## **Christianity beliefs and practices pdf**

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fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible. [82] Death and the aftereth most Christians believe that man will experience god's judgments in the resurrection of the dead and beliefs in specific judgments (Catholics, [84][85]
Orthodox[86] and most Protestants) in individual souls at the time of physical death. In the branches of the ritual (e.g., Catholic or Oriental Orthodox), those who die in a state of grace, i.e. without the fatal sin of separating them from God, are still incompletely purified from the effects of sin, but receive
purification through the intermediate state of purgatory to achieve the holiness necessary for the entrance to the existence of God. Those who achieve this goal are called saints (the holy holy in Latin). Some groups of Christianity, such as the SevenThis Adventist, hold a deadly belief that the human soul
is not naturally immortal, but unconscious during the intermediate state of physical death and resurrection. These Christians also hold the belief that after annihilation, the final judgment, the wicked will not suffer eternal suffering, but will no longer exist. Jehovah's Witnesses hold a similar view. Practice
Main article: Christian Worship and Church Service Related Topics: Misa, Reformed Worship, Catholic Church in Mozambique, Jesus in Iglea da Cidade in San Jose dos Campos The practice of modern worship in The Cathedral of Our Mother in Mapto regarding the life of a child includes baptism, the
sacrament (the sacrament or the Lord's supper), prayers (including the Lord's prayers), confessions, confirmations, burial rituals, wedding ceremonies, There are religious education for children, etc. Most denominators have established clergy to lead regular joint worship services. [91] Commual worship is
typically followed a pattern or form called a ritual. [Note 3] Justin Martyrs explained the Christian ritual of the second century in his first apology to Emperor Antoninus Pius (c.150), and his description is related to the basic structure of Christian ritual worship: Every person who lives in a city or country called
Sunday gathers in one place, and the memoirs of the apostles and the writings of the prophets are read as much as time allows. And when the reader quits, the president verbally directs and recommends imitation of these good things. And as we all stood up together and prayed, as we said before, bread,
wine and water are brought in when the prayer is over, the President offers prayer and thanks according to his abilities, and people agree to say Amen. Each has its own distribution, on which thanks are given, and some are sent by the butler. And give people who are good at what they do, and willing to
give them what they think fit. And what is collected is left to orphans and widows, those who want through disease and other causes, and to the president who cares for those who are traveling between us, and all those in need in a word. Thus, as Justin
mentioned, Christians usually gather for joint worship on Sunday, which is the day of resurrection, but other ritual customs often occur outside of this setting. Bible readings are drawn from the Old and New Testaments, especially the gospel. [Note 4] [94] Instructions are given on the basis of these
readings, preaching or sacred. Sing psalms, hymns, or worship songs. [95] [96] The service can be changed for special events such as important feast days. [97] Almost all forms of worship incorporated a peddle consisting of meals. As when he was reproduced according to Jesus' instructions at the Last
Supper and gave bread to his disciples, his followers mourned him and gave him wine, saying, This is my blood. In the early churches, Christians and those who have not yet completed the start will be separated for the holy part of service. [99] Some denominated sects continue to practice closed
friendship. They provide congnity to those who are already united in their sects and sometimes individual churches. Catholics restrict participation in members who are not in a state of death. Many other churches practice open exchange because they see unity as a means of unity, not an end, and join all
Christians they believe in. [101] [102] Sacrament or Ordinance Main article: The Sacrament of the Catholic Church, the Lutheran Sacrament, the 2nd Century Description of the Ordinance (Christianity) and this food is called among usNo one is allowed to
participate, but anyone who believes that what we teach is true, washed for forgiveness and repentance of sin, and lives like Christ, we had both flesh and blood for salvation made of flesh by the word of God, so similarly
we are taught that the food blessed by the prayer of the Word of God, and from which our blood and flesh are the flesh and blood of Jesus, from which the flesh is made. Justin Martyr[93] In Christian beliefs and practices, the sacrament is a ceremony established by Christ that make up sacred mysteries
and give grace. The term comes from the Latin Sacramento language, which was used to translate Greek mysteries. Views on both the ordinances of the sacrament and the meaning of the act of becoming a sacrament depend on the denominations and traditions of Christianity. The most conventional
functional definition of the sacrament is an out-of-the-box sign established by Christ that conveys in-direction and spiritual grace through Christ. The two most widely accepted sacraments are baptism and the ordeal, but the majority of Christians are also aware of five additional sacraments: confirmation
(Orthodox Christianity), holy orders (or rituals), penances (or confessions), the application of disease, and Christian views on marriage). Taken together, these are the seven sacraments recognized by the Church of the tradition of the high church - especially Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox,
Independent Catholic, Old Catholic, Old Catholic, Many Anglican Churches, and some Lutherans. Most other denominators and traditions usually affirm baptism and the sacrament. The Evangelical Church, which is set out in the
doctrines of the believers' Church, primarily uses the word ordinance to refer to baptism and exchange. [104] In addition, the Church of the believers' Church, primarily uses the word ordinance to refer to baptism and exchange. [104] In addition, the Church of the traditional matrimony sacrament and the sick's sacrament. These include the signs of the Holy Rebun (Merca) and the
cross. A prison confessing one's sins in the Catholic Church in Ukraine The Minister of Methodists celebrating the confirmation of the Holy Church, which is performed in the sacred ceremony of the Holy Ritual of the Holy Ordinance of the Holy
Mother's Church of the Holy Orthodox Church.: Calendar of Community Frames of St. Catholics, Eastern Christians, Lutherans, Anelicies, and other traditional Protestantsaround the year of the ritual. The ritual cycle divides the year into different ways to decorate the church, a series of seasons that can
be indicated by the color and vest of paraments for clergy. The Western Christian ritual calendar is based on the Roman ritual cycle of the Catholic Church, and [107] and Eastern Christians use similar calendars based on their respective ritual cycles. The calendar set a holy day, such as the solemnity of
commemorating the events of the lives of Jesus, Mary, or saints, other tragic events such as lents and melee, and fasting periods such as fewer festivals commemorating saints. Christian groups that do not follow the tradition of the ritual often hold certain celebrations such as Christmas, Easter,
Pentecost: these are the celebrations of the birth of Christ, the resurrection, and the descent of the Holy Spirit into the church, respectively. Some denominateds do not use the calendar. [108] Symbol Main article: Christian symbol The cross and fish are two common symbols of Jesus Christ. Greek letters
form the acronym of the Ἰησοῦς (fish). Θεοῦ Υἰός, the Jesus Christ, the Child of God, the Savior Christianity translated into English generally does not practice the prohibition of anionism, avoiding, or devotional images, even in early Jewish Christians and some modern denominations. Today, the cross,
one of the most widely recognized symbols, was used by Christians from the early days. [109] In his book De Corona, Tellurian talks about how It was a tradition of Christians following the cross on their foreheads. The cross was known to early Christians, but the cross was not used until the 5th century.
Among early Christian symbols, fish and Ichthys symbols were ranked first in importance, as seen in monumental sources such as tombs of the second century. Jessos Christos Teou Ios Sauter (Ἰησοῦς, Θεοῦ Υἰός σ, Jesus Christ, son of God, Savior), a brief summary of Christian
faith, which seems to have auscation from the Greek word Ichthys (fish), which forms the acronym for the Greek word Jesus Kushtis (fish), which forms the acronym for the Greek word Jesus Kushtis (fish), which forms the acronym for the Greek word Jesus Kushtis (fish), which forms the acronym for the Greek word Jesus Kushtis (fish), which forms the acronym for the Greek word Jesus Kushtis (fish), which forms the acronym for the Greek word Jesus Kushtis (fish).
cane (symbol of the connection between Christ and Christ). All of this comes from the scriptures of the New Testament. [112]Main article: Baptism of adults by immersion of Venezuelan believers, baptismal infant baptism at Nosolt Park Baptist Church, Catholic Church of the Baptist Union of England.
