permeates all things.

HUANG-LAS CHN: an important TAOIST DEITY who was believed to be the supreme instructor and Chief of the GODS.

HUBBARD, Ron L. (1911-1976): brilliant SCIENCE FICTION writer and adventurer who founded SCIENTOLOGY in 1955, after the publication of his best selling *Dianetics: the Modern Science of Mental Health* in 1951.

HUBRIS: the capital SIN in Greek thought of self-assertion which was bound to arouse the anger of the GODS.

HÜGEL, Frederick, Baron von (1852-1925): Italian born ROMAN CATHOLIC theologian who settled in England where he was a close associate of various Roman Catholic MODERNIST leaders. His major work *The Mystical Elements of Religion* (1908), is a study of the writings of CATHERINE OF GENOA.

HUGUENOTS: French PROTESTANTS who followed John CALVIN. They suffered constant persecution and over 10,000 were slaughtered in the SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY MASSACRE. Later many more were expelled from France after the Edict of Nantes,

which gave them religious FREEDOM, was revoked in 1685. Leaving their homeland, they made significant contributions to many countries where they found refuge.

HUI-NENG (628-713): known in China as Wei Lang and in Japan as Enō he was the sixth and last patriarch of CH'AN BUDDHISM in China who promoted the doctrine of spontaneous realization or sudden ENLIGHTENMENT.

HUI-YÜAN (334-417): a CONVERT from TAOISM and CONFUCIANISM to BUDDHISM. He founded the famous MONASTERY of Tung-lin and through his White Lotus Society is seen as one of the founders of PURE LAND BUDDHISM.

HUMAN SACRIFICE: although some ANTHROPOLOGISTS have attempted to deny its REALITY there seems no doubt that human sacrifice has played an important role in many religious systems and continues to this day to exercise remarkable appeal throughout both Africa and India.

HUMANISM: that philosophic-religious system which has as its central controlling interest the values of man.

HUME, David (1711-1776): Scottish skeptical philosopher, historian and essayist whose radical empiricism has had a profound influence on modern thought. KANT claimed that Hume "awoke" him "from dogmatic slumber" through his *A Treatise on Human Nature* (1739). Hume's *Dialogues on Natural Religion* (1779), which was published posthumously, is a sustained attack on CHRISTIANITY and attempts to prove the existence of GOD. In his lesser known work *The Natural History of Religion* (1757), he argued that POLYTHEISM was both the natural and original RELIGION of mankind.

HUNG HSIU-CH'AN (1812-1864): influenced by CHRISTIANITY he joined the Society of God and in 1836 announced that he was a younger brother of JESUS CHRIST. In 1850 he began the T'ai P'ing rebellion to establish a theocratic State and destroy the opium trade. He denounced the IDOLATRY of BUDDHISM and TAOISM and replaced the CONFUCIAN classics with CHRISTIAN *Gospels*. Despite his sweeping social REFORMS and desire to co-operate with Western powers, his movement was eventually destroyed with appalling loss of life by Western armies.

HUNTINGDON, Selina, Countess [of] (1707-1791): English EVANGELICAL leader and patron of John and Charles WESLEY, and the Welsh PREACHER Howell Harris, who founded a CALVINIST branch of METHODISM known as "the Countess Huntingdon's Connection."

HUSAYN, Ibn 'Ali (626-680): grandson of MUHAMMAD and third IMAM of the SHI'A. Escaping from the CALIPH Yazd, the son of Mu'awiya, he and 200 followers were surrounded near Kufa and brutally murdered on the October 10th, 680. He is considered a MARTYR by Shi'a who see in his death sacrificial value.

HUSS, John (1372-1415): Czech religious REFORMER influenced by John WYCLIFFE who is known as the "morning star" of the PROTESTANT REFORMATION. He was burnt at the stake for HERESY after being EXCOMMUNICATED by the POPE.

HUSSERL, Edmund Gustav Alberta (1859-1938): German philosopher and founder of PHENOMENOLOGY whose complex work attempts to go beyond KANT and gain an understanding of the essential structures of human consciousness. His work greatly influenced many modern thinkers including the CHRISTIAN philosopher Herman DOOYEWEERD. His works include: *Logical Investigations* (1900-1901, translated 1970) and *The Crisis of European Sciences and Transcendental Phenomenology* (1936 translated 1970).

HUTTERITES: an ANABAPTIST SECT which emerged in Moravia in 1529 and was re-organized by Jacob HUTTER in 1553. Until 1599 they enjoyed considerable success in establishing about a hundred *bruderhos* or farm colonies with a membership or around 25,000. A period of persecution followed and they fled to Slovakia and Transylvania where they produced some remarkable devotional literature over the next 150 years. Renewed persecution led them to the Ukraine in 1770 where they remained until 1870 when the threat of military conscription led them to emigrate to the United States of America: some groups emigrated from America to Canada in 1917. Today there are around 10,000 Hutterites who are distinguished by their communal living, traditional dress and hostility to MODERN CULTURE.

HUXLEY, Aldous Leonard, (1894-1963). grandson of T. H. Huxley. English MYSTICAL writer novelist, essayist and poet, who experimented with drug induced states to achieve SPIRITUAL insight.

HUXLEY, Julian Sorell (1887-1975): English biologist and HUMANIST who speculated about the emergence of an evolutionary SPIRITUALITY. Among his many books is *The Humanist Frame* which he edited in 1964.

HUXLEY, Thomas Henry (1825-1895). English biologist and AGNOSTIC who was an advocate of scientific training to remedy the intellectual, social, and moral needs of humanity. At Oxford he had a memorable debate with BISHOP William WILBERFORCE on EVOLUTION in 1860. A fierce critic of CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY, he extolled HUME and attacked not only the idea of MIRACLES, but also the very possibility that we can know anything about the actual teachings of JESUS.

HYMN: a religious song sung by CHRISTIANS in praise of GOD and CHRIST.

HYPOTHESIS: a judgment which the mind entertains to explain an area of REALITY.

"I"

'IBDAT: ISLAMIC term meaning religious observance and the ordinances of divine WORSHIP.

I CHING: one of the five CONFUCIAN classics known as "*The Book of Changes*." The core text dates from about 1000 B.C. The philosophy of the book is based on the notion that the whole UNIVERSE is in a constant state of FLUX. The book itself is a means of divination to assist the individual in making meaningful choices.

II'JZ: the quality of matchless eloquence which is attached to the *QUR'N* which is believed to be a literary MIRACLE by the faithful who say its poetic FORM is evidence of its divine origin.

I-THOU: the JEWISH philosopher Martin BUBER in his poem-book *I and Thou*, (1937) distinguished between two basic attitudes men assume towards BEINGS and things in the world. These attitudes are openness, receptivity, and engagement, or of OBJECTIVITY and detachment. The two postures are represented SYMBOLICALLY by two primary words, "I-Thou" and "I-It." "I-Thou" implies openness and a personal relationship while "I-It" suggests a cold objectivity and detachment.

IAMBLICUS (250-330): Syrian NEO-PLATONIST philosopher who developed the teachings of PLOTINUS and taught a FORM of POLYTHEISM. He is the author of *On the Egyptian Mysteries* which surveys various PAGAN BELIEFS of his time.

IBN al-'ARABI (1165-1240): famous Islamic MYSTIC whose DOCTRINES tended to PANTHEISM and whose poetry was criticized for its eroticism.

IBN AZM (993-1064): an influential Spanish CONVERT to ISLAM and who insisted on the literal interpolation of the *QUR'N* and ADTH and strongly attacked CHRISTIAN and JEWISH SCRIPTURES.

IBN ISHQ (704-768): biographer of MUHAMMAD and noted authority on the events of Muhammad's life.

IBN MJA, Muhammad (824-886): a collector and compiler of MUSLIM TRADITIONS whose work is recognized by the SUNNIS as a Sixth CANONICAL collection.

IBN MAS'D (died 652/3): one of the earliest MUSLIM CONVERTS who settled in Kufa where he kept his own version of the *QUR'N* which contained variant readings and fewer *Suras* than the official version.

IBN TMART, Muhammad (died 1130): Islamic REFORMER who opposed literalistic interpretations of the *QUR'N* and all FORMS of ANTHROPOMORPHISM. He declared himself MAHDI in the Maghreb and with ABD al-MU'MIN led a JIHD against infidels and other MUSLIMS he considered heretical. The dynasty they established lasted for over a hundred years in Spain and the Maghreb.

ICON [IKON]: flat images of CHRIST, the VIRGIN MARY or the SAINTS which are used in the WORSHIP of EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES. Their use goes back to

the fifth century and are believed to be the channel through which divine BLESSING and HEALING comes to the faithful.

ICONOCLASTIC CONTROVERSY: from 717-843 a bitter dispute raged in EASTERN ORTHODOXY about the use of ICONS in CHURCHES. Opponents of Icons destroyed them as IDOLATROUS images forbidden in the *BIBLE*, but eventually the supporters of Icons won the day.

IDEAL TYPES: used by Max WEBER, to denote social arrangements peopled by ideally RATIONAL BEINGS. It is used to describe theoretical models of institutions, social relations, and political systems which are "ideal" in the sense of being construed entirely according to theoretical laws that explain them and not according to observation of the actual world.

IDEALISM: the speculative PHILOSOPHY which considers the similarities and differences, identities, and opposites which make up REALITY as composed and always looks to the UNIVERSAL, or what is common, behind the apparent diversity. An ANALOGY with slight idealism interprets the universal as FORM or the basic pattern which underlies REALITY. It looks for the permanent aspect which goes beyond the sensible world. Idealism is based on the supposition that sight and insight, conceptual and vision, thought and form, are identical because BEING itself is spiritual. Idealism is one of the basic forms of Western METAPHYSICS.

IDEOLOGY: a set of BELIEFS which consciously or unconsciously shape a person's outlook. In MARXISM ideology is viewed as ABSTRACT and false thought, illusion, false consciousness, unreality, upside-down REALITY.

IDOLATRY: the making of IMAGES to represent GOD or the GODS. Critics of idolatry say that people who use such things believe that they either are in some way indwelt by the God. Most worshipers of such images argue that they simply represent the God and act as aids to WORSHIP. Although popular in many religions such as in ancient Egypt, Greece, HINDUISM, and other religions of Indian origin, the making of such images was condemned in the *HEBREW BIBLE* and subsequently by CHRISTIANITY, ISLAM and RABBINIC JUDAISM. Ancient CHINESE and JAPANESE RELIGIONS seem to have been free from the use of images to represent the Gods until the introduction of BUDDHISM when they quickly accepted this new art form.

IGNATIUS (356-107): early CHRISTIAN CONVERT and BISHOP of Antioch who was MARTYRED in Rome. His letters provide important insights into the development of CHRISTIANITY.

IHSN: ISLAMIC term for virtue and morality.

IJM: communal agreement or consensus whereby the MUSLIM community in SUNNI Islam identifies authentic developments in ISLAMIC law and usage.

IJTIHD: the individual initiative and work of experts whereby valid IJM is created within the community or, as in SHI'A, mediated to it.

ILHM: inspiration in ISLAM. The way GOD reveals Himself to individual men in contrast to Way, or REVELATION which refers to the work of the PROPHETS, for example, and also to the *QUR'N*.

ILM al-KALAM: the term means THEOLOGY in ISLAM.

IMAGE OF GOD: according to *Genesis 1.26* mankind is created in the "Image of God." Exactly what this means has been a matter of dispute. In general CHRISTIANS agree that the *BIBLE* places a high value on the human being. The issue is complicated by the doctrine of the FALL. ROMAN CATHOLICS maintain that the Fall caused humans to lose certain SUPERNATURAL endowments and gifts but that the essential human nature remained intact. The PROTESTANT REFORMERS rejected this view and argued that through the Fall SIN goes to the root of human existence and distorts all our relationships including our ability to REASON correctly.

IMAM: the person who leads WORSHIP in ISLAM. This office *must not be confused* with that of a PRIEST because anyone of sound mind and good character may lead worship. Among the SHI'A, however, an Imam must be a descendent of MUHAMMAD through his daughter FATIMA, while in India and Pakistan Imams are expected to be great scholars.

IMN: an ISLAMIC term for FAITH the correlative of DN, or practice, in Islam which is distinguished from ISLAM as submission, allegiance or obedience.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION: the ROMAN CATHOLIC dogma, declared in 1854, that the Mother of JESUS, the VIRGIN MARY, was born without SIN.

IMMANENCE: the nearness, presence or indwelling of GOD in CREATION. When God is regarded as IMMANENT He is believed to be active in sustaining and preserving creation as well as being concerned about the affairs of individuals. The term is usually contrasted with TRANSCENDENCE which means that God's activity and power are apart from the world. CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY has always asserted both the immanence and transcendence of God thus rejecting both DEISM and PANTHEISM.

IMMANENT: means dwelling within as GOD is present in His creation.

IMMORTALITY: some FORM of EXISTENCE of the human personality after physical death.

IMPERIALISM: a term which until the nineteenth century meant adherence to an Emperor or imperial form of government. The modern usage developed in England after 1870. Today it generally means rule by a foreign and more powerful power and is closely associated with COLONIALISM.

IMPLICIT: involved in or capable of being construed from; e.g. as the oak is implicit in the acorn.

INARI: SHINT GOD of rice, FOOD and fertility.

INCA RELIGION: much of what is known of Inca religion comes from Spanish sources and archaeological evidence. The Inca appear to have WORSHIPED a CREATOR GOD who had no name but was given a series of titles. Numerous other DEITIES also existed and were worshiped. Ceremonies were held in large areas in the open air and TEMPLES were used to store RITUAL paraphernalia. Many PRIESTS and attendants served the religion which involved large public ceremonies and constant SACRIFICE. Human victims--mainly women and children--appear to have been sacrificed in times of crisis. In general, the Spanish regarded Inca worship with horror as a bloodthirsty CULT: even allowing for their own lust for gold and conquest, their account of Inca religion seems essentially true and chilling.

INCARNATION: the taking on of HUMAN FORM; to make real or to provide with a body. In RELIGION the term refers to the appearance of a DEITY or some other SPIRITUAL entity in either the flesh or some other MATERIAL form. CHRISTIANS believe in the INCARNATION OF CHRIST while HINDUS speak about the incarnations of various DEITIES. In ISLAM the *QUR'N* is often referred to as the incarnation of GOD'S word.

INCARNATION OF CHRIST: one of the key and unique BELIEFS of CHRISTIANITY which teaches that JESUS CHRIST, the SON OF GOD, was both fully God and fully human. This is quite different from other ancient religious MYTHOLOGIES where a God either takes on human form or has human offspring who are part God and part human. In Christian THEOLOGY the CREATOR GOD took on human form to become fully human while, at the same time, remaining fully DIVINE. Early Christian CREEDS went to great lengths to explain what this meant while at the same time distinguishing Christian teaching from similar sounding PAGAN notions of God-men. The NICENE CREED, for example, says "I believe...in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, Begotten of the Father before all worlds; God of God; Light of Light; Very God of Very God; Begotten, not made...who...was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man...." Elaborating on this, the CREED attributed to ATHANASIUS says "He is God, of the Substance of the Father...and he is Man, of the Substance of his Mother...Perfect God; Perfect Man...Who although he be God and Man, yet he is not two, but is one Christ. One altogether; not by conversion of Godhead into flesh, but by taking Manhood into God; One altogether; not by confusion of Substance but by unity of Person..." For CHRISTIANS this is a crucial DOCTRINE because they believe that it enables Jesus Christ to act as MEDIATOR between God and man. See *1 Timothy 2:5*.

INCENSE: burning of an aromatic as an aid to WORSHIP and a symbol of PRAYER.

INDEMNITY: a central BELIEF in UNIFICATION CHURCH THEOLOGY with a meaning similar to PENANCE in the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

INDIVIDUAL: the self-conscious person acting on their own volition and for their own ends.

INDIVIDUALISM: a term which became popular with the rise of liberal political and economic thought to express a **BELIEF** that the individual is the basic unit of **SOCIETY** and that individual rights and freedoms take precedence over **GROUP** rights.

INDRA: the greatest of the **VEDIC GODS** to whom over 250 Vedic **HYMNS** are addressed. In classical **HINDUISM** the role of Indra was greatly reduced and in many ways replaced by **KRISHNA**. He was the **GOD** of war and was depicted as a hard drinking warrior riding in a chariot.

INDUCE: to **REASON** inferentially from the particular to the general.

INDUCTION: that branch of **LOGIC** which covers all cases of non-demonstrative argument; i.e. arguments not based on **DEDUCTION**.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION: an ancient urban civilization which flourished in the Indus valley of India from the third millennia B.C. to around 1500 B.C. when it suddenly declined. We know very little about the civilization except that it was highly organized and left behind artifacts which appear similar to later **HINDU DEITIES**. Some archaeologists speculate that it was a society organized by **PRIESTS** but this is uncertain.

INEFFABLE: incapable of being expressed in words. A term often used in association with **MYSTICAL** experiences.

INFINITE: without limits or external boundaries. In **ABRAMIC** religions this truly applies to **GOD** alone.

INGE, William Ralph, "Dean" (1860-1954): **ANGLICAN** writer whose sympathies with **PLATONISM** led him to publish a long series of **DEVOTIONAL** and **THEOLOGICAL** writings dealing with **MYSTICAL** subjects. He is best known for his *Christian Mysticism* (1899).

INQUISITION: an organization established by the **PAPACY** in the thirteenth century to search out and eradicate **HERESY**.

INSPIRATION: in religious terms to be inspired means to be under the influence of the **HOLY SPIRIT** or the Spirit of God or even some other spirit, such as an **ANCESTOR**. In **PROTESTANTISM**, inspiration came to be identified with the writings of the **BIBLE** and any other "inspiration" was judged in terms of consistency with **SCRIPTURE**. In **ROMAN CATHOLICISM** it is the **CHURCH** that judges what is to be considered inspired. Other religious systems have their own ways of determining what is and what is not genuinely inspired in terms of the **BELIEFS** of the particular **FAITH** involved. In **ISLAM**, the **ADTH** is inspired while the **QUR'N** is **REVELATION**.

INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE: both CHRISTIANS and JEWS believe that the *HEBREW BIBLE* was written under the influence of the SPIRIT OF GOD and possess AUTHORITY for faith and practice. This concept was extended to the writings of the *NEW TESTAMENT* by Christians. BIBLICAL CRITICISM practically destroyed belief in verbal inspiration and put an unbearable intellectual strain on belief in plenary (full but not word-by-word) inspiration. Nevertheless, verbal and plenary inspiration is maintained by FUNDAMENTALIST and most EVANGELICAL Christians today.

INTELLECTUAL: until the middle of the twentieth century intellectuals, intellectualism and intelligentsia had unfavorable connotations in English implying theorists lacking common sense. This usage has changed somewhat to a more neutral usage describing what people do. Sometimes, however, intellectuals are identified with generalists who tend to identify with causes as opposed to specialists who know an issue in depth.

IPSE DIXIT: literally "He said it to himself." It refers to a DOGMATIC utterance unsupported by evidence.

IQBAL, Muhammad (1873-1938): Indian MUSLIM thinker, and poet who formulated the political theory that led to the founding of Pakistan in 1947. He sought to adapt ISLAM to contemporary society and challenged western ideas of MODERNIZATION. His chief work was *The Reconstruction of Islamic Thought in Islam* (1934).

IRANIAN RELIGION: the ancient religion of Iran before ZOROASTER can only be deduced from ZOROASTRIAN and Indian sources. It appears to have been POLYTHEISTIC and probably worshiped a sky GOD. RITUAL SACRIFICES involving bulls and a form of DUALISM may have also been involved.

IRENÆUS (130-200): BISHOP of Lyons and early CHRISTIAN APOLOGIST who strongly opposed GnosticisM by insisting on the importance of the INCARNATION of CHRIST. His two surviving works are *The Demonstration of the Apostolic Preaching* which is an Armenian translation and *Against Heresies* a Latin translation.

IRRATIONAL: contrary to REASON.

IRRATIONALISM: a BELIEF system which sets aside REASON to promote beliefs based on emotion and other SUBJECTIVE criteria.

IRVING, Edward (1792-1834): Scottish PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER whose encouragement of speaking in tongues and CHARISMATIC gifts, arguments against political reform, CATHOLIC emancipation, and the University of London--which he called "the SYNAGOGUE of SATAN"--led to a CHURCH SCHISM. His followers formed the CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH. His writings include: *For the Oracles of God* (1832); *The Orthodox and Catholic Doctrine of Our Lord's Human Nature* (1830).

ISAAC: the son of ABRAHAM and PATRIARCH of ISRAEL in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

ISAIAH (8th century): BIBLICAL PROPHET and traditional author of the highly influential *Book of Isaiah* found in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

ISHMAEL: son of ABRAHAM by Hagar who is regarded as the progenitor of the Arabs and is described as a PROPHET in *Sura XIX*, verse 55, of the *QUR'N*.

ISHO'DAD OF MERV (9th century): NESTORIAN BIBLICAL scholar whose Syriac COMMENTARIES on the *BIBLE* are important in terms of the insight they give into Biblical interpretation.

ISIDORE (560-636): Spanish ARCHBISHOP of Saville who fostered education and promoted learning. He edited an ENCYCLOPEDIA and wrote various books summarizing the knowledge of his age.

ISIS: ancient Egyptian GODDESS and wife of Osiris, Mother of Horus, who was often depicted as a woman suckling her child. Her CULT was popular throughout the Graeco-Roman world and resembles that of the VIRGIN MARY.

ISLAM: the FAITH, obedience and practice of the followers of MUHAMMAD believed by them to be the final and perfected RELIGION revealed by GOD. When the word is written "islam" it denotes surrender to God, but when written "Islam" it denotes the religion established by Muhammad in the seventh century A.D. Fundamentally it means submitting oneself to God and renouncing any other object of WORSHIP. It is sometimes said that the word "islam" means peace, but this does not seem correct linguistically. The first MIRACLE of Islam is the poetry of its HOLY BOOK--the *QUR'N*. The second miracle is the early conquests of Muslim armies. During Muhammad's lifetime his followers were confined to Arabia. After his death, Syria was quickly conquered, Damascus being taken in 635 and Jerusalem in 636, Mada'in the Persian capital fell in 637. Within a century Muslim armies reached the borders of China and spread Westward to conquer North Africa. In 711 Spain was invaded and the Muslims were defeated at Tours, France in 732: this battle ended Islam's first major thrust into Europe. Today there are over 200,000,000 Muslims in the world. Islam is a MONOTHEISTIC religion based on the CREED "There is no God but God and Muhammad is His PROPHET." ABRAHAM, MOSES and JESUS and other Biblical figures are also recognized as Prophets but their REVELATIONS are said to have been distorted by their followers. Muhammad was the last of the prophets to whom God revealed His Holy Word the *QUR'N*. The test of ORTHODOXY in Islam is not assent to a BELIEF, but attendance at WORSHIP. Muslims are expected to observe five basic religious duties involving: weekly communal worship; daily devotions; fasting during the month of Ramadan; the payment of religious tax; and pilgrimage to MECCA at least once in their lifetime. To these duties JIHD--religious war--or the defence of Islam by military force, is also added. The duties are not inflexible but may be modified according to circumstances and in theory at least, depend upon the individual's conscience for their performance. In addition to this, Islam makes no distinction between religious and civil law, the secular and the sacred, Church and State. As a result the whole of life is governed by religious law which is ultimately based upon the *QUR'N*. The interpretation of law is therefore one of the great concerns of Islam about which scholars argue it is also one of the major issues today when Islamic societies face MODERNITY and the challenge of

SECULARISM. Islamic APOLOGISTS argue that the women in Islam have always been able to own property and have enjoyed a much higher status than women in the West. This claim appears true, in terms of the formal documents, but is highly questionable in terms of actual practice which tends to make women subordinate to their nearest male relative.

ISMAILIS: a dynamic and essentially LIBERAL SECTARIAN ISLAMIC movement developing from the SHI'A which teaches that the *QUR'N* has an internal as well as external meaning. They claim to derive their teachings from a hidden source which must receive absolute obedience. There are various grades of members and associates who received teaching only according to their capacity. The lowest grades receive external instruction in keeping with normal Islamic practice, other grades develop to more ESOTERIC teaching. Their leader claims descent from MUHAMMAD and is known as the AGA KHAN. In recent times the movement has proved to be highly adaptable MODERNIZING its ancient beliefs and adapting to modern society.

ISND: the evidence and attestation of a genuine TRADITION of MUSLIM thought and interpretation which can be traced back through a chain of authorities which vouch for its reliability to the COMPANIONS OF THE PROPHET. It is what the tradition uses to legitimate its claims as opposed to what it teaches.

ISRAEL: the PATRIARCH JACOB in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

ISRAEL ben Eliezer Ba'al Shem Tov (1700-1760): founder of HASIDISM in Eastern Europe. In the mid-1730s he revealed himself as a HEALER and LEADER of a movement which grew rapidly. Folk-tales about his life and teachings show his personal charm, and magnetism, and ecstatic personality. He advocated DEVOTIONAL JOY and contributed greatly to the revitalization of JUDAISM.

IS'VARA: SANSKRIT word meaning LORD which is used to refer to GOD as the SUPREME personal BEING and is frequently used in BHAKTI. Usually the Lord is identified with VISHNU, iva or BRAHMAN or even all three together. The Lord is thought of as the creator of the world and often as its destroyer.

"J"

JACOB (18th century B.C.): grandson of ABRAHAM through Isaac and twin brother of Essau who appears as a very unsavory character until he "struggles with GOD" (*Genesis 32*) after which he takes the name Israel. The JEWISH race, the children of Israel, are his descendants. His favorite and most famous son was JOSEPH. His life story is told in *Genesis 25, 21-50:13*.

JAINISM: although this RELIGION probably dates to at least the eighth century B.C. most Western scholars trace its founding to MAHVIRA in the sixth century B.C. A highly conservative movement, it stressed ASCETICISM and holds BELIEFS similar to those of BUDDHISM and HINDUISM which were its main rivals. The UNIVERSE is conceived as an everlasting succession of HEAVENS and HELLS to which all BEINGS are bound by KARMA and from which liberation is desirable through ascetic practice.

JALL, al-Dn Rm (1207-1273): MUSLIM MYSTIC and the founder of the Mwlawi Order in Islam commonly known as the "Whirling Dervish." His most famous work is the *Mathnawi* which contains stories interspersed with THEOLOGICAL discussions. His mystical theology sees the world as being created for man as a microcosm which reflects the ATTRIBUTES of GOD. Although men can choose GOOD and EVIL and are responsible for their actions, the religious RITES are obligatory. The aim of life is to love God and through devotion lose one's individuality by being absorbed into God. His theology has a distinctly PANTHEISTIC tinge which also sees an the essential unity of all religions.

JAMES (1st century): the brother of JESUS OF NAZARETH and a leader in the EARLY CHURCH. He is the TRADITIONAL author of the *Epistle of Saint James* in the NEW TESTAMENT.

JAMES, William (1842-1910): Brother of the American novelist Henry JAMES (1843-1916) whose Father was a SWEDENBORGIAN theologian. James was successively professor of psychology (1889-1897) and philosophy (1897-1907) at Harvard University. His book *The Varieties of Religious Experience* (1902), laid the basis for the PSYCHOLOGY of RELIGION while his *Pragmatism* (1907) strongly influenced the development of American thought during the first half of the twentieth century.

JANSEN, Cornelius Otto (1585-1638): ROMAN CATHOLIC theologian and educator who opposed the JESUITS and theologians of the COUNTER REFORMATION through his educational activities and major work *Augustinus* (1640). His followers became known as the JANSENISTS and strongly influenced Blaise PASCAL.

JANSENISM: French religious movement within the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH named after Cornelius Otto JANSEN. Jansenists stressed vigorous personal PIETY and predestination. They opposed the theology of the JESUITS.

JANUS: the Roman GOD of beginnings represented by two faces looking in opposite directions.

JASPERS, Karl (1883-1973): German EXISTENTIALIST philosopher. Practiced in psychiatry and then moved via psychology to philosophy, finally accepting a professorship at Heidelberg in 1921. He was ousted from his post during the Nazi era but returned after the war. In *Nietzsche and Christianity* (1946), *The Perennial Scope of Theology* (1948), and *Myth and Christianity* (1954), Jaspers sees religious answers emerging from METAPHYSICAL descriptions of BEING. He rejects THEISM, PANTHEISM, REVEALED RELIGION, and ATHEISM as mere ciphers or symbols which should not be taken literally, and argues that one should look to PHENOMENOLOGICAL descriptions of the fringes of inward and outer experiences for understanding.

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826): American DEIST and author of the *Declaration of Independence* who played an important role in shaping American thought and became the third President of the United States.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES: a highly RATIONALIST ADVENTIST type SECT founded by Charles Taze RUSSELL in the late nineteenth century. It originally mixed a blend of interpretation of Biblical PROPHECY with PYRAMIDOLOGY and various other ESOTERICS to foretell the end of the world. As the THEOLOGY developed such orthodox CHRISTIAN BELIEFS as the TRINITY and INCARNATION of CHRIST were rejected and a unique DEISTIC theology similar to ARIANISM developed. EVOLUTION is totally rejected as are blood transfusions.

JEN: "Humanness" in CONFUCIAN PHILOSOPHY.

JEREMIAH (7th century B.C.): Biblical PROPHET who denounced his people, JUDAH, for trusting in Egyptian military armament rather than GOD against the might of the Babylonians. By TRADITION he was stoned to death for his truthful criticism. He was conscious of the value of a living relationship with God and writes in a sensitive manner conscious of his own shortcomings. His personal suffering and gloomy view of his nation's future have caused his name to be associated with a pessimistic attitude to life.

JEROME, SAINT (342-420): BIBLICAL scholar who translated the *HEBREW BIBLE* and *NEW TESTAMENT* into the common language of his day which was Latin. He wrote commentaries on virtually all the books of the *BIBLE* and through his great scholarship, made a tremendous impact on the development of Western CHRISTIANITY.

JERUSALEM: ancient city in Palestine which is SACRED to CHRISTIANS, JEWS and MUSLIMS.

JESUITS: the name given in 1540 to the SOCIETY OF JESUS a brotherhood founded six years earlier by Ignatius LOYOLA. During the period 1540-1555 it grew rapidly, acquiring an autocratic structure provided by Loyola's military training and discipline which he promoted in his *Spiritual Exercises* (1548). They established MISSIONS, orphanages, houses for reclaiming prostitutes, schools, centers of poor relief, and even a system of banking for destitute peasants. Francis XAVIER is perhaps the most famous Jesuit missionary. By the time of Loyola's death in 1556, the Society was one thousand strong with its influence being felt more acutely among the aristocracy than the poor. Through the establishment of Colleges in university settings, the Society became a teaching Order and a leader in CATHOLIC higher education. The Jesuits strongly supported the POPE at the COUNCIL of TRENT and found themselves spearheading the intellectual attack on the REFORMATION by becoming the foremost Roman Catholic APOLOGISTS. Today they are still a powerful force in education and run numerous universities including the Gregorian University in Rome.

JESUS OF NAZARETH (5 B.C.-30 A.D.): the founder of CHRISTIANITY. He was given the title "Christ" by his followers to acknowledge their BELIEF that he was the expected MESSIAH of Israel. JEWISH authors reject this claim although some, along with MUSLIMS, accept that he was a PROPHET--or at least performed a prophetic role. Traditionally, however, Jews have regarded Him as an imposter and attacked Him in such works as the medieval *Toledoth Yeshu*. Most of our evidence about his life comes from CHRISTIAN sources, although he is mentioned by several Roman and Jewish writers.

Although documentary evidence about his life is scant, it is far more extensive and reliable than for any other ancient figure or religious leader. Very little is known of his life before the age of thirty: our only reliable source is the *NEW TESTAMENT* which records many of his sayings, tells about his birth and one incident in Jerusalem at the age of twelve, all other stories concern his **MINISTRY** after the age of 30. Tales that he visited England or India during the hidden years are pure speculation with no basis in fact. He began proclaiming the **KINGDOM OF GOD** and the **FATHERHOOD OF GOD** at around the age of thirty and his message of **REPENTANCE** was associated with **HEALING** and other extraordinary acts and lasted about three years. Finally, his criticism of corruption and established religion provoked the **TEMPLE** authorities in **JERUSALEM** who conspired to have him executed. After a summary trial of dubious legality, by both Jewish and **ROMAN** authorities, he was executed by crucifixion. His death took place on the eve of the Jewish **PASSOVER**. After being buried in a rock tomb for three days, his body disappeared and his disciples claimed that he had risen from the dead. Forty days later he was said to have ascended into heaven where he reigns with God. **CHRISTIANITY** is based upon the story of the life, death and **RESURRECTION** of Jesus. In recent years various accounts of his "death" which assume a swoon and slow recovery followed by flight to Kashmir, Tibet, even Japan have circulated, however, like the tales about his life before the age of thirty, such accounts are wild speculations lacking all historical basis.

JEWISH CHRISTIANITY: that branch of the **EARLY CHURCH** which had its roots firmly planted in **JUDAISM** and the teachings of **PETER** rather than **PAUL**.

JEWISH CHRISTIANS: sometimes known as **MESSIANIC JEWS** these are contemporary converts from **JUDAISM** to **CHRISTIANITY** who attempt to preserve Jewish **TRADITIONS** while accepting **JESUS OF NAZARETH** as the **MESSIAH**.

JEWS FOR JESUS: a **NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT** founded by Moshe **ROSEN**, a Jewish convert to **CHRISTIANITY**, which seeks to **CONVERT JEWS**. It originated in the **COUNTER CULTURE** of the 1960s as part of the **JESUS MOVEMENT**.

Jihad: a **HOLY** war or striving with infidels by force or intellectual persuasion to make **CONVERTS**. Traditionally **ISLAM** divides the world into dar al-Islam--the realm of Islam, and dar a-harb--the realm of war: a notion which reflects the idea that war must continue until Islam is the **UNIVERSAL RELIGION**.

JINN: a class of beneficent or malevolent **BEINGS** in **ISLAMIC** cosmology that inherit the earth and are capable of assuming many forms and exercising supernatural powers.

JVANMUKTA: an "Enlightened One" in **HINDUISM** who continues to live in this world following their **ENLIGHTENMENT**.

JVANMUKTI: "LIBERATION" in this life in **HINDUISM**.

JNA: **HINDU** term meaning **WISDOM**, knowledge, comprehension.

JOACHIM OF FIORE (1132-1202): on a PILGRIMAGE to Jerusalem, he experienced a religious CONVERSION and later entered the CISTERCIAN ORDER. After a short spell as ABBOT of Corazzo, he resigned to devote himself to APOCALYPTIC writings which develop an elaborate interpretation of HISTORY involving three great stages based on the persons of the TRINITY. Although he said little about the third phase, or age of the SPIRIT, except that it would see the rise of new religious Orders which would CONVERT the whole world, it became the focus of speculation in the movement known as JOACHIMISM. The spiritual FRANCISCANS, various PROTESTANT groups and in recent times NEW AGE movements, have all been influenced by his work.

JOACHIMISM: a medieval APOCALYPTIC movement which developed a forward looking eschatology anticipating the Age of the Spirit based on the works of JOACHIM OF FIORE.

JOAN OF ARC (1412-1431): known as the "Maid of Orleans." A peasant girl who as a teenager began to experience visions, heavenly voices and PROPHETIC REVELATIONS from various ROMAN CATHOLIC SAINTS. Believing that her mission was to save France, she made several prophecies which brought her to the notice of the King of France. A series of successful military campaigns followed until she was betrayed to the English by the Duke of Burgundy and burnt for HERESY as a WITCH.

JOB (?): BIBLICAL character whose trials and triumphs of faith are depicted in the *Book of Job*.

JOD: a Japanese school of PURE LAND BUDDHISM founded by HNEN which proclaimed AMIDA the BUDDHA of Infinite Light and Great Compassion to become the most popular form of Buddhism in Japan. Under SHINRAN it developed into Jod-Shinsh which proclaimed the doctrine of TARIKI or "Other Power" which offered salvation by GRACE and FAITH through the recitation of Amida's name. Through trust in the vow of Amida, devotees were promised REBIRTH in the WESTERN PARADISE from where they would achieve LIBERATION.

JOHN (1st century): a disciple of JESUS OF NAZARETH who is traditionally credited with writing both the *Gospel of John* and the three *Letters of John* in the NEW TESTAMENT.

JOHN BAPTIST of LA SALLE (1651-1719): ROMAN CATHOLIC educator who is credited with creating the modern secondary school and courses for training teachers: also known for his PIETY.

JOHN CLIMACUS (570-649): an ASCETIC spiritual writer who became an ANCHORITE and promoted the dispassionateness as the ideal of CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

JOHN OF DAMASCUS (675-749): an ARAB CHRISTIAN theologian and earliest Christian commentator on ISLAM. His work deeply influenced GREEK ORTHODOXY as well as Western theologians such as Thomas AQUINAS. He was a strong defender of ICONS and the use of IMAGES as aids to WORSHIP. His most important theological

work was *The Fount of Wisdom*; his *Tractate on Islam* is the first CHRISTIAN APOLOGETIC against Islam.

JOHN OF SALISBURY (1115-1180): one of the leaders of the twelfth century RENAISSANCE and the first medieval scholar to be acquainted with the entire works of ARISTOTLE.

JOHN OF THE CROSS, SAINT (1542-1591): ROMAN CATHOLIC MYSTICAL writer and CAMELITE reformer best known for his meditation *The Dark Night of the Soul* which shows profound insight into spiritual and PSYCHOLOGICAL states based on his own experience. His work, which was guided by TERESA of AVILA, encountered strong opposition and he was repeatedly persecuted by CHURCH authorities for his views.

JOHN THE BAPTIST (1st. century): a JEWISH Preacher, prophet figure, and ASCETIC who, according to the *NEW TESTAMENT*, was the cousin of JESUS OF NAZARETH and prepared the way for Jesus' ministry. John proclaimed JUDGMENT, and preached REPENTANCE and BAPTISM for the remission of SINS in anticipation of the imminent arrival of the KINGDOM OF GOD. He was executed by HEROD ANTIPAS for denouncing his immorality. John's disciples seem to have formed a distinct community which for a time co-existed with CHRISTIANITY.

JOHN XXIII (1881-1963): Italian POPE who convened the SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL (1962-1963). His reforms and attempts to modernize the CHURCH had a far reaching effect on ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

JOHNSON, Samuel (1709-1784): English ESSAYIST, man of letters and defender of CHRISTIANITY against DEISM and other criticisms of his age.

JJITSU: a school of BUDDHISM introduced into Japan by Korean MONKS around 625. It was nihilistic in tone being based upon a study of COSMOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY strongly influenced by HINDU thinkers such as NGRJUNA and DEVA. It taught that both the ego and all DHARMAS are equally illusory and conceived the past and future as non-existent while the present vanishes as soon as it occurs.

JONES, Bob (1883-1968): American FUNDAMENTALIST leader known for his SEPARATIONIST policies. He founded Bob Jones University.

JONES, Jim (1931-1978): Minister of the DISCIPLES OF CHRIST and founder of the PEOPLES TEMPLE whose followers committed mass SUICIDE at JONESTOWN, Guyana, in 1978. A professed MARXIST he was active in numerous left-wing causes and widely respected for his social work before his final bizarre suicide.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius (37-100): JEWISH historian whose writings are our chief source of information about first century JUDAISM.

JOSEPH [1] (17th century B.C.): the eleventh son of JACOB and great-grandson of ABRAHAM whose "coat of many colors" led to his brothers selling him into slavery in Egypt. His subsequent success, imprisonment, and elevation as PHARAOH'S chief advisor is recounted in *Genesis 37-50* and sets the stage for the story of MOSES and the EXODUS.

JOSEPH [2] (1st century B.C.): the husband of the VIRGIN MARY and, according to the *NEW TESTAMENT*, the legal but not biological father of JESUS OF NAZARETH.

JOWETT, Benjamin (1817-1893): Master of Balliol College, Oxford, IDEALIST philosopher and translator of Greek classics, who promoted liberal THEOLOGY in England. He contributed a highly controversial essay titled "The Interpretation of Scripture" to the Victorian theological world in *Essays and Reviews* (1860).

JUDAISM, ANCIENT: the religion of the *HEBREW BIBLE* which proclaims a COVENANT between GOD and the PEOPLE OF ISRAEL. From ABRAHAM the JEWISH People develop as a distinct nation who experience the SALVATION of God and were given His laws by MOSES during the EXODUS. In Sinai, the Covenant is renewed and the Israelites enter Canaan. A new state occurs during the second half of the fifth century B.C. when EZRA reorganizes the community and reinstates the Covenant. Slowly HELLENISM influenced Jewish thought and the theocratic State gave way to a Commonwealth. At the same time a more liberal interpretation of the *TORAH* emerged as Persian and Greek ideas influenced Jewish thought. Various schools, about which we really know little, such as the PHARISEES, SADDUCEES, ZEALOTS and the QUMRAN COMMUNITY developed until the religion was brought to an abrupt end with a revolt against Roman rule and the destruction of JERUSALEM in 70 A.D.

JUDAISM, MODERN: when Eastern Europe--the place of refuge--became a death trap with Cossacks slaughtering JEWS, ISRAEL ben Eliezer Ba'al Shem Tov, "The good master-of-the-name," became spokesman for those who had no learning but a simple PIETY. He taught the love of nature, music, dancing, direct communion with GOD. His followers told each other stories: the peasant who recognized the alphabet and asked God to order it into the proper prayer and of the boy whose whistling in the synagogue was more important than the scholars learning. Thus Hasidism arose as a mixture of PIETISM, MYSTICISM and ANTINOMIANISM which swept through Polish Jews at a time when the Western religious authority was dying due to the Age of Reason. Hasidism came into its own as the commercial middle class gained power and confidence and there was a lowering of religious and class barriers. The largest Jewish community today is in the United States.

JUDAISM, RABBINIC: after the loss of JERUSALEM and the destruction of the TEMPLE in 70 A.D. the scattered JEWISH community sought a new center which it found in a new interpretation of its religious heritage known as MIDRASH. Everything worth knowing was to be found in the *TORAH*--and interpreted by the *TALMUD*--which evidences concern for the whole of life. The central motive of Rabbinic Judaism was henceforth the quest for underlying meaning and ethical action in Jewish life.

JUDAIZERS: CHRISTIANS who seek to restore the requirements of JEWISH law within the CHRISTIAN community. A movement among early Christians which sought to reform

JUDAISM and make GENTILE converts conform to Judaic practice. After the destruction of the TEMPLE in 70 A.D. and the disappearance of the JERUSALEM CHURCH, the movement seems to have lost its force although similar groups appear throughout Church HISTORY.

JUDAS ISCARIOT (11th century?): a disciple of JESUS OF NAZARETH whom he betrayed to the authorities.

JUDGMENT: this can mean either the LOGICAL act of reaching a conclusion or a BELIEF in an act of judgment in the afterlife which judges, in judicial terms, acts committed in this life. Many religious systems believe in the judgment of the dead as well as a LAST JUDGMENT at the end of time.

JULIAN (332-363): nephew of CONSTANTINE and reforming Roman Emperor who did everything possible, short of open persecution, to eradicate CHRISTIANITY through the REVIVAL of PAGANISM which he encouraged by his own writings and through education. He is generally known as "Julian the Apostate."

JULIAN OF NORWICH (1342?-1413?): obscure English MYSTIC and HERMIT possibly influenced by NEO-PLATONISM who claimed to have received sixteen REVELATIONS from GOD on May 8th and 9th, 1373. She wrote about these revelations twenty years later in *The Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love* which extol divine love as the answer to all problems especially the PROBLEM OF EVIL.

JUNAYAD, Ab Al-Qsim al (died 910): famous SUFI leader who was convinced that Sufi FAITH and practice was fully compatible with ORTHODOX SUNNI Islam. Although he taught that everything comes from and returns to GOD he rejected PANTHEISM.

JUNG, Carl Gustav (1875-1961): Swiss PSYCHIATRIST and early disciple of FREUD who developed his own system of psychology with strong religious and even OCCULT overtones. Drawing upon ALCHEMY, YOGIC RELIGIONS and various ESOTERIC TRADITIONS, he developed a theory of ARCHETYPES which verge on PSEUDO-SCIENCE and are generally rejected by modern PSYCHIATRY although they are very popular with many religious and literary writers. Works include: *Psychology and Alchemy* (1953).

JUNO: the ITALIAN GODDESS identified with the Greek GODDESS Hera, who is closely associated with life and sexuality.

JUPITER: the ancient ITALIAN sky GOD who was associated with the Greek God ZEUS - a God of the STATE and of WAR.

JUSTIFICATION: a technical THEOLOGICAL term used in the *NEW TESTAMENT* writings of PAUL to signify that act by which GOD restores humans to relationship with Himself. PROTESTANT REFORMERS and ROMAN CATHOLIC theologians disagreed as to how justification was to be interpreted. For the ROMAN CATHOLIC it means

making just the SINNER through the infusion of SUPERNATURAL GRACE that blots out sin to regenerate the SOUL and makes it worthy of God the CREATOR. For the REFORMERS, justification is an act of divine FORGIVENESS brought about by FAITH on the basis of the SACRIFICE of CHRIST.

JUSTIN MARTYR (100-165): CHRISTIAN CONVERT from PAGANISM who was the first Christian thinker to attempt to reconcile FAITH and REASON. He taught that the truths of pagan PHILOSOPHY find their fullest expression in CHRISTIANITY. His *Apologies* and *Dialogues with Typho* are amongst the earliest Christian APOLOGETICS.

JUSTINIAN (483-565): late Roman/early BYZANTINE Emperor who sought to restore the unity of the Empire. He is remembered for his legal reforms resulting in the CODE of Justinian which became the basis for much European law. In particular he was the first ruler to formally recognize a clear distinction between religious and SECULAR affairs. To him, the CHURCH and STATE were separate but interdependent entities.

JUWAYN, al-MA'L Abd al-Malik (1028-1085): famous ISLAMIC scholar and teacher of AL-GHAZZL.

"K"

KA: the psychic double of the individual which is born with them at their physical birth and which protects that person during life in ancient Egyptian thought.

KA'BA: the building in MECCA towards which all MUSLIMS must face during PRAYER.

KABR, Kabir (1440-1518): a forerunner of the SIKHS, he grew up in a MUSLIM home in Banaras to become a prominent religious teacher who began to attack the external differences between Muslims and HINDUS. A disciple of RAMANANDA he opposed the WORSHIP of images and the caste system. He taught that there was only one GOD whom he called both Ram and Allah to emphasize that God transcends human understandings of Him. His disciple NNAK was the main founder of SIKHISM.

KAGAWA, Toyohiko (1888-1960): Japanese CHRISTIAN CONVERT from BUDDHISM who was a noted pacifist, democrat, social reformer and outstanding CHURCH leader.

KAHN, Herman (1922-1983): leading American FUTURIST who popularized the use of scenarios to create models of the future. His controversial views and optimism aroused strong criticism but unlike many other modern PROPHETS they have stood the test of time. His books include *1979 and Beyond* (1979), and *The Next 200 Years* (1976).

KAIROS: Greek term used in the NEW TESTAMENT to mean a time of decision or moment of truth. It has been used in LIBERATION THEOLOGY to criticize more TRADITIONAL theologies and the conservatism of CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

KAIROS DOCUMENT: an influential **RADICAL** critique of South African society produced after discussions by a group of Black ministers in Soweto which bears the stamp of the White **DOMINICAN** Albert Nolan. The document ably identifies the evils of South African society but goes on to critique **LIBERALISM** and the theology of **RECONCILIATION**.

KALI: **HINDU** **GODDESS** of time and destruction. She is the consort of **IVA** and is usually depicted as a ferocious figure wearing a necklace of skulls.

KALIYUGA: the fourth age of the present aeon which in traditional **HINDU** **COSMOLOGY** started with the **MAHBHRATA** war some 5,000 years ago. It is the last age of a series of ages during which **RELIGION** and **SOCIAL LIFE** were in decline and will end in social chaos.

KALPA (Sanskrit) **KAPPA** (Pali): a measure or rule; a period of time, age, an eternity.

KMA: an Indian term for pleasure or sensual enjoyment. It is one of the Four **TRADITIONAL** ends or aims of life in **HINDU** thought.

KAMI: a comprehensive Japanese word for **DEITY** meaning "above" or "superior."

KAMI-DANA: Japanese term for a family **ALTAR**.

KAN-NUSHI: term used to designate **PRIESTS** in **SHINT** temples. It comes from a term meaning "Master of the Deities." The Japanese Emperor is the highest Kan-nushi of all.

KANNON: the most revered **BODHISATTVA** in Japanese **BUDDHISM** to whom many **TEMPLES** are dedicated. He is the All Compassionate Lord of Mercy.

KANT, Immanuel (1724-1804): one of the most important philosophers of all time. Born in Königsberg, East Prussia, he spent most of his life in scholarly study. Awakened from what he called his "dogmatic slumber" by the works of **HUME**, he began to seek a philosophical basis for knowledge which avoided complete **SKEPTICISM**. The first exposition of his work came in *The Critique of Pure Reason* (1781), which was followed by works applying his ideas to **METAPHYSICS**, **ETHICS**, aesthetics, **RELIGION** and philosophy. He argued that our knowledge of things is conditioned by mental structures or "categories" that order our experience. As a result we cannot know "things-in-themselves, "the **NOUMENA**," but only the **PHENOMENA** which results from the interaction between our minds and what is observed. Kant argued that we can neither prove nor disprove the existence of **GOD** with the result that religion must be based on **FAITH**. In his view **RELIGION** becomes practical morality.

KAPILAVATTHU: according to **TRADITION** this is the small town in the Himalayas which was the paternal home of **GAUTAMA (BUDDHA)**.

KARAITES: a JEWISH SECT founded in Babylon in 750 by 'Anan ben David whose aim was to reform JUDAISM in terms of SCRIPTURE rather than TRADITION as represented by the TALMUD.

KARMA: means literally "action" and as variously an eternal law of COSMIC CAUSE and effect, or acts and deeds, which FORM the DESTINY of individuals. This is a highly complex term which is usually understood as the means by which a person's fate is determined by past actions. Karma has many levels of meaning but has been popularized in the West as a way of understanding FATE.

KEBLE, John (1792-1866): English TRACTARIAN leader and author of *The Christian Year*. In 1831 he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford. He became increasingly concerned about what he saw as the dangers threatening the CHURCH OF ENGLAND from the REFORMING and LIBERAL MOVEMENTS. On July 14, 1833, he preached a University sermon entitled "*National Apostasy*," from then on he took a leading part in the OXFORD MOVEMENT. In 1870 Keble College, Oxford, was founded in his memory.

KEGON SCHOOL: a branch of BUDDHISM introduced into Japan by the Korean monk JINJO (died 742) which had a significant influence on the rise of ZEN through its identification of NIRVANA and SASRA.

KEMPE, Margery (1373-1433): English MYSTIC whose work *The Book of Margery Kempe* outlines her mystical experiences.

KEPLER, Johannes (1571-1630): German ASTRONOMER who discovered the laws of planetary motion as a result of both observation and his BELIEF in MYSTICAL theories.

KERYGMA: "preaching" or "proclamation" used to refer to the essential message of CHRISTIANITY.

KESWICK CONVENTION: annual summer gathering of EVANGELICALS at Keswick in the English Lake District. It originated in the MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL of 1875. The movement aims to promote "practical HOLINESS." Its motto is "All One in Christ Jesus."

KEYNES, John Maynard (1883-1946): the most influential economist of his time whose revolution in economic theory led to the break with classical economics and the boom following the Second World War with the result that this era is often referred to as the "Keynesian Era." His greatest work is *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936). Keynes placed great stock in the role of ideas in society and believed that ultimately ideas determine events.

KHADJA (died 619): wealthy widow who at the age of 40 married her business manager MUHAMMAD who was then 25.

KHLID al-WALD (died 641/2): famous MUSLIM general who was given the name "Sword of God" by MUHAMMAD. Although at first he was opposed to Islam and actually

defeated Muhammad's forces, he later converted and led the Islamic invasions of Persia and Syria.

KHANDHA (Pali) SKANDHA (Sanskrit): a term referring to a "group" or "aggregates" of factors in BUDDHISM. According to BUDDHIST analysis the individual person may be analyzed into five Khandha's which upon examination prove the non-existence of the person.

KHTM al-NUBUWWA: the Seal of PROPHETHOOD in ISLAM.

KHAZARS: a Crimean tribe of TURKISH or FINNISH origin which converted to JUDAISM around the tenth century.

KHNUM: ancient Egyptian Creator GOD.

KHOJAS: a MUSLIM community which originated through the CONVERSION of HINDUS, which is now found along the West coast of India and in East Africa, their allegiance is to the AGA KHAN.

KHOMEINI, Ruhullah Al-Musavi (1902-1989): Islamic scholar and jurist known in the West for his role in the IRANIAN ISLAMIC REVOLUTION. He is conceivably the most important religious figure in the twentieth century because of the new confidence he has injected into Islam. Khomeini was a MYSTIC deeply immersed in daily affairs. Exiled by the Shah of Iran for his protests against SECULARIZING policies, Khomeini learnt of the brutal murder of his eldest son by the Shah's secret police on November 23, 1977. On February 1st 1979, he returned in triumph to Iran after the Shah had fled. Following his return, he directed the creation of a modern Islamic state based on TRADITIONAL practices and BELIEFS. His most important translated work is *Islam and Revolution* (1981).

KHOMIAKOV, Aleksei Stepanovitch (1804-1860): Russian philosopher and theologian who attacked both ARISTOTELIANISM and HEGELIANISM arguing instead for a form of PLATONISM which found expression in EASTERN ORTHODOXY.

KHONSU: ancient Egyptian Moon GOD.

KHUDDAKA-NIKAYA: a collection of CANONICAL books which form the Fifth section of the PALI CANON in BUDDHISM

KIERKEGAARD, Soren Asby (1813-1855): Danish Christian philosopher and "Father" of EXISTENTIALISM. Reared in the atmosphere of HEGELIAN DIALECTICS he opposed HEGEL's work with his own existential dialectics in works such as *Either-Or* (1843). His statement "SUBJECTIVITY is TRUTH" powerfully expresses his viewpoint which links truth to the existing subject not an object. His works have deeply influenced twentieth century philosophy and theology through the writings of HEIDEGGER, SARTRE, BARTH AND BULTMANN.

KIMBANGU, Simon (19-?-1951). AFRICAN Prophet and CHURCH founder who claimed to have received a VISION of JESUS. After preaching for a few months in 1921, he was arrested by the Belgian authorities and spent the rest of his life in prison. However, people began to "see" him in DREAMS and his church spread until it is one of the largest in Africa and a member of the WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

KINDI, Abu Yusuf Ya'qub bin Ishaq (813-873): known as "the philosopher of the Arabs" he is the only MUSLIM philosopher of pure Arabic descent. Deeply influenced by NEO-PLATONISM even his *Theology of Aristotle* was Neo-Platonic.

KING, DIVINE: many religious TRADITIONS associate DIVINITY with a Monarch thus legitimating the political order.

KING, Martin Luther Jr. (1929-1968): American BAPTIST minister and Black Civil Rights leader. In 1957 he became the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which created the CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. He is best remembered for his 1963 speech "I Have A Dream" which reflected the goals and IDEOLOGY of the Civil Rights Movement. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968. His works include *Stride Towards Freedom* (1958) and *Why We Can't Wait* (1964).

KINGDOM OF GOD: a symbol that has an extraordinarily rich and varied history. The term means "REIGN of GOD." NEW TESTAMENT scholars are divided as to the exact meaning of the term in the preaching of JESUS. AUGUSTINE identified the Kingdom of God with the elect. His usage easily slipped over into the identification of the Kingdom of God with the CHURCH in medieval Europe. CHRISTIANS, who tend to equate the Kingdom of God with God's sovereignty tend to see it both as present and as the final culmination of world history.

KINGSLEY, Charles (1819-1875): English ANGLICAN theologian, social reformer and novelist who helped promote CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

KINTU: legendary King of the Baganda people of UGANDA who both founded the nation and through various exploits interacted with a sky GOD to bring both BLESSINGS and death to earth.

KNIGHT, J. C. (1946-): highly successful American OCCULTIST and promoter of TRANS-CHANNELING and founder of the CHURCH I AM. She claims to be the MEDIUM through which a SPIRIT entity named Ramtha communicates with humanity. Raised in a CHRISTIAN FUNDAMENTALIST home, she dabbled in the occult and drifted into SPIRITUALISM before developing her own unique teachings. Shirley MACLAINE was one of her many clients.

KNOX, John (1513-1572): Scottish CALVINIST REFORMER whose famous *The First Blast Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women* (1558) aimed at MARY TUDOR (Catholic) for persecuting PROTESTANTS backfired when her sister, ELIZABETH I (Protestant) came to the throne in England and took offence at Knox's writings.

KLUCKHORN, Clyde (1905-1960): American ANTHROPOLOGIST with a particular interest in RELIGION. His famous work *Navaho Witchcraft* (1944) presents a highly ROMANTICIZED vision of the function of WITCHCRAFT as a social mechanism for the maintenance of social harmony.

KOAN: a term in ZEN BUDDHISM meaning an exercise given by a ZEN MASTER to a Disciple designed to break their intellectual limitations and produce a sudden flash of ENLIGHTENMENT.

KOBO DAISHI (774-835): the posthumous name of Kukai a Japanese BUDDHIST SAINT and founder of the SHINGON sect of Buddhism. After studying in China, he introduced TANTRIC PRACTICE and pantheistic mystical ideas into Japanese BUDDHISM. His teachings involved a syncretic mysticism which influenced the development of SHINT.

KOESTLER, Arthur (1905-). HUNGARIAN novelist and journalist who developed strong interests in the PARANORMAL. Author of *Darkness at Noon* (1940), *The Sleepwalkers* (1959) and *The Lotus and the Robot* (1966).

KO HUNG (3rd-4th CENTURY): Chinese TAOIST philosopher whose mammoth work *Pao P'u Tzu* (317) popularized ALCHEMY and the magical aspects of TAOISM. He taught that men have two SOULS which survive for a short time after death before entering the Great Unity where personality is finally lost. Anyone wishing to continue a personal existence needed to become a "Hsien" (immortal) through Taosist practice.

KONKO KYO: a SHINT sect founded by Kawade Bunjiro (1814-1883) in 1881 which seeks to revitalize Shint for contemporary society. The name means "Golden Lustered Teaching." It emphasized One GOD and good health as a result of fellowship with God and the repudiation of superstition associated with ritual practice and magical charms.

KORAN: See *QUR'N*

KORE: ancient Greek Earth GODDESS important in the ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

KRÄMER, Hendrik (1888-1955): Dutch CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY educator and theorist who ministered in Indonesia from 1922-1937. His most important book is *The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World* (1938) which emphasizes the uniqueness of the Biblical message.

KRISHNA (Krsna - Sanskrit): the most important incarnation of VISHNU (Viu - Sanskrit) in HINDU MYTHOLOGY. The name literally means "the Black One." The stories of the MAHBHRATA are about aspects of his earthly existence the most important SPIRITUAL section of which is the *BHAGAVAD-GTA*. Legends about Krishna abound and often contain erotic love stories. Other accounts involve his rescue from a massacre of children and death by an arrow which struck his heel which was the only vulnerable spot. Some scholars see these latter stories reflecting the influence the CHRISTIAN *Gospels* and Greek

LEGENDS about ACHILLES. Others suggest that the Krishna stories are based on an historical figure who later became a GOD.

KRISHNAMURTI, Jiddu (1895-1986): Indian MYSTIC who, from the age of 12, was reared and educated by C. W. LEADBEATER, Annie BESANT, and other THEOSOPHISTS at Adyar, outside Madras to prepare him to become the next World Teacher. A fever of excitement built up in the 1920s as the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY geared itself for the expected manifestation of the Lord Maitreya through Krishnamurti. But the period of preparation culminated in a series of shattering PSYCHIC and physical experiences for Krishnamurti that led him to reject all religions, philosophies, and preconceptions about enlightenment. In 1929 he parted company with the Theosophical Society and began teaching a kind of therapeutic DIALECTIC.

KRONOS: the Greek GOD of Time.

KATRIYAS: the second of the Four VARNAS or Castes in traditional Indian society. They are the WARRIOR CASTE which share power with the BRAHMINS.

KUAN-TI: a popular Chinese DEITY revered as a GOD of war who was also the PATRON of literature and giver of wealth.

KUBLAI KHAN (1216-1294): the grandson of the Mongol Emperor GENGHIS KHAN who deliberately adopted Chinese CULTURE and founded the Yüan Dynasty. During his reign China was open to foreign influences. Until 1255 he tolerated all RELIGIONS but thereafter sided with the BUDDHISTS and had TAOIST books destroyed. He seems to have favored TIBETAN BUDDHISM but continued to protect CHRISTIANS and MOSLEMS. In 1274 and 1281 he made unsuccessful attempts to invade Japan which failed disastrously but had far reaching religious impact in Japan through the preaching of NICHIREN.

KUEI: Chinese term for disembodied SPIRITS, DEMONS, GHOSTS and other incorporeal BEINGS.

KUHN, Thomas Samuel (1922-): very influential philosopher of science whose book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1962) has had immense impact especially in THEOLOGY, the SOCIAL SCIENCES and EDUCATION where his ideas have been used to promote RELATIVISM and question the OBJECTIVITY of scientific scholarship. He argues that science advances by a series of unrelated jumps rather than gradual improvements. The key term in his work is PARADIGM which he uses to express the outlook of a given scientific community. In recent years the HISTORICAL basis for his arguments have been severely criticized and rejected by most historians of science.

KULTURKAMPF: the struggle for CIVILIZATION used in nineteenth century Germany to depict the LIBERAL conflict with REACTIONARY ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

KUMRAJVA (344-413): although the exact details of his life appear uncertain he was a Indian BUDDHISM MONK kidnapped by Chinese raiders when he was about 40. He spent the rest of his life in China where he became an important translator of BUDDHIST literature and EVANGELIST for BUDDHISM. It was largely through his efforts that Buddhism developed in China where it came to be regarded as an equal PHILOSOPHY with TAOISM and CONFUCIANISM.

KUNDALINI: feminine serpent power according to traditional HINDU physiology which plays an important role in TANTRA. It is believed to coil itself around the LINGAM thus preventing the movement of vital powers towards the head. When awakened by YOGA, tremendous heat is produced and the YOGI can gain purification and power which ultimately results in LIBERATION. Kundalini is also identified with the coiled serpent power which gave birth to the UNIVERSE.

KÜNG, Hans (1928-): Swiss ROMAN CATHOLIC theologian who studied at the German College in Rome. He gained fame as a progressive but not radical thinker within the Roman Catholic Church and an important figure in the discussions of the SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL. His early works such as *Justification* (1965) and *Infallible?* (1971) dealt with ECCLESIASTICAL matters. His *On Being a Christian* (1977) became a best selling APOLOGETIC which was supplemented by *Does God Exist?* (1980). More recently in books like *Christianity and World Religions* (1986) he has moved towards UNIVERSALISM and sought to create an inter-religious ECUMENICISM.

KUR-NU-GI-A: the Sumerian term for underworld or "land of no return" to which the dead go.

KUYPER, Abraham (1837-1920): Dutch CALVINIST theologian, philosopher and statesman who converted from the theological LIBERALISM he espoused at the University of Leyden to Calvinist orthodoxy during his first pastorate in the small fishing village of Beesd. As a result of his educational and ecclesiastical concerns, he entered politics in 1869 where he quickly became the leader of the ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT founded by GRONE VAN PRINSTERER. Among his many accomplishments are the founding of a daily newspaper, weekly religious magazine, a labor union, political party, the Free University of Amsterdam (1880) and a period as Prime Minister of the Netherlands from 1901-1905. A voluminous writer his translated works include: *Lectures on Calvinism* (1898), *Principles of Sacred Theology* (1898) and *The Work of the Holy Spirit* (1900).

KYRIE ELEISON: Greek term used in Christian LITURGY meaning "Lord have mercy."

KYRIOS: used to speak of GODS and Rulers--this is the Greek for "LORD."

"L"

LALITAVISTARA: one of the most important texts in MAHYNA BUDDHISM which tends towards a FORM of BUDDHIST BHAKTI and gives a very different account of the BUDDHA's life which emphasizes the "play" or "sport" of a divine BEING. The date of the text is unknown.

LANKVATARA STRA: one of the nine major texts of MAHAYANA BUDDHISM and an important source for Chinese and Japanese Buddhism. It contains conversations of the BUDDHA which are represented as presenting the ORTHODOX teaching of BUDDHISM. The text contains a strong critique of HINDU PHILOSOPHY. An early FORM of the text was translated into Chinese around 420 prior to that nothing is known about its history.

LAO TZU (6th century B.C.): the greatest of the TAOIST masters about whom very little is known although LEGENDS abound. He was an older contemporary of CONFUCIUS. Traditionally he is the author of the *Tao Te Ching* or *Book of Lao-Tzu*.

LARES: Roman DEITIES of the land, possibly ANCESTORS, which came to be associated with cross-roads.

LAUD, William (1573-1645): English ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY and strong opponent of PURITANISM who sought to promote ROMAN CATHOLIC style DOCTRINE and LITURGY in the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. He was executed for corruption and various crimes.

LAW, William (1686-1761). English spiritual writer who was greatly appreciated by John WESLEY, George WHITEFIELD, and Henry VENN. Among his writings are *On Christian Perfection* (1726), and *A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life* (1728). He was inspired by the teaching of Thomas a Kempis and GREEK ORTHODOX spiritual writers.

LAWRENCE, Brother (1605-1691): French MYSTIC and Lay Brother of the Carmelite Order known for his HOLY and PRAYERFUL life. *The Practice of the Presence of God* is a modern anthology of his writings.

LAYMAN: a member of a religious COMMUNITY or movement who is not a PRIEST or CLERGYMAN.

LEACH, Ronald Edmund (1910-1987): British anthropologist who popularized STRUCTURALISM and the work of Claude LÉVI-STRAUSS. He wrote extensively on the interpretation of the BIBLE his best known work in this area being *Genesis as Myth* (1966). Among his many works *Rethinking Anthropology* best represents his viewpoint (1961).

LEE, Ann (1736-1784): originally a SHAKING QUAKER she withdrew from her husband in 1766 and assumed leadership of the local Shakers. Her cardinal doctrines were: CONFESSION as the door to the regenerate life, CELIBACY its rule and cross. "Mother Ann, the Word," as she was called, and seven followers emigrated to New York in 1774 and the movement grew rapidly. She formulated the characteristic BELIEFS of the Shakers; celibacy, COMMUNISM, pacifism, MILLENIALISM, elitism, and spiritual manifestations through barking, dancing, and shaking.

LEE, Witness (?): Chinese follower of Watchman NEE who founded the controversial LOCAL CHURCH which encourages a FORM of communal living and various liturgical practices such as "PRAYER reading" the *BIBLE*.

LEGENDS: a short prose narrative often tied in with a particular place or locality which tells an apparently HISTORICAL story which has little basis in actual fact. Legends often contain mysterious, MAGICAL and SUPERNATURAL elements.

LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von (1646-1716): German RATIONALIST PHILOSOPHER, mathematician, and inventor of Calculus whose work led to the development of SYMBOLIC LOGIC. He taught that the UNIVERSE is made up of ultimate entities known as monads. GOD is the supreme monad responsible for the state of the universe. He is eternal and absolute truth who created this world as the best possible world. EVIL is a problem but is to be understood as a the consequence of freedom which makes the world a far better place than if humans lacked the ability to choose.

LENIN, Vladimir Ilyich (1870-1924): Russian intellectual heir of MARX and ENGELS and professional REVOLUTIONARY who founded the Soviet Communist Party and eventually led it to power. His works include *Imperialism the Highest Stage of Capitalism* (1916) and *Materialism and Empirico-Criticism* (1908).

LESSING, Gotthold Ephraim (1729-1781): German ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHER, publicist, playwright, critic, and art theorist. He worked for the free and democratic development of the German people and their CULTURE and was highly critical of the possibility of HISTORICAL knowledge especially of religious events.

LEVELLERS: an extremist SECT during the PURITAN REVOLUTION and English Civil War which advocated civil and religious equality.

LÉVI-BRUHL, Lucien (1857-1939): French philosopher and armchair ANTHROPOLOGIST who wrote *Primitive Mentality* (1922) which he claimed lacked LOGICAL distinctions.

LÉVI-STRAUSS, Claude (1908-): French ANTHROPOLOGIST and originator of structuralism. Although immensely influential in anthropology, he did very little fieldwork and is more a philosopher and armchair anthropologist in the tradition of Sir James FRAZER than an empirical scientist. His works include *Totemism* (1963), *The Savage Mind* (1966) and *Structural Anthropology* (1963).

LEVIATHAN: a HEBREW word meaning "coiled or twisted" which is used to refer to a sea monster in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

LEVIRATE MARRIAGE: the marriage of a man to his brother's widow, *provided* no son has been born to the deceased man. This is practiced in many societies and is mandated in *Deuteronomy 25:5-10* and the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

LEVITES: the descendants of JACOB's son, Levi, who became an Order of PRIESTS in ANCIENT JUDAISM.

LEWIS, Clive Staples (1898-1963): novelist, poet, literary critic and CHRISTIAN APOLOGIST. An ANGLICAN LAY-MAN who taught at both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He is best known for his *Narnia Chronicles* (1950-1969, 5 Vols.), *The Screwtape Letters* (1941), and *Mere Christianity* (1952). The story of his CONVERSION is told in *Surprised by Joy* (1955) and the ponderous *The Pilgrims Regress* (1933).

LI: Chinese concept developed in CONFUCIANISM which denotes the proper procedure whereby Rites must be performed.

LI CHI: the *Book of Rites and Ceremonies* which is one of the Five Classics in CONFUCIANISM.

LIBATIONS: the pouring of liquid offerings, such as water, blood or wine, in religious RITUAL.

LIBERAL: someone who seeks the mean and deplors DOGMA.

LIBERAL PROTESTANTISM: a loose designation for a wide range of religious thought unified more by a temper of mind than specific BELIEFS. It originated in the nineteenth century and reached its height in America in the decades preceding the Second World War. It was characterized by: (1) an eagerness to discard old ORTHODOXIES when judged IRRATIONAL in the light of modern knowledge or irrelevant to the central core of religious experience; (2) a confidence in the power of human REASON guided by experience; (3) a BELIEF in freedom; (4) a BELIEF in the social NATURE of human existence; (5) a FAITH in the benevolence of GOD and the goodness of creation. Liberal Protestantism enthusiastically endorsed BIBLICAL CRITICISM. The movement is generally traced back to the German THEOLOGIAN Frederick SCHLEIERMACHER and seen in the work of Albrecht RITSCHL who manifested a drive for the relevant. By the early twentieth century Liberal Protestantism was characterized by an emphasis on the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

LIBERATION: in YOGIC RELIGIONS such as HINDUISM and BUDDHISM the goal of the devotee is expressed by many terms all of which assume the cessation of REBIRTH and freedom from the bonds of KARMA. This aim may generally be termed liberation.

LIEH-TZU (4th century B.C.): Taoist philosopher and TRADITIONAL author of the *Book of Lieh-tzu* which argues that because life is fleeting and ends in death it is futile, therefore, HEDONISM is the only possible response.

LINGAM: the main emblem of IVA and an object of WORSHIP in HINDUISM: the Ligam is a phallus. The origin of Ligam worship may be traced back to pre-ARYAN India and the DRAVIDIANS south.

LINGYATS: a HINDU SECT within aivism originating with the teachings of Basava (12th century) which concentrated on the LINGAM as the one true symbol of divinity. In theory the Sect rejects CULT images, the CASTE system and many ritual practices found in HINDUISM. The THEOLOGY of the GROUP is a FORM of qualified NON-DUALISM which sees the world as created by IVA to whom every SOUL must return. Members of the Sect wear a Ligam around their neck.

LIMBO: an intermediary state between HEAVEN and HELL according to traditional ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

LITURGY: a term used to describe the order or structure of WORSHIP in CHRISTIANITY.

LIVINGSTONE, David (1813-1873): MISSIONARY, explorer and opponent of the slave trade. In 1838, he joined the London Missionary Society and became passionately interested in Africa. Reports of his explorations and experiences aroused wide interest in England. His principal work was *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* (1857).

LLOYD-JONES, David Martyn (1899-1981): a distinguished Welsh physician who became a BAPTIST minister in 1929 was one of the great twentieth century Preachers. His popular Biblical expositions including *Studies in the Sermon on the Mount* (1959-1960) and his multi-volume *Lectures on Romans* (1955-1968), as well as his lectures on PURITAN THEOLOGY helped revitalize British and American EVANGELICALISM by encouraging a revival of evangelical scholarship allied to pastoral concerns.

LOCKE, John (1632-1704): philosopher whose *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) developed a CHRISTIAN EMPIRICISM. He was strongly influenced by CALVINISM and became the "Father" of modern political LIBERALISM through his advocacy of religious and political toleration evidenced in his *Letter on Toleration* (1698) and *Two Treatises on Government* (1690). A avid student of the BIBLE, he was working on several Biblical commentaries when he died.

LOGICAL POSITIVISM: a FORM of RADICAL EMPIRICISM developed by the VIENNA CIRCLE which denied meaning to all metaphysical statements. The movement dominated Anglo-Saxon philosophy during the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s.

LOGOS: a term used by HERACLITUS (4th century B.C.) to speak about the rational law or principle which governs the universe. It was developed in STOICISM and PLATONISM eventually finding its way into CHRISTIANITY where it is used at the beginning of the *Gospel of John* and enabled CHRISTIAN APOLOGISTS to accommodate their religion to Greek PHILOSOPHY.

LO-HAN: a Korean and Japanese BUDDHIST term for ARAHANT or one who has achieved ENLIGHTENMENT.

LOLLARDS: the followers of John WYCLIFFE who were forerunners of the REFORMATION in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

LONERGAN, Bernard (1904-1984): Canadian JESUIT PRIEST reckoned among the most important DOGMATIC THEOLOGIANS of this century. Instead of assuming that one or other contemporary philosophy or WORLDVIEW is correct, Lonergan sets out to determine the structure of the human mind which has given rise to the variety of philosophies and worldviews, on the basis of which each is to be criticized as inadequate. He applies this structure to theology through such works as *Insight* (1957), *Method in Theology* (1957) and *The Way to Nicea* (1976).

LOSSKY, Nikolai (1870-1965): Russian philosopher who argued that all things move towards GOD. His writings include *The Intuitive Basis of Knowledge* (1906) and *History of Russian Philosophy* (1951)

LOSSKY, Vladimir (1903-1958): Russian THEOLOGIAN and son of Nikolai LOSSKY who became the leading exponent of EASTERN ORTHODOXY in the West. His works include *The Mystical Theology of the Eastern Church* (1944) and the posthumous *In the Image and Likeness of God* (1967).

LOTUS SUTRA: probably the most important text of MAHYNA BUDDHISM. Its rich MYTHOLOGY and doctrine inspired the development of PURE LAND BUDDHISM and a variety of other BUDDHIST SECTS in China and Japan. It was translated into Chinese in the second century and stresses the omniscience and eternal power of the BUDDHA who draws all BEINGS to ENLIGHTENMENT.

LOU, Tseng-Tsiang (1871-1949): Chinese statesman and ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEDICTINE MONK who saw CHRISTIANITY as the completion of the CONFUCIAN TRADITION. His major work was *Ways of Confucius and of Christ* (1948).

LOVE: the supreme virtue in both CHRISTIANITY and CONFUCIANISM where the term is used in a remarkably similar way to mean "affection" or "the taking into the heart."

LOVEJOY, Arthur Oncken (1873-1962): American philosopher and historian of ideas who argued in favor of DUALISM. His major works are *Revolt Against Dualism* (1930) and *The Great Chain of Being* (1936).

LOYOLA, Ignatius (1495-1556): Spanish MYSTIC and religious innovator who founded the Society of Jesus or JESUITS. After being wounded in battle in 1521 he experienced a religious CONVERSION which led him to abandon his military career to become a "Soldier for Christ." For the next thirteen years he devoted himself to study and ASCETIC practices which led to a VISION of CHRIST, followed by the founding of the Jesuits in 1540.

LUCIFER: the DEVIL or source of evil in CHRISTIANITY.

LUKE (1st century): the author of the *Gospel of Luke* and *Acts of the Apostles* in the *NEW TESTAMENT*. He appears to have been a Roman physician with a keen sense of HISTORY and historical evidence.

LUMBINI: one of the Four HOLY places in BUDDHISM which in tradition is the birthplace of BUDDHA.

LUTHER, Martin (1483-1546): one of the most important figures in Western Christianity. He was a German THEOLOGIAN and Biblical scholar who reluctantly began the PROTESTANT REFORMATION as a result of his study of the *BIBLE*. The family of LUTHERAN CHURCHES are named after him and follow guidelines he established for ECCLESIASTICAL organizations. Ordained as a PRIEST in spring 1507, he taught moral PHILOSOPHY at the new University of Wittenberg. In November 1510 Luther and another MONK went on PILGRIMAGE to ROME where he was shocked by the worldliness of CHURCH leaders. The SALE of INDULGENCES provoked him to search the *BIBLE* for religious TRUTH where he discovered the principle of JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH. Seeking an internal REFORM of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH he taught that SCRIPTURE alone is the source of authority for the Church. Catholic theologians, led by John ECK, rejected his suggestions and began the active persecution of Luther's followers. The Reformation followed. See *Luther's Works* (56 Vols.) ed. by J. Pelikan and H. T. Lehmann.

LUTHERANISM: the religious movement and GROUP of PROTESTANT CHURCHES which traces its origin to Martin LUTHER and his teachings.

"M"

MACAULAY, Thomas Babington (1800-1859): perhaps the greatest English literary historian of the nineteenth century who served the British East India Company in India where he urged educational REFORMS based on the English model. Although he grew up in an EVANGELICAL home, he had a strong aversion to CHRISTIANITY which found expression in his influential *History of England* (1848).

MACAULAY, Zachary (1768-1838): Scottish ANGLICAN LAY-MAN who devoted his life to the abolition of slavery and Father of the historian Thomas Babington MACAULAY.

MACCABEES, BOOK OF: found in that part of the *HEBREW BIBLE* regarding the APOCRYPHA which tells of the exploits of Judas Maccabeus (d. 160 B.C.) and his family who freed the Jews from Syrian rule during the second century B.C.

MACHEN, John Gresham (1881-1937): American PRESBYTERIAN scholar who taught at Princeton Theological School before being pressured to resign over his support for FUNDAMENTALISM and his continued support for the independent Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Subsequently he helped in establishing the Westminster Theological Seminary. His many books include *Christianity and Liberalism* (1923) and *What is Faith* (1924).

MACHIAVELLI, Niccolo (1469-1527): Italian political philosopher whose work *The Prince* (1513) marks the beginning of modern political thought devoid of religious influences.

MACKINTOSH, Hugh Ross (1870-1936): Scottish PRESBYTERIAN theologian who popularized German LIBERAL THEOLOGY in Britain. He is best known for his *Types of Modern Theology* (1937) and *The Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness* (1927).

MACLAINE, Shirley (1935-): popular actress and film star turned MYSTIC. In many ways she is the Madame BLAVATSKY of the late twentieth century, interpreting distorted FORMS of YOGIC RELIGIONS to a mass audience using very Western ideas. Her religious BELIEFS are to be found in her best selling biographies *Out on a Limb* (1983), *Dancing in the Light* (1985) and *Its all in the Playing* (1987).

MADHVA (1197-1276): Indian philosopher and chief exponent of the Dvaita school of VEDANTA DUALISM. Stories about his life involving MIRACLES appear to reflect the influence of the CHRISTIAN *Gospel*. His followers regarded him as the true mediator between GOD and man.

MDHYAMIKA: a school of MAHYNA BUDDHISM founded by NGRJUNA the central BELIEF of which is the negation of all empirical CONCEPTS. The school greatly influenced the development of various other Mahyna schools of PHILOSOPHY including the YOGCRA and the RELIGION of Tibet.

MAGI: they appear to have been a group--or tribe--of Persian PRIESTS and OCCULTISTS who probably embraced ZOROASTRIANISM.

MAGIC: the production of effects in the world by means of invisible or supernatural CAUSATION. Action based on a BELIEF in the efficacy of SYMBOLIC FORM which perform in an automatic manner. Magical belief holds that if a RITUAL is performed correctly then the desired result will of necessity be attained. The appropriate magical action leads automatically to an intended end. In the past magic was seen as separate from and essentially to a more primitive thought FORM than RELIGION but recent scholarship has tended to blur the distinction between religion and magic.

MAHBHRATA: an Indian epic which is important in HINDU mythology. It is the "Great Story" which records the HISTORY of the descendants of Bhrata. The epic is about 100,000 verses long and includes numerous sub-sections. The main story is clearly older than the historic text which was compiled sometime between 400 B.C. and 400 A.D. There is no scholarly consensus as to whether the epic is based on historical events, or purely artistic invention. The central theme develops from the MYTHS of VISHNU'S AVATRS. The Goddess Earth is oppressed by DEMONS and over-population and in danger of being submerged in the ocean. To relieve her, the GODS take human FORM and descend to earth headed by Vishnu who is born as KRISHNA and who declares the THEOLOGY of the epic in the *BHAGAVAD-GTA*. The story then focuses on the HISTORY of the dynasty and its response to crisis over four generations.