Baptism is an act of ritual, using water that acknowledges that a person is a member of the Church. Beliefs about baptism vary from denominated to denominated to denominated to denominated. The first difference is as to whether the act has spiritual meaning. Some people, such as the Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church,
the Lutherans, and the Anglican Church, hold the doctrine of baptismal remission, which affirms that baptisms create or strengthen human faith, and are closely linked to salvation. Others see baptism as a purely symbolic act, an external public declaration of an inde directional change that has occurred in
a person, but is not mentally effective. Second, there is disagreement about the methodology of the act. These methods are by immersion: If the immersion is a sum, in water. by injection (pouring); by aspection. Those with the first view can follow the tradition of baptism in young children. The Orthodox
Church practices the baptism of young children and baptizes them through a complete immersion repeated three times in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. [115] The Catholic Church baptizes young children and [117] usually injects and uses Trinitarian expressions. Evangelicals who
adapt to the doctrine of the Faith's Church practice the baptism of believers by immersing themses in water after the new birth and after the profession of faith. [119] [120] For newborns, there is a ritual called child devotion. [121] Prayer Main article: Christian Prayer For more information: Regular Time..
Heavenly Father, forgive your name. Your kingdom is coming. Will be done on earth as you are in heaven. I'll have bread every day today. Please forgive our debtors. Instead of tempting us, guide us from evil. - The Lord's prayer, Matthew 6:9–13, EHV[122] The Gospel of St.
Matthew taught The Lord's prayer, which has been an example of Christian prayer. [123] An insensition order for Christians to pray three times of the Lord's prayers every day was given in DiDash and began to be recited by Christians at 9 a.m., 12 p.m., and 3 p.m. [124] [125] In the tradition of second-
century apostles, Hippolytus instructed Christians to pray at seven fixed prayers. The position of prayer, including kneeling, standing up, and lingering for three, six, nine hours a day, in the middle of the night and in connection with Christ's passion, has been used for these seven fixed prayer times since
the early Days of the Church. [127] Brevians such as Shehimo and Apeya are used by Christians in the Orthodox Church to pray. [128] The tradition of the apostles instructed that the seal of the cross be used by Christians during the ebolism of a small
baptism, during abstention before praying at a determined prayer, and at the time of temptation. [130] Interlude prayer is a prayer of the Apostle Peter (Acts 9:40) on behalf of the sick, and many relentless prayers, such as the prophets of the Old
Testament working in favor of others. [1Ki 17:19-22] In Jacob's letter, the uns offered deeds of ordinary believers are not distinguished from the Old Testament prophet Elijah. [Jam 5:16-18] The effect of prayer in Christianity comes from the power of God rather than the position of the prayer. The ancient
church, in both Eastern and Western Christianity, built a tradition of seeking the demise of the saints, which remains the practice of most Eastern Orthodox, Catholic, and some Anglican churches. But the Protestant Reformation Church rejected prayers to the saints, mainly on the basis
of Christ's sole mediation. The reformer, Haldrich Tsvingli, admitted to praying to the Saints until he read the Bible and was convinced that this was idolatry. According to Catholic Church catechism, the book of common prayer in the Anglican tradition of prayer is to raise our hearts and hearts against God
or to seek good from Him is a guide that provides a certain order of service, including certain prayers, scripture readings, hymns, and psalms together, like feudal awards ceremonies. Otherwise, you can use
the old Oran posture and put your elbows on top of your palms. The main articles of the Bible, the Canon of the Christian Bible, and the religious text Bible are sacred books of Christianity, like other religions, has different proponents of
beliefs and interpretations of the Bible. Christianity regards the Canon of the Bible, the Old Testament, and the New Testament as inspired words of God. The traditional view of inspiration is that God worked through human authors and what they created was what He wanted to convey. The Greek word
for the inspiration of 2 Timothy 3:16 is literally theophonoists, meaning God breathes. Some people believe that God's inspiration is wrong with the present Bible. Others claim the inexhaustity of the Bible in the original manuscript, but none of them exist. Still others maintain that only certain translations
like the King James version are insinsinate. [137] [138] [139] Another closeThe Bible is an indefinite or limited view of the Bible that asserts that there are no errors as a guide to salvation, but it may contain errors in issues such as history, geography, and science. Bible books accepted by orthodox,
Catholic, and Protestant churches differ slightly, such as Jews accepting only the Hebrew Bible as canonical. However, there are quite a few overlaps. These variations are a reflection of the scope of tradition, and the councils convened on the subject. All versions of the Old Testament always contain
Tanak, a book of Hebrew Bible canons. Catholic and Orthodox canons, in addition to Tanak, include heavy books as part of the Old Testament. These books appear in septuragints, but are regarded by Protestants as apocalypse. However, they are considered to be important historical documents that
help inform understanding of the words, grammars, and syntax used in the historical era of their concepts. Some versions of the Bible include separate Apocliffa sections between the Old and New Testaments. The New Testament, first written in Coine Greek, contains 27 books agreed upon by all
churches. Modern scholarships pose many problems to the Bible. The King James version is held by many for its impressive English serica, but in fact, it was translated from erasmus Greek Bible in turn was based on a single 12th century manuscript that is one of the worst manuscripts available to us.