MAHBODHI SOCIETY: founded in Ceylon in 1891 by a **BUDDHIST PRIEST**, Angarika Dharmapala, the **SOCIETY** aimed at restoring the Buddhist **TEMPLES** of India and reviving **BUDDHISM** in the land of its birth.

MAHKYAPA THERA (6th century B.C.): a prominent disciple of the **BUDDHA** who is referred to in many **BUDDHIST** Canonical writings. Little is known about his life.

MAHSATIPATTHANA SUTTA: often considered the most important **SCRIPTURE** in the **PALI CANON** of **BUDDHISM** it consists of discourses believed to have been delivered by the **BUDDHA** to his Monks on mindfulness and the **FOUR HOLY TRUTHS**. Recital of the **SCRIPTURE** at the time of death is believed to be particularly beneficial.

MAHVASA: a **PALI** chronicle which outlines the **HISTORY** of **BUDDHISM** in India, before its introduction into Ceylon, and its growth there until the fourth century.

MAHVASTU: an important **SANSKRIT** biography of the **BUDDHA** written from the viewpoint of the Lokottaravada school of **BUDDHISM**. The meaning of which is "the Great Event." According to the teachings of this **SCRIPTURE** the Buddhas are "Exalted **BEINGS**" who are "above the world" and therefore only appear to conform to a worldly **EXISTENCE**. This teaching is a transitional one in the development of the **MAHYNA**. The text is usually dated around the third century.

MAHVRA (550-420 B.C.): the founder of historical **JAINISM** and a reformer of the ancient Jain religious **TRADITION**. His name means "the Great Hero." Leaving home around the age of 30, he became an ascetic who attained **LIBERATION** after 13 years austerly. Following his **ENLIGHTENMENT**, he organized the Jain **RELIGION**. His death came about through **RITUAL SUICIDE** involving starvation.

MAHYNA: the "Great Tradition." One of the **TRADITIONAL** schools of **BUDDHISM**. The origins of Mahyna are difficult to determine but lie somewhere between the first century B.C. and the first century A.D. As a religious system it has a universalist emphasis which gives a greater role to Lay-men than its main rival **HNAYNA** and, in doing so, the importance of **COMPASSION** is emphasized alongside **WISDOM**.

MAHDI: the "Guided One" or messianic **IMAM** in Shi'ism which is used in a general sense within **ISLAM** to refer to an awaited descendant of **MUHAMMAD** who will restore the purity of Islam.

MAHINDA (3rd century B.C.): **BUDDHIST MONK** said to be the son of the Emperor **AOKA** who evangelized the island of Ceylon and converted its people to **BUDDHISM**.

MAIMONIDES, Moses (1135-1204): the greatest medieval **JEWISH** philosopher, theologian and exponent of **ARISTOTLE**. His books, *The Guide for the Perplexed* and *Mishnah Torah* were first published in Arabic.

MALINOWSKI, Bronislaw Kaspar (1884-1942): Polish-born English ANTHROPOLOGIST who developed a method of field research of a qualitatively new kind. He lived for an extended period among the people he was studying, speaking their language, and participating in their activities (but never attempting to alter their ways). Invented what is now called "participant-observation." Wrote: *Argonauts of the Western Pacific* (1922).

MALTHUS, Thomas Robert (1766-1834): English economist and Curate at Albury, Surrey (1798). Aroused controversy by the argument he put forth in his book *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798), in which he predicted inevitable famine.

MANDALA: a symbolic FORM which involves symmetrically arranged circles within larger concentric circles used in RITUAL and MEDITATION by devotees of TANTRA in HINDUISM and BUDDHISM.

MANI (216-277): Iraqi religious PROPHET who claimed to fulfill BUDDHIST, CHRISTIAN and ZOROASTRIAN teachings. Essentially he taught a FORM of DUALISM which sharply distinguished between mind and MATTER, advocated ASCETICISM and promoted CELIBACY. His work had a great influence on AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO before his CONVERSION to CHRISTIANITY.

MANICHAISM: a RELIGION which thrived during third century in Persia founded by MANI who taught that there are two irreconcilable warring principles of GOOD which is spiritual, and EVIL which is material, in the UNIVERSE. It is a synthetic religious system incorporating elements of BUDDHISM, ZOROASTRIANISM, GNOSTICISM and CHRISTIANITY with an elaborate COSMOLOGY involving light particles in the realm of darkness and their LIBERATION by the Father of Light.

MAJUR: the BODHISATTVA who personifies WISDOM in MAHAYANA BUDDHISM. One of the two most important Bodhisattvas in this TRADITION. The other BEING Avalokitevara who personifies compassion. There is no mention of him in the PALI CANON or early SANSKRIT works but he is the principle figure in the LOTUS SUTRA where the Bodhisattva Maitreya seeks instruction from him. He is very important in Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Javan and Nepalese BUDDHISM where wise rulers are regarded as his INCARNATION.

MANNHEIM, Karl (1893-1947). Hungarian SOCIOLOGIST who sought to relate styles of thought, or worldviews, to specific historical times and social GROUPS, and to show their social function. Wrote *Ideology and Utopia* (1936).

MANTRA: an "instrument of thought" in HINDU and BUDDHIST MEDITATION which takes the form of a properly repeated HYMN or sound believed to have the ability to invoke the presence of a particular divinity or create a religious state.

MANU: the Father of the human race in HINDU mythology. He is also said to have given the VEDAS to men and to be the great law giver.

MARA: the EVIL One in BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES who sought to distract the BUDDHA and so prevent him from attaining ENLIGHTENMENT. His name means "the Killer" or the one who destroys morality and the HOLY life. In the Indian religious tradition this CONCEPT of a DEVIL-like figure is unique to BUDDHISM although it is clearly connected with FOLK RELIGION and ideas about DEMONS.

MARCEL, Gabriel (1889-1973): French philosopher, novelist and convert to ROMAN CATHOLICISM often described as a theistic existentialist. His major works are *Being and Having* (1932) and his *The Mystery of Being* (1950-1951, 2 Vols.).

MARCION (85-160): Early CHRISTIAN HERETIC and founder of the MARCIONITE CHURCH who rejected the *HEBREW BIBLE* and taught, on the basis of the THEOLOGY of PAUL, that only some portions of the *NEW TESTAMENT* were authentic. He emphasized the importance of LOVE and rejected all legalism. He claimed that the DEMIURGE created humans whom he also cursed through the law, but the GOD of LOVE had sent JESUS to overcome the law and save mankind.

MARCUS Aurelius (121-180): Emperor of Rome who was unique in being a STOIC philosopher famous for his *Meditations*.

MARITAIN, Jacques (1882-1973): French CHRISTIAN philosopher and leading exponent of NEO-THOMISM. After World War II he became the French ambassador to the VATICAN but moved to Princeton University in 1948. He developed his political PHILOSOPHY based on the distinction between the PERSON and an INDIVIDUAL. As an individual the human being exists as part of a greater whole. As a person the human has inherent spiritual VALUE and FREEDOM. Marxism and Fascism, he argued, value the individual while CHRISTIANITY respects the person. His many works include *True Humanism* (1936).

MARTIN, David (1939-): English SOCIOLOGIST who was one of the first writers to challenge the SECULARIZATION THESIS of the 1960s. His work includes *A Sociology of English Religion* (1967), *The Religious and the Secular* (1969), and *A General Theory of Secularization* (1978).

MARTYR: a term used in CHRISTIANITY to refer to witnesses who died for their FAITH in the RESURRECTION of CHRIST. It has come to be applied to all who suffer and die for their religious BELIEFS.

MARX, Karl (1818-1883): German JEWISH philosopher, newspaper editor and writer who founded Marxism and modern communism. After being expelled from Prussia for his revolutionary activities in 1849, he settled in England where he did most of his writing. A student of HEGEL, his early writings reveal (in his notebooks) that he never really departed from HEGELIAN philosophy. His most famous but little read work is *Das Capital* (1867, 1885 and 1895, 3 Vols.). Other voluminous writings include *The Communist Manifesto* (1847). To date no complete collections of his works have been published in English or any other language.

MARY, (1st century): the Mother of JESUS OF NAZARETH. See VIRGIN BIRTH.

MASS: the ROMAN CATHOLIC term for the EUCHARIST or Lord's Supper which is a CHRISTIAN RITUAL commemorating the death and RESURRECTION of JESUS OF NAZARETH.

MATERIALISM: the doctrine that MATTER is the ultimate SUBSTANCE of the UNIVERSE which usually takes the form of an atheistic PHILOSOPHY.

MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728): American PURITAN theologian and member of the illustrious Mather family of New England. He was a prolific writer with a keen interest in the new emerging SCIENCES: an early advocate of Smallpox inoculation. He was remarkably tolerant of various religious opinions despite his unfortunate involvement in the SALEM WITCHCRAFT trials.

MATTER: the physical component of the UNIVERSE.

MATTHEW, GOSPEL: traditionally the first CHRISTIAN *Gospel* or life of JESUS OF NAZARETH which is written from a decidedly JEWISH perspective with a strong emphasis on the fulfillment of PROPHECY.

MAURICE, Fredrick Denison (1805-1872): English theologian and one of the founders of CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM. The son of a Unitarian Minister, he gradually accepted ANGLICANISM and was ordained in 1834. Deeply moved by the social and political ethos of his age, he sought to apply CHRISTIAN principles to social life. His book *The Kingdom of Christ: or Hints to a Quaker Concerning the Principle, Constitution and Ordinances of the Catholic Church* (1838), was one of the most important theological works of the nineteenth century. It influenced many very different people including Abraham KUYPER and Henry CALLAWAY.

MAWLID al-NABI: the birthplace or birthday of MUHAMMAD. In MECCA the site of his birth is a honored sanctuary.

MAYA (6th century B.C.): the Mother of the BUDDHA.

MAYA: originally meaning "the creative and transforming power of a GOD" this term has come to be translated "illusion" and plays an important role in HINDUISM especially VEDANTA where the world is not really real.

MEAD, Margaret (1901-1978): highly influential American ANTHROPOLOGIST. Her first study was made in Samoa, in 1925-1926 where she investigated the then fashionable topic of adolescence and extolled the virtues of pre-marital sex. In recent years the validity of her early work has been severely challenged by Derik Frieman in his book *Margaret Mead and Samoa* (1983). Among her many books are *Coming of Age in Samoa* (1928) and *Blackberry Winter* (1972).

MEAN: an important CONCEPT in Confucianism where the idea of universal harmony is a central concept. It is the harmony which underlies our moral NATURE and pervades the UNIVERSE forming a unity between man and nature. *The Doctrine of the Mean* was one of the four key texts in Chinese education and was traditionally ascribed to the grandson of CONFUCIUS.

MEANING: the connotation, sense, significance of a thing. The result of the mind's evaluation of FACTS. In the PHILOSOPHY of DOOYEWEERD "meaning" takes on a special significance as an alternative to the notion of SUBSTANCE. The character of created REALITY which points to GOD. In his sense reality *is* meaning.

MECCA: the birthplace of MUHAMMAD and HOLY city of ISLAM which ought to be visited on a pilgrimage by all MUSLIMS once in their lifetime.

MEDINA: the "city of the PROPHET" where MUHAMMAD found refuge after being driven out of MECCA in 622 A.D. After he conquered Mecca he retained Medina as his capital. Although not part of prescribed PILGRIMAGE, it is frequently visited by pilgrims who visit Muhammad's tomb. It is the second most HOLY city in ISLAM.

MEDITATION: a religious practice found in the YOGIC and ABRAMIC TRADITIONS which involves many different techniques to attain a spiritual state often described as communion with the divine or, in the case of BUDDHISM, the trans-divine.

MEEKNESS: a spiritual virtue mentioned by JESUS OF NAZARETH in the SERMON ON THE MOUNT and one of the supreme social virtues in China, Korea and Japan where submission to AUTHORITY was taught by Confucianism, TAOISM and adapted by BUDDHISM.

MELANCTON, Phillip (1497-1560): German CHRISTIAN humanist, PROTESTANT REFORMER and close associate of Martin LUTHER.

MENCIUS (371-289 B.C.): Chinese Confucian philosopher regarded as second only to CONFUCIUS himself and author of the *Book of Mencius* one of the four texts which became the basis of Chinese education. He was educated by Tzu Ssu, grandson of Confucius, and became a teacher. He argued that government is for the GOOD of the people and praised the ideal King who was a philosopher ruled by morality. He opposed MO-TZU's doctrine of universal LOVE with his own teaching about humanity and righteousness.

MENDELSSOHN, Moses (1729-1786): popular German JEWISH philosopher who defended the idea that it is possible to demonstrate both the EXISTENCE of GOD and the IMMORTALITY of the SOUL. He played a leading role in Jewish emancipation and German CULTURE and is often referred to as "the Third Moses."

MENNONITES: essentially CONSERVATIVE and usually EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS descended from the ANABAPTIST movement of the sixteenth century. In

recent years some MENNONITES have claimed an ethnic identity apart from religious BELIEFS. The movement owes its name to Menno SIMONS (1492-1559) whose followers eventually fled persecution and settled in Russia beginning in 1788. They began to emigrate to North America in the 1870s. Their THEOLOGY stresses community and is strongly pacifist.

MERCURY: the Roman GOD of traders identified with the Greek God HERMES.

MERCY: one of the great virtues in the ABRAMIC RELIGIONS which is often seen to be in tension with the justice of GOD.

MERIT: an important CONCEPT in BUDDHISM. Merit counteracts the effects of KARMA and can be acquired by MEDITATION and through acts of charity or DEVOTION. It can be transferred to and from ones ancestors and other BEINGS thus promoting welfare in this life and ensuring spiritual PROGRESS beyond the grave or REBIRTH in the Western PARADISE. The doctrine plays an important role in the development of MAHYNA BUDDHISM where the BODHISATTVA accrues merit which is transferred to the devotee.

MERLEAU-PONTY, Maurice (1908-1961): French philosopher and phenomenologist who rejected the DUALISM of Rene Descartes in favor of a structural theory of REALITY. His books include *The Structure of Behavior* (1942) and *The Primacy of Perception* (1964).

MERTON, Thomas (1915-1968): French born American ROMAN CATHOLIC Trappist Monk and CHRISTIAN MYSTIC. His many works include *Ascent to Truth* (1951) and *The Seven Story Mountain* (1948).

MESSIAH: a HEBREW word meaning "anointed" that is applied to a man sent by GOD to restore the fortunes of the people of ISRAEL. CHRISTIANS believe that JESUS OF NAZARETH is the expected Messiah.

METAPHYSICS: the RATIONAL analysis of the necessary and universal aspects of BEING and the characteristics which must be shown by any thing which exists. It investigates what "to be" means and the universal or general principles found in anything that is. The name itself means "after physics" and is taken from ARISTOTLE'S writings. Traditionally CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY has promoted the study of metaphysics since the work of HUME and KANT has been increasingly unpopular with academic philosophers.

METEMAPSYCHOSIS: a Greek term meaning REBIRTH or TRANSMIGRATION of the SOUL from one body to another in a cyclic life pattern. As a religious PHILOSOPHY it appears to have originated in India around 600 B.C. and was taught by PYTHAGOREANS in Greece where it entered ORPHIC MYSTERIES and both PLATONISM and NEO-PLATONISM. In India it is found in HINDUISM and JAINISM but not BUDDHISM where the doctrine of REINCARNATION is similar but in important respects different.

METHODISM: a religious movement founded by John and Charles WESLEY and a GROUP of their friends in the eighteenth century which grew to be a major CHRISTIAN REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT that made a significant impact on the nineteenth century MISSIONARY movement and Christian enterprise throughout the world. The original movement is today a family of Churches loosely connected to the World Methodist Council and claims a membership of over 18 million and a community of 40 million. In 1839 John Wesley started a society in London to promote EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY in England. In 1841 he began the training of Lay-ministers and in 1769 sent his first missionaries to serve in America. Wesley and his followers finally broke away from ANGLICANISM in 1784 to establish their own CHURCH. With a few notable exceptions, such as Welsh METHODISM, the movement is strongly ARMINIAN in theology with a strong social concern. In the twentieth century Methodism has tended to encourage LIBERAL THEOLOGY and has moved away from its revivalist roots.

MEYKANDA (13th century): a Tamil SAINT and devotional writer. His book *The Realization of Knowledge of iva* which played a crucial role in the development of AIVISM.

MEYNELL, Hugo Anthony (1936-): Canadian ROMAN CATHOLIC philosopher known for his spirited defense of the COSMOLOGICAL ARGUMENT. His works include *Freud, Marx and Morals* (1981) and *The Intelligible Universe* (1982).

MICHELANGELO (1475-1564): the greatest of the RENAISSANCE artists famous for his religious sculptures and the painting of the ceiling in the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

MILL, John Stuart (1806-1873): British philosopher, essayist and political activist whose work still indirectly influences many academic disciplines including SOCIOLOGY, political SCIENCE, economics and the PHILOSOPHY of science. His best known works are probably *Utilitarianism* (1863) and *The Subjection of Women* (1871) while his neglected *System of Logic* (1843) has recently received renewed attention. Although he wrote little about RELIGION, his posthumous *Three Essays on Religion* (1874) revealed a cautious but SKEPTICAL interest.

MILLENARIAN MOVEMENTS: Generally, any religious movement that hopes for a SALVATION that is: (a) collective, to be enjoyed by all the faithful as a GROUP; (b) terrestrial, to be realized on this earth; (c) imminent, to come soon and suddenly; (d) total, to transform life on earth completely; (e) miraculous, to be brought about by, or with the help of, supernatural agencies.

MILLENNIALISM: the BELIEF in a thousand-year period (millennium) in which the KINGDOM OF GOD is to flourish and prosper. Millennialists tend to fall into two camps: (1) those who believe that the millennium will follow the PAROUSIA or "Second Coming" of CHRIST (premillennialism); (2) those who believe that the millennium will precede the Parousia of Christ (post-millennialism).

MILLER, William (1795-1883): American religious leader whose work led to the growth of several MILLENARIAN GROUPS the most important being SEVENTH DAY

ADVENTISM. After a surprising CONVERSION from DEISM his study of the BIBLE led him to concentrate on the prophetic books and eventually declare that CHRIST would return around 1843. When this did not happen the date was rescheduled and further disappointments followed until his death. Miller explained his failures in terms of human error and possible mistranslations of the BIBLE.

MILLERITES: or Second Adventists, an American PROTESTANT SECT founded by William MILLER who calculated that the "Second Coming" of CHRIST would take place in 1843.

MILTON, John (1608-1674): English poet and PURITAN writer of questionable ORTHODOXY. His works include the classic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667) and *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce* (1643).

MIRACLE: unusual events which are seen as the intervention in human affairs of the divine. They are believed to confirm the spiritual power and AUTHORITY of a teacher or religious leader. Claims to miraculous powers exist in most religious TRADITIONS. The idea of miracles came under strong attack from DEISM and the PHILOSOPHY of the ENLIGHTENMENT where miracle was defined as an event which broke "the law of nature" and was, by DEFINITION, impossible.

MISSION: the task of propagating a RELIGION or PHILOSOPHY in the BELIEF that it has a message which is vital to all people.

MISSIONARY: a PERSON who propagates a RELIGION. The nineteenth century saw a great surge of missionary activity among CHRISTIANS which led to the spread of CHRISTIANITY throughout the world. In recent years there has been a rebirth of missionary ISLAMIC activity and the development of HINDU MISSIONS. In the West missions promoting HINDUISM and BUDDHISM are often seen as CULTS or new religious movements.

MITHRA: ancient IRANIAN GOD whose CULT became popular in the Roman Empire.

MITHRAISM: an ancient Iranian RELIGION worshiping the GOD MITHRA which became popular as a MYSTERY RELIGION in the Roman Empire, especially among soldiers. The THEOLOGY appears to have been a complex FORM of DUALISM.

MODERNIST: proponents of theological MODERNISM who in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries rejected the THEOLOGY and METAPHYSICS of traditional CHRISTIANITY in favor of a Kantian epistemology, evolution, BIBLICAL HIGHER CRITICISM, and COMPARATIVE RELIGION. They accommodated their FAITH to the latest theories of SCIENCE and promoted LIBERAL ETHICS based the brotherhood of man and the FATHERHOOD OF GOD. The inherent goodness of man and the inevitability of progress were AXIOMATIC while the *BIBLE* was seen as the record of the human religious experience

MODERNITY, MODERNISM, AND RELATED DEFINITIONS: various terms conveying essentially the same idea. The most important of these are: (1) Modern or which is new as opposed to that which is ancient, that which is innovative as opposed to that which is **TRADITIONAL**; (2) Modernism which is an explicit and self-conscious commitment to the modern in intellectual, cultural and theological affairs; (3) Modernization or a program committed to remaking **SOCIETY**, the political order and theological beliefs in support of the new; (4) Modernity or the quality and condition of being modern. All religious **TRADITIONS** have experienced the effects of modernity although they have been most noticeable in **CHRISTIANITY** where they have been associated with **SECULARIZATION** and explicit attacks of **TRADITIONAL BELIEFS** and **VALUES** in the name of **SCIENCE**.

MOFFAT, Robert (1795-1883): Scottish **MISSIONARY** to Africa. In 1825 he settled at Kuruman, Bechuanaland, which became the headquarters of all his activities for forty-five years. When he left in 1870, a whole region had been **CHRISTIANIZED**.

MOLTMANN, Jürgen (1926-). German **LUTHERAN** theologian and professor of systematic **THEOLOGY** at the University of Tübingen. He conceived the outline of a theological program which looks--in hope--to a **GOD** who liberates man in the future. Moltmann is particularly sensitive to the **PHENOMENON** of Auschwitz. The crucified **GOD** points to the God who identifies with the victims of **HISTORY** by dying on the Cross. Work: *Theology of Hope* (1967).

MONASTICISM: the abandonment of ordinary life and family responsibilities to live in celibate religious communities. The earliest example of monasticism is the Sgha in **BUDDHISM** from which it spread first into **HINDUISM** and then **CHRISTIANITY**.

MONISM: the metaphysical theory that there is one fundamental **REALITY** of which all other **BEINGS** are **ATTRIBUTES**, or modes, if they are real at all.

MONOPHYSITISM: a development of **CHRISTOLOGY** which taught that in **CHRIST** there was one divine **NATURE** as opposed to the **ORTHODOX** view that Christ was both human and divine. The teaching was condemned at the **COUNCIL OF CHALCEDON** but flourished in Coptic, Syrian, Armenian and various other branches of **CHRISTIANITY**.

MONOTHEISM: **BELIEF** in one and only one **GOD** who is both personal and **TRANSCENDENT** as opposed to **DEISM**, **PANTHEISM**, and **POLYTHEISM**.

MONTANISM: a prophetic movement in the second century led by women which preached the imminent return of **CHRIST**. It seemed to court martyrdom and practice extreme **ASCETICISM**. **TERTULLIAN** is often accused of having forsaken **ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY** to join the Montanists. While it is true that he strongly defended their civil liberties, there is no solid evidence that he actually joined the group.

MOODY, Dwight Lyman (1837-1899): American **EVANGELIST** who gave up business to devote himself to evangelism. He made two tours in Great Britain (1873-75 and 1881-83).

Founded Northfield Seminary for Girls (1879), Mount Hermon School for Boys (1881), and the Chicago Bible Institute (1889) which is now called Moody Bible Institute.

MOON, Sun Myung (1920-): Korean founder and prophetic leader of the UNIFICATION CHURCH. His followers are known as "Moonies." *The Divine Principle* is his major work.

MOORE, George Edward (1873-1958). English philosopher. Author of *Principia Ethica* (1903) and advocate of emotivism as an ethical system.

MOORE, Hannah (1745-1833): English religious writer who devoted herself to social and religious REFORM and set up Sunday schools. She shared the EVANGELICAL views of William WILBERFORCE and Zachary MACAULAY. Wrote *An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World* (1790), and to counteract teachings of Thomas PAINE and the French REVOLUTION, a tract *Village Politics* (1792).

MORAVIANS: a PROTESTANT denomination that traces its origins to John HUSS (1372-1415). They broke with the ROMAN CATHOLIC Church in 1467 by ordaining their own Ministers. Although severely persecuted, the movement flourished. In the eighteenth century a religious REVIVAL broke out among the Moravians on the estates of Count von Zinzendorf where they had been given protection. Under his able leadership they became an aggressive and controversial religious movement building large followings in the Netherlands, Germany, Britain and in North America. After 1732 the movement played an important role in developing a MISSIONARY consciousness among Protestants and through its influence on John WESLEY, made a major impact on nineteenth century religious life.

MORE, Thomas (1478-1535): English ROMAN CATHOLIC who encouraged REFORM and CHRISTIAN living but was martyred for opposing the DIVORCE of King HENRY VIII on religious grounds. His most famous work is *Utopia* (1516).

MORGAN, Lewis (1818-1881): American ethnologist whose work *Ancient Society* (1877) had a strong influence on MARX and ENGELS.

MORMONS: the name given to members of the CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS which was founded by Joseph SMITH in 1830. Mormons claim to represent true CHRISTIANITY which was "restored" on earth through the ministry of Smith (who was called a Prophet) after centuries of APOSTASY. Although increasingly similar to TRADITIONAL CHRISTIANITY, the Mormons are characterized by their doctrine of continuous REVELATION which allows them to add *The Book of Mormon*, *The Pearl of Great Price*, and *Doctrine and Covenants* to the BIBLE as well as the AUTHORITY of their living Prophet. Among their various doctrines is the BELIEF that GOD has a human body and the law of ETERNAL PROGRESSION states that believers eventually become GODS.

MORRIS, William (1834-1896): English SOCIALIST and writer whose views influenced the growth of ROMANTICISM and anti-industrial sentiments.

MOSCA, Gaetano (1858-1955): Italian SOCIOLOGIST whose analysis of Marxism led him to foresee Stalinism (see STALIN). His best known work is *The Ruling Class* (1939).

MOSQUE: place of WORSHIP in ISLAM where PRAYER must be offered facing MECCA.

MOSES (12th-13th century B.C.): the great law giver of the JEWS and the founder of the nation of ISRAEL who is traditionally credited with writing the *PENTATEUCH*. According to the *HEBREW BIBLE*, he was born of HEBREW parents and adopted by an Egyptian Princess and educated as an Egyptian prince. Later he was forced to flee Egypt and lived in Midian for a number of years before returning to Egypt to lead the Children of Israel out of bondage into the wilderness where they remained for 40 years after the death of Moses before entering the promised land. Although some modern scholars doubt the historicity of Moses it seems clear, as the philosopher Walter Kaufmann pointed out, that if he did not exist and perform the deeds traditionally attributed to him, he would have had to be invented to explain subsequent JEWISH HISTORY.

MOTT, John Raleigh (1865-1955): American MISSIONARY statesman and founder of the World Student Christian Federation in 1895. He chaired three important missionary conferences in Edinburgh (1910), Jerusalem (1928), and Madras (1938), which led to the founding of the WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. His most famous book is *The Evangelization of the World in this Generation* (1905).

MO-TZU (5th century B.C.): important Chinese philosopher, critic of Confucianism and opponent of MENCIUS. He taught RIGHTEOUSNESS and universal love based on the will of the supreme GOD. He was PRAGMATIC and UTILITARIAN in his approach to doctrine and deeply concerned about the welfare and prosperity of the people. The movement he founded declined after his death but was revived in the eighteenth century after the publication of PI YÜAN'S critical edition of his works with commentary in 1783.

MOURNING: RITUALS which accompany death. Most religious TRADITIONS make some allowance for a period of mourning which helps the bereaved come to terms with the death of a loved one, close friend or relative.

MUHAMMAD (571-632): the founder ISLAM who was born in MECCA and claimed to be the last in a long line of PROPHETS. His message was that there is One GOD named Allah and that He is God's PROPHET. Through Muhammad the *QUR'N* was recited and written down by his followers. The first message of the *QUR'N* emphasizes Muhammad's relationship with God who created all people. After initial rejection and persecution he led his followers to MEDINA in 622 where he established a following of loyal tribesmen and built up a powerful army before returning triumphantly to Mecca in 630.

MUHAMMAD 'ABDUH (1849-1905): Egyptian mystical writer who sought to modernize ISLAM. He opposed the WORSHIP of SAINTS and other "medieval" practices which he saw as retarding social and economic development. Although he held Islam to be the perfect RELIGION, he respected both CHRISTIANITY and JUDAISM which he saw as incomplete versions of Islam.

MÜLLER, Friedrich Maximilian (1823-1900): German philologist and orientalist who became professor at Oxford University and one of the founders of COMPARATIVE RELIGION. His many activities include translating and editing the *g Veda* (1849-1874, 6 Vols.) and writing many books on religious issues including his famous *Essay on Comparative Mythology*. He made a considerable impact on the development of oriental studies and almost single handedly created the SCIENCE of RELIGIONS.

MÜLLER, George (1805-1898). German PASTOR, philanthropist, and leader in the Christian, or PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, in Britain. After a dissolute life, he was converted during a PRAYER meeting in 1825. In 1832 in Bristol, England, he began a ministry and in 1835 he opened an orphanage, for which he is chiefly remembered, and this grew from a rented house to a great complex of buildings. He was a leading representative of the moderate group known as the Open Brethren, in contrast to J. N. Darby and EXCLUSIVISM. Müller renounced a regular salary and refused throughout the rest of his life to make any requests for financial support. His ideas and example provide the basis for modern "Faith" MISSIONS. Works: *A Narrative of the Lord's Dealing with George Müller* (1905).

MÜNZER, Thomas (1490-1525): German ANABAPTIST leader who claimed INSPIRATION through the HOLY SPIRIT and prophetic gifts. He played a leading role in the PEASANT'S REVOLT and was eventually executed by the SECULAR authorities.

MURRAY, Andrew Jr. (1828-1917): South African Dutch REFORMED Minister and CHURCH leader who opposed theological liberalism and led an evangelical revival in the 1860s. An advocate of MISSIONS and EVANGELISM he opposed Afrikaner NATIONALISM and its political stance which led to apartheid. Mystically inclined he was greatly influenced by William LAW. His books *Abide in Christ* (1882), *With Christ in the School of Prayer* (1885) and *Absolute Surrender* (1895) are classics of devotional PIETY which continue to have a strong influence in EVANGELICAL and CHARISMATIC circles even today.

MUSLIM: a PERSON who submits themselves to GOD and belongs to the community of ISLAM.

MYSTERY RELIGIONS: a GROUP of RELIGIONS which flourished in the Greaco-Roman world which involved the secret initiation of the believer. Often BAPTISM, sometimes in the blood of cattle, was involved as well as BELIEFS about IMMORTALITY and the survival of the SOUL. The most famous mystery religions are the ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES, ORPHISM, MITHRAISM and various FORMS of GNOSTICISM.

MYSTIC: one who claims to know GOD immediately through a FORM of SPIRITUAL inwardness, as against knowing through sensation or ratiocination, i.e. through logical processes.

MYSTICISM: the implications of this word are often unclear. In the study of RELIGION it refers to the immediate experience of a SACRED-human relationship, and in particular to the experiences of oneness with a DIVINE or trans-divine BEING or STATE. It is difficult

to study and describe because MYSTICS tend to claim that their experience is self-authenticating, and that it cannot be satisfactorily expressed in words.

MYTH: a myth is a type of narrative which seeks to express in imaginative FORM a BELIEF about man, the world, and/or GOD or GODS which cannot adequately be expressed in simply PROPOSITIONS. Since this word is used in both contemporary scientific and theological literature, any DEFINITION of it appears to be arbitrary. In common language, the word is used to denote stories that have no basis in FACT. This meaning is too loose for anthropologists and philosophers. Myths can be contrasted with LEGENDS, fairy tales, etc. This implies no JUDGMENT on the TRUTH of the story; indeed, it is possible to have a true story serve as a myth. Critics of myth argue that it tends to open the door to IRRATIONALISM. Myth has been held to be a truer or deeper version of REALITY than SECULAR HISTORY, realistic description, or scientific explanation. This view ranges from irrationalism and post-CHRISTIAN supernaturalism to more sophisticated accounts in which myths are held to be fundamental expressions of certain properties of the human mind. Myth is both a very significant and difficult word. One very useful DEFINITION is a story with culturally formative power that functions to direct the life and thought of INDIVIDUALS and GROUPS or SOCIETIES.

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NAG HAMMADI: the site in upper Egypt where important manuscript discoveries were made in 1946. The texts are COPTIC translations of Greek GNOSTIC and HERMETIC texts. They included the *Gospel of Thomas* and are our main source of direct information about GNOSTICISM.

NAGANUMA, Mrs. Myoko (1899-1957): one of the founders of Rissho Ksei-Kai with NIWANO, Nikkyo. She was an energetic woman who played the role of SHAMAN to this important NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT in Japan.

NAGARJUNA (2nd century): Indian BUDDHIST philosopher who founded the MADHYAMIKA school of MAHYNA BUDDHISM. TRADITION says he was a BRAHMIN who CONVERTED to BUDDHISM. Central to his thought was the idea of VOIDNESS which he used to describe ultimate REALITY.

NAGASENA (?): a BUDDHIST MONK mentioned in the PALI text *The Questions of King Milinda* where he appears extremely learned. Some modern scholars doubt his historicity.

NAKATOMI: the SHINT priestly class in charge of RITUALS especially State ceremonies.

NANAK (1469-1504): first SIKH GURU and chief founder of the COMMUNITY. Born a MUSLIM he was influenced by SUFISM and BHAKTI from HINDUISM. He became a wandering teacher and began to preach the unity of GOD. He composed many hymns which are now part of Sikh SCRIPTURES and taught the formlessness of God whom he referred to as Sat Kartar (the True Creator) and Sat Nam (the True Name). Rejecting the

CASTE system he sought to reconcile HINDUISM and ISLAM while reforming Indian society.

NASA'I, Ab 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad B. Shu'aib (830-915): the compiler of one of the Six CANONICAL books of ADTH in SUNNI ISLAM. He was a traditionalist who died after provoking the wrath of SHI' in Damascus because of his refusal to acknowledge the superiority of ALI.

NATION: a term used in English since the thirteenth century with the primary meaning of a racial rather than political group. Since the eighteenth century it has acquired an increasingly political meaning. Both usages, however, readily lend themselves to pseudo-religious NATIONALISMS.

NATIONALISM: a political IDEOLOGY which seeks to glorify the NATION often using religious terminology and themes to promote crude and often racist political ends. It arose in European thought as a reaction to SECULARIZATION during the ENLIGHTENMENT and still plagues many situations today.

NATURAL LAW: a term borrowed from STOIC PHILOSOPHY used by CHRISTIAN philosophers to argue that a RATIONAL order can be detected underlying the universe which enables individuals to make informed judgements about RIGHT and WRONG on the basis of REASON. It is regarded as an unchanging law which expresses the divine NATURE. Although some twentieth century theologians, such as C. S. LEWIS have defended natural law, most have followed Karl BARTH in rejecting it.

NATURAL THEOLOGY: the effort to construct a doctrine of God without appeal to FAITH or REVELATION on the basis of REASON and experience alone. Thomas AQUINAS argued that in principle it is possible for philosophers to prove the EXISTENCE of GOD although certain truths about His BEING are incapable of discovery by reason alone. LUTHER and CALVIN argued that every man possesses some sense of DEITY and innumerable traces of God's glory appear in the created world. Nevertheless, human SIN and stupidity since the FALL make it necessary for God to move our hearts by a special revelation if we are to know Him.

NATURAL REVELATION: the REVELATION of GOD in CREATION apart from his specific revelation in the events of the *HEBREW BIBLE* and *NEW TESTAMENT*. It is synonymous with GENERAL REVELATION.

NATURALISM: the view that denies the existence of any REALITY which transcends NATURE. It is opposed to SUPERNATURALISM.

NATURE: a complex term with three essential meanings: (a) the quality or character of something, (b) the material world, or (c) the ultimate force which directs either human beings, the world, or both. Today nature is often DEIFIED in a ROMANTIC fashion which creates a new RELIGION out of a SECULAR WORLDVIEW.

NATURE-FREEDOM: one of the **GROUNDMOTIVES** of **DOOYEWEERD'S** philosophy which he uses to explain the development of **WESTERN PHILOSOPHY**. **NATURE** represents the physical world of **SCIENCE** and mathematical determinism while **FREEDOM** expresses the realm of the **SPIRIT**, individual **FREEDOM** and a **ROMANTIC** vision of life.

NATURE-GRACE: the **DOOYEWEERDIAN GROUND MOTIVE** which expresses the medieval synthesis in **WESTERN THOUGHT**. Here **NATURE** is contrasted with **GRACE** which is the realm of **RELIGION** and the sphere of the **CHURCH**.

NAZARENE, THE CHURCH OF: an international **CHRISTIAN** denomination growing out of **METHODISM** which was organized in 1908 as a protest against **WORLDLINESS** and lack of **HOLY** living.

NEANDER, Johann August Wilhelm (1789-1850): German **CHRISTIAN** theologian **CONVERTED** from **JUDAISM** who wrote a standard work on **CHURCH HISTORY**.

NECROMANCY: evoking the dead in **DIVINATION RITUALS**.

NEE, Watchman (1903-1972): Chinese **CHRISTIAN** writer who greatly influenced contemporary **EVANGELICALISM** through his highly **MYSTICAL** writings such as *The Normal Christian Life* (1969).

NEEDLEMAN, Jacob (1934-): American college professor and author of *The New Religions* (1970). He was one of the earliest commentators and promoters of **NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS**.

NEO-CALVINISM: the term used to describe modern **CALVINIST** movements which is usually associated with the thought of Abraham **KUYPER** although it is sometimes used of the followers of Karl **BARTH**.

NEO-ORTHODOXY: a modern **THEOLOGICAL** movement sometimes called **CRISIS THEOLOGY** in Europe which rejects theological **MODERNISM** in an attempt to restore the validity of **FAITH** in a **TRANSCENDENT GOD** by emphasizing the relation between time and eternity referred to as the **DIALECTIC**. It is usually thought to have begun as a theological movement following the publication of Karl **BARTH'S** *Epistle to the Romans* (1918) and emphasizes the infinite qualitative distinction between **GOD** and mankind, and **SIN** attempts to obscure this distinction and that only God can bridge the gap by saving **FAITH**.

NEO-REFORMED THEOLOGY: see **NEO-ORTHODOXY**.

NESTORIANISM: a religious and **PHILOSOPHICAL** movement which emerged in Graeco-Roman society as a blend of essentially **PLATONIC**, **PYTHAGOREAN**, **STOIC**,

and ARISTOTELIAN elements: its chief exponent was PLOTINUS. The philosophy had a strong MYSTICAL inclination and was easily adapted to the needs of CHRISTIAN thinkers seeking to reconcile Christian and PAGAN thought.

NEVIUS, John L. (1829-1893): highly successful American PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY who worked first in China and then Korea. He developed the so-called "Nevius System" which promoted self-sufficient CHURCHES run by local people. His most important writings are *The Planting and Development of Missionary Churches* (1899) and *Demon Possession* (1894).

NEW AGE MOVEMENT: a movement which arose in the 1970s and gained notoriety in the 1980s that promotes a MYSTICAL OCCULTISM based on a synthesis of YOGIC and ABRAMIC RELIGIONS and PHILOSOPHIES. It began as a self-conscious movement with the publication of the *East West Journal* in 1971 and found its most forceful advocate in the writings of actress Shirley MACLAINE.

NEW CHURCH: the religious organization founded by the followers of Emanuel SWEDENBORG.

NEW HARMONY: the town in Indiana where Robert OWEN established a UTOPIAN SOCIALISTIC COMMUNITY in 1825.

NEWMAN, John Henry (1801-1890): one of the most controversial and important English ANGLICAN theologians of the nineteenth century who eventually became a Roman CATHOLIC Cardinal (1879). His *Apologia Pro Vita Sua* (1864) is a spiritual classic while *The Idea of a University Defined* (1873) is still read by educationalists. One of the authors of *Tracts for the Times* (1834-1841) he sought to return the CHURCH OF ENGLAND to a medieval theology but after the publication of *Tract 90* (1841), he abandoned the OXFORD MOVEMENT for Catholicism.

NEWTON, Isaac (1642-1727): English physicist and philosopher who formulated the law of gravitation and helped create MODERN SCIENCE. His mechanistic model of the UNIVERSE, often referred to as the "Newtonian WORLDVIEW" held sway until the advent of QUANTUM THEORY. In addition to scientific work, he spent many years in the study of the *BIBLE* particularly the PROPHETIC books.

NEWTON, John (1725-1807): English ANGLICAN Clergyman who spent four years in the African slave trade before experiencing an EVANGELICAL CONVERSION which led him to renounce slavery and become an advocate of abolition. A prolific HYMN writer he is best known for "*Amazing Grace*" and "*Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken*" His works include the popular pastoral *Letters of John Newton* (1810).

NICHIREN BUDDHISM: Japanese MAHYNA BUDDHIST SECT which trace their origin to the thirteenth century Buddhist PRIEST NICHIREN who sought to restore what he saw as ORTHODOX Buddhism. Members of this religious family stress that: (a) the BUDDHA is eternal; (b) SAKYAMUNI's personal ENLIGHTENMENT guarantees the enlightenment of all sentient BEINGS; (c) the LOTUS SUTRA was given by the BUDDHA to replace all

other teachings; (d) Nichiren is the INCARNATION of a BODHISATTVA through whose suffering his followers may attain SALVATION.

NICHIREN, Shsh (1222-1282): Japanese BUDDHIST PRIEST and founder of NICHIREN BUDDHISM. When he was twelve, his family placed him under the care of Seichoji Temple of the TENDAI sect. Later he journeyed to Mount Hiei near Kyoto where he pursued his studies of the SUTRAS. Driven out of Mount Hiei because of his radicalism, he moved on to Mount Koya to study the ESOTERIC teachings of SHINGON. He finally came to the conviction that the only TRUE FAITH was taught by Dengyo DAISHI who had introduced Tendai Buddhism to Japan and taught the ultimate superiority of the LOTUS SUTRA over all other SUTRAS.

NIEBUHR, Helmut Richard (1893-1971): American NEO-ORTHODOX theologian and brother of Reinhold NIEBUHR. He was Professor of CHRISTIAN ETHICS at Yale University. Wrote: *The Meaning of Revelation* (1941); *Christ and Culture* (1951); *Radical Monotheism and Western Culture* (1961).

NIEBUHR, Reinhold (1893-1971): American theologian and brother of Richard NIEBUHR. He was professor at Union Theological Seminary. Active in the creation of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, the New York Liberal Party, and Americans for Democratic Action. He wrote: *Moral Man and Immoral Society* (1932), *The Nature and Destiny of Man* (1941). He was critical of Karl BARTH for what he called "bibliolatry" and for his aloofness from society. He ran for Congress as a Socialist in 1930. The New Deal and Second World War caused him to reject SOCIALISM and pacifism. In 1941 he founded the magazine *Christianity and Crisis* to bring realism into American Christianity's view of world problems.

NIEMÖLLER, Martin (1892-1984): First World War naval hero and LUTHERAN minister who was a leader of the CHRISTIAN opposition to the Nazis and was imprisoned in Sachsenhausen and Dachau. He was the President of the EVANGELICAL CHURCH in Hessen and Nassau and the WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES from 1961-1968 and the author of many books including *From the U-Boat to the Pulpit* (1934).

NIETZSCHE, Friedrich Wilhelm (1844-1900): German philosopher who profoundly influenced modern thought by his radical rejection of CHRISTIANITY and the WESTERN INTELLECTUAL TRADITION. In *The Gay Science* (1887) he told the parable of the madman which contains the prophetic phrase "God is Dead" to describe the condition of modern life. Rejecting the mob, he advocated a heroic ethic which despised women and looked for the coming of the "superman." A brilliant essayist, his work is a profound critique of modernity and modern ideologies which anticipates many twentieth century themes.

NIHIL EST INTELLECTU NISI PRIUS FUERIT IN SENSU: the EMPIRICIST maxim that there is nothing in the intellect which is not first in the senses.

NIHONGI: the earliest chronicles of Japan and prime source for our knowledge of the origins of SHINT.

NIKON (1605-1681): Russian MONK and REFORMING PATRIARCH of MOSCOW although his LITURGICAL reforms were accepted, he was unsuccessfully in seeking to establish the complete freedom of the CHURCH from STATE control. He regarded by many as the greatest RUSSIAN ORTHODOX BISHOP.

NIMBRKA (14th century ?): Indian HINDU religious leader in the VAISNAVITE TRADITION who incorporated the WORSHIP of both Rddh and KRISHNA in his devotions. Following RMNUJA he taught that SOULS are offshoots of GOD and are eventually absorbed back into God even though they remain distinct from Him.

NINIAN (360-432): a MISSIONARY and educator from Cumbria, England, who established missions to Scotland and other parts of the British Isles.

NIRVANA: the complex SANSKRIT term which expresses the ideal in BUDDHISM. Its meaning is "blowing out" or "cooling" and is called Nibbana in PALI. Western writers sometimes describe it as annihilation although BUDDHISTS often deny as the meaning. The problem here is that Nirvana is correctly described as "the unconditioned" which means that because everything we experience is conditioned, we cannot really know the true nature of Nirvana although by MEDITATION, we may experience it.

NIWANO, Nikkyo (1906-): joined the REIYUKAI where he was introduced to the LOTUS SUTRA and to the group counselling practice called Hz. Eventually he became dissatisfied with the attitude of the leader toward the LOTUS SUTRA and together with Mrs. Myoko NAGANUMA formed a new organization called Rissho Ksei-Kai and which is one of the leading new RELIGIONS of Japan.

NOAH: according to the *HEBREW BIBLE* in *Genesis 6-9* he saved mankind from a UNIVERSAL flood by building an Ark which housed two of every creature found on earth.

NOMINALISM: the theory of knowledge which teaches that UNIVERSAL CONCEPTS, such as "human" "tree" etc., have no independent separate REALITY but are simply names used to identify things with similar characteristics. The most extreme nominalist was WILLIAM OF OCKHAM who argued that only individuals exist and that universal concepts are no more than sounds.

NON-BEING: the "nothingness" from which finite BEING emerges and into which being passes. The term and idea is popular in various FORMS of EXISTENTIALISM.

NON SEQUITUR: a LOGICAL FALLACY which involves drawing a conclusion which does not follow from the premise.

NORITO: priestly RITUAL PRAYERS in SHINTO.

NORM: a criterion, standard or rule for evaluation.

NOYES, John Humphrey (1811-1886): religious and SOCIAL REFORMER who developed PERFECTIONIST and ADVENTIST views contrary to CALVINISM. Pronounced himself "Sinless" in 1834. Established two communes--Putney, Vermont (1840-1848) and Oneida, New York (1848-1881)--to practice and propagate his ideas of perfectionism, biblical COMMUNISM, complex marriage, male continence, population control, mutual criticism, and education. Emigrated in 1876 to Niagara Falls, Ontario. Author of *History of American Socialism* (1870).

NUNS: female religious devotees living in communities devoted to the service of the CULT. They are usually CELIBATE. The earliest evidence about the institution comes from BUDDHISM from where the practice seems to have spread to HINDUISM and eventually appeared in CHRISTIANITY.

NUSAYR, Muhammad bin (9th century): SHI' religious leader whose followers formed the extremist NUSAYIS sect of ISLAM.

NUT: the EGYPTIAN sky GODDESS who gave birth to ISIS and OSIRIS through incest with her brother.

NYYA: one of the Six TRADITIONAL PHILOSOPHICAL schools in HINDUISM concentrating on questions of LOGIC and the rules of ARGUMENT. It produced a FORM of theism based on proofs for the existence of GOD. The main text of the school is the *Nyayuasutra* which was probably written in the second century.

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OBJECTIVE: that which exists in its own right independent of an evaluating mind. Opposed to SUBJECTIVE.

OBJECTIVISM: the PHILOSOPHY of Ayn RAND which seeks to oppose the subjective direction of modern thought and restore a strongly EMPIRICAL value system.

OBJECTIVITY: to be free from bias. Traditionally this was the ideal of academics seeking TRUTH. In recent years the possibility of objectivity has been severely questioned by people like Thomas KUHN. It seems, however, that even though bias may be admitted there is no reason to abandon objectivity as a desired goal.

OBSCURANTISM: the tendency to oppose RATIONAL thought and take refuge in the status quo.

OCCULTISM: a modern term used to describe a wide spectrum of BELIEFS and practices which involve RITUAL MAGIC and the practice of various FORMS of SPIRITUALISM. In recent years many OCCULT ideas have merged in the so-called NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

OCKHAM, William of (1285-1349): English FRANCISCAN MONK who was the most important scholastic philosopher and interpreter of ARISTOTLE after AQUINAS. He is known for his radical NOMINALISM and agreement with the FRANCISCAN SPIRITUALS against the POPE for which was eventually excommunicated after a dispute about TRANSUBSTANTIATION. His maxim, known as OCKHAM'S RAZOR, states that "Entities are not to be multiplied without necessity," or, as he stated, "It is vain to do with more what can be done with fewer." The meaning of this is that things should be interpreted using the least number of assumptions or hypotheses.

OLD BELIEVERS: Russian ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS, largely peasants and anti-Western PRIESTS, who, in the seventeenth century, opposed LITURGICAL REFORM and were EXCOMMUNICATED in 1667. Persecution followed until 1881 when they were at last recognized by the State.

OLD CATHOLICS: a small GROUP of traditionalist CATHOLIC churches which broke away from ROMAN CATHOLICISM over the question of the INFALLIBILITY of the POPE.

OLD TESTAMENT: a CHRISTIAN term for the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

OLDHAM, Joseph Houldsworth (1874-1969): English ANGLICAN MISSIONARY statesman and organizing secretary of the WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE of 1910 who played an important role in the creating of the WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. His book *Christianity and the Race Problem* (1924) is an important landmark in the fight against RACISM.

OLDLINE CHURCHES: sometimes called MAINLINE CHURCHES. These are old established churches with rich endowments such as the ANGLICANS, PRESBYTERIANS, CONGREGATIONALISTS, METHODISTS and ROMAN CATHOLICS. The name implies a contrast with newer EVANGELICAL and CHARISMATIC CHURCHES which today often command more popular support and depend for their finances on regular giving rather than endowment income.

OMNIPOTENCE: the possession of the perfect FORM of POWER which is an attribute traditionally predicated of GOD.

OMNIPRESENCE: that ATTRIBUTE of GOD which sees Him as everywhere present. Traditionally this has meant that God is not localized in time or space and that His creativity and power are at work in everything.

OMNISCIENCE: literally "the knowing of all things" an attribute traditionally ascribed to GOD alone.

ONEIDA: a religious community founded by John Noyes in 1848 on the basis of CHRISTIAN COMMUNISM and a BELIEF in human perfectibility. Believing that SIN

was rooted in selfishness, they shared all things including wives. The community disbanded in 1880 when its profitable manufacturing industries became a joint stock company.

ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT: the so-called "PROOF" for the EXISTENCE of GOD which is distinguished by its claim to be an A PRIORI argument. It is associated with ANSELM of CANTERBURY who argued that God is the BEING "than which nothing greater can be conceived." Since existence is greater than non-existence, the greatest conceivable being must of necessity exist. Therefore God exists necessarily. In a second form of the argument, Anselm argues that God cannot be conceived as not existing because existence is logically appropriate to the idea of God as PERFECTION. Therefore either the idea of God is self-contradictory, or if it is consistent, then God exists necessarily.

ONTOLOGY: the SCIENCE of the essential properties, NATURE, and relations of BEING as such. Another term for METAPHYSICS.

ORACLES: various devices or DEITIES used or consulted to foretell the future. Sometimes oracles are distinct from DIVINATION, at others they are part of elaborate DIVINATION RITUALS.

ORAL TRADITION: the TRADITIONAL wisdom of PRE-MODERN societies transmitted by word of mouth rather than written documents. Most religious traditions contain an oral element and many SCRIPTURES seem to have passed through an oral stage before finally being reduced to writing.

ORDINATION: the RITUAL setting aside of individuals in the presence of witnesses who devote their lives to the service of a DEITY or religious Order.

ORIGEN (185-254): one of the earliest CHRISTIAN thinkers to attempt to reconcile CHRISTIANITY with Greek PHILOSOPHY. Born to Christian parents, he studied in Alexandria where he developed his theological views. He was aware of problems of BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION which he sought to resolve by the use of ANALOGY. Origen taught that human SOULS pre-exist before they are born but vigorously denied REINCARNATION and related doctrines. Today many NEW AGE type groups illegitimately appeal to Origen as a source for their view.

ORIGINAL SIN: the CHRISTIAN BELIEF that as a result of the FALL all humans are born in a state of rebellion against GOD and that naturally we seek to serve ourselves without reference to God's will. This state of ALIENATION from the CREATOR is abolished through FAITH and in the work of CHRIST who died to obtain forgiveness of SIN for all who believe in Him.

ORPHISM: a Greek MYSTERY RELIGION centered on the GOD ORPHEUS and associated with the ELEUSIAN MYSTERIES which featured REBIRTH as one of its central BELIEFS.

ORR, James (1844-1913): Scottish theologian and professor of APOLOGETICS at the United Free Church College in Glasgow. Promoting a modified CALVINISM adapted to meet the challenges of MODERNITY, he sought to defend CHRISTIANITY against contemporary critics. His works included: *The Resurrection of Jesus* (1905), and *A Christian View of God and the World* (1893).

ORTEGA, Y. Gasset Jose (1883-1955): Spanish CONSERVATIVE PHILOSOPHER who developed his own unique notions of the relationship between ideas and the life of individuals where BELIEFS are acted out. His best known book is *The Revolt of the Masses* (1929).

ORTHODOX CHURCH: also termed the "Eastern" "Greek or "Greco-Russian Church." A family of churches which are situated mainly in eastern Europe. Each member Church is independent in its internal administration but share the same FAITH in communion with other churches of the same tradition. All Orthodox churches acknowledge the honorary primacy of the PATRIARCH of CONSTANTINOPLE and reject the claims of the POPE. Orthodox churches are distinguished by their rich LITURGICAL TRADITION and use of IKONS in worship. In recent years they have experienced rapid growth in North America.

ORTHODOXY: a religious system which claims to be the TRUE or right BELIEF. It contrasts itself with HERESY or deviation from the HISTORICAL TRADITION of a particular FAITH.

ORWELL, George (1903-1950): English author best known for his novels *1984* (1949) and *Animal Farm* (1945) both of which are strong critiques of TOTALITARIANISM. What is less well known is that *1984* was meant to criticize *not* a future society but propaganda techniques and trends *already present* in 1948. It is also not usually recognized that in addition to criticizing COMMUNISM, both works were also intended as an attack on CHRISTIANITY.

OTHER-DIRECTED: a term coined by David Riesman to signify the social change in SOCIETY which he believed he had identified in America in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It is based on the idea of what he called "Modes of Conformity" and signifies a concern with others and the development of one's self-concept, ethical and other BELIEFS on the basis of what others think or say.

OTTO, Rudolph, D. G. (1869-1937): German theologian who pioneered the PHENOMENOLOGY OF RELIGION. His *Idea of the Holy* (1923--revised edition 1929) sets out the thesis that RELIGION is essentially the apprehension of the NUMINOUS which humans grasp through religious insight.

OWEN, John (1616-1683): PURITAN theologian and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University during the Commonwealth. A tolerant and fair scholar, his was a prolific writer who is best known for such works as *The Death of Death* and *The Work of the Holy Spirit*.

OWEN, Robert (1771-1858): a Scot who promoted SOCIALISM and communal living. Attacking the "individualist superstition" he believed in progress and the power of

education to REFORM individuals and SOCIETY. His *Address to the Inhabitants of New Lanark* (1816) advocated a SPIRITUALITY of charity unconnected to faith. After various UTOPIAN schemes collapsed, he founded NEW HARMONY in America. Although this project also failed, his work inspired many communal experiments in Europe and America. An authoritarian figure whose ideas about industry and the treatment of workers often appealed to totalitarian governments, he turned to SPIRITUALISM in later life.

OXFORD MOVEMENT: also known as TRACTARIANISM and ANGLO-CATHOLICISM it was a nineteenth century REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT within ANGLICANISM which sought to revive SPIRITUALITY through LITURGICAL renewal and a return to medieval religious practices associated with ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

"P"

PA KAU: the HEXAGRAMS which were supposedly invented by the Chinese Emperor Fu Hsi (3rd millennia B.C.) that became the basis of the *I CHING*.

PACCEKA-BUDDHA: one who attains ENLIGHTENMENT IN ISOLATION and does not proclaim the TRUTH of existence to the world.

PAGAN: traditionally a person in the Greco-Roman world who was not a CHRISTIAN. Later the term came to be applied to all NON-CHRISTIANS and to people who reject CHRISTIANITY.

PAGODA: a sacred BUDDHIST Shrine which often contains relics of SAINTS or the BUDDHA.

PAHLAVI LITERATURE: medieval Persian texts containing our main source of information about ZOROASTRIANISM.

PAINE, Thomas (1737-1809): born in England of QUAKER parents, he emigrated to America in 1774 where he became a leading propagandist in the American REVOLUTION. His books, *Common Sense* (1776) and *The Rights of Man* (1791-1792), stand as passionate appeals for DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM while *The Age of Reason* (Part I, 1794 and Part II, 1796), written in a French revolutionary prison, is a devastating attack on religious BELIEF. A much neglected thinker, Paine anticipated modern criticisms of RELIGION including those of FEUERBACH, MARX and FREUD. His SKEPTICISM influenced people from Joseph SMITH to METHODIST Sunday school teachers in England who lost FAITH as a result of reading his books.

PALESTINE: the Near Eastern coastal strip bounded by the Mediterranean Sea and the river JORDAN which is now identified with the State of ISRAEL.

PALEY, William (1743-1805): English theologian and UTILITARIAN philosopher who was Archdeacon of Carlisle. His book *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy* became the ethics text at the University of Cambridge while his attacks on DEISM in *A*

View of the Evidences of Christianity (1794) and *Natural Theology* (1802), were standard works to be read by all undergraduates at both Oxford and Cambridge. Paley's work, which used examples from NATURE to prove the PROVIDENCE and existence of GOD, greatly impressed and influenced Charles DARWIN whose theory of EVOLUTION secularized Paley's arguments.

PALI: the ancient language of the CANONICAL texts of THERAVDA BUDDHISM which was preserved in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia.

PANENTHEISM: a view which combines the insights of PANTHEISM and DEISM by arguing that the world is included in GOD'S BEING or the ANALOGY of cells in a larger organism. This view was systematically elaborated philosophically by Alfred North WHITEHEAD and applied to THEOLOGY by Charles Hartshorne (1897-).

PANDORA: the first woman in Greek MYTHOLOGY who was created by the GODS to punish men for accepting the gift of fire from PROMETHEUS. She opened a box which contained all the ills which afflict humanity.

PAN-ISLAM: the modern idea that MUSLIMS should unite to counter Western domination and NATIONALISM.

PANJ PYARES: the original five members of the Khls, or Inner Council, of the SIKH brotherhood.

PANNENBERG, Wolfhart (1928-): German LUTHERAN theologian and student of Karl BARTH and Karl JASPERS who was greatly influenced by Gunther Bornkamm. His *Basic Questions in Theology* (1970-1973) and *Theology and the Philosophy of Science* (1976), locate theology academic study as "the SCIENCE of GOD" offering knowledge about "the one who determines the whole of reality." Following HEGEL, he argues that REALITY is essentially historical and that God can be fully known only at the end of HISTORY. Therefore he takes the theologically conservative position that the historicity of Jesus' resurrection is crucial for CHRISTIANITY.

PANTA REI: a Latin term meaning "all flows" which is used in connection with the PHILOSOPHY of HERACLITUS.

PANTHEISM: the DOCTRINE that all things and beings are modes, ATTRIBUTES, or appearances of one single, unified, REALITY or BEING. Hence NATURE and GOD are believed to be identical. Although the term is often incorrectly used to describe HINDUISM, and various other YOGIC religions, it appears to accurately describe many NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS and the views of most NEW AGE thinkers.

PAPACY: the religious organization of ROMAN CATHOLICISM centered around the POPE and based in Rome.

PAPIAS (60-130): early CHRISTIAN theologian and BISHOP who recorded the earliest TRADITIONS of the CHURCH on such issues as the authorship of the *Gospels*. Although his original works are lost, fragments of them were preserved by other writers which are of great importance for understanding the development of CHRISTIANITY.

PAPYRUS: a Greek word for ancient Egyptian writing material, in the form of a scroll, made from reeds.

PARABLE: a story told to drive home a truth, point of teaching, or WISDOM. It originated in the *HEBREW BIBLE* but was used to its greatest effect by JESUS OF NAZARETH.

PARACELSUS (1493-1541): a Swiss physician and alchemist who pursued OCCULT and HERMETIC studies and advocated a MYSTICAL FORM of PANTHEISM.

PARACLETE: a Greek term meaning advocate or helper. It is used in the *NEW TESTAMENT* to speak of the HOLY SPIRIT.

PARADIGM: a very popular ESOTERIC and confusing term used at least 27 different ways by Thomas KUHN in his book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1962) to signify "what members of a scientific community share." It is commonly taken to mean "a coherent system of CONCEPTS which confers order on the whole field of knowledge or a segment of it belonging to a particular scientific discipline." Kuhn's usage legitimates RELATIVISM in many fields although he denies that his view is relativistic. In many respects Kuhn's use of paradigm is similar to DOOYEWEERD'S more carefully defined "GROUND-MOTIVE."

PARADISE: the realm HEAVEN where the blessed or SAVED go after DEATH. In ISLAM paradise is vividly depicted as a garden with abundant water, luxurious foliage and beautiful women who constantly serve men.

PARETO, Vilfredo (1848-1923) Italian SOCIOLOGIST and economist who with WEBER and DURKHEIM ranks as a "founding Father" of twentieth-century academic SOCIOLOGY. In particular he contributed important ideas to the psychological dimension of sociology. In his *Socialist Systems* (1902), he accepted that class struggles were a REALITY, but he dissented from the MARXIST view that a proletarian victory would bring them to an end.

PARITTA: a chant used in BUDDHISM to give protection.

PARMENIDES (513-448 B.C.): Greek philosopher influenced by PYTHAGORAS who profoundly influenced PLATO through his thought about UNIVERSALS. He founded the ELEATIC school of philosophy and taught a highly developed form of MONISM. There are only fragments of his work *On Nature*.

PAROUSIA: a Greek term used in CHRISTIANITY referring to the RETURN OF CHRIST also known as His SECOND ADVENT.

PARSEE [Parsis]: this is the name given to the followers of ZOROASTER who fled Persia in the eighth century to settle in India. Today they number about 200,000.

PARSONS, Talcot (1902-1979): American SOCIOLOGIST and opponent of MARXISM who translated and interpreted WEBER to the English speaking world. He developed a version of STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONALISM and unlike most American sociologists, was essentially a theorist who did little empirical research. His wide ranging works include *The Structure of Social Action* (1937) and *The Social System* (1951).

PASCAL, Blaise (1623-1662): French mathematician, author, scientist and lay-THEOLOGIAN. A profound MYSTICAL encounter with CHRIST led him to devote his life to defending CHRISTIANITY. He supported JANSENISM and strongly opposed the JESUITS by using satire to attack what he saw as their moral laxity. A forerunner of KIERKEGAARD he is often referred to as a "Father" of EXISTENTIALISM. His most famous religious work is *The Pensées* which is a religious classic.

PASSION: a term used to describe the SUFFERING of JESUS OF NAZARETH before and during His execution by crucifixion.

PASSOVER: the annual JEWISH feast commemorating the story of the escape of the CHILDREN OF ISRAEL from bondage in Egypt as told in *Exodus 12*.

PASTOR: a PROTESTANT MINISTER who performs the duty of caring for the members of a CONGREGATION or a CHURCH.

PATAÑJALI (2nd century B.C.): Indian philosopher and author of the first Three Books of the *Yoga Stra*.

PAICCA-SAMUPPATI: the BUDDHIST doctrine referred to as the "chain of causation" or "dependent origin" which expresses the idea that all physical things are conditioned by other things or STATES. The doctrine rejects any permanently existing entity especially the ego, SOUL or SELF.

PATRIARCH: a term originally applied to the Fathers of the people of ISRAEL, such as ABRAHAM, but later applied to certain leaders of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH such as the POPE and the EASTERN ORTHODOX patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch etc.

PATRICK (390-460): born in England and taken into slavery in Ireland at the age of 16. While a slave, he underwent a religious CONVERSION, escaped, and returned to England. After a short period of religious training, he returned to Ireland to evangelize the Irish and become their patron SAINT.

PAUL, THE APOSTLE (1st century): the APOSTLE to the GENTILES who, after JESUS OF NAZARETH, is the second most important figure in CHRISTIANITY. According to his own account, recorded in the *NEW TESTAMENT*, he was a fanatical opponent of the EARLY CHURCH and a leading figure in the persecution which followed the death of

Jesus. On the road to Damascus he went blind after experiencing a vision of Jesus which has become the archetype for Christian CONVERSION. After a period of study, he became a wandering EVANGELIST supporting his work through his trade as a tentmaker. After travelling extensively throughout the Mediterranean world, he eventually went to Rome where, according to TRADITION, he was executed for his FAITH. His letters, which are found in the *NEW TESTAMENT*, are a significant part of the CANON of CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURE.

PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich (1849-1936): Russian PHYSIOLOGIST and experimental psychologist famous for his experiments with dogs. He is a "Father" of behaviorist PSYCHOLOGY which essentially denies human FREEDOM and responsibility.

PEALE, Norman Vincent (1928-1986): a popular American writer and PREACHER whose "POSITIVE THINKING" inspired post-war Americans and helped develop a THEOLOGY of success. He published the influential magazine *Guideposts*: his most popular book was *The Power of Positive Thinking* (1952).

PEASANT'S REVOLT: a violent rebellion by peasants inspired in part by the REFORMATION but condemned by LUTHER and violently crushed by German Princes in 1525.

PELAGIANISM: the teachings of the British Monk PELAGIUS and his school concerning the relationship between divine GRACE and the FREE WILL. Pelagius seems to have denied the doctrine of ORIGINAL SIN arguing that it denied the FREEDOM of the WILL. AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO attacked Pelagius saying that he taught humans can SAVE themselves and, therefore, do not need DIVINE grace.

PELAGIUS (360-420): British MONK and "Father" of PELAGIANISM whose works were attacked by AUGUSTINE because he denied ORIGINAL SIN.

PENANCE: from the Latin for "punishment" the term came into general use from the third century A.D. onwards as a CHRISTIAN practice whereby serious SIN was to be expiated by the actions of REPENTANT individuals who, guided by PRIESTS in CONFESSION, took upon themselves acts of self-punishment and CHARITY.

PENN, William (1644-1718): English QUAKER who emigrated to America and founded Pennsylvania. He held UNORTHODOX views about the TRINITY, ATONEMENT and JUSTIFICATION attacking CALVINISM in his book *Sandy Foundation Shaken* (1668). His most famous book *No Cross, No Crown* (1669), is considered a spiritual classic.

PENTATEUCH: the name given to the first Five Books of the *HEBREW BIBLE* by Christians.

PENTECOST: the JEWISH Feast of Weeks which fell fifty days after the Feast of PASSOVER. In CHRISTIANITY it marks the giving of the HOLY SPIRIT to the CHURCH as recorded in *Acts 2*.

PENTECOSTAL: a modern CHRISTIAN REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT with roots in the nineteenth century HOLINESS MOVEMENT. Its inception is usually traced to the Azusa Street REVIVAL in 1907, a CHRISTIAN TRADITION, which developed and emphasized the GIFTS of the HOLY SPIRIT especially HEALING and SPEAKING IN TONGUES. This NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT began as a REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT within CHRISTIANITY but quickly led to the formation of various new DENOMINATIONS such as the ASSEMBLIES OF GOD. In the mid-1960s the movement was spread by David Du Plessis to the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and various MAINLINE PROTESTANT denominations which had resisted Pentecostal teachings. As a result of the activities of Du Plessis and other former Pentecostals, the CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT emerged and has since become the major thrust of modern Pentecostal teachings in addition to developing its own distinctive teachings.

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE: a congregation of the MAINLINE and theologically LIBERAL PROTESTANT denomination the DISCIPLES OF CHRIST led by the CHARISMATIC figure Jim JONES. Widely praised for its social action, programs, and radical political stance it founded a SOCIALIST settlement at JONESTOWN, Guyana, in 1977. Following a mass suicide on November 18th 1978, the group was labeled a "CULT" by the media and became a key element in the American ANTI-CULT MOVEMENT.

PERCEPT: an impression received by sense experience as opposed to a CONCEPT derived by pure thought.

PERFECTIONISM: because JESUS OF NAZARETH said "You, therefore, must be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect," various CHRISTIAN groups have claimed that perfection is an obligation and a real possibility in this life. Traditionally the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH held that perfection is perfect LOVE which is only for SAINTS. The PROTESTANT REFORMERS denied even this, arguing that perfection is a goal which can never be attained. John WESLEY, however, taught that in principle all Christians can become perfect. Critics of perfectionism argue that the doctrine inevitably leads to LEGALISM and a depressing preoccupation with self-improvement.

PERICOPE: a passage of SCRIPTURE appointed to be read in a CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

PERSON: in Roman law a person was a legal entity or party to a contract while in Roman theater a person described the mask worn by the actor to play a specific role. Neither usage identifies a person as a self-conscious being. CHRISTIAN usage developed from these Roman ideas with TERTULLIAN who created the formula "three persons in one Substance" to describe the TRINITY. He argued that GOD was one with respect to his BEING, NATURE or SUBSTANCE but three with respect to the exercise of his sovereignty. Jesus Christ was one person having two natures: divine and human. From this theological origin the term came to be applied to individual IDENTITY and is often associated with the SOUL. BUDDHISM denies both the EXISTENCE of the individual person and the soul.

PERSONALISM: the PHILOSOPHY which regards the individual PERSON as the highest form of REALITY. American PROTESTANT LIBERALISM was deeply influenced by a personalism which saw HISTORY as the unfolding of the MORAL aspect of GOD'S will.

PERSPECTIVISM: the PHILOSOPHIC position that every standpoint is TRUE when seen from its own perspective.

PERSPICUITY OF SCRIPTURE: the PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN claim that while the *BIBLE* may not be entirely clear, those things necessary for SALVATION are sufficiently plain that anyone reading SCRIPTURE can discover them without the assistance of PRIESTS or the CHURCH.

PETER (1st century): disciple of JESUS OF NAZARETH known for his enthusiasm and impulsive behavior. The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH claims that it was founded by Peter but this cannot be proved historically.

PETER Lombard (1100-1160): French ROMAN CATHOLIC philosopher and author of the *Sentences* (1155) which outlined basic CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE and, after initial criticism, became the standard THEOLOGICAL text of the middle ages.

PETER THE HERMIT (1050-1115): AUGUSTINIAN MONK who played an important role in encouraging the FIRST CRUSADE.

PETITIO PRINCIPII: a Latin term used in LOGIC which means "begging the question." It describes an ARGUMENT where the CONCLUSION is also used as one of the PREMISES.

PEYOTE CULT: a religious REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT which swept through various NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN tribes in the late nineteenth century and survives today as a religious movement which combines TRADITIONAL practices and BELIEFS with others derived from CHRISTIANITY. The central SACRAMENT of the CULT is the use of mescaline from the peyote cactus as an hallucinogenic drug.

PHALLUS CULTS: various religious movements which worship the phallus. The practice is common in HINDUISM and is rationalized as the recognition of creative energies. It is distinctive of the WORSHIP of IVA.

PHARISEES: a JEWISH religious GROUP, political party or SECT, that flourished at the time of JESUS and is depicted in the *NEW TESTAMENT* as excessively zealous in observing MOSAIC Law and hostile to Jesus' teachings. They appear to have believed in the RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD and such things as ANGELS which their main rivals, the SADDUCEES, denied.

PHENOMENOLOGY OF RELIGION: a term was first used by the Dutch scholar Chantepie de la Saussaye in 1887 which has affinities with HUSSERL'S PHENOMENOLOGY. It attempts to gain insight into the inner workings of a RELIGION

through the calculated and temporary abandonment of one's own viewpoint and careful use of comparisons. A phenomenologist attempts to place themselves in the position of the believer to understand what a BELIEF means to someone who accepts its TRUTH.

PHENOMENOLOGY: a term developed in the PHILOSOPHY of Edmund Husserl (1859-1938) who tried to establish the basic structure of consciousness and conditions for all possible experience. His work is highly technical, concentrating on logical and methodological problems in an attempt to create a completely objective, scientific, philosophical method. More recently the term has acquired a general usage designating a method of investigating fundamental human activities such as RELIGION.

PHENOMENON: the appearance of any conceivable thing, FACT, part of REALITY as opposed to the thing itself. The term played a key role in the PHILOSOPHY of KANT.

PHI: spirit in Siamese FOLK RELIGION who is the CAUSE of sickness and EVIL for humans.

PHILIPP OF HESSE (1504-1567): the SECULAR protector of Martin LUTHER and the German REFORMATION.

PHILISTINES: known as "the Sea People." They appear to have settled in PALESTINE where they established a flourishing culture around the twelfth century B.C. In the *HEBREW BIBLE* they are depicted as a cruel people and hostile to the JEWS.

PHILO (30 B.C.-50 A.D.): the greatest Hellenistic JEWISH philosopher of his age and outstanding member of the School of Alexandria. He argued that MOSES had anticipated the WISDOM of the Greeks and promoted the ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATION of the *HEBREW BIBLE*. His writings greatly influenced CHRISTIANITY. Some scholars even suggest that the writer of the *Gospel of John*, who uses the CONCEPT of LOGOS, was familiar with Philo's work.

PHILOKALIA: a classic of EASTERN ORTHODOXY, the title of which means "the love of the beautiful." It consists of a collection of MYSTICAL writings from the fourth to the fifteenth century and was first published in 1782.

PHILOSOPHY: the love of WISDOM understood as the study and knowledge of things and their causes. Traditionally it was divided into metaphysics, moral and natural philosophy. Since the nineteenth century the word "SCIENCE" has replaced "natural philosophy" in English. In common usage "philosophy" is also a general name for any system of ideas or even way of life. Today academic philosophy is largely limited to logic and the theory of knowledge.

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION: a product of the ENLIGHTENMENT which involves the analysis and evaluation of religious experience and BELIEF.

PHOTIUS (810-895): EASTERN ORTHODOX Patriarch of Constantinople who opposed Western influences and played an important role in rejecting the FILIOQUE CLAUSE in Western versions of the CREED. His major work, which is a standard Greek Orthodox THEOLOGICAL text, is *Treaties on the Holy Spirit*.

PIAGET, Jean (1896-1981): French psychologist, biologist and philosopher whose work on child development has greatly influenced modern education. His book *Structuralism* (1971), sets out his basic philosophical orientation.

PIETISM: any religious movement which promotes PIETY. It is usually applied to a religious movement which originated as a reaction to the ENLIGHTENMENT in eighteenth century Germany which profoundly influenced the English speaking world through METHODISM and the EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT.

PIETY: personal religious devotion to a GOD, or SAVIOR figure.

PI-HSIA YUAN-CHUN: the TAOIST GODDESS who is the protector of women and children.

PILGRIMAGE: the practice of visiting SACRED sites which have HISTORICAL or other significance in a given religious TRADITION. In CHRISTIANITY the cities of ROME and JERUSALEM were traditional centers of pilgrimage although smaller sites such as GLASTONBURY Abbey in England were also important. In ISLAM the major centers of pilgrimage is MECCA while BANARSAS is the Holy city of India. Places of pilgrimage often contain RELICS of SAINTS or the founders of religion.

PILTDOWN MAN: a skull discovered at Piltdown Common, England, between 1909 and 1915, and seemed to prove the truth of the THEORY of EVOLUTION. It was exposed as a clever forgery in 1953. The ROMAN CATHOLIC theologian Pierre TEILHARD DE CHARDIN appears to have been linked with the plot.

PIOUS IX (1792-1878): reactionary PRIEST who became POPE in 1846. He pronounced the ROMAN CATHOLIC DOCTRINE of the IMMACULATE CONCEPTION in 1854 and promulgated the INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE. In 1864 he issued the SYLLABUS OF ERRORS condemning LIBERALISM and MODERNITY.

PISACA: ancient Indian SPIRIT or DEMON hostile to humans.

PLAINSONG: also known as GREGORIAN CHANTS. This is the TRADITIONAL music of Western European CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

PLANCK, Max (1858-1947): German theoretical physicist who helped develop QUANTUM mechanics and, together with EINSTEIN, founded modern physics.

PLANTINGA, Alvin (1938-): American CALVINIST philosopher who has written extensively on both the ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT and the PROBLEM OF EVIL. His book *God and Other Minds* (1969) is a modern philosophical defence of THEISM.

PLATO (427?-347 BC): Greek philosopher of aristocratic Athenian descent who saw Athens decline politically and commercially as a result of the Peloponnesian War 431-404 BC. He founded the Academy (perhaps in 386 B.C.) which became the first endowed university and flourished until it closed in 529 A.D. Plato held that the material and sensible world is merely a temporary copy of permanent unchanging FORMS, which are the object of all real knowledge. True ethical values are attained only by those individuals who have the proper perspective of SOUL or MIND and who place REASON above the baser elements of their personality. The best government is possible only when philosophers, who are rational members of the State, become rulers. His teacher was SOCRATES and ARISTOTLE was his pupil--together they are the three greatest Greek philosophers.

PLATO'S ACADEMY: the School of PHILOSOPHY founded by PLATO in Athens in 386-? B.C. and closed in 529 A.D.

PLATT, Parley P. (1805-1859): early MORMON EVANGELIST and theologian whose creative speculation about the law of ETERNAL PROGRESSION in his classic *The Key to Theology* (1855) sought to harmonize MODERN SCIENCE and RELIGION.

PLOTINUS (205-270 A.D.): the last great NEO-PLATONIST in the Greaco-Roman world. His PHILOSOPHY had a great impact on CHRISTIANITY and the development of both THEOLOGY and MYSTICISM. He is the author of *The Enneads*.

PLURALISM: philosophically any system which emphasizes diversity and rejects MONISM. Many modern societies use the term to refer to SOCIAL SYSTEMS where different religious communities live together in one NATION.

PLUTARCH (46-120 A.D.): Greek philosopher who is remembered for his *Lives* of great Romans. He was an initiate of the MYSTERY RELIGIONS.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN: one of the most influential NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS to emerge in the nineteenth century; founded by John Nelson Darby (1800-1882) in 1830. The Brethren split into a number of different groups including the extremist EXCLUSIVE BRETHREN and moderate OPEN BRETHREN. Despite their small size, they have had an immense influence on MODERN CHRISTIANITY. Their emphasis on the imminent RETURN OF CHRIST helped popularize both PREMILLENIALISM and DISPENSATIONALISM while their rejection of a paid CLERGY fostered the growth of HOUSE CHURCH MOVEMENTS and similar anti-clerical groups. They have been particularly influential in the field of MISSIONS where their idea of FAITH MISSIONS influenced groups as diverse as the CHINA INLAND MISSION and L'ABRI. On the negative side many prominent anti-Christian figures, like Alister CROWLEY, came from Brethren homes.

PNEUMA: the Greek word for "air" which came to be used to speak of the SPIRIT or SOUL.

POGROM: the organized persecution of a religious GROUP especially Eastern European Jews, or an ethnic minority.

POLANYI, Michael (1891-1976): Hungarian chemist and philosopher whose works, such as *Personal Knowledge* (1958), have played an important role in modern debates about the relationship between RELIGION and SCIENCE.

POLYCARP (1st century): early CHRISTIAN writer and MARTYR who provided a link between the APOSTLES and the EARLY CHURCH.

POLYGAMY: marriage to more than one wife, sometimes called plural marriage. The practice is found in the *HEBREW BIBLE* but has been traditionally forbidden in CHRISTIANITY but tolerated in most other religions including ANCIENT and MEDIEVAL JUDAISM. In ISLAM the number of formal wives is limited to four. During the nineteenth century, MORMONISM attempted to reintroduce polygamy into American society but the attempt was abandoned in the 1890s.

POLYTHEISM: a BELIEF in the EXISTENCE of a plurality of GODS as opposed to MONOTHEISM which is a belief in the existence of only one GOD.

PONTIUS PILATE (1st Century): Roman governor of Judea whom the *Gospels* depict as sentencing and administering the execution of JESUS OF NAZARETH. TRADITION states that his wife became a CHRISTIAN.

POOR CLARES: a ROMAN CATHOLIC Order of NUNS founded by FRANCIS OF ASSISI and his DISCIPLE Clare between 1212 and 1214 on the FRANCISCAN model.