Many of the scholarships of the past few hundred years have come to compare different manuscripts to reconstruct the original. Another problem is that some books are considered to be counterfeit. The insensit to the woman of 1 Timothy 2[142] is considered to be forged by many followers of Paul, similar
phrases in 1 Corinthians 14, [143] are considered by Paul, similar phrases are displayed in different manuscripts and are originally considered margin notes by copy. One Corinthian other poem, such as 1 Corinthians 11:2-16, is instructed to wear a covering on the hair when praying or
ad prophecy by a woman. The last problem with the Bible is how the book was chosen to be included in the New Testament. While other Gospels, such as those found near Nag Hamadi in 1945, have been recovered and some of these texts are quite different from those used by Christians, we need to
understand that some of these newly restored gospel materials are probably at or earlier than the New Testament. At the heart of Thomas's Gospel, in particular, as early as AD 50 (albegast by some major scholars fighting for this early date) [145]Insight into the early gospel texts at the root of the
standard Gospels described in Luke 1:1-2. The Gospel of Thomas contains many familiar from the Regular Gospel - verse 113, for example (The Father's Land spreads to the earth, but the people do not see it) [146] is reminiscent of Luke 17:20-21 [147] [148] - and john's gospel has a term and approach
that suggests what was later called Gnosticism Text that is generally labeled original theory-Gnostic. Scholarships are now exploring the relationship in the early churches between mystical speculation and experience and the search for the other Church order, by analyzing newly discovered texts by
applying regular texts to further scrutinize, and by considering the passage of texts in the New Testament to regular status. There are additional regular status of the Latter-day Saint Movement and the principles of God in the Unification Church. Catholic
interpretation St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City, the symbol main article of the world's largest church and Catholic theology of the ancient Bible, two schools of Exesi developed in Alexandria and Antioch. Origen's interpretation of Alexandria tends to read the Bible allegorically, claiming
that Antiosen's interpretation literally follows its meaning and that other meanings (called theories) are accepted only if it is based on literal meaning. Catholic theology distinguishes the sense of the two scriptures: literal and spiritual. The meaning conveyed by the words of the Bible is the words that
represent the words of the Bible. Spiritual sense is further subdivided: an allegory sensation, including a type. As an example, parting is that the Red Sea is understood as a type of baptism. [1Co 10:2] A moral sense of understanding the scriptures, including ethical teachings. Anagogic sense of
eshatology, etanity, and world consumption Catholic theology holds according to the rules of sound interpretation: the literal [151][152] Without saying that all other senses of the sacred scriptures must be preserved absolutely and constantly [153] The scriptures must be read in the living traditions of the
entire Church and [154]. The work of interpretation was entrusted to the bishop, the work of interpretation has been entrusted to the bishop, in the intersection with Peter's successor, the bishop of Rome. Protestant Interpretation Protestant
Interpretation Protestant Religion Sola Sola Fide Sola Glatia Solis Christus Soli Deo Gloriafte Bible Quality Protestant Christians believe the Bible is the BibleHe revealed self-sufficiency revelation, his ultimate authority over all Christian doctrines, and all the truths necessary for salvation. This concept is
called Sora Scriptura. Protestants characteristically believe that ordinary believers may reach a good understanding of the Bible because the Bible itself is clear in its meaning (or nosy). Martin Luther believed that without God's help, the Bible would be wrapped in darkness. He advocated a certain and
simple understanding of the Bible [John Calvin wrote that those who refuse not to obey the Holy Spirit will find bright light in the Bible can lead people to faith. And enough, the Bible contains everything you need to know to live a Christian life in order
to get salvation. The original intended meaning of the Bible Protestant emphasizes the meaning conveyed by the words of the Bible, which is a historical grammatical or grammatical methods are an effort to find the original meaning in the theory of the Bible. The meaning of
this original intended text is drawn through a section of consideration based on grammatical and syntactic aspects, historical background, literary genre, and theological (regular) consideration. Historical grammatical methods distinguish the original meaning from the meaning of the text. The importance of
text includes the use of text or applications. The original passage is considered to have only a single meaning or sense. As Milton S. Terry said: The basic principle of the Historical Grammar Exposition is that words and sentences can have the same connection as one meaning. The moment we ignore
this principle, we drift into a sea of uncertainty and speculation. Technically speaking, the method of grammatical historical interpretation of the importance of passage in light of its interpretation. In summary, both define the term <a0> establishor </a0>. Some Protestant
interpreters use type theory. History articles: Christian History Early Christian Apostolic Chapel of St. Ananias, Damascus, Syria, an early example of Christian worship; Recognized as one of the oldest Christian monasteries in existence [165] Kadisha Valley in Lebanon: Christianity developed in a century
of Christianity Century CE, the second temple as a Jewish Christian in Judaism. [166] The early Jewish Christian community was founded in Jerusalem under the pillars of the Church, the leaders of The Lord's brothers Jacob the Just, Peter, and John. Jewish Christianity raised the issue with the religious
prospects of Jews who insisted on closely complying with Jewish orders, and immediately attracted Gentile god terrors. The Apostle Paul solved this by claiming that salvation by faith in Christ and his participation in death and resurrection were sufficient. [169] At first he persecuted early Christians, but
after his converting experience, he preached to Gentiles and is believed to have had a formally influence on the identity of emerging Christianity as separate from judaism. Eventually, apart from jewish customs, it will be the establishment of Christianity as an independent religion. [170] The main articles
of the Ante Herring era: Christianity in the Anti-Herring era This period was followed by early bishops who Christians considered successors to the Apostles of Christ. In 150, Christian teachers began to produce theological and apologetic works aimed at protecting their faith. These authors are known as
the fathers of the Church, and their research is called Patristic. Notable early fathers include Antiochia's Ignatius, Polycap, Justin Martyr, Ileneus, Terturian, Alexandria Clement and Oligen. The persecution of Christians occurred intermittently and on a small scale by both Jewish and Roman authorities,
and Roman action began during the Great Roman Fire in 64 BC. [Acts 12:2] Desia's persecution was the first entire empire conflict when the edict of Desius in 250 BC required everyone in the Roman Empire (except the Jews) to sacrifice the Roman gods. It was particularly severe, especially when it
started in 303 BC. The persecution of Rome ended in 313 BC in the tedn of Milan. While Proto Orthodox Christianity was becoming dominant, the Heterodoxes also existed at the same time and had fundamentally different beliefs. Gnossan Christianity developed the doctrine of double theoism based on
fantasy and enlightenment, rather than forgiveness of sin. Very few scriptures overlap with developing orthodox canons, and most gnostic texts and gnostic texts and gnostic texts and gnostic gospels were eventually considered heresy and suppressed by mainstream Christians. Due to the gradual division of Gentile Christianity, Jewish
Christians continued to follow Moses' law, including practices such as calutes. By the 5th century, by the dominant denominations of both Judaism and Christian gospel would be largely suppressed. Spreads and In the Christian world of the Roman Empire after spreading
from the Middle East to Africa and Europe, see an example of Byzanchinopa paintings after spreading from Southeast East to Africa and Europe, as well as the Deessis mosaic of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople: Thessalonica Christian hand spread to people who speak Aramaic along the Mediterranean
coast, It was governed by different times and ruled by various extents by these empires, including Mesopotamia, which also spread inland of the Roman Empire. The presence of Christianity in Africa began in the area around Carthago from the middle of the 1st century to the end of the 2nd century in
Egypt [Marco Evangelist is claimed to have started the Church of Alexandria at about 43 CE.] Various later churches, including the Copto Orthodox Church in Alexandria, claim this as its own heritage. [173] [174] Important Africans who influenced the early development of Christianity include Terturian,
Clement of Alexandria, Origin of Alexandria, Cyprus, Atanasius, and Augustine of Hippo. Tyridates III make Armenian Christianity a national religion between 301 and 314, and [81][176][177] So Armenia officially became a Christian state. Armenia has not been a completely new religion that has
permeated the country since at least the 3rd century, but it may have existed even earlier. Constantine was exposed to Christians under state
sanctions ended with 311 tediorism of tolerance and 313 teachings in Milan. At that time, Christianity was still a minority belief, probably only 5% of Rome's population. Influenced by his adviser Maldonius, Constantine's nephew Julian tried to suppress Christianity. On February 27, Theodosius I, Gratian,