POPE: the title given to the Head of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

POPPER, Sir Karl (1902-): Austrian born British philosopher whose Jewish parents converted to CHRISTIANITY. After a short period as a Marxist, he became disenchanted and was associated with the VIENNA CIRCLE which he also found inadequate. His own philosophy is set forth in *The Logic of Scientific Discovery* (1934) and a series of other books including the powerful *The Open Society and its Enemies* (1945) which is a sustained attack on both MARXISM and FASCISM. He argued that what separates MODERN, or OPEN SOCIETY, from TRIBAL, or CLOSED SOCIETY, is the scientific method which he sees as a technique for testing theories through their FALSIFICATION. A controversial figure, his arguments are often avoided by contemporary scholars who prefer to ignore rather than face the full force of his arguments.

PORPHYRY (232-303 A.D.): Palestinian NEO-PLATONIST philosopher and student of PLOTINUS who popularized his master's work. He was a severe critic of CHRISTIANITY and the CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

POSITIVE THINKING: a distinctly American movement originating in the nineteenth century which believed in **PROGRESS** and stressed the role of thought in the creation of material well-being. It has influenced many religious groups from **CHRISTIAN SCIENCE** to the **WORD OF FAITH MOVEMENT**. The best known modern exponents are Norman Vincent **PEALE** and Robert **SCHULLER**.

POSITIVISM: a **PHILOSOPHIC** and religious movement founded in the nineteenth century by the French philosopher Auguste **COMTE**. Today it denotes a more general and widespread position not directly dependent on his views. The modern usage reflects a suspicion of all speculation not controlled by **FACTS** and sense experience.

POSITIVIST: used by Auguste **COMTE**, positivism was not only a **THEORY** of knowledge but was also a scheme of **HISTORY** and program of **SOCIAL REFORM**. In England positivism became both a free thinking radicalism and a scientific movement.

POST HOC ERGO PROPTER HOC: the logical **FALLACY** which assumes that because "A" if it precedes or is the antecedent of "B" it causes "B." For example: someone who eats ice cream and then claims that the ice cream caused their headache has committed this fallacy. The ice cream may or may not have caused the headache but the observation that it preceded the headache does not prove that it caused it. Further investigation and evidence is needed to discover the true **CAUSE** which could be an allergic reaction to ice cream but not necessarily.

POSTULATE: a **PHILOSOPHICAL** term indicating a proposition which is to be regarded as the starting point of an **ARGUMENT**. Postulates are neither self-evident nor demonstrably but rather the necessary assumptions made to begin a discussion.

PRABHUPADA, A.C. Bhaktivedanta, Swami (1896-1977): founder and **GURU** of the **HARE KRISHNA MOVEMENT**. A successful businessman, Prabhupada left his family to become a **MONK** when he was 58 years old. After extensive study he felt called to spread "Krishna consciousness" in America in 1965 when he was 70 years old. For the rest of his life he worked ceaselessly to establish the **HARE KRISHNA MOVEMENT** and spread **HINDU BHAKTI** practices in the West.

PRAGMATIC: the rejection of dogmatic or principled views in favor of the practical.

PRAGMATISM: a theory concerning the meaning of words originated by the American philosopher C. S. Pierce. The term and basic idea was borrowed and developed by William **JAMES** and John Dewey (1859-1952) to create a thoroughly **MODERN** American **PHILOSOPHY** based on a theory which identified **TRUTH** with the notion that whatever works is true.

PRAKTI: a **SANSKRIT** term used in **HINDUISM** to refer to the material nature and natural process of the **UNIVERSE**. The idea is tied up with the urge to reproduce and is also the name of a **GODDESS**.

PRANAYAMA: breath control in YOGA.

PRAYER: the means by which an individual or GROUP attempts to enter into verbal or mental communication with a DEITY.

PRAYER MAT: this is a small mat used in PRAYER by MUSLIMS for RITUAL cleanliness and SYMBOLIC separation from the world.

PRAYER MEETING: a gathering of CHRISTIANS for the purpose of intercessory prayer. The practice is particularly important in HOLINESS and REVIVAL MOVEMENTS.

PRAYER WHEEL: a device used in Tibetan BUDDHISM consisting of a cylinder containing written PRAYERS and MANTRAS which is believed to take effect when rotated.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD: the practice of praying for deceased people in the BELIEF that such prayers will improve their lot in the afterlife.

PREDESTINATION: a term often identified with GOD'S FOREKNOWLEDGE that connotes the idea that before the CREATION of the UNIVERSE, God determined and foreordained all that would come to pass. In a narrower sense it refers to God's eternal decree respecting the SALVATION or DAMNATION of individuals. Although ideas about predestination are found in many CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS, including ROMAN CATHOLICISM, they are somewhat unfairly associated with CALVINISM. Predestination also plays an important role in ISLAM.

PRESBYTERIANISM: a GROUP of PROTESTANT CHURCHES arising out of the CALVINIST REFORMATION distinguished by their form of CHURCH GOVERNMENT based on PRESBYTERS or ELDERS and a series of Church courts. The lowest court is that of the local Congregation. Above it are district and eventually National courts known as Presbyteries. Above these is the SYNOD. Finally there is the General Assembly or National Synod. Each court consists of Elders and Ministers who appoint new Ministers and determine the policy of both local CONGREGATIONS and the Church as a whole. The two other major methods of Church government are CONGREGATIONAL and EPISCOPAL. Presbyterianism first appeared in Scotland in the late sixteenth century and spread throughout the world. Today there are over 120 independent Presbyterian Churches loosely united in the WORLD ALLIANCE OF REFORMED CHURCHES. Apart from their distinct method of Church Government, they accept CALVINIST CREEDS the most important of which are the WESTMINSTER CONFSSION, the HELVETIC CONFSSION and the HEIDELBERG CATECHISM.

PRIDE: one of the SEVEN DEADLY SINS in CHRISTIANITY.

PRIEST: a religious functionary who performs priestly duties involving the offering of SACRIFICES to GOD or the GODS. In ROMAN CATHOLICISM the aspect of sacrifice is subsumed under the celebration of the MASS. The idea of priesthood was rejected by the

PROTESTANT REFORMATION who replaced it with the PRIESTHOOD OF ALL BELIEVERS.

PRIESTHOOD: an organized group of PRIESTS.

PRIESTHOOD OF ALL BELIEVERS: the PROTESTANT BELIEF based upon the *NEW TESTAMENT* that under the new COVENANT GOD no longer requires SACRIFICES offered by a distinct PRIESTHOOD but that all BELIEVERS offer themselves to his service and act as PRIESTS through PRAYER and FAITH in JESUS CHRIST.

PROBLEM OF EVIL: the TRADITIONAL PHILOSOPHIC and practical problem which asks how an all knowing and all powerful GOD, who is both the CREATOR of the UNIVERSE and by definition GOOD, can allow SUFFERING and EVIL. It concerns the basic human problem of MEANING and significance in the face of DEATH and suffering. It is often seen as a particularly difficult question for THEISM which attributes both power and goodness to the DEITY creating the famous dilemma: either GOD is able to prevent EVIL and will not, or, He is willing to prevent it and cannot. If the former, he is not merciful; if the latter, he is not OMNIPOTENT. It is, however, an equally great problem for all people who think about the meaning of life. Various religions answer it in different ways. In HINDUISM it is answered in terms of KARMA and MY with the great dialogue between ARUNJA and KRISHNA in the *BHAGAVAD-GTA*. BUDDHISM meets the problem by stating that all life is characterized by impermanence which can be escaped through the attainment of NIRVNA. JUDAISM and ISLAM find the solution in submission to the WILL of GOD, while CHRISTIANITY presents a complex answer beginning with the FALL and ending in the ATONEMENT. The biggest difference between the YOGIC and ABRAMIC solutions to this problem is that Yogic religions see it in terms of ONTOLOGY while the Abramic religions recognize a MORAL issue.

PROCESS THEOLOGY: a type of EVOLUTIONARY THEOLOGY developed by Charles Hartshorne on the basis of the PHILOSOPHY of A.N. WHITEHEAD. It emphasizes that the world and BEING including GOD are in constant process and change and accepts a PANENTHEIST view of the UNIVERSE.

PROUDHON, Pierre Joseph (1809-1865): French journalist and radical writer who is the "Father of ANARCHISM." The title of his famous book *Property is Theft* (1840) was borrowed as a slogan by Karl MARX even though he strongly attacked Proudhon's political views.

PROGRESS: the BELIEF that HISTORY is moving in a linear fashion towards a goal and that as it does so life on earth, especially human achievement, is ever improving through increases in knowledge and scientific discoveries.

PROMETHEUS: the Greek GOD who defied ZEUS by giving the gift of fire to humans.

PROOFS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD: the most famous A PRIORI argument is the ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT associated with ANSELM of Canterbury. The classic

posteriori arguments are found in the works of Thomas AQUINAS and include the COSMOLOGICAL, MORAL AND TELEOLOGICAL arguments.

PROPHECY: the act of REVELATION whereby a PROPHET gives an inspired message from GOD or the GODS. Usually prophecy is associated with foretelling the future but it can also include messages of inspiration or admonishment which reveal the will of God towards a particular people or even an individual.

PROPHET, Elizabeth Clair (1940-): SHAMANISTIC leader of a SPIRITUALIST type NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT originally known as the SUMMIT LIGHTHOUSE and now called the CHURCH UNIVERSAL AND TRIUMPHANT which has its headquarters in Montana, USA.

PROPHET: a person, male or female, who prophesies by foretelling the future and/or delivering inspired, DIVINE, messages. Sometimes prophets use divination and special devices to obtain their messages on other occasions they speak as inspired. The *HEBREW BIBLE* says that prophets should be tested according to the results of their message. Throughout much of CHRISTIAN HISTORY prophets have been discouraged by the CHURCH but in recent years the OFFICE has been revived within the CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT.

PROPHETESS: a female PROPHET.

PROPITIATION: the removal of WRATH by the offering of SACRIFICES or gifts. In the *HEBREW BIBLE* the idea of propitiation is linked to RITUAL sacrifices offered by PRIESTS at the TEMPLE in JERUSALEM. In the *NEW TESTAMENT* it is associated with the DEATH OF CHRIST in passages like *Romans 3:24*. Modern critics often object to the idea on the grounds that it requires a notion of a wrathful GOD arguing instead that God is LOVE.

PROPOSITION: a formal assertion in LOGIC that sets forth something which is asserted or denied, that is capable of being judged true or false.

PROSELYTE: to *make* a CONVERT. Originally the term was used of CONVERTS to JUDAISM. Today it is often applied to people who switch DENOMINATIONAL allegiances within CHRISTIANITY or join a SECT.

PROSELYTIZE: to *seek* CONVERTS. The term is often used to signify conversion from one closely related religious GROUP to another; e.g. when an ANGLICAN becomes a BAPTIST.

PROTAGORAS (490-410 B.C.): Greek SOPHIST philosopher remembered for his saying "Man is the measure of all things." Agnostic with respect to the GODS, he was accused of promoting moral RELATIVISM by PLATO and ARISTOTLE.

PROTESTANT PRINCIPLE: a term used by Paul TILLICH to define the essence of **PROTESTANTISM** which may be expressed as the protest against any **ABSOLUTE** claim made for a **FINITE REALITY** such as a **CHURCH, PERSON, BOOK, SYMBOL** or **EVENT**.

PROVERBS, BOOK OF: part of the **WISDOM LITERATURE** of the *HEBREW BIBLE* which was traditionally attributed to King **SOLOMON**.

PROVIDENCE: the means by which **GOD** sustains all creatures in their distinctive **NATURES** and powers by which God fulfills his purposes through guiding **HISTORY**. Providence may thus apply to the world as a whole, the affairs of entire **GROUPS**--such as nations--or to the working of God in the lives of individuals.

PSALMS: the religious poetry of **ANCIENT JUDAISM** found primarily in the *Book of Psalms* in the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

PSEUDEPIGRAPHA: a written work attributed to a famous author as a means of endowing it with religious **AUTHORITY** when in fact it was written by someone else. Extra **CANONICAL** Biblical writings, such as *Book of Enoch*, fall into this category.

PSEUDO-SCIENCE: the practice of such things as **PYRAMIDOLOGY, TRANSCANNELLING** and **BELIEF** in **UFO'S, ancient ASTRONAUTS, etc.**, on the basis of supposed scientific evidence which is in fact nonsensical. Pseudo-science uses scientific sounding terminology but totally lacks scientific support ignoring systematic investigation and scientific methodology it is usually openly hostile to **MODERN SCIENCE**.

PSYCHOLOGY: although used from ancient times to refer to the non-physical aspect of the human person, it only developed its technical meaning as the study of human consciousness and motivations in the late nineteenth century when Wilhelm **WUNDT** began experimental work in 1879. In the twentieth century it was taken up by **FREUD, JUNG, ADLER** and various others to develop into a university discipline boasting a number of rival theories and techniques.

PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION: the academic study of **RELIGION** from the perspective of **PSYCHOLOGY**. It was first developed by Wilhelm **WUNDT** and later by William **JAMES, JUNG** and others. **FREUD** was hostile to religious claims and used his influence to discredit **RELIGION**. Today it is one of the more underdeveloped areas in **RELIGIOUS STUDIES** although the unexpected rise of **CULTS** and **NEW RELIGIONS** led to a **REVIVAL** of studies of **CONVERSION** in the 1980s.

PTOLEMY (2nd century): Greek Alexandrian philosopher and scientist renowned for his work on astronomy which dominated Western thought until **COPERNICUS**. He argued that the earth is a globe in the center of the **UNIVERSE**.

PUJA: the **WORSHIP** of a **GOD** in **HINDUISM** involving offerings of flowers and/or **FOOD**. In **BUDDHISM** Pj is offered to the **BUDDHA** and to the **JINAS** in **JAINISM**.

PUNDIT: a HINDU recognized for his learning.

PURAS: post-VEDIC literature which belong to the CANON of HINDUISM that may be described as "ancient tales" or "stories from the past." They deal with such themes as CREATION, the action of the GODS, and the lives of Kings and heroes. Theologically they tend towards BHAKTI and present BRAHM, VISHNU and IVA as three manifestations of GOD. There are 18 principle Puras all of which date from the GUPTA period in the fourth century although most scholars believe they contain many older elements.

PURDAH: the wearing of the veil by Hindu women. It is called HIJB in ISLAM.

PURE LAND: the Western PARADISE of the AMIDA BUDDHA.

PURE LAND BUDDHISM: East Asian MAHYNA BUDDHIST SECTS which emphasize FAITH in AMIDA BUDDHA expressed through meditation and the recitation of His name as a means of attaining REBIRTH in the WESTERN PARADISE or PURE LAND.

PURGATORY: a ROMAN CATHOLIC doctrine which teaches that after death SOULS must be purified before they can enter HEAVEN. The doctrine was the basis for INDULGENCES and PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

PURITANS: a much maligned dynamic religious movement which arose in the sixteenth century as a CALVINIST party within the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. They emphasized preaching, pastoral care and the REFORMATION of the CHURCH in terms of Biblical norms. Popular with the lower and middle classes, they emphasized education and the improvement of daily life through hard work and innovation. They were bitterly persecuted before and after the English Civil War causing many to flee to America where they played a significant role in shaping the main themes of American RELIGION. Favoring REPUBLICAN FORMS of government, they contributed to the development of modern DEMOCRACY and are credited by many historians with playing an important role in the rise of MODERN SCIENCE. As a result of aristocratic propaganda, which could not forgive them for the execution of King Charles I, the name "Puritan" came to be *falsely identified* with dour kill-joys.

PYRAMIDS: ancient Egyptian monuments erected to bury and honor Kings and important individuals.

PYRAMID TEXTS: ancient Egyptian religious texts written in HIEROGLYPHICS on the inner walls of PYRAMIDS dealing with funeral Rites, RITUALS, MAGICAL spells, PRAYERS, and other issues affecting the dead.

PYRAMIDOLOGY: a MODERN PSEUDO-SCIENCE which has featured in the growth of many NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS from BRITISH ISRAELISM to the JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES which uses the measurements of PYRAMIDS--particularly the Great Pyramid--as a basis for predictions and the interpretation of PROPHECY.

PYTHAGORAS (6th century B.C.): Greek PHILOSOPHER, mathematician and founder of geometry. He established a VEGETARIAN community of scholars who shared all things in common and were initiated to membership through religious RITUALS. Emphasizing the importance of mathematics and music in the quest for TRUTH, he taught the TRANSMIGRATION and believed that the SOUL is imprisoned in the body. His work greatly influenced PLATO.

"Q"

Q: the symbol used by *NEW TESTAMENT* scholars to refer to supposed common material found in the *Gospels of Matthew*, and *Luke*. It stands for the German word "Quelle" meaning "source." The theory of "Q" was introduced by nineteenth century German Biblical critics and vigorously propagated by Dr. Streeter, an Oxford professor, who argued that an original text "Q" lay behind the *Gospels* we know today. His views and the way they were enforced was strongly criticized by various scholars, including F. W. Farmer, though they remain widely accepted by scholars today.

QUAKERS: a small PROTESTANT GROUP known as the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS which arose in the seventeenth century as a result of the preaching of George FOX. They emphasized the leading of the HOLY SPIRIT, or INNER LIGHT, rejected the SACRAMENTS, insisted on "plain speech," simple dress and repudiated all FORMS of art including music. There are two possible origins of the name: the first is derived from Fox's call to Justice Bennet in 1650 that he should "quake" before the WORD OF GOD; the second meaning comes from some members of the group who shook or quaked during services. Strongly pacifist, the Quakers have been very active in SOCIAL REFORM and education.

QUANTUM THEORY: classical physics as developed by NEWTON held that it was possible to know both the speed and position of any particle. With HEISENBERG'S uncertainty principle, modern physics recognized that we can know either the speed or the position of a particle but not both. The implication of these findings, which were given expression in the work of Nils BOHR, Max PLANCK and Albert EINSTEIN, is that the older mechanistic view of the physical UNIVERSE which was essentially deterministic no longer holds true. As a result, arguments such as those of David HUME against the possibility of MIRACLES are no longer as sound as they once seemed.

QUE: Latin term meaning "in so far as" or "in the capacity of."

QUIETISM: a FORM of SPIRITUALITY which emphasizes "waiting on GOD" and the abandonment of SELF to God. More specifically it refers to MYSTICS like MADAME GUYON who alarmed the seventeenth century ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH because their views were thought to lead to PANTHEISM.

QUIMBY, Phineas Parkhurst (1802-1866): Lebanese born American religious innovator, HEALER and hypnotist who formulated a "science of happiness." His work gave rise to NEW THOUGHT and inspired Mary BAKER-EDDY the founder of CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

QUINE, Willard van Orman (1908-): American philosopher and logician whose essay "*The Two Dogmas of Empiricism*" (1951) republished in *From a Logical Point of View* (1953), seriously challenged reductionism and the VERIFICATION PRINCIPLE. His later work concerned the nature of language and has been seen to support the view of John DEWEY as well as encouraging a radical approach to translation.

QUMRAN: the site of a JEWISH MONASTIC community which flourished between 150 B.C. and 68 A.D. where in 1947 an Arab shepherd boy discovered in nearby caves what proved to be a unique collection of ancient HEBREW and ARAMAIC manuscripts--known as the DEAD SEA SCROLLS--belonging to a Jewish SECT generally thought to be ESSENES.

QURA'N: the HOLY BOOK of ISLAM which was REVEALED by GOD through the ANGEL GABRIEL to MUHAMMUD who commissioned various scribes to record it. The name means "that which is 'read' or 'recited.'" The essential teachings are that God is One and that He demands absolute submission from mankind; hence the name of the religion: ISLAM. MUSLIMS believe that the *QUR'N* was given by WAHY--REVELATION--which is not to be confused with ILHM or INSPIRATION. For Muslims the *QUR'N* is the eternal WORD OF GOD and as such is a DIVINE attribute. Islamic teaching about the *QUR'N* does not correspond to CHRISTIAN views about the person of CHRIST as the INCARNATION of God instead, Christ is seen by the *QUR'N* as a prophet of God. While Christians believe that the *BIBLE* was inspired by God they also accept that it was written by men. Muslims reject such a view insisting that the *QUR'N* is uniquely the Word of God without human intervention. Therefore, while it is correct to speak of PAUL as the author of *Romans*, it is incorrect to say that the *QUR'N* was written by Muhammad. Nevertheless, originally a number of variant readings existed which were destroyed on the orders of AB BAKR to avoid confusion and the type of problem CHRISTIANS face with the SYNOPTIC GOSPELS. A further difficulty involves the question of translation. Because the *QUR'N* is believed to have been spoken by God its language is SACRED and considered inimitable, therefore, pious Muslims argue that it cannot be translated and only truly exists in Arabic. To the extent that English versions exist, they must be regarded as renditions rather than translations. Such an approach is taken by Marmaduke Pickthall in his *The Meaning of the Glorious Qur'n* (1930).

"R"

RABBI: an expert in JEWISH law during the first century. The term means "Master." Over the centuries it has evolved to a communal office concerned with education, pastoral, and religious matters.

RABINIC JUDAISM: see JUDAISM

RABI'AH al-ADAWYYA (717-801): female MUSLIM ascetic, MYSTIC and SAINT who taught a doctrine of love for GOD.

RAD, Gerhard von (1901-1971): German *OLD TESTAMENT* scholar who developed the method of FORM CRITICISM.

RADCLIFFE-BROWN, Alfred Reginald (1881-1955): British ANTHROPOLOGIST and first professor of SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY at the University of Oxford. He pioneered the techniques of FIELDWORK and PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION. His works include *Structure and Function in Primitive Society* (1952) and *Method in Anthropology* (1958).

RADHA SOAMI MOVEMENT: a HINDU REFORM MOVEMENT which emerged after the death of Shiv Dayal who incorporated SIKH BELIEFS and practices around a FORM of YOGA. The movement differentiates itself from the Sikhs in that the GURU replaces the SCRIPTURE as the source of religious knowledge and by rejecting Sikh initiation.

RADHAKRISHNAN, Sarvepalli (1888-1975): influential BRAHMIN interpreter of HINDUISM and Indian PHILOSOPHY who became the Vice-President of India. He expounded a universalistic version of VEDANTA which minimized the doctrine of MY. His many books include *The Bhagavadgita* (1948), *The Hindu View of Life* (1927), and the two volume *Indian Philosophy* (1923-1927) and *Eastern Religions in Western Thought* (1939).

RAHIT: the SIKH code of discipline accepted by all members of the Khls.

RAHNER, Karl (1904-1984): prominent ROMAN CATHOLIC theologian who sought to revive THOMISM and used EXISTENTIALISM to express his understanding of theological issues. His major work is the twenty volume *Theological Investigations* (1961-1981).

RAHULABHADRA [Rhula] (6th century B.C.): the legendary son of the BUDDHA.

RAIKES, Robert (1735-1811): English SOCIAL and religious REFORMER who developed the SUNDAY SCHOOL to educate children of the poor and impart CHRISTIAN knowledge.

RAJAGHA: the ancient INDIAN city which was the scene of the first BUDDHIST Council. It fell into ruins around the seventh century.

RAMA: next to KRISHNA the most important HINDU GOD and the Seventh AVATR of VISHNU. He is the supreme example of patience, faithfulness and justice. The saga the RMYAA describes his exploits.

RAMADAN: the ninth month of the lunar year in ISLAM. By TRADITION it is the month when MUHAMMAD first began to receive the REVELATION of the *QUR'N* and is a time of fasting for all MUSLIMS.

RAMAKRISHNA, (1836-1886): one of the principal figures in the nineteenth century HINDU Renaissance. He trained in the classical TRADITIONS of HINDU MYSTICISM but went beyond the boundaries of Hindu spiritual practice by experiencing ENLIGHTENMENT in a way which embraced both DUALISM and NON-DUALISM. He married but claimed to lead a completely "renounced life" without sexual contact. His wife, rad, was known as the "Holy Mother" and recognized as a SAINT. He abandoned

traditional PRIESTLY FOOD, taboos, and spoke of his sense of identification with JESUS OF NAZARETH and ALLAH. His most prominent disciple was VIVEKANANDA.

RAMANANDA (13th century): a BRAHMIN who rejected the CASTE system to become a leading advocate of BHAKTI. He sought to synthesize HINDUISM and ISLAM and drew his closest disciples from all walks of life including an outcaste and two women. His ideas and the movement he founded influenced the development of the SIKHS and several other sectarian GROUPS which renounced caste and promoted Bhakti

RAMANUJA (1017-1130?): HINDU philosopher and leading opponent of AKARA whom he attacked for moral laxity and intellectual confusion. He taught a modified version of MONISM which acknowledged GOD and the separate SPIRITS of men as well as the material world or non-spirit. The spirits of men he regarded as essentially different from GOD who is both the CREATOR and material out of which the world is formed. He taught that periodically human spirits are reabsorbed into God and distinguished five ways or stages of WORSHIP each being higher than the other.

RAMANA, Maharshi (1879-1951) commonly regarded as one of the greatest HINDU SAINTS of the twentieth century. He settled on the "hill" of Arunacalam near Madras at the age of 20 and remained there until his death. He was an Advaita sage who claimed to have experienced the identity of the TMAN and BRAHMAN.

RAMYANA: with the MAHBHRATA this is one of the two great epics of INDIAN literature. It tells the story of RMA and his wife St who is kidnapped by the demon King of Ceylon. With the help of the Monkey King, Rma eventually slays the demon and rescues his wife whose loyalty Rma questions. St throws herself on a pyre but the fire GOD, AGNI, refuses to accept her SACRIFICE and Rma realizes her innocence. After returning to his kingdom and assuming the throne his people again question St's purity creating doubts which cause Rma to send her away. She gives birth to twins and asks the earth to swallow her, which it does, thus finally proving her innocence. Years later Rma recognizes the twins and give them his kingdom allowing him to return to HEAVEN as VISHNU. The epic, which is around 24,000 stanzas long, dates from approximately the first century although sections of it are definitely much later and is traditionally ascribed to Vmki. A version which is far more overtly religious was produced by Tulasi Das in HINDI which emphasized BHAKTI in the sixteenth century.

RAMTHA: the SPIRIT entity which first appeared in 1977 by speaking through the former FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN and highly successful SPIRITUALIST MEDIUM, or Trans-channeller, J. C. KNIGHT. It claims to be a warrior from the "lost continent" of Lemuria and Atlantis making Knight an important figure in the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

RAND, Ayn (1903-1981): Russian emigre and OBJECTIVIST philosopher who popularized her views through novels such as *The Fountainhead* (1943), *We the Living* (1935) and *Atlas Shrugged* (1975). Although neglected by most academic philosophers, her views have had an immense influence strongly promoting INDIVIDUALISM and LIBERTARIAN political ideas.

RAPTURE: the BELIEF that in the LAST DAYS believing CHRISTIANS will be removed from the earth before the final TRIBULATION. This is a modern notion associated with PREMILLENIALISM and DISPENSATIONALISM with strongly CULTIC overtones.

RASTAFARIAN: JAMAICAN religious SECT which believes in the DIVINITY of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie and refuses to accept reports of his death. The movement has political overtones and makes the smoking of marijuana a SACRAMENT. Members of the GROUP are accused of involvement in drug trafficking. Their distinctive hair-style became popular as a result of their music known as Reggae.

RATIONAL: has the same primary sense as reasonable: meaning being endowed with reason or being characterized by REASON.

RATIONALISM: signifies any THEOLOGICAL or PHILOSOPHICAL position which values REASON as the ultimate arbiter and judge of all statements.

RATIONALIZATION: false reasoning and self-justification.

RAUSCHENBUSCH, Walter (1861-1918): American theologian and social REFORMER regarded as the "Father" of the SOCIAL GOSPEL movement. In 1886 he became PASTOR of a CHURCH located on the lower East Side of New York in an area called "Hell's Kitchen." The sordid living conditions, exploitation of labor, and governmental indifference to the poor led him to develop his religious and political theology which he promoted in *Christianity and the Social Crisis* (1907) and *A Theology for the Social Gospel* (1917). His conception of the KINGDOM OF GOD represented an effort to Christianize Darwinian EVOLUTION.

REACTIONARY: right wing attitudes and positions. It can mean being opposed to REFORMS, wishing to go back to some previous condition, or supporting a particular right-wing version of SOCIETY.

REALISM: the theory or knowledge that maintains that UNIVERSALS have their own EXISTENCE apart from individual objects. It stands in contrast to NOMINALISM which held that universals had no REALITY apart from their existence in the thought of an individual. Realism has greatly influenced the development of NATURAL THEOLOGY.

REALITY: what is real; what is.

REASON: the capacity to reflect, analyze and think in an orderly and logical manner as opposed to an IRRATIONAL and EMOTIONAL manner.

REBIRTH: a general term which can mean REINCARNATION, TRANSMIGRATION or some other FORM of METEMPSYCHOSIS.

REDEMPTION: the restoring, saving or getting back of something which is lost. The idea is at the heart of many RELIGIONS and characteristic of CHRISTIANITY with its idea of sin as rebellion against the will of the CREATOR.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM: a Latin phrase meaning "to reduce to absurdity." It is used as a technique in argument to show the logical consequences of an opponent's thought.

REDUCTIONISM: to reduce a complex argument or state of affairs to a single or few simple CONCEPTS in such a way as to distort REALITY. An example of reductionism would be the argument that all religious BELIEFS are merely reflections of psychological needs.

REFORM: to strive for improvement and change without making a radical break with the past.

REFORMATION: a term which has come to mean any religious movement which REFORMS a pre-existing TRADITION to restore its primitive purity or ORTHODOXY. More specifically it is associated with the religious movement that began with the protest of Martin LUTHER against the SALE of INDULGENCES in Germany in 1517. It led to the creation of independent CHURCHES which renounced the claims of the PAPACY and sought to return to a thoroughly Biblical CHRISTIANITY. The REFORMERS taught that the *BIBLE* is the only source of FAITH and DOCTRINE, rejected TRANSUBSTANTIATION, INDULGENCES, the WORSHIP OF SAINTS and MARY, emphasized JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH and proclaimed the PRIESTHOOD OF ALL BELIEVERS. Known as PROTESTANTS, because of Luther's protest against widespread corruption in the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, the Reformation quickly spread throughout Northern Europe and made significant inroads into Southern European countries where it was eventually defeated by the COUNTER REFORMATION and the INQUISITION which ruthlessly persecuted Protestants as HERETICS who were burnt at the stake. The movement broke into several branches led by Martin LUTHER, and Ulrich ZWINGLI, Menno SIMONS and the ANGLICAN TRADITION originating in England.

REFORMED CHURCH: a member of a family of CHURCHES which trace their roots to that branch of the PROTESTANT REFORMATION associated with the work of John CALVIN. They include PRESBYTERIANS, the DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, and to a limited extent the ANGLICANS.

REFORMED JUDAISM: See JUDAISM.

REFORMED: someone who belongs to a religious GROUP which has undergone a REFORMATION; someone within the CALVINIST TRADITION.

REFORMER: someone who seeks REFORM. In RELIGION a reformer is often the person who begins a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

REGENERATION: CHRISTIAN term which refers to the BELIEF that believers are reborn spiritually either through BAPTISM or a spiritual experience such as CONVERSION.

REID, Thomas (1710-1796): Scottish philosopher whose works *Enquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense* (1764) and *Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man* (1785) helped develop Scottish "common-sense" philosophy. He opposed HUME for developing an all-destroying skepticism inherent in the EMPIRICIST notion of ideas and offered an alternative EPISTEMOLOGY which seeks to defend common-sense.

REIFICATION: to REIFY something.

REIFY: to materialize an idea and give it concrete EXISTENCE as though it actually existed even though it is really no more than a CONCEPT in the mind.

REIMARUS, Herman Samuel (1694-1768): German Biblical scholar and "Father" of HIGHER CRITICISM who rejected the miraculous elements of the *BIBLE* and charged Biblical writers with outright fraud.

REINCARNATION: a technical term in HINDU and BUDDHIST thought associated with the doctrine of KARMA and implies the continuation of consciousness after physical death but not necessarily the REBIRTH of a SOUL. In the West, however, it is usually confused with ideas of TRANSMIGRATION of the soul or REBIRTH through many lifetimes and is promoted by claims that people "remember" their "past lives."

RELATIONAL: systems of PHILOSOPHY or THEOLOGY which emphasize the importance of relationships rather than ABSTRACT DOGMA.

RELATIVISM: recognizing the importance of the social environment in determining the content of BELIEFS. Relativism maintains that there are no universal standards of good or bad, right or wrong, truth or error. During the nineteenth century and until the 1960s relativism tended to be reserved for religious and moral issues. But after the publication of KUHN's work it has increasingly been applied to SCIENCE. In popular thought support for relativism is often falsely sought in the theory of RELATIVITY.

RELATIVITY: a theory in physics which refers to space-time curvature which was proposed by EINSTEIN to explain the NATURE of the UNIVERSE. It is often misused by religious writers to imply moral or religious RELATIVISM and the rejection of modern SCIENCE.

RELIGION AND MODERNITY: several religious reactions to modernity exist. The most important are the development of a dichotomous view of the world which separates the SACRED from the SECULAR; the veneration and support of what is supposed to be a HISTORIC or authentic TRADITION which is often identified with religious ORTHODOXY; a MILLENARIAN or APOCALYPTIC response which sees the modern age as doomed and looks for SALVATION to the direct intervention of GOD or GODS in

the affairs of the world; the identification of the modern, or ideas taken to be modern, with religion and the claim that modern values represent the essence of religious values.

RELIGION, TYPOLOGIES OF REACTION TO MODERNITY: in practice religious reactions to MODERNITY often take the FORM of generating new TRADITIONS and/or new insights into old traditions; an accommodation to the new which maintains an organic connection to some older tradition; attempts to reject the new and preserve the old or what is seen as ancient traditions; a strident re-assertion of the old or traditional BELIEFS and practices in a new condensed, "purified" or REDUCTIONIST form; the creation of GROUPS which self-consciously celebrate the modern and denigrate tradition and old ways or beliefs; and, finally, the sponsorship and supervision by the State of CULTS celebrating the State's legitimacy.

RELIGION: hundreds of different definitions of religion exist each reflecting either a scholarly or a DOGMATIC bias depending in the last resort on the PRESUPPOSITIONS of the person making the definition. Religion clearly contains intellectual, RITUAL, SOCIAL and ETHICAL elements, bound together by an explicit or implicit BELIEF in the REALITY of an unseen world, whether this belief be expressed in SUPERNATURALISTIC or IDEALISTIC terms. A number of the more common definitions are:

BERGER, Peter - "the human enterprise by which a SACRED cosmos is established."

DURKHEIM Emile - "a unified system of BELIEFS and practices relative to SACRED things."

FRAZER, James - "a propitiation or conciliation of powers superior to man which are believed to direct or control the course of NATURE and human life."

HEGEL, George - "the knowledge possessed by the finite mind of its NATURE as ABSOLUTE mind."

JAMES, William - "the BELIEF that there is an unseen order, and that our supreme GOOD lies in harmoniously adjusting ourselves thereto."

KANT, Immanuel - "the recognition of all our duties as divine commands."

MARX, Karl - "the SELF-conscious and SELF-feeling of man who has either not found himself or has already lost himself again... the general theory of the world... its logic in a popular FORM... its moral sanction, its solemn completion, its universal ground for consolation and justification. It is the fantastic realization of the human essence..."

SCHLEIERMACHER, Friedrich - "a feeling for the infinite" and "a feeling of ABSOLUTE dependence."

SMART, Ninian - "a set of institutionalized RITUALS with a TRADITION and expressing and/or evoking sacral sentiments directed at a divine or trans-divine focus seen in the context of the human phenomenological environment and at least partially described by MYTHS or by myths and doctrines.

STARK, Rodney - "any socially organized pattern of BELIEFS and practices concerning ultimate meaning that assumes the EXISTENCE of the SUPERNATURAL."

WHITEHEAD, Alfred North - "what the individual does with his own solitariness."

WEBER, Max - "to say what it is, is not possible... the essence of religion is not even our concern, as we make it our task to study the conditions and effects of a particular type of SOCIAL BEHAVIOR."

RELIGIONSGESCHICHTE: a GERMAN term for the HISTORY OF RELIGIONS

RENAISSANCE: the REBIRTH of learning which occurred in the late fourteenth and fifteenth century in Southern Europe. Although some modern historians question the use of the term, others argue that it faithfully reflects a major change in European values and is a watershed between the MEDIEVAL and MODERN world.

RENAN, Joseph Ernest (1823-1892): celebrated French intellectual who promoted a new RELIGION of learning and REASON. His *Life of Jesus* (1863) denied the SUPERNATURAL elements in the *Gospels* and promoted the notion of JESUS OF NAZARETH as a great moral teacher.

REQUIEM: PRAYERS for the dead often in a MASS.

RERUM NOVARUM: the famous PAPAL ENCYCLICAL of May 15th 1891 issued by Pope Leo XII dealing with social relationships and questions of labor relations.

RESURRECTION: the idea that after death there will be a time when humans are restored to life in such a way that they have a distinct IDENTITY and bodily FORM. This BELIEF is shared by the ABRAMIC RELIGIONS and finds unique expression in the CHRISTIAN claim that JESUS OF NAZARETH rose from the dead after his execution by the Romans.

RESURRECTION OF CHRIST: the cornerstone of CHRISTIANITY whereby JESUS OF NAZARETH is believed to have obtained SALVATION and FORGIVENESS OF SIN for mankind through His DEATH ON THE CROSS and subsequent resurrection and empty tomb.

RETALIATION: in *QUR'N*, *Sura XVII.35*, the right of vengeance is prescribed. This is similar to the *HEBREW BIBLE* teaching of "an eye for an eye," *Exodus 21:24*, and stands in sharp contrast to CHRISTIAN views about forgiveness expressed by JESUS OF NAZARETH as recorded in *Matthew 5:38-48*.

REVELATION: the act whereby GOD discloses Himself and/or His will to mankind. In JUDAISM, revelation comes through the *HEBREW BIBLE*, in CHRISTIANITY the *HEBREW BIBLE* and *NEW TESTAMENT* contain God's revelation while in ISLAM the *QUR'N* is the unique revelation of God. HINDUISM associates revelation with *ruti* or "what is heard" and has increasingly seen this in connection with the *VEDAS*, *UPANISHADS* and other religious literature. BUDDHISM treats the sayings of the BUDDHA as a FORM of revelation although it denies the involvement of God while JAINISM denies all SUPERNATURAL sources of revelation. In other TRADITIONS, revelation comes from ANCESTORS and GODS for specific purposes. Traditionally the ABRAMIC religions have claimed that revelation ended with the CANON of their SCRIPTURES. Claims about continuing revelation have led to REVITALIZATION MOVEMENTS and religious REVIVALISM which often provoked the wrath of the ORTHODOX who saw such claims as HERESY. Recently such ideas have become popular in the Christian CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT where PROPHETS and PROPHECY are an increasingly common phenomena.

REVITALIZATION MOVEMENTS: any movement which sets out to revive a religious TRADITION; attempts on the part of previously acculturated GROUPS to regain and reaffirm early religious traditions which are often SYNCRETISTIC in DOCTRINE and ceremonial.

REVIVALISM: outbreaks of intense, often mass religious excitement, which seek to revive and restore a religious TRADITION that is believed to be in decline. Revivalism can often take the FORM of a REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT.

REVOLUTION: revolutionary and revolutionize indicate fundamental changes, new developments, or a turning around of the SOCIAL order. In recent years the term revolution has been used to describe changes in SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY and in terms of PARADIGMS following the work of Thomas KUHN. This usage has been increasingly criticized by other scholars who see gradual development as the norm rather than sudden change.

RG VEDA: the most ancient book of HINDUISM which consists of Four collections of VEDIC HYMNS composed before 900 B.C. and preserved in ORAL TRADITION until they were written down in the sixteenth century and later by MUSLIMS in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The hymns were used in SACRIFICIAL RITUALS by BRAHMINS and are treated as eternally existent. There are 1028 hymns which refer to the GODS; the most important of which are INDRA, AGNI, VARUA, and SOMA. VISHNU and RUDRA are present but as minor deities. Many scholars see a tendency towards MONOTHEISM in the hymns. The *g Veda* was translated into English by Max MULLER and H. Oldenberg in the 1890s from a language which predated SANSKRIT.

RHETORIC: the art of speech and argument involving the correct understanding and use of such things as MEATPHOR and METONOMY.

RICCI, Matteo (1552-1610): highly successful JESUIT MISSIONARY to China who assumed the role of a CONFUCIAN scholar and adapted CHRISTIANITY to Chinese custom and CULTURE. His most famous work was *The True Knowledge of God* (1603).

RIG VEDA: See *RG VEDA*.

RIGHTEOUSNESS: an important CONCEPT in ABRAMIC RELIGIONS where it is seen as an ATTRIBUTE of GOD. In CHRISTIANITY it is a gift of God to the sinner who REPENTS and has FAITH in CHRIST. It is also important in Chinese and Japanese religions where it is one of the four cardinal virtues and the mark of a superior man.