and Valentinian II founded Herring Christianity as the state church of the Roman Empire. [182] As soon as it was connected to the nation, Christianity became wealthy. The Church solicited donations from the rich and was now able to own the land. Constantine was committed to convening the First
Meeting in 325, working on Arianism and developing Nice Creed, which is still used in Catholicism, Eastern Orthodox, Lutheran, Anglican Church and many other Protestant churches. [184] Nicoea was the first in a series of ecumenical councils that formally defined key elements of the Church's theology
especially important elements of Christianity. The Eastern Church accepted the third church and the next ecumenical council, and is still separated by its successor (the Assyria Church in the east). In terms of prosperity and cultural life, Byzantine [186] Constantinover remained a major city in the Christian
world of size, wealth and culture, which was one of the peaks of Christian history and Christian civilization. As interest in classical Greek philosophy increased again, literary achievements in Greek increased. Byzantine art and literature hold the best places in Europe, and the cultural influence of Byzantine
art in the West during this period was very significant and long-term significance. The subsequent rise of Islam in North Africa reduced the size and number of Christian congregations, leaving only the Copto Church in Egypt, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church on the Horn of Africa, and the Nubian Church in
Sudan (Novatia, McLear, and Alrodia) in large quantities. With the decline and fall of the Roman Empire in the early Middle Ages, the Pope became a political player and was the first to be seen in diplomatic deals with Pope Leo's Hun and Vandal. The Church also entered a long period of missionary
activity and expansion among various tribes. Arianists enacted the death penalty for practicing pagans (see the Werden Massacre, for example), but those later became Catholics spread to Hungarians, Germanics, (190) Celts, The Baltic States, and some Slavs. About 500, St. Benedict established a
system of regulations for the foundation and operation of the monastery and set the rules of his monastery. The monastery became a powerful force throughout Europe and contributed to the caroling renaissance of the 9th century, 1988, which resulted in many early centerings in Ireland, Scotland and
Goals [in the 7th century, Muslims conquered Syria (including Jerusalem), North Africa and Spain, converted part of the Christian population to Islam, and placed the rest in another legal position. Part of the success of Muslims is due to the depletion of the Byzantine Empire in decades of conflict with
Persia. From the 8th century, with the rise of The Leader of the Carolingian, the Pope's calling for greater political support in the Frank Kingdom. The Middle Ages brought about great change in the church. The Pope of Gregory the Great has dramatically reformed the structure and management of the
Church. In the early 8th century, Ikonokrasum became a divisive issue under the auspices of Emperor Byzantine. Nicaia's Second Ecumenical Council (787) finally pronounced in favor of icons. In the early 194th century, Western Christian monasteries were further rejuvenated under the guidance of the
Great Benedictine Monastery [since the 11th century, the High Medieval Pope Urban II of the Clermont Council, who preached the First Crusades of the West, found several old cathedral schools at the University of Oxford, for example of Paris and the University of Bologna. Previously, higher education
was an area of Christian cathedral schools and monastery schools (Shore monasteries) led by monks and nuns. Evidence of such schools dates back to CE in the 6th century. These new universities have expanded their curriculum to include academic programs for clergy, lawyers, civil servants and
doctors. [197] The university is generally considered an institution of its origin in medieval Christian settings. With the rise of new towns throughout Europe, dedicated religious life has shifted from monasteries to new urban environments, and nun orders have been launched [two major Mendicant
movements established by St. Francis and St. Dominique, respectively [199] and Dominicans [It was 200]. Both orders have contributed greatly to the development of Europe's great universities. During this period, church buildings and church architecture reached new heights, with Romanesque and
Gothic architecture and the construction of europe's great cathedrals at its climax. Christian nationalism emerged in this era when Christianity felt the urge to restore historically prosperous lands [202] The Crusaders were launched from 1095 under the Pope of Urban II. These were a series of military
operations in holy sites and elsewhere that were initiated in response to the joy of Byzantine Emperor Alexios I for aid to Turkey's expansion. The Crusaders eventually failed to prevent Islamic aggression and even contributed to Christian hostility in the sinking of Constantinover during the Fourth Crusade.
The Christian Church experienced internal conflicts from the 7th to the 13th centuries, resulting in divisions between the so-called Latin or Western Christian branch (Catholic Church) and the East, mainly the Greek branch (Eastern Orthodox Church). [206] The 2nd Council of Lyon (1274) and the Florence
Council (1439) attempted to reunite the Church, but in both cases the Eastern Orthodox Church refused to implement the decision, and the two main churches remain divided to date. However, the Catholic Church has achieved a coalition with various small eastern churches. In the 13th century, a new
emphasis was placed on the suffering of Jesus, represented by the Franciscan sermons, and resulted in Christians turning their worshippers' attention to jews responsible for Jesus' death. The limited tolerance of Christianity to Jews was not new - Jagustinus of Hippo said he was Jewish. Christians are not
allowed to enjoy the citizenship they took for granted, but the growing antipathy of Jews was a factor in the expulsion of Jews from Britain in 1290. [208] From around 1184, various institutions, called the Indymptoals, were established to suppress heresy and ensure religious and doctrinal unity in
Christianity through sectastitism and prosecution, following the Crusaders against heretical heresy. [211] Protestant Reform and Anti-Reform a
European War of Religion brought new interest in ancient and classical learning. During the Reformation, Martin Luther posted 95 books opposed to the sale of spoiled scarecrows. [212] The printed copy soon spread throughout Europe. In 1521 the eddyism of the worm condemned Luther and his
followers, externation, and turned the division of the Western Christian world into several branches. Other reformers, such as Zivingri, Oekoran Padius, further criticized the teachings and worship of Catholicism [these challenges developed into a movement called
Protestantism that denied the pope's superiority, role of tradition, seven sacraments, and other doctrines and practices. The British Reformation began in 1534, and Henry VIII declared himself the head of the Church of England. Beginning in 1536, monasteries in England, Wales and Ireland were
dissolved. Thomas Munzer, Andreas Karlstadt, and other theologians recognized that both the Catholic Church and the Confessions of the Magical Reformation were corrupt [ their activities resulted in rapid reforms that resulted in various anabaptists. Michelangelo's 1498-99 Pieta St. Peter's Basilica: The
Catholic Church was one of the patrons of the Renaissance [215][216][217] in response to Protestant reforms engaged in the substantial process of reform and Catholic reform. The Trent Council revealed the Catholic doctrine and re-asserted it. In the centuries that
followed, the competition between Catholicism and Protestantism was deeply intertwined with political struggles between European countries. Meanwhile, When Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492, a new wave of missionary work was born. Partly because of the enthusiasm of the
missionaries, Christianity spread to the Americas, Oceania, East Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa under the impediation of colonial expansion by European powers. Throughout Europe, the divisions caused by the Reformation have resulted in the occurrence of religious violence of separate state churches in
Europe. The Luthers spread to what is now Germany, Livonia and Scandinavia in the north, central and eastern part of the world. The An anelicies were founded in England in 1534. Carvinism and its varieties such as presbyterism were introduced in Scotland, the Netherlands, Hungary, Switzerland and
France. Aluminianism has gained followers in the Netherlands and Frisia. Ultimately, these differences led to the occurrence of conflicts in which religion played an important factor. The 30-year war, the British Civil War and the French religious war are notable examples. These events intensified the
Christian debate on persecution and tolerance. [220] Depictions of Madonna and Children in Japanese Woodcuts in the 19th Century After Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution brought about major social changes, Christianity faced various forms of
skepticism and modern political ideologies such as socialist and liberal versions. From mere anti-clericalism to violent outposts against Christianization of France during the French Revolution, the Spanish Civil War[222], specific Marxist movements, especially the Russian
Revolution and the persecution of Christians in the Soviet Union under state aism. [223] [224] [225] What severed Europe in particular was the formation of a nation since the Napoleonic era. In all European countries, different Christian denominaties have found themselves in competition to the more or
less extent of each other and the state. The variables were the relative size of the sect and the religious, political and ideological orientation of the state. Urs Altermat of the university of Fribourg identifies four models for European countries, especially looking at European Catholicism. In traditional catholic
countries such as Belgium, Spain and Austria, religious and national communities are more or less the same. Cultural symbiosis and separation have been found in Poland, the Republic of Ireland, Switzerland and all countries with competing denominaties. Competition is seen in Germany, the
Netherlands, and again Switzerland, all countries with ethnic Catholic populations. Finally, the separation of religion (again, especially Catholic) and the state has been greatly discovered in France and Italy, a country where the state actively opposed the authority of the Catholic Church. Factors that
combine the factors of the formation of a nation-state and super-Montanism, especially in Germany and the Netherlands, as well as to a much smaller extent in the United Kingdom, often the Catholic Church, organization, and Choose between the demands of the state of the state and the authority of the
Church, especially the Pope. The conflict came to mind at the First Vatican Council, and in Germany, under the leadership of Bismarck, liberals and Protestants were directly connected to Kurturkamp, which severely restricted Catholic expression and organization. Christian commitments in Europe have
declined as modernity and secularism have entered independently [229] Especially in Czech and Estonia, American religious commitments are generally higher than in Europe. In the second half of the 20th century, changes in Christian compliance to the general Third World and the Southern Hemisphere
of Christianity have been shown. [231] [232] The West is no longer the main flag bearer of Christianity. About 7 to 10 percent of Arabs are Christianity and Lebanon. Demographics Main Article: Christianity and Christian Population Growth by Country Other: Christianity
and About 2.4 Billion Supporters of Christian States, [234][235] is divided into three main branches: Catholic, Protestant and Eastern Orthodox, and Christians in the world's population has increased to about 33% in the past 100 years, which
means that one in three people on the planet is a Christian. This hides a great change in Christian demographics. A significant decline in developed countries in Europe and North America. Within the next 40 years, Christians will
continue to be the world's largest religion, according to a 2015 Pew Research Center study. By 2050, the Christian population is expected to exceed 3 billion. [238]: 60 Brazilian Christian procession, a country with the largest Catholic population in the Russian Trinity Sunday world; As a percentage of
Christians, the Catholic Church and Orthodox (both Eastern and Oriental) are declining in parts of the world (but Catholicism is vibrant in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, etc.), but Protestants and other Christians are increasing in developing countries. [239] [240] Note 6, called Protestantism, is one of the
fastest growing religious categories in the world [241][242][243] Nevertheless, Catholicism will continue to grow to 1.63 billion by 2050, said Todd Johnson of the Center for Global Christian Studies. Africa alone will have 230 million African Catholics living there by 2015. [245] And if the UN project in 2018
would reach 4.5 billion people by 2100, not the two billion predicted in 2004, Catholicism would actually grow like any other religious group. [246] Christianity is a major religions are dominant religions
[[247] But northern and western United States, Oceania (Australia, New Zealand), northern Europe (including the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, and other locations), France, Germany, Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, and parts of Asia (especially the Middle East, [250] [Korea] [250] Decreased in many
areas, including [250] [Korea] [25] [25] South Korea [25] [Korea], [253] Taiwan, [253] Taiwan, [254] and Macau [255]). In Brazil, the southern United States, 256, and Alberta, Canada, the Christian population has not decreased, but the proportion is decreasing. In countries such as Australia [258] and New
Zealand, the Christian population is declining in both numbers and percentages. Despite the declining number, Christianity remains the dominant religion in the Western world, where 70% are Christians. According to a 2011 Pew Research Center survey, 76% of Europeans, 73% of Oceania, and about
86% of the Americas (90% in Latin America and 77% in North America) are Christians. [15] [260] [261] By 2010, about 157 countries and regions around the world had Christian majority [but many charisma movements have taken hold against much of the world, especially Africa, Latin America and Asia.
[263] [264] [265] [266] Since 1900, Protestantism has spread rapidly in Africa, Asia, Oceania and Latin America, primarily through sectarianism. Between 1960 and 2000, the global growth in the reported number of evangelical Protestants grew three times the world's population rate and twice as much as
Islam.[A study conducted by st. Mary's University estimates that about 10.2 million Muslims converted to Christianity in Afghanistan [271] Albania, [270] Azerbaijan, [272] Algeria, [274] [275] Belgium, [276] [275] Germany, [277]
Iran [278] India [275] Indonesia [275] Indonesia [275] [175] 79] Malaysia [280] Morocco, [275] [281] Russia, [275] Netherlands, [282] Saudi Arabia, [283] Tunisia, [270] Turkey, [270] 275] [284] [285] [286] Kazakhstan [287] Kyrgyzstan [270], [288] United States, [289] and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central Asia. [290] India (mainly Hindu), 292 [293], and Central
Malaysia [294] Mongolia, [295] Nigeria, [296] Vietnam, [296] Singapore, 29 8] Indonesia [299] [301] Christianity has been reported to be popular among people from different backgrounds in Korea [291] [301] Japan [301]. [In most developed countries, church attendance among those who continue
to identify themselves as Christians has declined over the past few decades.] Some sources see this simply as part of drift away from the traditional membership system, but [305] other sources link it to billboards.a decline in belief in the importance of religion in general Although the population of
Christians in Europe is declining, it is still the largest geographical component of religion. According to data from the 2012 European Social Survey, about one-third of European Christians say they attend more than once a month. According to the World Value Survey, about 90% of African Christians
(Ghana, Nigeria, Rwand), South Africa and Zimbabwe attended church regularly. [308] Christianity, in some other form, Argentina (Catholic), [310] [312] Costa Rica (Catholic), [313] Kingdom of Denmark (Lutheran), [314] England [314]
England (Anglican Church), [315] Georgia (Georgia Orthodox Church), [316] Greece (Greek Orthodox Church), [317] Iceland (Lutheran), [319] Malta (Catholic), [320] Monaco (Catholic), [321] and Vatican City. There are many other countries like Cyprus, and although
the church has not been established, it gives official recognition and support to certain Christian denominaties. [323] Demographics of major Christian traditions (Pew Research Center, 2010 data)[324] Traditional followers of the Christian population% of the world population % Believer dynamics inside
and outside the Christian Catholic Church 1,094, 610,000 50.1 15.9 Increasing Protestant 800,640,000 36.7 11.6 Growing Orthodox y 260,380,000 1.3 0.4 Growing Christianity 2,184, 060,000 100 31.7 Increased stable regional median age for
Christians 2010 data[325] Median Christian age in the region (year) Median age in the region (year) Median age in the region (year) World 30 -- Sub-Saharan Africa 29 24 North America 39 37 Europe 42 40 Global distribution of Christians: Dark shades
Christian percentage is high [326] Countries with more than 50% Christians are colored purple, 10% to 50% of Christian countries so that their country's religion is in the blue distribution of Catholic distributions in the distribution of other Christian churches and
sects Oriental Orthodox: a list of Christian denominations, a list of Christian denominations by the number of members, a list of Christian sisms: Eastern Orthodox Church, Oriental Orthodox Church, Protestantism [40]14[327] The broader distinction sometimes drawn is between Eastern Christianity and
the West. It originated in the East-West division (great division) of the 11th century. Recently, Christianity in the West and the East World does not stand out, for example, churches from Africa. But in one of these major categories there are other [328] and historical [329] Christian groups that do not fit
properly. There are a variety of doctrines and ritual customs among groups who call themselves Christians, including
Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox and major Protestants, including the Anglican Church (Eastern Christian Eastern Christian Protestantism Evangelical An evangelical Calvinist Lutanism (Latin Church) Catholic Church (Eastern Christian Eastern Christian Protestantism Evangelical An evangelical Calvinist Lutanism (Latin Church) Catholic Church (Eastern Christian Eastern Christian Protestantism Evangelical An evangelical Calvinist Lutanism (Latin Church) Catholic Church (Eastern Christian Eastern Christian Protestantism Evangelical An evangelical Calvinist Lutanism (Latin Church) Catholic Church (Eastern Christian Eastern Christian Protestantism Evangelical Calvinist Lutanism (Latin Church) Catholic Church (Eastern Christian Eastern Christian Eastern
Catholic Church) Eastern Orthodox Eastern Orthodox Eastern Nestivism (1552) The Assyrian Church of the Eastern Protestant Reformation (16th century) Charsedon Council (451) Roman Empire Great Church (full reunion) Early Christian National Church
(not shown), non-Trinitalian, and some restorationist denominations. The main article of the Catholic Church; the current leader of the Catholic Church The Catholic Church consists of those particular churches led by bishops, at the intersection of the Pope and the
Bishop of Rome as the highest authority on the issue of faith, morality and church governance. [332] Like the Eastern Orthodox Church traces its origins through the succession of Apostles to a Christian community founded by Jesus Christ. [334] Catholics recognize other Christian