RINZAI: one of the two most important SECTS in ZEN BUDDHISM founded in China in the ninth century and introduced to Japan during the twelfth century. It is distinguished by the practice of ST and unorthodox means to attain ENLIGHTENMENT.

RITSCHL, Albrecht (1822-1889): major LIBERAL or MODERNIST German PROTESTANT theologian who rejected all FORMS of NATURAL THEOLOGY, MYSTICISM and METAPHYSICS arguing that THEOLOGY must concentrate on moral and ethical issues. He interpreted JUSTIFICATION and FORGIVENESS OF SINS as something achieved through the CHURCH which is the COMMUNITY for which JESUS died and SIN as selfishness or deeds of men in opposition to the achievement of the KINGDOM OF GOD. CHRIST's death therefore was no longer to be viewed as a PROPITIATION for sin but rather the sharing of His consciousness of Sonship. In all of this Ritschl rejected traditional views of ORIGINAL SIN, INCARNATION, REVELATION, RESURRECTION and the CHURCH. He also created a chasm between the JESUS OF HISTORY and the CHRIST OF FAITH. His major works include *The Christian Doctrine of Justification and Reconciliation* (1876-1874) and *The History of Pietism* (1880-1885, 3 vols.).

RITUAL: SACRED custom or any FORM of repetitive behavior which is fixed by TRADITION. In the study of RELIGION it means "traditional religious behavior or actions." The ritual element in religion cannot easily be separated from FAITH and BELIEF. Religious ritual presupposes the EXISTENCE of a supernatural or DIVINE order, revealed natural occurrences such as the alternation of life and death, day and night, the movements of heavenly bodies and the progression of the seasons. Rituals are of many types but common to them all is the conviction that what is being done on earth approximates the divine or supernaturally revealed order. Religious REFORMATIONS or REVITALIZATION MOVEMENTS often interpret their own reactions against the ritual expressions of another group as a total rejection of RITUAL but this is mistaken. The PLYMOUTH BRETHERN reject the ROMAN CATHOLIC High MASS on theological grounds as "dead ritual" yet, in fact, their own services have complex rituals even though the participants usually do not recognize the fact. Each ritual corresponds to and must be understood in terms of a body of convictions concerning the DIVINE and mankind and the relationship between the two.

ROBINSON, John A. T. (1919-1983): controversial ANGLICAN theologian and the BISHOP of Woolwich whose book *Honest to God* (1963) created a theological sensation

by its blunt denial of TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN BELIEFS and doctrines. Although radical in that work, Biblical scholarship was CONSERVATIVE in many respects and included *Redating the New Testament* (1976), a defence of the essential historicity and early date of the NEW TESTAMENT. His last book published posthumously was *The Priority of John* (1985).

ROMAN CATHOLICISM: in the past it was relatively easy to describe Catholicism. Twentieth century developments make this a much more complex task. The dogmatic formulation may be found in the decrees of the COUNCIL OF TRENT, the CREED OF POPE PIUS IV, the decrees of the VATICAN COUNCILS, Papal utterances claiming INFALLIBILITY, and the body of Roman Catholic CANON law. Alongside these there are the LITURGY, and the hierarchically organization of the CHURCH. Roman Catholicism claims that the SACRAMENTS which are ministered by the CHURCH are channels of GRACE that flow from GOD to the recipient. There are seven SACRAMENTS: Baptism, Confirmation, the Mass, Holy Orders, Penance, Matrimony, Extreme Unction. The focal point of traditional Roman Catholic WORSHIP is the Mass. It is interpreted as TRANSUBSTANTIATION, a DOGMA first promulgated in 1215 asserting that the substance of the bread and wine used in the RITUAL actually become the body, blood, SOUL and DIVINITY of CHRIST. Confession to PRIESTS has played a key role in Roman Catholicism which alongside the doctrine of PURGATORY led to the practice of the SALE of INDULGENCES in the sixteenth century. Another prominent feature is the CULT of MARY which stems from the mother GODDESS of the Mediterranean world who bore such titles as "Star of the Sea" and played the role of "Our Lady" of various cities.

ROMANTICISM: a movement in art, literature, PHILOSOPHY, and RELIGION, in the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries which was sentimental, full of expression, and idealized melancholy. The movement arose as a reaction to the RATIONALISM of the ENLIGHTENMENT and stressed emotionalism, sensualism, fantasy, and imagination over rational order and control. REALITY is found through feeling, immediate experience, spiritual illumination, brooding, and listening to the inner voices. Romantics had a deep interest in the past, especially the Middle Ages and non-CLASSICAL, Nordic, mythology, folklore, and primitivism. They published medieval historical records and literature. The impact of romanticism on RELIGION and THEOLOGY is immense. In America it stimulated TRANSCENDENTALISM and an interest in Eastern religions; in Britain the ROMANTICS tended to view the CHURCH with indifference or join the OXFORD MOVEMENT; in Germany the majority moved towards a Germanic NATIONALISM.

ROSARIES: a device used in many RELIGIONS as an aid to PRAYER. Its use seems to have originated in HINDUISM from where it spread to BUDDHISM and ISLAM before finally entering CHRISTIANITY.

ROSICRUCIANS: the Order of the Rosy Cross which was publicized in two books by a LUTHERAN Pastor Johann Valentin Andreae (1586-1654) as an ancient SECRET SOCIETY possessing ESOTERIC knowledge. The idea was taken up by various thinkers including DESCARTES and COMENIUS but no organization was ever discovered. In the late nineteenth century various OCCULT GROUPS claiming to be Rosicrucians emerged

promoting a hotch-potch of religious ideas including REINCARNATION. Scholars do not believe that any of these groups can be linked with an ancient SOCIETY.

ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques (1712-1778): radical French philosopher who advocated DEISM and a SOCIALIST vision of SOCIETY. Although he wrote at great length an influential book, *Emile* (1762), about the education of children, he abandoned his own children to almost certain death in the workhouse. His important political work *The Social Contract* (1762) contains a chapter entitled "CIVIL RELIGION" which has provoked renewed debate in recent years.

ROY, RAM MOHAN (1774-1833): a Bengali BRAHMIN educated in English who showed a rationalistic inclination and after studying at a MUSLIM institution in Patna accepted MONOTHEISM. He admired the *NEW TESTAMENT* and CHRISTIAN ETHICS but rejected CHRIST'S divinity. Convinced that the *UPANISHADS* taught monotheism and were free from social abuses, he founded the Brhmo Samj in 1828 for the propagation of his religious and social views. He died in Bristol, England.

RTA: the COSMIC moral order which sustains the UNIVERSE in the VEDAS.

RUSHDOONY, Rousas John (1916-): an American of Armenian descent he was a THEOLOGICAL LIBERAL who was converted to ORTHODOX CALVINISM through the writings of Cornelius Van Til. Ordained a PRESBYTERIAN Minister, he is the leader of an increasingly influential GROUP of CHRISTIAN RECONSTRUCTIONISTS who propose radical measures to restore BIBLICAL law as the basis of SOCIETY. His *Intellectual Schizophrenia: Culture Crisis and Education* (1961) has been influential in promoting CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS while *This Independent Republic* (1964) was his first major work on political issues. More recently his views have been developed in *The Institutes of Biblical Law* (1973 & 1978, 2 Vols.) and through his newsletter *The Chalcedon Report*.

RUSKIN, John (1819-1900): English ROMANTIC essayist and critic of INDIVIDUALISM and INDUSTRIALIZATION whose work *Unto This Last* (1862) influenced TOLSTOY and GANDHI. He rejected CHRISTIANITY and espoused a MYSTICAL FORM of SOCIALISM which glorified the past as an alternative.

RUSSELL, Bertrand Arthur William Earl (1872-1970): British philosopher. Given a strict and puritanical upbringing by his paternal grandmother. He abandoned his early religious BELIEFS, and was gradually disillusioned by Cambridge. His many writings include: *Principia Mathematica* (1903) and *Why I am not a Christian* (1957).

RUSSELL, Charles Taze (1852-1916): known as "PASTOR Russell" he grew up in a pious CONGREGATIONALIST home but rejected his early BELIEFS after a SECULAR CONVERSION. He retained his love for the *BIBLE* eventually developing his own system which centered on the issue of PROPHECY and formed his own independent CONGREGATION in 1878. Preaching that the RETURN OF CHRIST had occurred invisibly in 1874, he predicted the end of the world would come in 1914. Eventually his followers became known as RUSSELLITES and formed the INTERNATIONAL BIBLE

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION which later split into a number of groups the best known being the JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES.

RUTHERFORD, Joseph Franklin, "Judge" (1869-1941): the successor to Charles Taze RUSSELL as leader of the WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY and true founder of the JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES. His numerous books and other publications plus radio broadcasts and able leadership made the organization the world community it is today.

RUTHERFORD, Samuel (1600-1661): Scottish COVENANTER and theologian whose *Lex Rex* (1644) has been taken by many CONSERVATIVES in America to be the INSPIRATION for the American Constitution even though few modern historians would accept such an interpretation pointing to his intolerance of religious diversity and ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

RYLE, Gilbert (1900-1976): English philosopher who regarded METAPHYSICS as an example of "CATEGORY MISTAKES." His book *The Concept of Mind* (1949) attacks CARTESIAN DUALISM and ideas that might promote a BELIEF in the SOUL.

RYLE, John Charles, "J. C." (1816-1900): English EVANGELICAL leader and BISHOP of Liverpool, England, whose *Practical Religion* (1878) and *Holiness* (1890) are viewed as SPIRITUAL classics by many EVANGELICALS.

RYOBU-SHINTO: a SYNCRETISTIC movement which sought to unify JAPANESE SHINT with BUDDHISM. It was suppressed during the Meiji period from 1868-1912 although certain FORMS still prosper today.

"S"

SABBATARIAN: someone who rigidly keeps the SABBATH. The term is usually applied to CHRISTIANS who argue that Sunday should be observed as a SACRED day.

SABBATH: the SACRED day requiring a complete cessation from all work in JUDAISM (both ANCIENT and MODERN) commanded by GOD in *Genesis 2:2-3* and seen as part of God's COVENANT with the people of ISRAEL. In CHRISTIANITY the Sabbath became SUNDAY which was to commemorate the RESURRECTION of CHRIST.

SABELLIANISM: an early CHRISTIAN HERESY which insisted on the unity of the Godhead by arguing that the persons of the TRINITY were actually different modes or operations of GOD.

SACH-KHAND: the realm of TRUTH and harmony in the SIKH TRADITION which is attained after many REBIRTHS through the repetition of the divine name.

SACRAMENT: a Rite in which GOD (or Gods) is (are) uniquely active. AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO defined a CHRISTIAN sacrament as "a visible sign of an invisible REALITY." The

Anglican BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER speaks of them as "an outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible GRACE." Examples of sacraments would be BAPTISM and the MASS.

SACRED: that which is set apart; a synonym of HOLY. It refers to that which belongs to GOD, the deity or SUPERNATURAL as opposed to the SECULAR or profane. The sacred person, object or place must always be treated with the great care and respect. Often purification Rites must be performed before that which is sacred can be approached.

SACRIFICE: the act of dedicating a person, animal or thing to a deity to either influence the deity or create a bond of friendship. Sacrifices may take many FORMS but often involves the spilling of blood and killing of the victim if it is a human or an animal. Literal sacrifices persist in HINDUISM and many other religions such as AFRICAN RELIGIONS but have been abandoned in CHRISTIANITY, JUDAISM and ISLAM where the language of sacrifice is now used to express the act whereby a devotee dedicates their life to the service of GOD.

SADDUCEES: originating in the second century B.C. They were a religious and political GROUP, which rejected such BELIEFS as the RESURRECTION, ANGELS and SPIRITS, that disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem in 70. In the *NEW TESTAMENT* they are depicted as the opponents of JESUS.

SAINT: a Greek term used in the *NEW TESTAMENT* to refer to a believer in CHRIST. Subsequently it came to mean a HOLY person.

SAINT-SIMON, Claude-Henri (1760-1828): French SOCIALIST philosopher who sought to promote a new FORM or RELIGION devoid of the supernatural trappings of CHRISTIANITY. He strongly influenced August COMTE whose works develop Saint-Simon's program. His books include *the Reorganization of European Society* (1814) and *The New Christianity* (1825).

SAIVISM: the WORSHIP of SIVA in HINDUISM. The CULT of SIVA appears to have roots in the INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION before the ARYAN invasions. In classical HINDUISM two very different FORMS of aivism emerged. The first gave it ideological sophistication through the NON-DUALISM of SANKARA and VEDNTA out of which a TANTRIC TRADITION also developed. The second major tradition of aivism was a TAMIL version which emphasized BHAKTI and a dualistic type of MONOTHEISM.

SAKTI: the HINDU CONCEPT of POWER or the creative force of GOD which is usually seen as female and represented by KALI and SIVA.

SAKTISM: the CULT of SAKTI where female deities become the focus of popular PIETY.

SKYAS: the Indian tribe to which GAUTAMA (BUDDHA) belonged.

SALISBURY, John of (1115-1180): English ecclesiastic, SCHOLASTIC philosopher and political theorist.

SALMAN (7th century): semi-legendary figure who is seen in ISLAM as an ideal seeker after TRUTH because of his CONVERSION after contact with MUHAMMAD.

SALVATION ARMY: an EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN movement founded in nineteenth century Britain by William "General" BOOTH to work among the poor and oppressed. From the beginning, the evangelistic efforts of the Army concentrated on practical steps to improve the lot of the poor as well as proclaiming the *Gospel* to them. A strong but non-moralistic stance was taken against alcohol and other forms of drug abuse as well as providing homes for the homeless and meeting other chronic SOCIAL needs. Although a numerically small group, the Army has gained great respect throughout the world.

SALVATION: deliverance from disease, EVIL or spiritual bondage. JUDAISM and ISLAM regard it as obedience to the law of GOD as expressed in their respective SCRIPTURES. CHRISTIANITY sees salvation as the forgiveness of SIN and reconciliation with GOD through the death of CHRIST. HINDUISM and BUDDHISM essentially see salvation as release from SASRA through a breaking of the bonds of KARMA.

SAMADHI: a BUDDHIST term meaning concentration which is used in connection with MEDITATION that refers to the act of focusing one's attention on a single object.

SAMARITANS: the descendants of the Northern kingdom of ISRAEL who intermarried with local people thus gaining the scorn and enmity of ORTHODOX JEWS who retained their racial purity. They refused to recognize the TEMPLE in JERUSALEM as the center of WORSHIP, and built their own Temple on Mount Gerizim. The Samaritans accept their own version of *PENTATEUCH* but reject other parts of the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

SAMAVEDA: the second of Four Collections of VEDIC HYMNS consisting essentially of verses from the *G VEDA* arranged in LITURGICAL FORM to be sung during RITUALS of SACRIFICE.

SAMKHYA: one of the Six TRADITIONAL schools of HINDU PHILOSOPHY. It is dualistic teaching the TRANSMIGRATION of SOULS and a complex cosmology based on periodic cycles of CREATION and destruction.

SAMSARA: the wheel of REBIRTH in YOGIC RELIGIONS. It is the passing through successive lives as a consequence of the actions of KARMA. Bondage is implied and LIBERATION seen as release from both the bonds of Karma and Sasra.

SAMURAI: Japanese warrior class who lived by the CONFUCIAN ethic and adopted ZEN BUDDHISM.

SAN CH'ING: Chinese name for the Three Supreme TAOIST deities who rule the UNIVERSE.

SANCTIFICATION: from the Latin word *sanctus* meaning HOLY. Sanctification describes the process believed by CHRISTIANS to occur when new life is imparted to the believer by the HOLY SPIRIT following their BAPTISM or CONVERSION. It implies release from the compulsive power of SIN and guilt and a gaining of the ability to love GOD and one's neighbor.

SANGHA: the Order of Monks in BUDDHISM.

SANKARA (788-838): Indian BRAHMIN philosopher and advocate of VEDANTA who founded a number of Monasteries in India and seems to have regarded IVA and VISHNU as equal manifestations of the UNIVERSAL SPIRIT. He taught the illusory NATURE of the separate EXISTENCE of the SPIRIT of man from the BRAHMAN and emphasized that MY existed from all eternity as the only material or substantial CAUSE of the external world. His views were savagely attacked by RMNUJA who accused him of being a crypto-BUDDHIST and claimed that his intellect was warped through sexual perversions.

SANKEY, Ira David (1840-1908): singing American EVANGELIST who worked closely with MOODY. His sentimental HYMNS or "Gospel Songs" became the standard music of many EVANGELICAL Churches until the 1970s.

SANNYASIN: a person who has moved on to the last of the four stages of life in classical HINDUISM to become a wandering HOLY man. The term was adopted by RAJNEESH to refer to initiates of his organization.

SANSKRIT: the classical language of India which became the HOLY language of HINDUISM although the earliest HINDU SCRIPTURES such as the *G VEDA* and many later BHAKTI are not actually written in it. It is also the original language of many early BUDDHIST texts although most of these have preserved in translation only.

SANTAYANA, George (1863-1952): Spanish born American materialist philosopher who believed that although MATTER is the source of all things, the realm of the SPIRIT exists and that RELIGION is important because of the order and psychological comfort its RITUAL gives to life. His books include *Realms of Being* (1940).

SAOSHYANTS: the SAVIOR figure in ZOROASTRIANISM.

SARGENT, William (1918-): British psychiatrist whose book *The Battle for the Mind* (1957) was a sustained attack on CHRISTIAN CONVERSION as a FORM of BRAINWASHING. His work was a response to the success of the BILLY GRAHAM CRUSADE in England in 1951.

SARIPUTRA [sriputta] (6th century B.C.): chief disciple of GAUTAMA (BUDDHA).

SARTRE, Jean-Paul (1905-1980): French novelist and radical nihilistic, EXISTENTIAL philosopher whose novels, such as *Nausea* (1938), spoke to a generation of Europeans following the Second World War. A student of HEIDEGGER, his major philosophical works were *Being and Nothingness* (1943) and *Critique of Dialectical Reason* (1960).

SASANA: a BUDDHIST term for what is usually translated as RELIGION in the West.

SATAN, CHURCH OF: an American NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT founded by Anton La Vey in 1966. Intensely INDIVIDUALISTIC it teaches indulgence, vengeance, physical gratification and the attainment of personal power.

SATAN: in the *Book of Job* in the HEBREW BIBLE the meaning is "the adversary." The term developed to mean the DEVIL or personalized force of EVIL who entices mankind away from the service and love of GOD.

SATANISM: ESOTERIC religious GROUPS and individuals who WORSHIP SATAN. They are often associated with RITUAL SACRIFICE and unconventional sexual practices. Satanic groups include the CHURCH OF SATAN, and various RITUAL MAGIC organizations.

SATI [Suttee]: a HINDU woman who commits SUICIDE on her husband's funeral pyre. The practice was condemned by the SIKHS and various Hindu REFORMERS such as Ram Mohan ROY. It was banned by the British in 1829 as a result of agitation by CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES and is *illegal* in modern India although considerable evidence exists that it still continues.

SATORI: the Japanese term for BUDDHIST ENLIGHTENMENT.

SATURN: the Roman GOD of agriculture.

SAUTRANTIKA: a HINAYANA school of BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY which rejected the ABHIDHARMA and taught that the STRAS alone were authoritative. It emerged during the second century.

SAVONAROLA, Girolamo (1452-1498): Italian REFORMER whose oratorical skill brought him temporary fame before he was burnt as a HERETIC for his criticism of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in 1490.

SAYYID: the title given to the physical dependents of MUHAMMAD through his daughter FATIMA.

SCAPEGOAT: the RITUAL found in the HEBREW BIBLE, (*Leviticus 16*) whereby on the day of ATONEMENT the HIGH PRIEST transfers the SINS of the people of ISRAEL onto a goat which is then driven into the desert to die. Analogous practices are found in other cultures. Today the term is applied to any individual or GROUP that takes the blame for the actions or misfortunes of another.

SCARAB: the beetle AMULET of ancient Egypt.

SCENARIO: term popular with futurists to denote a possible future or model of the future based on present trends and historical ANALOGIES.

SCHAEFFER, Francis August (1912-1983): highly successful CHRISTIAN EVANGELIST in the REFORMED TRADITION and founder of the L'Abri Community. A self-professed FUNDAMENTALIST influenced by Princeton THEOLOGY and the PHILOSOPHY of DOOYEWEERD, he moved from a religious GHETTO to embrace the world as a speaker comfortable with heated debate leading a REVIVAL of EVANGELICAL interest in philosophy and the Arts. His books, which include *The God Who is There* (1968), *The Church at the End of the Twentieth Century* (1970) and *True Spirituality* (1971), fail to convey the full impact of his CHARISMATIC personality.

SCHELER, Max (1874-1928): German PHENOMENOLOGIST and philosopher who CONVERTED to ROMAN CATHOLICISM. His work stressed the spiritual NATURE of REALITY and strongly influenced both CONZE and STOKER. His major book is *On the Eternal in Man* (1921).

SHELLING, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph, (1775-1854): German philosopher and spokesman of ROMANTICISM whose PANTHEISM saw NATURE as a self-motivated, vitalistic, force. His vague spirituality and interest in MYTH contributed to the development of German NATIONALISM and RACISM. His works include *Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature* (1797), *Philosophy of Religion* (1804) and *Of Human Freedom* (1809).

SCHISM: a division of opinion used to describe religious dispute that leads to the CREATION of a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

SCHLEIERMACHER, Friedrich Daniel Ernst (1768-1834): the most important German PROTESTANT theologian of the nineteenth century and the founder of modern LIBERAL THEOLOGY. He rose to fame following the publication of his *Speeches on Religion to its Cultural Despisers* (1799) where he defines RELIGION as the "feeling" or "sense" of ABSOLUTE dependence and separates the study of religion from SCIENCE and other academic disciplines. His work set the tone for the rejection of NATURAL THEOLOGY and the development of non-traditional theological systems which reinterpreted CHRISTIANITY in terms of the MODERN age a project he began in *The Christian Faith* (1821-1822).

SCHLICK, Moritz (1882-1936): German philosopher and acknowledged leader of the VIENNA CIRCLE.

SCHOLASTIC: derived from SCHOLASTICISM it became a term of abuse following the PROTESTANT REFORMATION implying dead arguments based on LOGIC unrelated to real life.

SCHOLASTICISM: a term applied to medieval CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

SCHOPENHAUER, Arthur (1788-1860): the first German and modern Western philosopher to draw upon Indian PHILOSOPHY for inspiration. Deeply pessimistic, he embraced the concept of MY and rejected all appeals to HISTORY as a basis for philosophy. A scathing critic of HEGEL who he saw as a pedestrian lackey of the Prussian State, he developed a CONCEPT of the will which influenced such thinkers as NIETZSCHE, FREUD and MERLEAU-PONTY and saw women as the servants of men. His major work is *The World as Will and Idea* (1819 and 1844).

SCHWEITZER, Albert (1875-1965): German musical genius, philosopher, theologian and medical doctor who established a MISSIONARY hospital in French Equatorial Africa where he labored most of his life. His major theological work *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* (1909) demonstrated the failure of the LIBERAL theological enterprise and advocated a VISION of JESUS as an APOCALYPTIC teacher proclaiming the KINGDOM OF GOD.

SCIENCE: in English science has come to be associated with the physical sciences such as physics and chemistry but the MEANING of the term is much wider, namely the systematic classification of knowledge. Science as knowledge needs to be distinguished from both TECHNOLOGY and the SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD: although there are many different methods used in various academic disciplines, the term scientific method refers to that process of systematic inquiry which proceeds in a logical manner and involves the testing of theories against the available evidence. It implies an initial SKEPTICISM and an openness of mind before the FACTS or relevant evidence.

SCIENTISM: the WORSHIP of SCIENCE or claim that only scientific knowledge is VALID or TRUE knowledge.

SCIENTOLOGY: a controversial NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT founded by L. Ron HUBBARD who in many respects was a modern SHAMAN. It aims at applying religious PHILOSOPHY through a process of education and unique counselling to recover spirituality and increase individual ability. Hubbard originally developed a form of therapy known as DIANETICS. This dealt with workings of the human mind and aimed at relieving emotional traumas. In the process Hubbard came to believe that the human spirit animates the mind, is immortal, and can resolve its own problems. As a result he created Scientology as a religious movement. Through Scientology, and the methods Hubbard taught, an individual discovers they are a SPIRITUAL being, or THETAN, and learn to become their own SAVIOR thus gaining spiritual freedom. Scientology uses the language of SCIENCE to promote a Westernized version of YOGIC RELIGION supported by the rich MYTHOLOGY found in Hubbard's science fiction novels. Although many attempts have been made to deny the religious NATURE of Scientology, it has too many features of actual RELIGIONS to be dismissed as a pious fraud or SECULAR PHILOSOPHY.

SCOFIELD, Cyrus Ingerson (1843-1921): American lawyer and PASTOR who edited the influential *Scofield Reference Bible* which he published in 1909 with the financial assistance of prominent businessmen. His "Bible" became the standard text of American FUNDAMENTALISM where it helped promote DISPENSATIONALISM, it also strongly influenced the PLYMOUTH BRETHREN movement.

SCOTT, Walter, Sir (1771-1832): Scottish leader of British ROMANTICISM whose poetry, novels and biographies created a idealized view of the middle ages which reinforced resistance to industrialization and SCIENCE. His first historical novel *Waverly* (1814) was followed by *Rob Roy* (1817) and *Ivanhoe* (1819), all of which encouraged NATIONALISM and a rejection of MODERNITY. Religiously his work contributed to the popularity of the OXFORD MOVEMENT and the revival of ROMAN CATHOLICISM in Britain.

SCRIPTURE: writings regarded as SACRED. They FORM the basis of religious BELIEF and practice and are usually regarded as either given by GOD through INSPIRATION or REVELATION.

SECT: an important term which is often loosely used to mean a religious GROUP that has broken away from an older TRADITION. Confusion is created by the fact that it is sometimes used theologically to refer to groups of questionable ORTHODOXY or outright HERESY. Sociologically the term has been contrasted with CHURCH and used of groups which live in tension with the surrounding SOCIETY. To facilitate operationalizing the term Rodney STARK defines a sect as "a religious group which lives in a state of relatively high tension with the surrounding society that has a prior tie with another religious organization and was founded by someone who left that organization."

SECULAR: what is profane. The worldly, civil, or non-religious as distinguished from RELIGION or the SACRED.

SECULARIZATION THESIS: a theory promoted in the 1960s by SOCIOLOGISTS such as Rodney STARK who argued that SECULARIZATION is a process linked to INDUSTRIALIZATION and urban life which leads to the disappearance of RELIGION in modern SOCIETY. Today, there seems considerable evidence that rather than causing religion to disappear, secularization leads to the growth of NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS causing Stark and others to revise their earlier ideas.

SECULARIZATION: the process by which a SOCIETY becomes increasingly SECULAR.

SELF: the INDIVIDUAL PERSON or ego. Our personal awareness of individuality.

SENECA, Lucius Anneus (5-65 B.C.): Roman moralist and STOIC philosopher who was the tutor and advisor of the Emperor Nero.

SENSE DATA: what is immediately known by the senses or that which is the given in direct awareness.

SEPTUAGINT: the name given to the Greek translation of the *HEBREW BIBLE* carried out in the second century B.C.

SERMON: a religious discourse intended to CONVERT non-believers or inspire the faithful to a more devout life.

SERMON ON THE MOUNT: the most famous sayings of JESUS OF NAZARETH which are found in *Matthew 5 - 7*.

SEVEN DEADLY SINS: in TRADITIONAL CHRISTIANITY these are pride, covetousness, lust, envy, gluttony, anger, and sloth.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISM: the name adopted in 1861 by a dynamic EVANGELICAL GROUP which began as a REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT expecting the imminent return of CHRIST and has now become a fast growing denomination with extensive MISSIONARY programs. They observe the SABBATH, FOOD laws based on the *HEBREW BIBLE*, VEGETARIANISM and avoid tea, coffee and alcohol. Unlike most MILLENARIAN movements they emphasize education and have an impressive record for medical work. Although some CHRISTIANS accuse them of HERESY, they are essentially ORTHODOX in their THEOLOGY.

SHAFIT', Muhammad ibn Idris (767-820): influential MUSLIM jurist who held that the *QURA'N* and HADTH were the twin basis of ISLAMIC law.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord (1801-1885): English social REFORMER and prominent EVANGELICAL LAY-MAN who, with WILBERFORCE, worked hard to improve factory working conditions, opposed slavery, and sought to improve the lot of children.

SHAHRASTANI, Muhammad bin Abd al-Karim (1076-1153): Islamic scholar and author of *The Book of Religious Sects* which deals with various MUSLIM SECTS as well as other RELIGIONS and PHILOSOPHIES.

SHAKERS: originating in a QUAKER REVIVAL meeting in 1847 a group of people distinguished by their physical shaking during WORSHIP. They came under the leadership of "Mother" ANN LEE who was recognized as a female CHRIST. She eventually emigrated to America with her followers in 1774 where they established several colonies. The Shakers are a UTOPIAN GROUP known for their austere, utilitarian, architecture and furnishing which practice CELIBACY and communal living. Among their many achievements is the invention of the washing machine.

SHAMAN: a word of Northern Asiatic origin which means PRIEST or "Medicine Man."

SHAMANISM: the indigenous RELIGION of Northern Eurasia where trance and the control of SPIRITS by exceptional individuals or SHAMEN who negotiate between this world and the spirit world is a central feature. Shamanism is found among hunting peoples

and presupposes a BELIEF in a multiplicity of spirits and the survival of the SOUL after death. As a coherent religious system it is practically extinct although a REVIVAL of interest in Shamanism has occurred in various NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS including the UNIFICATION CHURCH and, in a certain sense, SCIENTOLOGY.

SHANG-TI: the supreme GOD or primal ancestor in Chinese RELIGION. The term was adopted by CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES to speak about the GOD of the *BIBLE*.

SHAR'AH: CANON law in ISLAM based on the *QUR'N*, and ADTH the consensus of the community of the faithful and analogical reasoning from the three basic sources.

SHARIF: the nobility of ISLAM who are the descendants of MUHAMMAD.

SHAW, George Bernard (1856-1950): Irish playwright and critic who, along with others, was the dominant figure in the influential FABIAN SOCIETY to advance democratic SOCIALISM through gradual REFORM. A strident critic of established RELIGION, he promoted his own view of an evolutionary spirituality.

SHEKHINAH: a HEBREW word meaning the glory, indwelling or manifestation of GOD in the world.

SHEMBE, Amos (1907-1996): the son of Isaia SHEMBE and leader of the largest branch of the Zulu AMA-NAZARITE movement in South Africa which split into two rival factions after the death of Johannes Galilee SHEMBE. Under the leadership of Amos, the group has moved in a more CHRISTIAN direction with a greater emphasis on the *BIBLE* and person of JESUS.

SHEMBE, Isaia [Isaiah] (1867-1935): Zulu religious leader, healer and founder of the AMA-NAZARITES the largest independent religious movement among the Zulus. Regarded as God by many of his own people, Isaia Shembe is usually spoken of as a PROPHET by Europeans but this designation was vigorously denied by his son Amos and grandson Londa. His writings and sayings have been translated by Londa Shembe as *The Prayers and Writings of the Servant of Sorrows Thumekile Isaiah Shembe* making them the first SCRIPTURES of a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT in Africa to appear in English.

SHEMBE, Johannes Galilee (1904-1975): the successor of Isaia Shembe whose able leadership made the AMA-NAZARITES the second largest independent religious movement in Southern Africa.

SHEMBE, Londa iNsiKayakho (1944-1989): brilliant leader of the smaller and more progressive branch of the AMA-NAZARITES who called himself the "Third Shembe" thus identifying his work and personality with that of his grandfather Isaia SHEMBE. He strongly rejected the idea that the AMA-NAZARITES were simply a FORM of Africanized CHRISTIANITY, insisting instead that they were an AFRICAN RELIGION in their own right. He was brutally assassinated on April 7th 1989.

SHEN: a term for SPIRITS in Chinese RELIGION.

SHEOL: the place of departed SPIRITS often referred to as the "underworld" in the HEBREW BIBLE.

SHI'ISM: there are two major divisions in ISLAM: (1) SUNNI who are in the majority and claim to be the ORTHODOX GROUP and (2) the SHI'A, or followers of MUHAMMAD'S son-in-law ALI, who believe that the spiritual and temporal head of ISLAM should reside with the descendants of the PROPHET. The Shi'a are the dominant group in Iran and Iraq.

SHINGON: a highly MYSTICAL and syncretistic Japanese BUDDHIST religious movement founded in 806 by KB DAISHI. It incorporates the GODS and even demons from other religious TRADITIONS within its MYTHOLOGY as manifestations of the BUDDHA whose body is the entire COSMOS and is distinguished by its use of the MANDALA or diagram representing the vitality and potentiality of the UNIVERSE.

SHINRAN (1173-1262): Japanese BUDDHIST scholar and REFORMER who founded JOD Shinshu the "True PURE LAND FAITH." He studied TENDAI BUDDHISM at Mount Hiei before leaving to follow HONON. Shinran developed a radical doctrine which emphasized the importance of FAITH rather than the number or recitations of religious formulas. He advocated the marriage of Monks and sought to minimize the gulf between Clergy and Laity.

SHINSHUKYO: an ESOTERIC SHINTO religious movement founded by Yoshimura Masamochi in the late nineteenth century to restore SHINTO ORTHODOXY and promote divine healing. Its best known Rites are a fire walking ceremony and bodily purification using boiling water.

SHINTAI: a SACRED object representing the deity kept in a SHINTO TEMPLE.

SHINTO: the way of KAMI or the GODS which is the TRADITIONAL RELIGION of JAPAN central to Japanese CULTURE and national identity. It is based on pre-historic religious practices, a PRIESTHOOD and household Rites.

SHOLOKHOV, Mikhail Alekandrovich (1905-1982): Russian novelist and supposed author of *And Quiet Flows the Don* (which is a profound analysis of the effect of REVOLUTION on Cossack SOCIETY) and a hardline Communist. Rumors persist that he was not the true author of the novel which it is claimed he stole from a prison camp inmate thus explaining its anti-communist sentiments.

SHRINE: a HOLY place--usually attracts PILGRIMS.

SHU'AYB (?): a PROPHET mentioned in the *QUR'AN* popularly identified with Jethro, Father-in-law of MOSES.

SHU CHING: one of the Five CONFUCIAN classics known as the *Book of History* or *Book of Records* preserving an account of Chinese HISTORY.

SHUSHI SCHOOL: the ORTHODOX School of JAPANESE CONFUCIANISM introduced by ZEN monks in the fourteenth century and adopted by the Tokagawa Shogunate as the official system of Japanese morality.

SIBYLLINE ORACLES: a collection of PROPHECIES not to be confused with the PSEUDO-SIBYLLINE ORACLES. They were supposedly made by a PROPHETESS called Sibyl, and eventually gathered together in Rome where they were consulted in times of crisis, until their destruction in 405.

SIGN: an indicator. Anything which stands for or represents something else.

SIKHISM: growing out of various Indian movements which sought unity between the best in ISLAM and HINDUISM, which crystallized in the work of NNAK, the first of ten GURUS, who created and led the SIKH community. Nnak preached the unity of GOD and taught the centrality of BHAKTI type devotion using the repetition of the divine name. The CASTE system was repudiated and images banned from WORSHIP.

SIMON STYLITES (390-459): the first CHRISTIAN HERMIT to live in the desert on top of a pillar thus setting a "style" of ASCETIC life which became popular for several centuries. His rigorous discipline and powerful preaching is credited with making many PAGAN CONVERTS.

SIMONS, Menno (1496-1561): leader of the pacifist branch of the Dutch ANABAPTISTS whose followers became MENNONITES. He emphasized reflection on the earthly life of CHRIST and taught that the HOLY SPIRIT should be viewed as both Father and Mother of Christ.

SIN: tends to be understood in the West exclusively in the sense of the transgression of divine commandments. In COMPARATIVE RELIGION it has the much wider meaning of any departure from a divinely instituted order. Sin can only be moral if and when the underlying conception of GOD is also moral. In the many early ideas of sin, the element of RITUAL is more prominent than the ethical.

SIN ORIGINAL: in the classical CHRISTIAN TRADITION, *original Sin* refers to the UNIVERSAL and hereditary sinfulness of man since the FALL of MAN. It is contrasted with *actual Sin*, which is a self-conscious violation of GOD'S law.

SINAI: the desert mountain between Egypt and Palestine where MOSES is said to have been given the Ten Commandments in *Exodus 20*.

SINE QUA NON: Latin for an indispensable condition without which a thing cannot exist.

SKEPTICISM: the BELIEF that the possibilities of knowledge are severely limited and that TRUTH is very difficult if not impossible to attain. As a result skeptical theories may promote an abandonment of the search for certainty and the ADOPTION of systematic doubt.

SKEPTICS: name given to certain philosophers who doubt the adequacy of the senses and REASON to furnish reliable knowledge about the NATURE of things. They advocate withholding assent and the suspension of judgment.

SKINNER, Burrhus Frederic (1904-): American behaviorist psychologist famous for his experiments with rats using the "Skinner Box." His UTOPIAN novel *Walden Two* (1940) popularized views he developed in *Beyond Freedom and Dignity* (1971) where he argued that we should abandon the notion of "autonomous man" who is a free agent responsible for his or her actions.

SMART, Ninian (1927-): Scottish philosopher who introduced RELIGIOUS STUDIES to British universities and pioneered the teaching of world RELIGIONS in schools. His works include *Reasons and Faiths* (1958), *Doctrine and Argument in Indian Philosophy* (1964) and *The World's Religions* (1989), as well as the popular *Long Search* television series.

SMITH, Adam (1723-1790): Scottish moral philosopher and founder of the discipline of economics through his book *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) which is often seen as the textbook of CAPITALISM. Although he argued for a free market economy, Smith was highly critical of greedy businessmen and distrustful of both government indifference and the ability of capitalists to create monopolies.

SMITH, Joseph (1805-1844): American visionary and founder of MORMONISM. He claimed to have begun receiving spiritual VISIONS in 1820. As a result of the religious confusion created by competing SECTS he published *The Book of Mormon* (1830) which he said was translated with the help of an ANGEL from REFORMED Egyptian hieroglyphics written on golden plates. On April 6th 1830 he founded the CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS. Teaching the importance of continuing REVELATION, he subsequently published *Doctrine and Covenants* (1835) and *The Pearl of Great Price* (1851) which together with *The Book of Mormon* provide the basis for the Church's doctrine and organization. Opposition to the practice of POLYGAMY, which he began openly teaching in 1843, led to his arrest and murder by a mob in 1844.

SMITH, Wilfred Cantwell (1916-): Canadian scholar of ISLAM and the HISTORY of RELIGION who is a prominent figure in RELIGIOUS STUDIES. His works include *Modern Islam in India* (1943) and *Questions of Religious Truth* (1967).

SMITH, William Robertson (1846-1894): Scottish Biblical scholar and author of *The Religion of the Semites* (1989) which was an early attempt to introduce CONCEPTS from ANTHROPOLOGY and SOCIOLOGY into Biblical studies. He was also responsible for popularizing the work of German BIBLICAL CRITICISM (especially that of WELLHAUSEN) into English.

SMUTS, Jan Christian (1870-1950): South African Prime Minister, Army general, statesman and philosopher. His work *Holism and Evolution* (1926) is credited by many as being an early statement of the PHILOSOPHY of the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

SNAKE HANDLERS: an exotic religious practice which emerged in Tennessee in 1909 where the text of *Mark 16:17-18*, which speaks about "taking up serpents," was literally interpreted as a SIGN of BELIEF.

SOCIAL GOSPEL: the name given to the central idea of a widely influential movement within American PROTESTANTISM in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its greatest spokesman was RAUSCHENBUSCH, a BAPTIST Minister, and later a theological professor. His premise was that personal EXISTENCE is basically SOCIAL and that a relevant CHRISTIANITY would "bring men under repentance for their collective SINS" and would proclaim a corresponding SOCIAL SALVATION. He appealed to the demand for Justice that was characteristic of the Hebrew PROPHETS and to the centrality of the KINGDOM OF GOD in the teachings of JESUS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE: a modern development of the idea of justice which gives individuals specific rights such as the right to education or health as opposed to older CONCEPTS of justice which simply guaranteed equality before the law.

SOCIALISM: a modern political system based on the idea of equality which advocates State intervention in the economy and SOCIETY to ensure SOCIAL JUSTICE. Socialism is opposed to CAPITALISM and ideas such as the free market economy which it sees as giving preference to the rich over the poor. MARXISM calls itself "Scientific Socialism" and is distinguished from other socialist theories in that socialism is seen as a step towards the ideal communist society and not as an end in itself.