churches and communities while maintaining one holy, Catholic, and apostolic church in which Jesus fully entered the Catholic faith detailed the catholic Church. [338] As the world's oldest and largest international organization, it has played a prominent role in
the history and development of Western civilization. 2,834 [342] are classified into 24 specific autonomous churches) to look at, each of which has its own tradition of ritual and sacrament management. The Catholic Church, which has more than 1.1 billion baptized members, is
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the largest Christian church, accounting for 50.1% of Christians and one-sixth of the world's population [344][345][346] The main articles of the Eastern Orthodox Church Moscow's Cathedral of Christ, the savior of Moscow, is the highest Christian church of the Eastern Orthodox Church
in the world, and the Eastern Orthodox Church consists of churches of oriental paternity and co-ordination, including Patray of Ecumenical in Constantinover. Like the Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church traces its heritage to the foundation of Christianity through the succession of apostles,
emphasizing the autonomy of its constituents, most of which are national churches. The number of conflicts with Western Christianity and authority reached its climax in the great division. The Eastern Orthodox Church is the second largest single denominator in Christianity and
has an estimated 230 million supporters, but Protestants generally outperform it. [15] [13] As one of the oldest religious institutions in the world, the Eastern Orthodox Church has played a prominent role in the history and culture of Eastern and South East Europe, the Caucasus, and the Near East. The
eastern church recognizes that it rejects the dogmast definition of the Calcedon Council and advocates Christianity in Miaphyphyology instead. The Oriental Orthodox Church consists of six groups: the Syrian Orthodox Church, the Copto Orthodox Church, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, the Eritrean
Orthodox Church, the Marankara Orthodox Church (India), and the Armenian Apostole Church. These six churches are hierarchically completely independent while copuled with each other. These churches are generally not copuled with the Eastern Orthodox Church, but are engaged in dialogue for them
to build co-ords. [352] And together we have about 62 million members around the world. [353] [354] [355] Assyrian Church 6th Century Nestorian Church, Arab St. John is an independent Eastern Christian sect that claims continuity from the Eastern Church, Church,
in parallel with the Catholic Orthodox Church established in the 16th century, in the village of Assyrian in Hakkari, southeastern Turkey, with an incessusion of the East, founded in the 17th century. Eastern Catholic Church, fully copuled with the Pope. It is an Eastern Christian church that
follows the traditional Christianity and church of the historic church in the east. It is mainly symbolic and belongs to the Eastern Branch of Christianity in Syria, not with its association with other churches, and uses Eastern Syrian rituals in its rituals. [356] Its main lying language is Syrian, Aram, and the
majority of its supporters are ethnic Assystlians. Officially headquartered in the city of Erbil in Kurdistan, northern Iraq, it has spread to southeastern Turkey and northwestern Iran in response to the ancient Assyri. Its hierarchy consists of the bishops and parish bishops of large cities, and the lower clergy
consists of priests and deacons who serve in parishs (epachis) and parishs in the Middle East, India, North America, Oceania, and Europe (including the Caucasus and Russia). The ancient church in the east is distinguished from the Eastern Church of Assylia in 1964 [One of the oldest Christian churches
in Mesopotamia, the Eastern Church, and one of the Churches of Assychess, claiming continuity with the historical General Duke of Celeusia-Kuteciphon.] [358] Protestantism and Proto-Protestantism Reference: Protestant Churches Some Protestants Topic Criticism Cultural
Demographics Great Awakening History Persecution Reform Major Branch Adventism Anavatism Anglicanism Legacylsm Primas Breslen Proto Protestantism (Hussestan and Waldensian) Quakers Schwarzenau Breslen Schwenkfelders Others, Charisma Movement Evangelical Neo-Charisma Movement
Other Aluminian Christian Fundamentalism Crypto-Protestant CatholicIsm and Liberal Neo-Orthodox Paleo Orthodox Pietism 1521, House Church's Non-denomination Christian Portal vte, The ede of the worm condemned Martin Luther and formally banned the citizens of the
Holy Roman Empire from defending or propagating his ideas. [359] This division within the Roman Catholic Church is now called the Reformation. Prominent reformers included Martin Luther, Haldrich Tsvingli and John Calvin. The 1529 protest in Speyer against the gates has named the party
Protestantism. Luther's main theological heir is known as Lutheran. The heirs of Zwingli and Calvin are a much wider sect and are called reformed traditions. Protestants have developed their own culture by making significant contributions to education, the humanities, political and social order, economics
and the arts, and many other fields[361] [the Anglican Church is descended from the Church of England and organized by the Anglican Church]. Some people do not consider all Anelicies to be both Protestant and Catholic. [362] (363) In cooperation with the government, these movements are called
consequenthly because they originate mostly from the Anales, Lutherans, and Protestant reformers. On the other hand, groups like Anabaptists, who do not think they are Protestants, are sometimes protected under permissive conduct, but derived from a rapid reform that does not go back their history to
any state church. They are further distinguished by the refusal of baptism of young children. They believe only in the baptism of adult believers - Credobatism (anavaptists include Amish, Apostles, Menonites, Hitsuri people, Schwarzenau brothers/German Baptist groups). [364] [365] The term Protestant
refers to a church formed later, and then has a magistari or radical tradition. For example, in the 18th century, methodism was born from the gospel and resurrection movement of Anelica Minister John Wesley. Some Pentecost and non-denominatical churches that emphasize the cleansing power of the
Holy Spirit come from the emphasis of Wesley's new birth, as methodists, Pentecosts, and other evangelicals emphasize that they accept Jesus as your personal Lord and Savior, they often call themselves born again. [371] The Eastern Orthodox Church is larger than a single Protestant denominator, but
Protestantism is the second largest major group of Christians after Catholicism by the number of believers. [345] Estimates vary primarily in sect matter, which is classified as Protestant. However, the total number of Protestant Christians is generally estimated between 800 million and 1 billion, accounting
for nearly 40% of the world's Christians. [13] [239] [373] The vast majority of Protestants are members of only a handful of denomination, baptists, reformers (carvinists), 375 Lutherans, Methodists, and Pentecosts. Non-denominatens, gospel, charisma, neo-charisma,
independence, and other churches are on the increase, and some groups of individuals with the basic doctrines of Protestants that make up an important part of Protestants that make up an important part of Protestant Christianity simply identify themselves as Christians or newly born Christians. They usually distance themses from the confessions
and beliefs of other Christian communities by calling themses non-denominated or evangelical. Often founded by individual pastors, they have little to do with historical denominatens. Historical charts of the main branches of Protestants Link between Protestant Restorationism The main article on
restoring Protestants: Restorationism The drawings of Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery in the 19th century receive the Aaronic Priesthood needs to be restored because it no longer exists after the death of the Apostles. era of religious
resurrection, which happened in the second great awakening, The state in the early 1800s saw the development of a number of unrelated churches. They generally thought that rather than reforming one of the existing churches, they were restoring the original church of Jesus Christ. The general belief of
the restorationist is that other divisions of Christianity introduced doctrinal flaws into Christianity, which was known as the Great Adority. In Asia, Iglesia ni Cresto was established in the early 1900s and is known as a restored religion. Some of the churches that occurred during this period historically led to
camping meetings in the Midwest and the early 19th century in New York State. One of the greatest churches created by this movement is The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. American millennialism and adventism, born out of evangelical Protestantism, influenced Jehovah's Witnesses
movement, particularly as a response to William Miller, the Adventist of Day 7. Some people have roots in the same-era Stone Campbell Restoration Movement centered on Kentucky and Tennessee, including the Christian Church (the disciples of Christ), the Evangelical Christian Church in Canada, the
Christian Church, and the Christian Church of Christ. Other groups of origin at this time include the Christa del Fian and the Avakening, but their doctrines and practices are very
different. [Quotes needed] Various other small independent Catholic communities, such as the former Catholic Church, include the word Catholic in their titles and definitely have more or less a ritual practice in common with the Catholic Church, but are no longer completely in line with the see. Spiritual
Christians such as Douhobol and Morokan break away from the Russian Orthodox Church and maintain close relationships with the Menonais and Quakers due to similar religious practices. All of these groups are considered to be churches of peace further together because of their belief in pacifism.
[384] Messianic Judaism (or the Messianic Movement) is the name of a Christian movement consisting of many streams where members may consider themselves Jews. The movement began in the 1960s and 1970s and combines elements of religious Jewish practice with evangelical Christianity.
Messianic Judaism affirms Christian beliefs while complying with Yeshua (the Hebrew name of Jesus) and the nature of God III, as well as some Jewish diets and customs. Esoterumity Christians regard Christianity as a mysterious religion [387] [388] professing the existence and possession of certain
esoterable doctrines and practices[389] [390] hidden from the public but accessible only to a narrow range [389] [390] of enlightened, started, or highly educated people. [391] Some esoteurtiable Christian institutions include the Rosicurcia Fellowship, the Anthropological Society, and Martinism. Influence
on Western Culture Main Article: The Role of Christianity in Christian Culture The Main Information Details of Christian Culture Clockwise: Sistine Chapel Ceiling, Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, Eastern Orthodox Wedding, Christian
Savior Statue, Nativity Scene Western Culture Throughout most of its history, it is almost equivalent to the Christian culture, and the majority of the population of the Western Hemisphere can be described as
nominally known Christians. The concept of Europe and Western world is closely linked to the concept of Christianity and the Christianity for being a link that created a unified European identity. Western culture included several multi-theoism religions in the early days of
Greece and the Roman Empire, but as the central Roman power declined, the rule of the Catholic Church was the only consistent force in Western Europe. Until the Age of Enlightenment, Christian culture led the flow of philosophy, literature, art, music, and science. [394] After that, the Christian subjects
of each art developed into Christian philosophy, Christian art, Christian music, Christian music, Christian iterature, etc. Christian iterature, etc. Christian because the Church was the foundation of the Western educational system and was a sponsor of Western universities[397] The university is generally
regarded as an institution with origin in the medieval Christian environment. [198] Historically, Christianity has often been a patron of science and medicine. In particular, many Catholic clergy [398] Jess societies have been actively engaged in science throughout history and have contributed greatly to the
development of science. Protestantism has also had a significant impact on science. According to Marton Thesis, there was a positive correlation between the rise of British Puritanism on the one hand and German pietism and, on the other hand, early experimental science. The civilized influence of
Christianity includes social welfare, [403] founding hospitals [404] economics [405] [406] architecture, [408] politics, [409] literature, [410] Personal health (abrion), [411][412]413.13[414] Eastern Christians (especially Nestor Christians) translate the works of Greek philosophers into Syrians By then
translating into Arabic, they also contributed to Arab-Islamic civilization during the unmayado and AbbasScience, Theology, Medicine. [419] [420] [421] Christians have made countless contributions to human progress in a wide variety of fields, including philosophy. [422] [423] [423] [424] Science and
Technology[425][427][427][429] [430] Art and Architecture, Politics, Literature, Music, 433][433] According to the 1901-2000 Nobel Prize (65.4%) Among the Nobel laureates who make it clear that Christianity is a religious preference in various forms. Post-
Christianity[435] is a term of a small degree of Christian decline, particularly in Europe, Canada, Australia, and south cones of the 20th and 21st centuries, and is considered in terms of postmodernism. This historically refers to the loss of Christian monopoly on values and worldviews in Christian society.
Cultural Christians may not believe in Christian religious claims, but they are secular people with Christian heritage that retains affinity for religious-related popular culture, art, music, etc. [436] Ecumenism Main article: Ecumenism The Christian flag is an ecumenical flag designed in the early 20th century
for all expressions of Christianity and Christianity and Christianity. [437] Christian groups and sects have long expressed the ideal of reconciliation, and in the 20th century, Christian ecumenism advanced in two ways. Greater cooperation between the groups was one way, including the World Evangelical Alliance
established in London in 1846, the Protestant Conference of Edinburgh Missionaries in 1910, the Justice, Peace and Creation Committee of the World Church and the Orthodox
Church. The other method was an institutional union with a unified church that could be dating back to the union of lutherans and carvinists in Germany in the early 19th century. The Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches were unified in 1925 and formed the Union Church of Canada [439]
and formed the United Church in Australia in 1977. The Church of Southern India was formed in 1947 by a union of anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Congregation and Presbyterian Church. The Christian flag is an ecumenical flag designed in the early 20th century to represent all of Christianity. The Tyse
community of ecumenical monasteries is noted for its consisting of more than 100 brothers from Protestant and Catholic traditions. A community that emphasizes the reconciliation of all denominators and their main churches in Tyse, Sone-et-Loire, France, is called the Reconciliation Church [the
community is internationally known and attracts more than 100,000 young pilgrims every year.] [443]On a global level, the ex-communication, which was taken by the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church in 1965 and showed their great division in 1054, was mutually revoked. The Anglican Catholic
International Committee (ARCIC) has been working towards full association between these churches since 1970. [445] And part of the Lutheran and Catholic Church to sign a joint declaration on the doctrine of justification in 1999 to address the conflict underlying Protestant reform. In 2006, the World
Methodist Council, which represents all Methodist denominated sects, adopted the declaration, [446] Criticism, persecution of Christianity and persecution of Christianity Copies of Summa theologians by the famous Christian apology work Thomas
Aguinas, criticisms of Christianity and Christians date back to the Apostopostoon, and the New Testament records friction between Jesus followers and Plysi people and scrivers (e.g., Matthew 155): 1-20 and Mark 7:1-23). In the second century Christianity was criticized by Jews for various reasons,
including the ind prophecy of the Hebrew Bible not being fulfilled by Jesus, considering that Jesus did not their beliefs, they judge
people by their actions. [449] One of the first comprehensive attacks on Christianity came from the Greek philosopher Selsas, who wrote the word of truth, an extreme argument that Christians criticize as unprofitable in society. It helped to systematically address The Criticism of Celsus and bring a level of
academic respect to Christianity. [454] [453] By the 3rd century, criticism of Christianity had increased. Wild rumors about Christians were widely spread, claiming that they were atists and as part of their rituals, they ate up human infants and engaged in constant. [455] The new platoist philosopher
Porphyrie wrote 15 volumes of Ad vs. Acecano as a comprehensive attack on Christianity. [457] By the 12th century, Michele Tora (i.e., Labi Moses Maimonides) had criticized Christianity for idolatry in that Christians belonged to Jesus, who had a body. In the 19th century, Nieche began to write a series
of extremes about Christian unnatural teachings, such as sexual abidence, and continued to criticize Christianity until the end of his life. In the 20th century, philosopher Bertrand Russell expressed me criticism of Christianity. Christians formulate his rejection of Christianity rather than in a logical discussion
setting. Criticism of Christianity, for example, says that Jewish and Muslim theologians, for example, criticize the doctrine of the triathlemanism held by most Christians, which effectively assumes that there are three Gods contrary to the basic doctrine of theism. New Testament scholar Robert M. Price