SOCIALIST: someone who advocates SOCIALISM.

SOCIALIZATION: the process by which a child is incorporated into SOCIETY and becomes a member of a GROUP.

SOCIETY: the individuals who together form a SOCIAL GROUP.

SOCINIANISM: a RATIONALISTIC THEOLOGY which regards the *BIBLE* as REVELATION but argues that it contains nothing contrary to REASON and denies BELIEF in the SACRAMENTS of the CHURCH, the TRINITY, deity of CHRIST, ORIGINAL SIN, VICARIOUS ATONEMENT and RESURRECTION of the body.

SOCIOLOGIST: someone who studies SOCIETY using the methods of SOCIOLOGY.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION: the applications of methods and theories derived from SOCIOLOGY to the study of RELIGION. Although today the sociology of religion is a minor field within sociology proper, the founding "Fathers" of sociology were all vitally concerned with religious questions.

SOCIOLOGY: the modern study of **SOCIETY** in a systematic and scientific manner. The term was first used by **COMTE** in 1830 but as an academic discipline it was first developed by **SPENCER** in the late nineteenth century. It involves the application of statistical and other techniques to understand the way people act and think as members of **SOCIAL GROUPS**. Other figures regarded as the founders of sociology are **TOCQUEVILLE**, **MARX**, Durkheim and **WEBER**.

SOCRATES (470-400 B.C.): Greek philosopher and teacher to **PLATO** who criticized the vice and folly of government and the weakness of popular **THEOLOGY**. Convicted of corrupting youth and being unfaithful to the **GODS** and the State, he was condemned to either go into exile or drink Hemlock (poison): he chose Hemlock. Plato idealizes him as a teacher of **DIALECTIC** and **ARISTOTLE** credits him with being the first philosopher to seek **UNIVERSAL** principles and precise definition. His method of inquiry involving question and counter-question is known as the **SOCRATIC METHOD**.

SOCRATIC METHOD: the **DIALECTICAL** method supposedly used by **SOCRATES**. It involves patient questioning by a teacher to lead the pupil to recognize the **TRUTH**.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH: Cities mentioned in *Genesis 18 and 19* which were destroyed by **GOD** because of their **SIN** which involved sexual perversion and inhospitability.

SOKA GAKKAI: a Japanese **NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT** founded in 1930 by Tsunesaburo Makiguchi and Josei Toda as a lay association of **BUDDHISTS**. Active in politics the leaders were imprisoned during the Second World War for their pacifist stance. After 1947 the movement grew rapidly especially in Cities where its **ADOPTION** of **BUDDHISM** to the modern world appealed to many people.

SOLIPSISM: sometimes we idly fancy that the whole world is merely our dream. Solipsism is a theory, rather like this fancy, but based on argument.

SOLOVIEV, Vladimir (1853-1900): Russian philosopher and theologian who was an intimate of Dostoyevsky whom he greatly influenced. After strongly opposing the **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**, he joined it in 1896 through his desire to see a united **CHRISTENDOM**. Strongly influenced by German **PHILOSOPHY**, especially **HEGEL**, he sought to combine **PANTHEISM** with the **CHRISTIAN** doctrine of the **INCARNATION**. After the Russian **REVOLUTION** the influence of his writings is credited with turning Russian emigre intellectuals away from their earlier nihilism towards **CHRISTIANITY**. His works included *The Crisis of Western Philosophy* (1874), *Critique of Abstract Principles* (1880) and *Stories of the Anti-Christ* (1900).

SOLZHENITSYN, Aleksandr Isayevich (1918-): Russian novelist and **CHRISTIAN** thinker who was imprisoned and sent to a labor camp in Siberia for disrespectful references to **STALIN**. Released in 1953 he and wrote *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* (1962) followed by *The Gulag Archipelago* (1973) which graphically exposed the horrors of the Soviet system. Re-arrested in 1974, he was exiled to the West where his fame as a writer

grew. His autobiography *The Oak and the Calf* (1979) is a moving testimony to endurance and FAITH.

SOMA: the name of a plant, regarded as divine, which is mentioned in VEDIC literature where it was valued for its hallucinogenic powers by BRAHMINS who used it in RITUALS.

SON OF GOD: the title given to JESUS in the *NEW TESTAMENT* which in some passages clearly implies a special relationship between Jesus and GOD. In CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY it came to represent the deity of CHRIST in contrast to His humanity expressed by the title SON OF MAN.

SON OF MAN: a term found in the *HEBREW BIBLE*, especially in the *Book of Daniel*, meaning "the man" which is clearly linked to the idea of the MESSIAH and the KINGDOM OF GOD. CHRISTIANS have taken it as the counterpart of the title SON OF GOD and seen it as indicating CHRIST'S humanity.

SOPHISTS: wandering teachers of RHETORIC and PHILOSOPHY in the Greco-Roman world. They rejected all RELIGION and gave rationalistic explanations to natural phenomena upholding ETHICAL and SOCIAL RELATIVISM.

SOPHOCLES (495-406 B.C.): Athenian poet and writer whose play *Edipus Rex* gave FREUD the idea for his famous complex.

SORCERY: the exercise of RITUAL MAGIC used with EVIL intent and often involving the use of physical objects, spells, potents and poisons.

SOREL, Georges (1847-1922): French Marxist journalist, philosopher, anarchist and revolutionary syndicalist who rejected RATIONALISM and through the work of BERGSON eventually developed a MYSTICAL NATIONALISM. Praising both STALIN and MUSSOLINI, he was adopted by the latter as the philosopher of FASCISM. Sorel was a complex figure, whose views constantly changed over time, and an advocate of the general strike and opponent of LIBERAL DEMOCRACY. His works include *The Decomposition of Marxism* (1908) and his famous *Reflections on Violence* (1916).

SOROKIN, Pitrim Alexandrovitch (1889-1968): Russian born SOCIOLOGIST of peasant parents who became a leading critic of Marxism and the Russian REVOLUTION. His major work *Social and Cultural Dynamics* (1937-1941) ranks with that of TOYNBEE and SPENGLER as an attempt to provide a general interpretation of HISTORY.

SOTAPANNA: a CONVERT to BUDDHISM who is guaranteed FREEDOM from REBIRTH in the HELLS or as anything other than a human with the ultimate hope of full ENLIGHTENMENT and LIBERATION.

SOTERIOLOGY: that division of THEOLOGY which deals with the SALVATION of man.

SOTO: one of the major divisions of ZEN BUDDHISM founded in China by Tung-shan in the ninth century. It teaches the unity of the ABSOLUTE and the RELATIVE EXISTENCE of all observable phenomena. It was introduced to Japan in the thirteenth century by Dgen and is based on the practice of ZAZEN MEDITATION.

SOUL: the immortal element in human beings sometimes regarded as our true SELF. The EXISTENCE of the soul is denied in BUDDHISM and certain FORMS of HINDUISM. Other HINDU philosophies teach the existence of the soul which is integral to the notion of TRANSMIGRATION. In early CHRISTIANITY, as seen in the three ECUMENICAL CREEDS, the central CONCEPT was the RESURRECTION of the body rather than the IMMORTALITY of the soul which gradually replaced the earlier emphasis.

SOUTHCOTT, Joanna (1750-1814): American MYSTIC who proclaimed herself a PROPHET. Many of her prophecies have been promoted by OCCULT GROUPS and recently some members of the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

SPENCER, Herbert (1820-1903): English POSITIVIST philosopher, sociologist and LIBERAL who was the dominant intellectual figure in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Applying DARWIN'S views to SOCIETY, he developed a PHILOSOPHY of PROGRESS expressed in his *First Principles* (1862) and greatly contributed to the development of ANTHROPOLOGY and SOCIOLOGY. His ambitious *Principles of Sociology* (1876-1896, 3 Vols.) can be seen as a forerunner of General Systems theory because of his insistence on the self-regulating NATURE of SOCIAL SYSTEMS.

SPENGLER, Oswald (1880-1936): German historian and philosopher whose influential work *The Decline of the West* (1914-1922) helped set the tone for modern intellectual pessimism and EXISTENTIALIST PHILOSOPHY.

SPINOZA, Baruch [or Benedict] (1632-1677): Dutch materialist philosopher who was EXCOMMUNICATED for his free thought by the JEWISH community of Amsterdam. He believed that mastery over NATURE and the perfection of man was the purpose of knowledge. And considered DEMOCRATIC government the highest FORM of power. His work stimulated the development of modern ATHEISM and BIBLICAL CRITICISM. His works include *Tractatus Theologicopoliticus* (1670), and *Ethica* (1677).

SPIRITISM: a mode of thought and more importantly behavior based on the BELIEF that the SPIRITS of the dead and other spirits interact and sometimes even communicate with the living. Such intercourse normally takes place through dreams, illness and unusual events which reveal the presence of a spirit. When the spirit disturbs the living, a SHAMAN or similar religious expert is called in to solve the problem and if appropriate directly contact the spirit or spirits concerned. Appeasement of the spirit often involves SACRIFICE and RITUALS which appear similar to GROUP therapy.

SPIRITS: disembodied entities which display the characteristics of INDIVIDUAL PERSONS that are sometimes regarded as the SOULS of dead ancestors. In most RELIGIONS, spirits are regarded as potentially dangerous and often as downright EVIL.

SPIRITUAL EXERCISES: generally any practices intended to increase the spiritual awareness of a practitioner. Specifically they are a system of devotional practices devised by LOYOLA and copied by various other religious leaders to promote CHRISTIAN MEDITATION.

SPIRITUAL HEALING: the BELIEF that through PRAYER or other SPIRITUAL exercises an INDIVIDUAL may be healed physically or psychologically. Such healing often involves the intervention of someone who is regarded as having a gift of healing or who is seen as being a SAINT.

SPIRITUALISM: a modern FORM of SPIRITISM dating from 1848, when two teen-age sisters, Margaretta and Katie Fox, of Hydesville, New York, reported "rappings" in their home. They interpreted these noises as messages from a peddler who had died in the house. Enthusiasm for spiritualism swept the North America spreading to Europe and Latin America. The teachings of SWEDENBORG and bitter rivalry between competing CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS and a growing awareness of the problems of BIBLICAL CRITICISM, as presented by FREE THINKERS like BRADLAUGH and PAINE, may be seen as a contributing factor to the growth of the spiritualist movement. After rapid growth in the 1850s, when by some estimates something like 75% of Americans visited spiritualists, enthusiasm declined. Spiritualist ideas have had an influence far greater than the number of committed spiritualists would suggest making an important contribution to the growth of NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS. In places like Brazil, spiritualism has encouraged the growth of SYNCRATISM between ROMAN CATHOLIC, TRADITIONAL AFRICAN and Native American religious TRADITIONS.

SPURGEON, Charles Haddon (1834-1892): popular English BAPTIST Preacher who promoted CALVINISM and whose printed SERMONS run to many volumes and are still studied for their style and eloquence.

STALIN, Joseph (1879-1953): Russian THEOLOGY student turned revolutionary who ruled Russia with an iron fist for almost thirty years causing untold suffering and the deaths of about 17 million including the murder of around 7 million in the Ukraine through enforced famine. As early as 1933 he sought a pact with HITLER which was formally endorsed in 1939 only to be undone by the German invasion of 1941. His daughter embraced CHRISTIANITY and fled to America in the 1960s.

STANLEY, Henry Morton, Sir (1841-1904): American journalist who set out on an expedition into central Africa to "find" David LIVINGSTONE. His *Through the Dark Continent* (1878, 2 Vols.) aroused public curiosity and stimulated the MISSIONARY movement.

STARK, Rodney (1940-): SOCIOLOGIST of RELIGION and early proponent of the SECULARIZATION thesis which he later repudiated. He is best known for his co-authored article "*Hellfire and Delinquency*" which found no correlation between religious BELIEF and delinquent behavior: a position which he now regards as wrong due to inadequate sampling. One of America's most creative sociologists his many books include the best

selling introductory text *Sociology* (1985) and *The Future of Religion* (1985) which he wrote with William Sims Bainbridge.

STIGMATA: a strange phenomena where the wounds of CHRIST or blisters and sores appear on the bodies of living people. These marks are not susceptible to normal medical treatment and usually appear at times such as LENT. The first known case of stigmata was FRANCIS OF ASSISI.

STOIC: someone who lives by the PHILOSOPHY of STOICISM or more generally who acts in a brave and detached manner.

STOICISM: a school of PHILOSOPHY founded in the fourth century B.C. by Zeno of Citium which taught a PANTHEISTIC MONISM that identified GOD with the principle of UNIVERSAL REASON and advised everyone to accept their place in the scheme of life by doing their duty which was to follow the most RATIONAL path possible. The STOIC virtues were knowledge, reason, courage, justice, and self-discipline attained through the study of philosophy which leads to a virtuous life. Stoics taught the EXISTENCE of NATURAL law which is known to all people and the common humanity of mankind. Today the best known stoic is Marcus Aurelius whose works have been popularized by such POSITIVE THINKERS as Dale Carnegie.

STOKER, Hendrik Gerhardus (1899-): South African philosopher and student of SCHELER whose work was highly praised by HEIDEGGER. He attempted to develop a CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY based on the idea of CREATION similar to the philosophy of DOOYEWEERD. Unfortunately his work is marred by the fact that he supported a highly theoretical version of apartheid.

STONEHENGE: a circle of standing stones in Southern England the purpose of which is unknown although was probably used in some religious RITUAL. Popular imagination has associated the building of Stonehenge with the Druids but this is totally false historically. Today Stonehenge is a source of inspiration to various neo-PAGAN GROUPS.

STRAUSS, David Friedrich (1808-1874): radical German theologian and one of the founders of BIBLICAL CRITICISM. His book *The Life of Jesus* (1835) caused a storm by its denial of the supernatural and his use of MYTH, which he defined as a story contrary to the laws of NATURE, to reinterpret the *BIBLE* in SECULAR terms.

STRUCTURALISM: an interdisciplinary PHILOSOPHY developed by LÉVI-STRAUSS and PIAGET which focuses on the common structures underlying linguistics, MYTH and SOCIAL life.

STUPA: a SANSKRIT word meaning a rounded mound of stones or earth which seems to have played a role in Indian FOLK RELIGION but came to be regarded as a memorial in BUDDHISM where they became centers of popular PIETY.

SUBJECTIVE: related to the thinking subject. That which exists only when it is apprehended by an active mind; i.e. as a mirage on the desert, or snakes on Mars. Lacking **OBJECTIVE ONTOLOGY**.

SUBJECTIVISM: an emphasis on the **SUBJECTIVE** as a total **PHILOSOPHY** or way of knowing.

SUBSTANCE: a term originating with Greek **PHILOSOPHY** meaning the underlying and unchanging substratum of a thing that remains apart from apparent changes to its appearance. It is that which everything depends on, or, what is **REAL**.

SUDRAS: the lowest **CASTE** in the **HINDU** system consisting of people who perform the most menial occupations and live on the margins of **SOCIETY**.

SUFFERING, THE PROBLEM OF: the **EXISTENCE** of pain and suffering in the world whether it is individual misfortune or part of the **NATURAL** order such as storms and earthquakes and raises the question whether the **UNIVERSE** is essentially hostile to human life. This is often seen a problem for **THEISM** because it is posed in terms of the **GOD'S** goodness, knowledge and power but even if God does not exist, questions of **MEANING** and purpose would still exist.

SUFISM: an important **MYSTICAL** movement within **ISLAM** whose origins are obscure.

SUICIDE: most **RELIGIONS** discourage people from taking their own lives and the act is uncompromisingly condemned in the **ABRAMIC RELIGIONS**. Classical **HINDUISM** also opposed the practice but **JAINISM** and some **FORMS** of **BUDDHISM** allow for **RITUAL** suicide while the **CONFUCIAN** ethic in China and Japan encouraged **SOCIETY** to see suicide as a commendable act in situations of loss of face and failure to perform one's duty. The practice is widespread in many societies and can be seen as an indicator of **SOCIAL** well-being.

SUMMA: a medieval Latin word for literary compendium or work of **SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY**.

SUMMUM BONUM: Latin for the highest or supreme **GOOD**.

SUNDAR SINGH (1889-1929): Indian **EVANGELIST** who converted to **CHRISTIANITY** from the **SIKH RELIGION** of his family after a **VISION OF JESUS** when he was thirteen years old. He adopted the dress of a **HINDU HOLY** man and sought to spread the **GOSPEL** in terms of Indian life and **CULTURE**.

SUNDAY, William Ashley, "Billy" (1862-1935): American **REVIVALIST** and **FUNDAMENTALIST** leader who opposed the theory of **EVOLUTION** and strongly advocated the **TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT**.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MOVEMENT: first begun in 1780 by an ANGLICAN Clergyman Robert RAIKES in Gloucester, England, to teach children to read and encourage PIETY. The movement quickly spread throughout the English speaking world and into continental Europe as the forerunner of UNIVERSAL education.

SUNNA: customary practice in the law of ISLAM. In the *QUR'N* it is used to speak about established decrees but later became attached to the deeds and attitudes of MUHAMMAD.

SUNNI: the majority party in ISLAM distinguished by its rejection of the claims of ALI. The name comes from the practice of finding solutions to problems not discussed in the *QUR'N* by appeal to the SUNNA of MUHAMMAD in MEDINA or to the HADTH in contrast to the SHI'ITES who believe in the AUTHORITY of inspired IMAMS.

SUNYATA: the BUDDHIST term for emptiness which is seen as the ultimate REALITY.

SUPEREROGATION: the ROMAN CATHOLIC teaching that certain acts such as sexual abstinence are to be admired and contribute to the spirituality of the individual. The teaching was strongly denied by the PROTESTANT REFORMERS who saw it as weakening the doctrines of JUSTIFICATION by FAITH and the PRIESTHOOD OF ALL BELIEVERS.

SURA: the MUSLIM name for the 114 Sections of the *QUR'N*.

SUTRA: a term in SANSKRIT meaning thread: used to refer to short, pithy sayings, verses or aphorisms in HINDU texts and the basic units of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES.

SUTRAS: aphorisms concerning RITUAL practice, customs and PHILOSOPHY in HINDUISM, and the great works of the MAHYNA CANON in BUDDHISM.

SUTTA-PITAKA: one of the three major divisions of the BUDDHIST CANON consisting of dialogues and discourses full of parables and stories which encourage popular PIETY. The two other divisions are the VINAYA-PIAKA and the Adhidhamma-Piaka.

SUZUKI, David (1942-): Canadian geneticist turned popular journalist whose views about NATURE and ecology appear to express a BUDDHIST ethic shaped by Western ROMANTICISM.

SUZUKI, Daisetsu Teitaro (1870-1966): Japanese scholar who popularized BUDDHISM in the West through his writings on ZEN. His first book was a Japanese translation of SWEDENBORG'S *Heaven and Hell* (1910) while his later writings, including *Mysticism, Christian and Buddhist* (1957), display a firm grip of Western thought leading him to grapple with the problem of inter-religious communication. He travelled widely and in 1921 married an American. Professor of Buddhism at Kyoto University, he began the publication of the magazine *Eastern Buddhist* which he also edited.

SVETAMBARA: one of the two major religious divisions in JAINISM whose PRIESTS insisted on wearing white clothing and rejected the rival Digambara view which insists of RITUAL nudity. The movement originated in the third century B.C. and has its own CANON of SCRIPTURE and distinct style of TEMPLE architecture.

SWAMI: a title of honor and respect in HINDUISM.

SWASTIKA: the ancient HINDU SYMBOL of a broken cross which was believed to be a symbol bringing success. It signifies VISHNU and the EVOLUTION of the COSMOS and was deliberately adopted for its OCCULT significance by the German National Socialists in 1919 as a SIGN of good luck.

SWEDENBORG, Emanuel (1688-1772): Swedish scientist, philosopher, theologian and MYSTIC whose ideas strongly influenced ROMANTICISM and are in many ways the inspiration for the NEW AGE MOVEMENT and many similar religious groups, including MORMONISM and the UNIFICATION CHURCH. After a brilliant engineering career, he experienced strange dreams and visions leading to a religious crisis between 1743 and 1745. This culminated in a vision of CHRIST and religious CONVERSION. Renouncing SCIENCE, he spent the rest of his life propagating his new ideas and founded the NEW CHURCH known as the "New Jerusalem Church" or Swedenborgian Movement.

SWIFT, Jonathan (1667-1745): English ANGLICAN theologian and SOCIAL satirist famous for his novel *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

SYLLABUS OF ERRORS: the Papal Encyclical *Quanta Cura* issued by POPE Pius IX condemning eighty EVILS of the modern world such as PANTHEISM, RATIONALISM, the reading of the *BIBLE* by the Laity, and LIBERALISM. At the time it was regarded as an INFALLIBLE pronouncement but has since been downgraded.

SYLLOGISM: the TRADITIONAL term used in DEDUCTIVE LOGIC for an argument with a specific structure that includes two PROPOSITIONS and a conclusion. On the basis of its formal structure a syllogism may be judged logically VALID. If the propositions are also true in terms of their correspondence to REALITY, then the syllogism is deemed sound. An example of a valid syllogism would be: All pigs have wings; All winged things fly; therefore pigs fly. This would be valid but is clearly untrue and therefore unsound. A sound syllogism would be one such as the classic example: All men are mortal; Socrates is a man; therefore Socrates is mortal.

SYMBOL: a word which like MYTH is almost impossible to define. In general it refers to a picture, word or thing that bears a certain MEANING for a person or GROUP. Thus a flag, cross, a picture of the BUDDHA, or a single word can all be symbols depending on their use and the meaning which is ascribed to them.

SYNAGOGUE: a place of WORSHIP in JUDAISM.

SYNCRETISM: the combining of teachings, practices and/or doctrines from different and apparently contradictory religious **TRADITIONS** to create a new interpretation of an existing tradition or a **NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT**.

SYNOPTIC GOSPELS: the *Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke* which are the first three *Gospels* of the **NEW TESTAMENT**.

SYNOPTIC PROBLEM: one of the problems of **BIBLICAL CRITICISM** has been to devise an explanation for the fact that there is some identical and a great amount of similar material contained in the first three *Gospels* of the **NEW TESTAMENT** as well as materials peculiar to each.

"T"

T'AI-CHI: a Chinese term for the **FINAL CAUSE** of all things.

T'AI-I: the supreme deity in **TAOIST** thought and a term synonymous with the **TAO** signifying the attempt to find the basic unity underlying the **UNIVERSE**.

T'AI SHAN: the most **SACRED** mountain in China.

TA HSÜEH: one of the Four **CONFUCIAN** classics which gives in succinct form the basic moral teachings of **CONFUCIUS**. Traditionally the author was said to be Tseng-tzu.

TABERNACLE: the **SACRED** tent of **ANCIENT JUDAISM** which came to be associated with the glory of **GOD**.

TABU: a Polynesian word referring to people or things which are forbidden because they are dangerous as a result of their **SACRED NATURE** or **HOLY** associations.

TABULA RASA: a Latin term meaning "blank tablet" used by the philosopher **LOCKE** to express his idea that at birth the mind is devoid of innate ideas.

TAGORE, Rabindranath (1861-1941): Bengali writer and poet whose book *The Religions of Man* (1931) expresses a broad **HINDU HUMANISM**.

TAMMUZ: the Mesopotamian **GOD** of vegetation who died and journeyed to the underworld. **FRAZER** argued that Tammuz was an example of a dying and rising God. Modern scholars, working with better textual materials, dispute this claim.

TANTRA: a **HINDU** term which originally referred to **SACRED** texts. In both **HINDUISM** and **BUDDHISM** it came to be understood as a means of attaining **ENLIGHTENMENT** through the use of **MAGIC** and **RITUALS** of a sexual nature.

TANTRIC BUDDHISM: that branch of **BUDDHISM** which developed **TANTRA** as an **ESOTERIC** system involving **MAGIC** and sexual practices believed to overcome desire by over indulgence.

TAO: a central **CONCEPT** for both **CONFUCIAN** and **TAOIST** thought meaning "the Way" and signifying the course of action, or road, men ought to follow in life.

TAOISM: the indigenous Chinese **RELIGION** which grew out of earlier **SHAMANISM** and magical **CULTS** combined with **MYSTICAL** elements in the **PHILOSOPHY** of **LAO TZU** and **CHUANG TZU**. It originally aimed at the realization of perfect happiness and the prolongation of life through unity with the **TAO** by practicing non-activity, non-interference, and humility while renouncing force, pride and self-assertion. The techniques used included **ALCHEMY**, **ASCETICISM**, health and dietary rules, a Chinese **FORM** of **YOGA**, **MAGIC**, petitionary **PRAYER** and the **WORSHIP** of powerful deities.

TAO TE CHING: the main philosophical text of **TAOISM** which combines philosophical speculation with **MYSTICAL** reflection. It was written about 250 B.C. as a polemic against **CONFUCIANISM** and realist **PHILOSOPHIES**.

TAO TSANG: the **CANON** of **TAOISM** which contains over 1,120 books: the date and authorship are generally unknown. They use **ESOTERIC** language and were first collected together around 745 B.C. for use by initiates.

TAT TVAN ASI: a **MANTRA** in **HINDUISM** and **SANSKRIT** phrase meaning "Thou Art That" which sums up the essential message of the *Chndogya Upanishad* that the true **ESSENCE** of the **UNIVERSE** and individual **SOUL** are identical. "Tat" refers to **BRAHMAN** or the **ABSOLUTE** while "Tvam" means the **TMAN**, or individual, thus indicating the essential unity of the part to the whole.

TATAGATA: a term used by the **BUDDHA** to refer to himself which literally means "He who has come" or "Who has gone." Although there is no agreement as to its exact **MEANING**, **BUDDHIST** commentators give literally hundreds of explanations.

TAWHID: a disputed **MUSLIM** doctrine which probably means that **GOD** is without equal. It was used by **MYSTICS** to refer to the unity of God and the experience of **ECSTASY** during **MEDITATION**.

TAYLOR, James Hudson (1832-1905): British **PLYMOUTH BRETHERN** missionary to China who adopted local dress and pioneered living with the people. Finding no **MISSIONARY SOCIETY** willing to back his unconventional methods, he founded the China Inland Mission in 1865 as a **FAITH MISSION**. His example inspired many similar missionary movements and the new ideals of **PIETY** based on the **FAITH** principle including such **GROUPS** as L'Abri.

TAYLOR, Jeremy (1613-1667): English theologian and MYSTIC whose works *The Rule and Exercise of Holy Living* (1650) and *Holy Dying* (1651), did much to maintain the mystical TRADITION in ANGLICANISM.

TE: the Chinese character signifying VIRTUE.

TE DEUM: an ancient CHRISTIAN HYMN praising GOD.

TEILHARD DE CHARDIN, Pierre (1881-1955): French JESUIT whose writings on RELIGION and EVOLUTION made him a CULT figure in the 1960s. His dubious involvement with the PILKDOWN MAN and pro-FASCIST sympathies, however, cast a dark shadow over his academic achievements.

TELEOLOGY: derived from the Greek words *telos* and *logos* it means end or goal and is used generally to refer to the adaption of means to ends or specifically to that branch of PHILOSOPHY concerned with ends or final causes.

TELEOLOGICAL ARGUMENT: an inductive argument from observations about the presence of purpose and apparent design in the UNIVERSE to a designer or GOD who created order in the universe. The best known example of this argument is PALEY'S ANALOGY of the watch which begins by assuming that someone who has never seen a clockwork watch before accidentally discovers one. Paley goes on to say that after careful examination of the design and operation of the watch, any reasonable person would conclude that the watch was man made, therefore, he reasons, anyone who carefully observes the UNIVERSE must ultimately reach the conclusion that it displays characteristics indicating the presence of a mind behind its design. Although strongly attacked by David HUME, this FORM of argument has been revived recently by a number of statisticians and astrophysicists.

TELEOLOGICAL: related to a purpose or a designated end.

TEMPLARS: a MONASTIC Order of medieval knights founded in 1118 by Hugh de Payens to protect PILGRIMS visiting the HOLY LAND. They became very influential and wealthy and this led to rivalry with other Orders and eventually to charges of immorality and heresy and eventually suppression by King Phillip of France and the POPE in 1312.

TEMPLE: a HOLY building used for RITUAL SACRIFICE.

TEMPLE, William (1881-1944): English theologian and philosopher who became ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY and had a passionate interest in SOCIAL JUSTICE. His books include *Nature, Man and God* (1934) and *Christianity and the Social Order* (1942).

TENDAI BUDDHISM: the leading Japanese school of BUDDHISM founded by Dengyo Daishi in 805, on the basis of the LOTUS SUTRA and centered on the Monastery at Mount Hiei near Kyoto, teaching that the historical BUDDHA is a manifestation of the eternal

BUDDHA-NATURE which is the fundamental ESSENCE of the UNIVERSE. As a result the Buddha becomes an object of FAITH enabling individuals to realize their own ultimate Buddha-nature thus attaining ENLIGHTENMENT.

TENGALAI: followers of RAMANUJA who emphasized his teachings about divine GRACE, known as the "Cat-principle" and adhered to non-VEDIC SCRIPTURES known as the Prambandham or collected poems of the Ivrs. The greatest SAINT of the SECT is Varavara Muni who is regarded as an AVATAR of Ramunuja.

TENRI-KYO: a MODERN branch of SHINTO which emphasizes educational, MISSIONARY, and SOCIAL work. It was founded by two female SHAMAN, a peasant named Kino and a housewife Nakayama Miki. Both women appear to have had a vivid religious experiences which transformed their lives leading to the formation of this Shint REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT. The teachings of the GROUP show CHRISTIAN and BUDDHIST influences and in many ways resemble CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Human SOULS are part of GOD with the implication that we create our own GOOD and EVIL. Evil is overcome by turning it into good through a process of SALVATION which establishes communication with GOD through PURIFICATION and religious RITUALS.

TERESA OF ÁVILA (1515-1582): Italian ROMAN CATHOLIC NUN, religious reformer and MYSTIC whose works *The Way of Perfection*, *Book of Foundations*, *The Interior Castle* and her autobiographical *Life* are considered among the great classics of MYSTICAL writings.

TERMINUS A QUO: Latin term for a starting point from which measurement begins.

TERMINUS AD QUEM: Latin term for an end point where measurement ends.

TERTIUM QUID: Latin term for a mediating alternative between the beginning and end points which is sometimes chosen when people are presented with a dilemma.

TERTULLIAN, Quintus Septimius Florens (160-225): one of the founders of African CHRISTIANITY, apologist, and theologian. It is often claimed that he became a MONTANIST but no contemporary evidence, from his own writings or other sources, exist to substantiate the charge beyond his attempts to defend the Montanists from persecution. His Greek works have not survived, but thirty-one Latin works remain, making his writings the first significant Corpus of CHRISTIAN Latin literature.

THALES OF MILETUS (640-546 B.C.): the "Father" of Greek PHILOSOPHY who achieved fame when he predicted the solar eclipse of 586 B.C. He argued that water is the origin of everything and the basic substance of the UNIVERSE.

THEISM: BELIEF in a personal GOD who is the sole CREATOR and ruler of the UNIVERSE and everything that exists. It is a system of thought that assumes the EXISTENCE of one unified and perfect BEING who although distinguished from the

COSMOS, is its source and the power which continues to sustain and providentially guide the universe.

THEODICY: derived from two Greek words meaning "deity" and "justice" it refers to attempts to justify the goodness of GOD in the face of the manifold EVIL in the world.

THEOLOGY: from the Greek words *theos*, meaning deity, and *logos* or discourse means the study of GOD, the SACRED or divine and covers the entire range of issues concerning relationship of humans to God. Traditionally it refers to the CHRISTIAN enterprise of presenting a systematic, RATIONAL explanation and justification of FAITH through the use of CONCEPTS derived from PHILOSOPHY and LOGIC.

THEOPHANY: the temporal and spatial manifestation of GOD or the divine in some tangible form.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: founded in New York City in 1875 by a Russian SPIRITUALIST, Helena Petrovna BLAVATSKY and Henry Olcott (1832-1907). The Theosophical Society promotes COMPARATIVE RELIGION, MAGIC and ESOTERIC MYSTICISM. In 1878 the founders moved to India where they established the international headquarters of the movement. After their death their British CONVERT, the former FREE THINKER, Annie BESANT, became the movement's leader which led to the promotion of KRISHNAMURTI as the new VATAR. When he rejected this role and repudiated THEOSOPHY the movement suffered a blow from which it has scarcely recovered. Nevertheless it remains important today because of its influence on the growth of Indian NATIONALISM, individuals like GANDHI, the COUNTER CULTURE of the 1960s and the NEW AGE MOVEMENT.

THEOSOPHY: a MYSTICAL TRADITION propagated by the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Theosophy is a FORM of MONISM which teaches spiritual EVOLUTION and seeks REALITY through mystical experience based on finding ESOTERIC MEANINGS in the SACRED writings of the world.

THERAVADA BUDDHISM: known as the "Lesser Vehicle" because of its strict interpretation of the BUDDHIST CANON and emphasis upon the MONASTIC Order the SANGHA. It is the main rival to MAHAYANA BUDDHISM and is dominant in Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand and Cambodia. Arising as a result of controversy over the role of the Laity in the fourth century B.C. it claims to preserve the authentic teachings of the BUDDHA and to be the oldest and purest FORM of Buddhism. The Theravdn tradition began to take shape with the second BUDDHIST COUNCIL in 250 B.C. but took its classical form between the fifth and tenth centuries. When Buddhism was first encountered by the West in the nineteenth century it was this tradition which at first gained recognition because of its apparent RATIONALITY and essentially supposed modern rejection of the SUPERNATURAL.

THETAN: the SOUL or essential spiritual being of each individual in the teachings of SCIENTOLOGY

THOMAS á KEMPIS (1380-1471): medieval Dutch MYSTIC whose work *The Imitation of Christ* continues to inspire many CHRISTIANS to PIETY and devotion.

THOMAS, GOSPEL OF: an APOCRYPHAL Coptic text found at NAG HAMMADI which claims to contain 114 "sayings" of JESUS. The document dates from the fifth century and is generally regarded as a late gnostic manuscript although an earlier edition of the text may go back to the second century.

THOMAS, M. M. (?): Indian CHRISTIAN theologian, SOCIOLOGIST, philosopher whose provocative books *The Acknowledged Christ of the Indian Renaissance* and *The Christian Response to the Asian Revolution* (1966) saw GOD acting in SECULAR HISTORY and made a big impact on MISSIONARY thinking.

THOMPSON, Francis (1859-1907): minor English poet remembered for his poem "*The Hound of Heaven*" (1893).

THOREAU, Henry David (1817-1862): American TRANSCENDENTALIST philosopher whose reflections on self-sufficiency in his book *Walden* (1854), and FAITH have greatly influenced POSITIVE THINKING and WORD OF FAITH type CHRISTIAN movements.

THUCYDIDES (450-400 B.C.): Athenian general and the founder of written HISTORY and author of *The Peloponesian War* and *A History of the War Between Athens and Sparta 431-404 B.C.*

TIBETAN BUDDHISM: after the failure of BUDDHISM in India during the twelfth century, Tibetan Monks became the main inheritors of the Indian BUDDHIST TRADITION preserving many ancient documents and practices which were rejected by THERAVDN Buddhism in the South. From Tibet, Buddhism spread to China, Korea and Japan where the MAHYNA TRADITION flourished to produce PURE LAND, ZEN and a host of other Schools. In Tibet itself a THEOCRATIC government was established and TANTRA flourished. Tibetan Buddhism spread to the West in the 1950s following the Chinese Communist invasion of Tibet.

T'IEN-T'AI: an influential branch of Chinese BUDDHISM founded in the sixth century by CHIH-I which based its teachings on the LOTUS SUTRA and the teachings of NAGARJUNA who emphasized the totality of BEING thus identifying the parts with the whole. It declined as a result of persecution in the ninth century but not before it has spread its message to Korea and Japan.

TILLICH, Paul (1886-1965): German/American, philosopher-theologian who was involved in the German religious-SOCIALIST movement before opposition to Hitler and National SOCIALISM led to his dismissal from the University of Frankfurt in 1933. In the United States, where he taught at Union Theological Seminary, Tillich's work combined PLATONISM, medieval MYSTICISM, German IDEALISM and EXISTENTIALISM. His best known books are *Systematic Theology* (1963), *The Courage to Be* (1952) and *Theology of Culture* (1959).

TIPIAKA [TRIPAKA - Sanskrit]: the PALI CANON of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURE. The name means "Three Baskets" and refers to the threefold division of texts into the VINAYA-PIAKA or narratives; SUTTA-PIAKA or dialogues and discourses; and the ADHIDHAMMA-PITAKA or popular APOLOGETIC and doctrinal works.

TIRTHANKARAS: literally "the ford makers" who show the way to LIBERATION. This is the title of the 24 great teachers of JAINISM.

TOCQUEVILLE, Alex de (1805-1859): French HISTORIAN and statesman whose book *Democracy in America* (1835) questions the relationship between RELIGION and politics in America and qualifies him as one of the founders of SOCIOLOGY.

TOLAND, John (1670-1722): Irish writer whose book *Christianity Not Mysterious* (1696) is generally regarded as the classic statement of DEISM. He coined the term PANTHEISM to describe SPINOZA'S view that GOD and can be identified with NATURE.

TOLEDOTH YESHU: a medieval JEWISH document whose Hebrew title means "The History of Jesus." It claims that JESUS was the illegitimate son of MARY by a Roman soldier and that his MIRACLES were the result of black MAGIC.

TOLSTOY, Leo, (1828-1910): Russian Count, SOCIAL REFORMER and author best known for his classic novels such as *War and Peace* (1864-1869) and *Anna Karenina* (1873-1877). A MYSTIC who sought GOD and rejected such TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN doctrines as the INCARNATION and RESURRECTION, his religious works such as *What I Believe* (1882) and *What Then Must We Do?* (1886) have exercised a profound influence on many modern thinkers including GANDHI.

TORII: the distinguishing feature of SHINT TEMPLES consisting of a gate frame representing bird perches that are a SYMBOL of birds invoking the return of the Sun Goddess.

TORQUEMADA, Tomás de (1420-1498): the Spanish GRAND INQUISITOR responsible for the death of about 2,000 Spanish MUSLIMS and JEWS and causing untold suffering to many people whom he expelled from Spain.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY: a commonly misunderstood CHRISTIAN doctrine taught by LUTHER and CALVIN but first formulated at the SYNOD OF DORT which teaches that humans are unable by their own efforts to please GOD and therefore entirely rely on His GRACE for SALVATION. It is based upon the *NEW TESTAMENT* and is seen as essential to the doctrine of JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

TOTEMISM: a name given by Native American Ojibwa people to their ideas and RITUAL practices linking men and animals in a COSMOLOGICAL drama. It was applied by nineteenth century scholars to religious systems which teach that men and the natural world are linked by psychic forces.

TOYNBEE, Arnold Joseph (1889-1975): English philosopher of HISTORY and author of the multi-volume *A Study of History* (1934-1961) which sets out to find a pattern in historical events. In real life his loyalties swung from Marxism to Fascism to ROMAN CATHOLICISM throwing doubt on his ability to stand apart from historical events to see a greater whole.

TRACTARIANISM: the name given to the OXFORD MOVEMENT as a result of the publication of TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES: a series of pamphlets published in the 1830s intended to restore medieval PIETY and a FORM of ROMAN CATHOLICISM, without the POPE, to the CHURCH OF ENGLAND: associated with NEWMAN and PUSEY. They came to a sudden end in 1841 with the storm produced by Newman's *Tract 90* which was too overtly ROMAN CATHOLIC.

TRADITION: that which is handed over or passed on from the past as distinct from modern ideas and theories. It denotes a class of actions motivated by specific perceptions, thoughts and BELIEFS held together by some principle of development. Nevertheless, the reasons for such behavior are to be found in the perceptions of the importance of the act and not in a THEORY justifying it. Traditions are shared by SOCIAL GROUPS which, in turn, are shaped by them as they create a climate of shared expectations.

TRADITION DIRECTION: David Riesman's term identifying people socialized in TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES outside of Western Europe and North America prior to the PROTESTANT REFORMATION. For this type of person, Riesman argues, tradition motivates and guides action with the result that *shame* rather than guilt controls their ethical behavior and outlook.

TRADITIONAL: following in a TRADITION.

TRADITIONAL RELIGION: those religions, usually of relatively small and isolated SOCIAL GROUPS, which rely upon ORAL TRADITIONS and follow a pattern established over generations without major or conscious input from the great world religions of the ABRAMIC and YOGIC TRADITIONS. The term applies to most African religions as well as North American Native religions and the religions of Polynesia.

TRADITIONALIST: someone who rigidly follows a TRADITION.

TRANSCENDENCE: from the Latin meaning "to surpass" or "go beyond." In general the term is used in three ways: to designate any ideal, thing or BEING that "stands over against" the knowing subject; to signify that which stands "over against" all FINITE being such as GOD; and to designate certain CATEGORIES that necessarily characterize any conceivable or possible being.

TRANSCENDENT: existing prior to, independent of, and exalted over the UNIVERSE of space and time.

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION: was the first really successful NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT of the 1960s which emerged from HINDUISM as a therapy type GROUP offering psychological well-being. It is also known as TM. The founder, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, denied that TM was a RELIGION thus enabling his movement to appeal to a wide spectrum of people, who might otherwise have ignored his teachings, and to apply for American Government funding, and other forms of assistance. Taken to Court in 1978, TM was found to be a religion under the terms of American law. It teaches a simplified FORM of YOGA, practices INITIATION with OCCULT overtones using MANTRAS in SANSKRIT which appear to invoke various HINDU deities. At the request of the organization's lawyer it needs to be stated that the terms "Transcendental Meditation" and "TM" are the protected service marks of Maharishi Foundation, Ltd.

TRANSCENDENTALISM: growing out of UNITARIANISM in the 1830s it became one of the nineteenth centuries most influential religious movements in America. Associated with EMERSON and THOREAU with intellectual roots in German ROMANTICISM and writers like GOETHE, COLERIDGE and CARLYLE it preached extreme INDIVIDUALISM, LIBERALISM and a PANTHEISTIC view of GOD. Promoting MYSTICISM and an interest in YOGIC religions, transcendentalism contributed to the rise of many modern NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

TRANSMIGRATION: a FORM of METEMPSYCHOSIS or REBIRTH which teaches that at death the SOUL leaves the body to be reborn in another body as a baby. It is closely associated and often confused with REINCARNATION.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION: the ROMAN CATHOLIC dogma teaching that during the MASS the substance of the elements of bread and wine are transformed by GOD'S power into the substance of the body and blood of JESUS CHRIST by the words of the priestly consecration.

TRENT, COUNCIL OF: the great ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH Council held intermittently between 1545 and 1563 which provided the definitive definition of CATHOLICISM in reaction to the PROTESTANT REFORMATION. The Council affirmed the equal validity of TRADITION and SCRIPTURE as sources of religious TRUTH, the sole AUTHORITY of the CHURCH to interpret the BIBLE, the institution of seven SACRAMENTS which are necessary for SALVATION, denied the Protestant understanding of JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH. Efforts were initiated to REFORM the CHURCH and Protestant DOCTRINES were condemned for HERESY.

TRI-RATNA: the "Three Jewels" of BUDDHISM which are the BUDDHA, the DHARMA and the SAGHA. In popular PIETY they form a chant "To the Buddha for refuge I go; To the Dharma for refuge I go; To the Sagha for refuge I go..." giving them the alternate name of the Three Refuges.

TRINITY: a CHRISTIAN doctrine formulated in the fourth century with roots in the NEW TESTAMENT and EARLY CHURCH. Defining ORTHODOXY and HERESY it is based upon what the BIBLE teaches about the relationship between the creator GOD, referred to as GOD the Father, the person of JESUS OF NAZARETH, or the CHRIST, and the HOLY

SPIRIT. Teaching that there is but One GOD who exists from ETERNITY, it seeks to explain *BIBLE* references to the Father, Son and HOLY SPIRIT as divine BEINGS. The classical Western formula is: "three PERSONS in one SUBSTANCE" while Eastern Christians say "three HYPOSTASIS in one BEING." A mystery that is accepted by Christians as the only way to harmonize various Biblical teachings. Many attempts have been made to explain the Trinity in terms of analogies involving clover leaves, the appearance of water as ice, liquid and steam, and the mind body relationship.

TROELTSCH, Ernst (1865-1923): LIBERAL German theologian who devoted his energies to the problems raised for RELIGION by the scientific method applied to HISTORY and the question of CHRISTIANITY and CULTURE. He denied that dogmatic THEOLOGY has access to ABSOLUTE TRUTH and was intensely concerned with SOCIAL and political questions. His most famous work is *The Social Teaching of the Christian Church* (1912).

TROTSKYITE: followers of Leon Trotsky (1879-1940) and radical Marxism.

TRUTH: that which is true. The quality of being correct or in some way confirmed by REALITY. The EXISTENCE of truth and/or the possibility of our knowing it has been denied by a variety of thinkers from ancient SOPHISTS to modern RELATIVISTS. Two major theories of truth have dominated Western philosophy: the COHERENCE THEORY which states that truth is known by its coherence within a system of ideas, while the CORRESPONDENCE THEORY sees truth as corresponding to an external REALITY. Other theories of truth include PRAGMATISM, that which works is true; and various SCIENTIFIC theories of involving experimentation and VERIFICATION or the ideas of POPPER based on falsification rather than verification.

TURNER, Witter Victor (1920-1986): leading British social ANTHROPOLOGIST and CONVERT to ROMAN CATHOLICISM who wrote extensively on religious themes. His *The Forest of Symbols* (1967) and *The Ritual Process* (1969) are important contributions to the interpretation of symbolism and RITUAL.

TWICE BORN: the Three Upper CASTES in HINDUISM who undergo full initiation into the community and receive the SACRED "thread."

TYCHE: the Greek CONCEPT of chance personified as a Goddess.

TYLOR, Edward Burnett, Sir (1832-1917): English "armchair ANTHROPOLOGIST" who coined the term ANIMISM in his book *Primitive Culture* (1871) to describe the RELIGION of many non-literate peoples. He became the first professor of ANTHROPOLOGY at the University of Oxford in 1884 making him one of the founders of the academic discipline.

TYNDALE, William (1494-1536): English *BIBLE* translator who was burnt at the stake after torture for his attempts to give the *BIBLE* to ordinary people.

TYRRELL, George (1861-1909): Irish ROMAN CATHOLIC theologian and MODERNIST whose book *Christianity at the Cross Roads* (1909) suggested that CHRISTIANITY might be a stepping stone towards the establishment of a new global RELIGION.

"U"

UGARIT: the name of an ancient city discovered at Ras Shamra on the Syrian coast in 1928 where hundreds of religious literary texts were found. The name is applied to the language used in many of these texts which is based on an alphabet and had been previously unknown. The texts are an important source for information about CANAANITE RELIGION and the background of ANCIENT JUDAISM.

ULAMA: a learned man in ISLAM who is able to give FATWA or guidance on the basis of ORTHODOX Islamic BELIEF and practice.

ULTRAMONTANISM: a movement within the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH originating in France during the seventeenth century which favored direct, centralized, control from Rome. The JESUITS were strong supporters of this position which came to dominate the Church in the nineteenth century.

UMAYYADS: the MUSLIM CALIPHATE established by Mu'wiyah ibn Ab Sufyn based in Damascus which held power for over 600 years.

UNCONSCIOUS: a psychological theory popularized by FREUD and JUNG which argues that below the conscious, RATIONAL, aspect of the mind there lies a realm which has the ability to affect our dreams, thoughts and actions without our being consciously aware of the source exerting the influence on us. Many other scholars see this as an unproved assumption which is part of modern IRRATIONALISM.

UNDERHILL, Evelyn (1875-1941): English ANGLICAN who wrote extensively on MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALITY. Her best known book is *Mysticism* (1911).

UNIFICATION CHURCH: a highly controversial Korean NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT which gained much publicity in the 1970s. The full name of the movement is The Holy Spirit Association for The Unification of World Christianity, and was founded in 1954 by an engineer Sun Myung MOON. The principle document is *The Divine Principle* which lays out its fundamental teachings. The THEOLOGY of the CHURCH is one of the most comprehensive found in any of the New Religious Movements. It consists of a systematic attempt to interpret the *BIBLE* from the perspective of Korean thought based on CONFUCIAN and BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY with insights gained from Korean SHAMANISM. The result is one of the most comprehensive efforts yet to produce an intellectually defensible non-Western theological system based on the *BIBLE*. Among the many ideas generated by this theology, which are likely to influence similar non-Western theologies in the future, are Indemnity, the Fourfold Position, the idea of the Principle, and the Lord of the Second Advent.

UNITARIANISM: a modern religious movement characterized by its rejection of the doctrines of the TRINITY and the deity of CHRIST. It first appeared in Poland and Hungary among ANABAPTISTS during the PROTESTANT REFORMATION but remained dormant until 1785 and the birth of the first American Unitarian congregation in Boston. The THEOLOGY quickly spread among CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES in Eastern Massachusetts and found support at Harvard Divinity School which became its center. Unitarianism is a creedless RATIONALIST movement which rejects ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN views about the AUTHORITY of the *BIBLE* stressing instead many FORMS of divine REVELATION and the inherent goodness of man.

UNIVERSALS: something belonging to all the members of a GROUP which therefore identifies the specific NATURE of that group distinguishing it from other things or particulars. Philosophically the question of universals and particulars or the "one and the many" has been important since the time of the Greeks and many answers have been offered to the basic questions raised. For example: What is it that leads us to call poodles and fox terriers dogs and not cats? The quality of "dogness" is the universal.

UNIVERSALISM: a theological view within CHRISTIANITY usually deemed HERESY which teaches that all people will eventually be SAVED as opposed to the ORTHODOX position which maintains that only people who show repentance and FAITH in CHRIST obtain SALVATION.

UNIVERSALITY: a quality of TRUTH. To be true something must be so under all conditions regardless of the contingencies of time and space.

UNIVERSE: a Latin term meaning "the whole" referring to the COSMOS and all that exists in space and time. For CHRISTIANS the use of the term has implied a FORM of philosophical MONISM which sees everything originating in the actions and will of the creator who is the GOD of the *BIBLE*.

UNIVOCAL: having only one MEANING.

UNKNOWING, CLOUD OF: a fourteenth century MYSTICAL work which teaches that GOD cannot be known by REASON but only by LOVE.

UNMOVED MOVER: the term used by ARISTOTLE to refer to the creator and sustainer of the UNIVERSE which was taken by CHRISTIANS to apply to GOD.

UNTOUCHABLES: the lowest CASTE in HINDU SOCIETY who are RITUALLY unclean and therefore excluded from both religious and civil SOCIETY. Although the Constitution of India outlaws the practice of untouchability, abuses continues and many untouchables report being unable to vote in elections.

UPANISHAD: literally "to sit near" or "near sitting." The term can mean secret; a MYSTICAL doctrine or teaching; or, most commonly, a collection of texts which since the eighth century B.C. have been known as "the last of the VEDAS." The content and doctrine

of the *Upanishads* vary considerably from treaties which promote ATHEISM to devotional THEISM thus representing a wide spectrum of philosophical schools and outlooks. The thirteen classical *Upanishads* were composed between the eighth and fourth centuries B.C. but many later works also use the name some of which are dated as late as the fifteenth century.

URBAN, II (1042-1099): reforming POPE who initiated the First Crusade to help defend Eastern European nations against MUSLIM attacks and to obtain free access to JERUSALEM for PILGRIMS.

URIM AND THUMMIN: a mode of DIVINATION mentioned in the *HEBREW BIBLE* which Joseph SMITH claimed to use to translate the *Book of Mormon*.

URSULINE ORDER: a ROMAN CATHOLIC Order of NUNS originally founded in 1535 by Angela Merici as a SOCIETY for unmarried women dedicated to teaching. It developed into a religious Order following the RULE OF SAINT AUGUSTINE in the seventeenth century.

USSHER, James (1581-1656): Irish PROTESTANT Prelate and scholar who added dates to Biblical HISTORY and proposed the date of creation to be 4004 B.C.

USURY: the lending of money at exorbitant interest. The practice was banned by the CHRISTIAN CHURCH and by ISLAM which also bans all FORMS of interest on the basis of ARISTOTLE'S theory of money. Following the PROTESTANT REFORMATION most Protestant Churches distinguished between usury as extortion and interest as legitimate reward for venture capital. The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH also adopted this position in the late nineteenth century.

UTILITARIAN: a philosophical movement, often identified with ETHICS, developed by BENTHAM and popularized by MILL in the nineteenth century based on the BELIEF that what is important is whether something is of use to people or not. In ethics the utilitarian principle was developed in terms of promoting "the greatest happiness for the greatest number." Thus the goodness or any act is to be judged by its consequences in terms of the principle of utility. The movement had a great impact on nineteenth century thought promoting SOCIAL and political REFORM and continues to exert considerable practical influence even today.

UTOPIA: a term signifying an ideal SOCIETY first coined by MORE who used it to describe an imaginary island where justice, peace and happiness prevailed.

"V"

VADGALAI: followers of RAMUNUJA who emphasized that human effort is the condition of divine GRACE. Their view became known as the "Monkey Principle" from the fact that a young monkey clings to its mother as she moves about. Thus it is through

striving for SALVATION and by fulfillment of VEDIC religious duties that one attains LIBERATION.

VAISESIKA: one of the six schools of HINDU PHILOSOPHY which expounded an atomistic interpretation of the UNIVERSE. Around the tenth century it merged with the NYAYA School to promote a FORM of THEISM based on METAPHYSICS and taught that GOD is the BEING who combines and separates the atoms of the universe.

VAISNAVISM: the CULT of VISHNU which emphasizes BHAKTI and the WORSHIP of GODS like KRISHNA. It is credited with producing the *BHAGAVAD-GITA* and an extensive devotional literature rich in MYTH and SYMBOLISM. Its chief rival in the HINDU TRADITION is SAIVISM which arose around the same period of time--300 B.C. to 300 A.D.

VAISYA: the lowest of the three TWICE BORN within the CASTE system of HINDUISM. They are the acceptable workers, traders and merchants and from whose labors the members of the other castes live.

VAJRAYANA: the final phase in the development of Indian MAHAYANA BUDDHISM which aimed at attaining success and power in this world rather than NIRVANA in the far distant future. As a result it concentrated on MAGIC, MIRACLES and OCCULT knowledge. It was eventually carried to Tibet where it became the dominant FORM of Buddhism.

VALENTINE (3rd century): a legendary CHRISTIAN MARTYR after whom Valentine's Day is named.

VALENTINUS (2nd century): gnostic philosopher who taught that the masculine principle of the UNIVERSE unites with the feminine to produce mind thus creating a DIALECTICAL process which created everything.

VALHALLA: the ancient Scandinavian realm of dead heroes.

VALID: a term in logic signifying an argument where the conclusion necessarily follows from the premise. In more general terms, valid can mean true or correct.

VALLABHA, (1480-1535 ?): a BRAHMIN who helped found the VALLABHACHRYA branch of HINDUISM. He promoted his own version of NON-DUALISM arguing that MY is GOD's creative activity and not a pure illusion as AKARA has suggested. His theology was PANENTHEISTIC with an emphasis on God's GRACE and BHAKTI as means of attaining LIBERATION. He promoted the WORSHIP of KRISHNA and his consort Radha arguing that the union of lovers reflects the MYSTICAL union of the SOUL with God.

VALUE: the quality of a thing which makes it a subject of desire. Something which is esteemed and worth having. Many theories of value exist which seek to explain why certain things, BELIEFS, and actions have value.

VARANSI: one of the Seven SACRED cities in India revered by both HINDUISM and BUDDHISM.

VARANSI: the Four TRADITIONAL CASTES, or classes, in Indian society. The word literally means "color" indicating the RACIAL origin of the caste system.

VARUNA : a GOD in HINDUISM who first appears in the early VEDAS as a Sky God later to become the all seeing deity.

VASUBANDHU (4th century): a HNYNA BUDDHIST scholar and writer who was said to have CONVERTED to the MAHYNA tradition through the arguments of his brother. Modern scholars believe that this TRADITIONAL story is probably propaganda.

VATICAN: the residence of the POPE in Rome which has the status of an independent City-State.

VATICAN COUNCIL: the First Vatican Council which was highly CONSERVATIVE and emphasized differences between ROMAN CATHOLICISM and PROTESTANT CHURCHES was held in Rome during 1869 and 1870 as the twentieth Ecumenical Council. The Council ended abruptly with the outbreak of war and the occupation of the City. The Second Vatican Council lasting from 1962 to 1965 was also held in Rome at the bidding of POPE John XXIII who attributed the idea to the inspiration of the HOLY SPIRIT. He defined its task as renewing the religious life of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and modernizing the teaching, discipline, and organization as a step towards unifying all CHRISTIANS. The far reaching decisions of the Council completely revolutionized the Roman Catholic Church, encouraging both the CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT and the Laity.

VATSIPUTRIYA: an UNORTHODOX School of BUDDHISM which emerged in the third century B.C. led by Vtsputra that is distinguished by its affirmation of the REALITY of the human person or SOUL and by its BELIEF in TRANSMIGRATION.

VAYU: the HINDU GOD of the wind.

VEDA: literally "knowledge" signifying the SACRED knowledge or REVELATION which has been "heard" according to the HINDU religious tradition. It began as ORAL TRADITION becoming a written tradition much later. The VEDAS are ancient revelations found in a series of HYMNS, RITUAL texts, and speculations composed over a period of a millennium beginning 1400 B.C. The earliest documents are probably from around the fifteenth century and were recorded by MUSLIM authors.

VEDANTA: one of the six classical schools of HINDU PHILOSOPHY and that which is best known in the West. The name literally means "the end of the VEDA." It is based on the UPANISHADS and interprets the RITUAL practices of the VEDAS in terms of symbolic meanings. There are three main schools of Vednta that of Advaita which promotes MONISM; Viidvaita or qualified NON-DUALISM and Dvaita which is a FORM

of DUALISM. All three are similar to PLATONISM in aiming to go beyond the limits of EMPIRICAL observation to explore the NATURE of BRAHMAN. Both AKARA and RMNUJA taught forms of Vednta even though they presented sharply differing interpretations of the TRADITION. In the late nineteenth century various thinkers sought to create a synthesis between various aspects of Vednta and Western forms of IDEALISM while Vivekananda, RADHAKRISHNAN and SRI AUROBINDO adapted Vednta to the theory of EVOLUTION and Western SCIENCE.

VEDI: a sacrificial center in early HINDUISM.

VEDIC RELIGION: the religion of the ancient ARYAN invaders of India which is found in the *G VEDA* and other early Indian literature. It is similar to ancient Greek RELIGION being rich in MYTH and RITUAL involving GODS, SACRIFICE and heroic deeds. Life affirming and worldly and very different from later HINDUISM. Later Vedic religion tends towards MONOTHEISM and eventually develops through a series of textual reinterpretations through such works as the *UPANISHADS* into classical Hinduism which ignores and even reverses many earlier concerns.

VEGAN: an extreme VEGETARIAN who refuses to eat or use any animal products.

VEGETARIANISM: the refusal to eat meat. This is often justified on religious grounds derived from YOGIC RELIGION.

VERIFICATION: the process of determining the TRUTH of something, its conformity to FACTS or REALITY.

VERIFICATION PRINCIPLE: the position taken by the VIENNA CIRCLE and promoted by LOGICAL POSITIVISM that holds a statement is meaningful if and *only if* it can be verified EMPIRICALLY. A modified version of this states that a statement is meaningful if and only if it is *in principle* verifiable empirically.

VIA MEDIA: the middle way. A position promoted by seventeenth century Anglicans which saw ANGLICANISM as a moderate compromise between the extremes of ROMAN CATHOLICISM and PROTESTANTISM.

VIA NEGATIVA: the way of negation. A philosophic position which argues that because of the limitations of human language, we cannot really say anything positive about GOD but rather any statement about the divine BEING at best must say what God is not as a way of approximating the REALITY of the deity.

VICAR: a title for a Pastor or Minister in ANGLICANISM.

VICIOUS CIRCLE: the logical FALLACY which involves supporting an argument by circular reasoning where the conclusion has already been used to support a premise upon which the conclusion is based. Generally it means using a statement to support a second statement which is then taken without further evidence as proof of a third statement that

says essentially the same thing as the first statement. For example: one might argue that the Beatles are better musicians than Bach because people who know about music prefer the Beatles. When asked who these people are who know about music, one is told it is people who listen to the Beatles. Usually such arguments are more complicated and confusing but the principle is the same.

VICO, Giambattista (1668-1744): Italian ROMAN CATHOLIC philosopher and critic of Descartes who developed the first modern PHILOSOPHY of HISTORY in his *Principles of a New Science* (1725). He gave close attention to language and MYTH and insisted that historical periods must be seen as coherent wholes where the various aspects of SOCIETY affect each other. His work deeply influenced HERDER, HEGEL, MARX, CROCE and COLLINGWOOD.

VIENNA CIRCLE: a philosophical movement centered in the University of Vienna in the 1920s which sought to REFORM PHILOSOPHY in terms of the EMPIRICAL METHODOLOGY of modern SCIENCE. It promoted POSITIVISM and the VERIFICATION PRINCIPLE as ways of knowing the TRUTH eventually developing into the broader philosophical movement known as LOGICAL POSITIVISM. It is associated with the work of many philosophers and was influenced by both RUSSELL and WITTGENSTEIN. In the English speaking world it was promoted by AYER.

VIGIL: a religious service often lasting through the night and involving PRAYER and FASTING.

VIHARA: a BUDDHIST Monastery.

VINAYA-PITAKA: the first of Three SACRED books of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES which is principally concerned with questions of DISCIPLINE and the rules of Monastic life.

VIRGIL (70-19 B.C.): Roman poet and scholar whose history of Rome, the *Aeneid*, was adopted as a basic text in education throughout the Roman Empire. His work exercised great influence over early CHRISTIAN thinkers who appreciated his high moral standards and PHILOSOPHY of HISTORY and is the most quoted classical author by Christian writers in the EARLY CHURCH.

VIRGIN BIRTH: the TRADITIONAL BELIEF that JESUS CHRIST was born of the VIRGIN MARY. Although the founders of many religions are often depicted as having a miraculous birth, the CHRISTIAN belief does seem quite unique in its particulars and is important for an ORTHODOX view of the INCARNATION.

VISHNU [Visnu - Sanskrit]: HINDU term meaning Chief deity, Supreme Lord, second member of the Trinity which includes Brahm and iva.

VLADAMIR (956-1015): Russian King and PAGAN CONVERT to CHRISTIANITY who enforced his new RELIGION on all his subjects.

VOLTAIRE, [François Marie-Arouet] (1694-1778): French writer with a malicious wit who was exiled to London from 1726 to 1729 where he came into contact with the English ENLIGHTENMENT and developed a life long admiration of the English. His books are filled with hatred for ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY and a deep pessimism created by the EVIL he observed in human affairs. He accepted the TELEOLOGICAL argument and strongly supported DEISM.

"W"

WAHHBIS: an eighteenth century REVITALIZATION MOVEMENT in ISLAM owing its origin to Muhammad Abd al-Wahhb who denounced idolatry including visiting the tombs of SAINTS, invoking PROPHETS, saints and angels and seeking their intercession, and making vows to anyone but GOD. It stressed PREDESTINATION and denounced ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATION of the *QUR'N*. Demanding that FAITH should be proved by works, it made attendance at public PRAYER obligatory, the ROSARY was forbidden and MOSQUES were stripped of ornaments. In 1902 Ibn Sa'd, captured Ryad and the HOLY cities of MECCA and MEDINA and in 1925 established a Wahhbi dynasty in Arabia. Although puritanical, the movement is modernizing and has no hesitation about using the results of Western SCIENCE.

WALDENSIANS: a twelfth century Italian REFORM movement in the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH which was persecuted but survived until the PROTESTANT REFORMATION which its members supported. Although still a very small minority in Italy, the Church has managed to survive until today and operates a theological college in Rome.

WANG YANG-MING (1472-1529): Chinese Neo-CONFUCIAN scholar whose book *Enquiry on the Great Learning* promoted IDEALISM and had a profound effect on Chinese and Japanese thought.

WARFIELD, Benjamin Breckinridge (1851-1921): American PRESBYTERIAN scholar and professor of THEOLOGY at Princeton Theological Seminary. A committed CALVINIST, and best remembered for his impact on both EVANGELICAL and FUNDAMENTALIST movements through his arguments about the inerrancy of SCRIPTURE found in *Revelation and Inspiration of the Bible* (1927). Another influential work is his case against the Biblical AUTHENTICITY of the CHARISMATIC and PENTECOSTAL movement in *Counterfeit Miracles* (1918) which argues that CHARISMATA ceased with the death of the APOSTLES.

WATTS, Isaac (1674-1748): famous English HYMN writer whose works included "*When I Survey the Wondrous Cross*."

WEBER, Max (1864-1920): German SOCIOLOGIST whose influential works including *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1920) did much to promote the SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION. His important contributions include the use of IDEAL TYPES, discussions of CHARISMA, and his most famous PROTESTANT ETHIC thesis which is often referred to as the "Weber Thesis."

WEIL, Simone (1909-1943): French JEWISH MYSTIC and philosopher. She was a CONVERT to a FORM of PLATONIC CHRISTIANITY who declined BAPTISM and maintained a distance from the CHURCH. Her books include *The Need for Roots* (1949) and *On Science, Necessity and the Love of God* (1968).

WELLHAUSEN, Julius (1844-1918): the most important German BIBLICAL critic of the nineteenth century who divided the text into "J" "E" and "P" strata which he believed represented the work of various editors who combined earlier literary TRADITIONS. His work did much to create and win acceptance for HIGHER CRITICISM and the documentary HYPOTHESIS to explain the origins of the *HEBREW BIBLE*.

WELTANSCHAUUNG: a German term meaning worldview. It refers to an overarching PHILOSOPHY or perspective which molds the outlook of a person or GROUP.

WEN SHU: the Chinese name for the BODHISATTVA MAJUR who is the personification of thought and knowledge.

WESLEY, Charles (1707-1788): John's younger brother who was called a "METHODIST" by fellow students from his methodical habits of study, fanatical zeal for regularity of living, and strict observance of the weekly SACRAMENT of Communion. Experiencing an EVANGELICAL CONVERSION in 1738, he became an itinerant Preacher and organizer of the METHODIST movement. He is best remembered as the author of over 5,500 HYMNS including "*Jesus, Lover of my Soul*," "*Love divine, All Love Excelling*" and the CHRISTMAS Carol "*Hark! the Herald Angels Sing*."

WESLEY, John (1703-1791): English founder of METHODISM who was influenced by German MORAVIAN PIETY and ZINZENDORF. He experienced a dramatic CONVERSION at a PRAYER MEETING in 1738 at Aldersgate Street, London which led him to abandon controversial FORMS of Ministry to preaching to workers and the poor in fields at Bristol the following year. A compulsive traveller, he made hundreds of journeys on horseback preaching, making CONVERTS and organizing Methodist SOCIETIES throughout England, Ireland and Scotland leading to the creation of the METHODIST CHURCH in 1791. A strong opponent of slavery, author of educational treatises, Biblical commentaries, etc., and twenty-three collections of HYMNS. His *Journal* (1735-90) is both a spiritual classic and a vivid account of life in eighteenth century Britain.

WESTCOTT, Brooke Foss (1825-1901): one of the most important BIBLICAL scholars of the nineteenth century who was responsible, with F. J. A. Hort, for publishing a critical edition of the GREEK text of the *New Testament* in 1881.

WESTPHALIA, THE PEACE OF: the treaty ending the Thirty Years War in 1648 which marked the beginning of European domination of the world and the birth of the modern world system which held sway until the independence of India in 1948.

WHIG: originally a LIBERAL minded GROUP in the English Parliament. It came to refer to a liberal outlook and in particular to the liberal interpretation of HISTORY in terms of the idea of PROGRESS.

WHITE FATHERS: a ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARY Order founded in 1868 in Algiers to EVANGELIZE Africa through teaching agriculture, trades and at the advancement of education. They are named after the white robes they wear and have made a significant impact on many African SOCIETIES.

WHITEHEAD, Alfred North (1861-1947): English philosopher, mathematician, co-author of *Principia Mathematica* (1910-1913) with Bertrand RUSSELL, and exponent of the theory of RELATIVITY. He developed his own METAPHYSICS in *Process and Reality* (1929) which led to his version of PROCESS THEOLOGY in which although GOD exists from ETERNITY, He is such that everything which happens in the UNIVERSE becomes part of His BEING.

WHITFIELD, George (1714-1770): English CALVINIST and one of the most powerful Preachers ever. After an EVANGELICAL CONVERSION he was ordained but his first SERMON led to a complaint to his BISHOP that he had driven fifteen people mad. Closely associated with the John and Charles WESLEY, in the early years, they eventually disagreed on theological issues.

WICCA: See GARDNER, Gerald Brousseau (1884-1964).

WILBERFORCE, William (1759-1833): English philanthropist and leader of the CLAPHAM SECT. His EVANGELICAL CONVERSION in 1785 led him to become a staunch opponent of slavery and committed SOCIAL REFORMER. His views of RELIGION are set out in *A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians Contrasted with Real Christianity* (1779).

WILL TO BELIEVE: a term used by William JAMES to signify the desire to exercise FAITH by people when the evidence for such an act is lacking or very weak.

WILL TO POWER: the term used by NIETZSCHE to express his view that ultimately all human actions are based on a desire for power and control over others.

WILLIAMS, Charles Walter Stansby (1886-1945): English CHRISTIAN poet, novelist and friend of Clive S. LEWIS. His books include *War in Heaven* (1931) and *The Descent of the Dove* (1939).

WISDOM: to be wise. Knowledge based on experience rather than theory which leads to prudent action.

WISDOM LITERATURE: a term used for ancient literature which tells people how to act in a wise way. In the HEBREW BIBLE it refers to the *Books of Job, Ecclesiastes and Proverbs*.

WITCHCRAFT: a widespread system of BELIEFS and practices involving supernatural power and agencies thought to influence human affairs. It is generally distinguished from SORCERY and takes many FORMS in different CULTURES. Sometimes the conscious

action of individuals is involved, on other occasions it operates without conscious effort as a result of inherited powers or alien forces. Since the ENLIGHTENMENT it has been usual to regard witchcraft as an IRRATIONAL system of beliefs belonging to a primitive past. But, anthropologists, beginning with EVANS-PRITCHARD, have shown that witchcraft involves a system of thought which once accepted follows a logical pattern. In the West popular belief in witchcraft died out during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to be revived in the late nineteenth century by GARDNER and other OCCULTISTS as a form of RITUAL MAGIC and continues today with groups like WICCA. In other parts of the world witchcraft has never died out although its manifestation is very different due to the SOCIAL setting from modern witchcraft in the West.

WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig, (1889-1951): Austrian philosopher whose book *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* and later works had a profound effect on Anglo-Saxon PHILOSOPHY in the 1960s. He became professor of philosophy at Cambridge in 1939 and exercised a strong influence over a whole generation of British philosophers. A key slogan in his philosophy is "the MEANING of a word is its use in language" from which his ideas about "language games" and "forms of life" developed. In RELIGIOUS STUDIES his work has had a significant and controversial impact.

WOLFF, Christian (1679-1754): German RATIONALIST philosopher who bitterly attacked PIETISM and whose clarification and organization of PHILOSOPHY gave us such terms as MONISM, DUALISM, TELEOLOGY and COSMOLOGY. His works include *Rational Philosophy or Logic* (1728) and *Natural Theology* (1736-1737, 2 Vols.).

WORD OF FAITH: a development of PENTECOSTAL and CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANITY which began with the teachings of HAGIN emphasizing that GOD'S Will is for His people to prosper. In its cruder forms it can degenerate into a "name it and claim it" FORM of magical RELIGION which preached prosperity and a doctrine of wealth. More sophisticated versions interpret prosperity as well-being interpreted in terms of JESUS' message about the KINGDOM OF GOD.

WORDSWORTH, Christopher (1807-1885): English ANGLICAN BISHOP and nephew of William WORDSWORTH who promoted the study of the CHURCH FATHERS.

WORDSWORTH, William (1770-1850): English ROMANTIC poet who produced a PANTHEISTIC spirituality although he remained a devout ANGLICAN.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES: an ECUMENICAL organization founded at a meeting in Amsterdam in 1948 which embarrassed many PROTESTANT and ORTHODOX CHURCHES. Over the years the movement has become increasingly bureaucratic and radical in its politics with the result that many members have become alienated.

WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD: a NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT founded by Herbert W. ARMSTRONG in 1933. It preachers a FORM of BRITISH ISRAELISM supported by a ARIAN CHRISTOLOGY and denial of such TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN doctrines as the TRINITY. The success of the movement began with Armstrong's

innovative radio program *The World Tomorrow* which was later adapted to television and is supported by the free distribution of its magazine *The Plain Truth*. The Church, which experienced a major split in the 1970s, is based in Pasadena California, USA, where it operates Ambassador College.

WORSHIP: religious RITUALS which salute, revere, or praise the deity.

WU-HSING: the Chinese name for the five elements of wood, fire, earth, metal and water which were TRADITIONALLY believed to combine in producing the UNIVERSE.

WU-WEI: a TAOIST term meaning "non-activity" which was thought to be the ESSENCE of the TAO and the ideal for human action.

WUNDT, William (1832-1900): German philosopher and physiologist who initiated the study of PSYCHOLOGY as an academic discipline. Arguing that the mental or psychic have primacy over the physical, he opposed RATIONALISM and sought to develop a METAPHYSICS which saw GOD as the source of EVOLUTION. His works include *The Influence of Philosophy on the Empirical Sciences* (1876) and *Elements of Folk Psychology* (1916) which influenced the development of COMPARATIVE RELIGION.

WYCLIFFE, John (1330-1384): English precursor to the PROTESTANT REFORMATION who was Master of Balliol College, Oxford. His writings defended civil government from religious interference and attacked the PAPACY, by promoting a return to BIBLICAL CHRISTIANITY, especially through his attack on TRANSUBSTANTIATION. He encouraged the first translation of the *BIBLE* into English thus helping to create the LOLLARD movement. His works were destroyed on the orders of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and only survived in Czechoslovakia where they influenced HUSS. It is also possible that his writings had an indirect influence on LUTHER.

"X"

XENOPHANES OF COLOPHON (570-470 B.C.): Greek SKEPTICAL philosopher who noted the ANTHROPOMORPHIC character of many RELIGIONS pointing out that the Egyptians pictured their GODS like Egyptians while the Greeks saw them in the image of Greeks.

XENOPHON (430-355 B.C.): Greek writer who makes SOCRATES his hero in his *Symposium* and defends him against the charge of ATHEISM in his *Memorabilia*.

"Y"

YAHWEH: the personal name of GOD in the HEBREW BIBLE which is sometimes translated Jehovah or simply "the Lord." It comes from the consonants YHVH the vowels being unknown since it was so SACRED that it could not be pronounced.

YAHWIST: a term used in **BIBLICAL CRITICISM** to designate certain passages of the **HEBREW BIBLE** which are said to be distinguished by the writer's use of the name **YAHWEH** for **GOD**.

YAJURVEDA: the third of Four Collections of the **VEDAS** consisting of sacrificial formulas. It was composed some time after the *G VEDA* and was intended for use in **RITUAL**.

YAKKHA: a class of semi-divine **SPIRITS** mentioned in the **BUDDHIST PALI CANON**.

YAMA: the **BUDDHIST** Lord of death.

YAZDIS: an ancient Kurdish **RELIGION** whose followers believe in **TRANSMIGRATION** and one **GOD**. They have two **SACRED** books the *Kitab al-jilwa* and *Mashaf Rash* which are written in Arabic. Their other **BELIEFS** and practices are believed to reflect **CHRISTIAN**, **ZOROASTRIAN** and **ISLAMIC** influences.

YEN WANG: the Chinese Lord of death who was originally one of the ten Kings of **HELL**.

YIMA: a semi-divine Iranian **BEING** who lives in an underground **PARADISE** awaiting the last days when he will emerge to re-populate the earth.

YIN-YANG: the Chinese philosophical theory that everything originates from and depends on the interaction of two opposite and complementary principles which proceeded from the **GREAT ULTIMATE**. Yin is Earth, negative, passive, dark, female and destructive while Yang is Heaven, light, positive, male and constructive. Through their perpetual interplay all things exist and are continually transformed.

YOGA: a **SANSKRIT** term meaning "to yoke." It is used to describe a process of **SPIRITUAL** discipline or harnessing of physical and mental powers to attain self-control and ultimate **ENLIGHTENMENT**. Generally it means a system of **MEDITATION** which is essentially common to **BUDDHISM**, **HINDUISM** and **JAINISM** and which shares many associated assumptions such as a view of **KARMA**, **DHARMA** and some notion of **METEMPSYCHOSIS**. The term also refers to one of the Six Schools of **HINDU PHILOSOPHY** which teaches and utilizes the practice of yoga to attain **LIBERATION** which is conceived as a state of perfect isolation.

YOGACARAS: a school of **MAHYNA BUDDHISM** that subscribed to the idea that consciousness alone is real while objects of consciousness are not, thus making **MEDITATION** rather than intellectual analysis the central concern of the movement.

YOGI: a practitioner of **YOGA**.

YOGIC RELIGION: a term used to refer to those religious **TRADITIONS** where the practice of **YOGA** is the central experience and the doctrines associated with it such as

KARMA for the basis of BELIEF. Yogic religion is the main rival to ABRAMIC RELIGION.

YOM KIPUR: the most HOLY day in JUDAISM known as the Day of ATONEMENT.

YOMEI SCHOOL: a Japanese school of CONFUCIANISM based on the teachings of WANG YANG-MING pioneered in Japan by Nakae-Tju which promoted devotion to the COSMIC SOUL of which man is a microcosm through SPIRITUAL training.

YOUNG, Brigham (1801-1877): the "Saint Paul" of MORMONISM who assumed the leadership of those Mormons who accepted POLYGAMY after the death of Joseph SMITH. A brilliant leader, he created the Utah branch of the CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS. Despite his numerous gifts, he taught many strange doctrines, now repudiated by his followers, including "Blood-ATONEMENT" and the "Adam-GOD" theory which have proved troublesome for Mormon intellectuals today.

YÜ HUANG: the Jade Emperor who is the most important GOD in the TAOIST pantheon and the source of all justice. Popular BELIEF in Yü Huang was incorporated into BUDDHISM where he was recognized as the ruler of GODS and SPIRITS but subordinate to the BUDDHA.

"Z"

ZAYDIS: a branch of Shi'ite ISLAM which shares many features of the SUNN TRADITION such as accepting the legitimacy of AB BAKR and Umar but rejecting many Shi'ite BELIEFS about ALI and the NATURE of the IMAM.

ZAZEN: a FORM of MEDITATION in ZEN BUDDHISM involving sitting in the lotus position and regulated breathing to free the mind from all attachments.

ZEALOTS: a JEWISH SECT founded by Judas of Galilee to resist the Roman annexation of Judaea. After their initial revolt was crushed, they resorted to guerilla warfare against the Romans and those they saw as collaborators. They were finally destroyed after the Jewish revolt of 66 A.D.

ZEN BUDDHISM: a development of Japanese BUDDHISM which denies the REALITY of the external world and advocates mental and physical self-control as a path to ENLIGHTENMENT. It is known for its use of the KAN and vivid stories about the sudden enlightenment of particularly HOLY men.

ZEUS: the chief of the GODS in Greek mythology.

ZINZENDORF, Nikolaus Ludwig Graf von (1700-1760): founder of the reorganized MORAVIAN BRETHREN and an important influence on WESLEY.

ZION CHRISTIAN CHURCH: commonly known as the ZCC, this AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CHURCH is the largest Church in Southern Africa with well over three million members making it at least twice the size of any other Church. It was founded in 1924 by Ignatius Lekganyane who had been influenced by the work of John Alexander Dowie. Essentially ORTHODOX in THEOLOGY, the Church is CHARISMATIC with a strong emphasis on healing and prophecy expressed in terms of TRADITIONAL Black cultural SYMBOLS enabling it to act as an important modernizing force among upwardly mobile and recently urbanized people.

ZIONISM: a MODERN JEWISH political movement with religious overtones which began in the nineteenth century as a nationalist revival that sought a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The Zionist Movement led to the creation of the State of Israel and has strong SOCIALIST and UTOPIAN tendencies.

ZOROASTER (6th century B.C.): Iranian PROPHET and religious leader who founded ZOROASTRIANISM. He is known through his utterances found in the SCRIPTURES (*Gths*) of his RELIGION.

ZOROASTRIANISM: the ancient RELIGION of Iran preached by ZOROASTER. Its tenants remain somewhat obscure although it was clearly DUALISTIC involving mankind in a choice between GOOD and EVIL.

ZURVAN: the ancient Iranian GOD of time.

ZWINGLI, Ulrich (1485-1531): Swiss Preacher who led the PROTESTANT REFORMATION in Zurich. He admired LUTHER and taught JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH but rejected Luther's view of the SACRAMENTS arguing instead that they are simply memorials without supernatural influence. His willingness to cede power to SECULAR magistrates led GREBEL and others to develop their own ANABAPTISM.