outlined the possibility that some biblical stories were based in part on the myth of Christ mythology and its problems. Main article of Persecution: Persecution of Christians, who have escaped from the houses of the Ottoman Empire, c. 1922. Many Christians were persecuted and killed during the
Armenian genocide, the Greek genocide and the Assyri people massacre. Christians are one of the most persecuted religious organizations in the world, especially in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia and East Asia. In 2017, it was estimated that some 260 million Christians would be subjected to
high, very high, or extreme persecution [466] North Korea is considered the most dangerous country for Christians. [467] [468] In 2019, a report commissioned by the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth (FCO) to investigate the global persecution of Christians who discovered
persecution [469] is the highest in the Middle East, North Africa, India, China, North Korea and Latin America. The survey found that about 80% of persecuted believers around the world were Christians. [18] Apologies Christian apologies are intended to provide a reasonable basis for Christianity. Sorry
(Greek: gamma) is derived from the Greek verb. [472] Christian apologies have come in many forms for centuries, starting with the Apostle Paul. Philosopher Thomas Aguinas presented five arguments for the existence of the God of Summa theology, and his Summa anti-Gentiles were the works of a
major apology. [473] Another famous apologist, G.K. Chesterton, wrote in the early 20th century about religious, especially Christian interests. Chesterton, famous for his use of paradoxes, explained that Christianity had the most mysteries, but that it was the most practical religion. [475] He pointed to the
progress of Christian civilization as evidence of its practicality. Physicist and priest John Polkinhorn, in a true guestion, discussed the subject of religion and science, a topic engaged by other Christian apologists such as Ravi Zacarias, John Lennox and William Lane Craig, and the latter two claimed that
the inflationic Big Bang model was evidence of God's existence. [478] Christian Portal Religious Portal Christian the act of apostles, Acts
9:2, Apostles 19:9 and Apostles 19:23). Some English translations of the New Testament are roads (e.g. The new King James version) are capitalized, which indicates that a new religion appeared to have been specified, while others treat the phrase as an indicator,
whereas [21] how to [22] or the lord's way. The Syrian version reads The Way of God and the Valgate Latin edition The Way of the Lord. [24] a b corresponds to the Latin in which the Trinity of English is derived [71] [Need a better source], latin also borrowed Greek trias verbonally, but Trinitas [72]. [73]
Churches of ritual and non-ritual are often distinguished based on the finesse and outdd times of worship. In this way, the church in which the service is not scripted or improvised is called a non-ritual. [92] In many cases, these are placed in an annual cycle using a book called Direction. Esklist Teou Hios
Sauter will be a more complete translation. But in Greek, Dasaia and Spiritus Aspel were generally not marked in the Majuscure script of the time. Flexible terminology. With the notable exception of historical denominators derived directly from Protestant reform, it is defined as all forms of Protestantism.
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Relations ISBN 978-90-5356-938-2. Acquired on October 18, 2007. Enthusiasm for evangelism among Christians was also accompanied by the recognition that the most direct problem to solve was how to provide a huge number of new converts. Shimatopan said that if the number of Christians is doubled
or tripled, the number of ministers should also double or triple, maximizing Christian service to society through schools, universities, hospitals and orphanages and increasing Christian service. In addition, the Christian mission for him must be involved in the struggle for justice in the process of
modernization. Fred Kama (May 1, 2004) Paulist Press p. 77.ISBN 978-0-8091-4227-9. Acquired on October 18, 2007. Theologians, bishops, and preachers urged the Christian community to be as considerate as their God, and repeated that creation is for all of mankind. They also accepted and
developed the identification of the poor and Christ and the Christian obligations necessary for the poor. Religious congregations and individual charismatic leaders promoted the development of many aid agency hospitals, hospice, orphanages and shelters for pilgrims that have built the foundation of the
modern large network of hospitals, orphanages and schools. Challis Press. March 1994 ISBN 978-0-8272-0463-8. Acquired on October 18, 2007. In the central region of India, he founded schools, orphanages, hospitals and churches and spread the message of the gospel in Zenana. Christian Traditions
Pew Research Center's Religious and Public Life Project. On December 19, 2011, about half of the World's Christians (50%) are Catholics, and more than one-third are Protestants (37%). Orthodox co-ordinity accounts for 12% of the world's Christians. a b c Global Christian Status, 2019, in context of
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the emergence, the birth of virginity, love and resurrection from the dead, and ascension to heaven in the flesh of our beloved Christ Jesus To bring up all the flesh of mankind as a whole according to the will of the invisible Father to Christ Jesus, our Lord, God, Savior, and King. All knees, things in
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article, we use it un critically without reference to secondary sources that critically analyze text in religious systems. Improve this article from multiple perspectives by adding references to trusted secondary sources. (January 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) 1
Corinthians 15 - 14 Chapter 16 - 1 Corinthians 7:33-8:4 Papyrus 15, Corinthians' First Bible Chapter 1 Christian Bible Part Luca Sinholli's Resurrection of the New Testament (1500) in Christian Part 7 - Based on 1 Corinthians 15:52: Trumpets make sounds, and the dead do not rot, and we will be
changed. The Chapel of San Brizio, Duomoe, Orvieto 1 Corinthians 15 is chapter 15 of the first epistle to the Corinthians in the New Testament of the Apostles Paul and Socenes of Ephesus. The first verse contains the fastest description of Jesus' post-Resurrection
appearance in the New Testament. The rest of the chapter emphasizes the superiority of resurrection for Christianity. Text The original text was written in Coine Greek. This chapter is divided into verses 58. Witnesses of the text Some early manuscripts, including the text of this chapter: Codex Vaticannus
(325-350) Codex Sinaitius (330-360) Papyrus 123 (4th century; existing verses 3-6)[1] Codex AlexandrinCodex Efraemi Likrypus (c. 450; Existing verses 3, 15, 27-28, 38-39, 49-50) [2] Codex Claromontanus (c. 550) Verse 1-11: Kegigma of the Death and
Resurrection of Jesus' Poems 1-2 1 Now I remember the good news I have declared to you. [3] Psalm 3-7 Main article: Christian Salvation 3 I handed to you as the first importance I received: that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures, that 4 and that he was buried, and that he was brought up
on the third day according to the scriptures. 5 and he appeared in Sefas, then 12, 6 Then he appeared to more than 500 brothers and sisters at a time, most of which are still alive, but some died, 7 Then he appeared to Jacob, and then to all The Apostles, [4] According to the scriptures, soon after his
death, followers of Jesus believed that he had been raised from death by God and exalted him to the position of God as the Lord (Kyrgios). [5] Associate him with God in an amazing way. [6] According to Larry Furtad, a strong religious experience was an essential part of this christ's devotion. These
experiences may include a vision (and/or rise) of God's heaven in which the glorious Christ was seen in a noble position. [9] [Note 2] These experiences, as reflected in the scriptures, were interpreted within the framework of God's atoning purpose in a dynamic interaction between the text of the Bible and
the continuation of powerful religious experiences, pondering and pondering pious and prayerful exploration. This is an unprecedented new pattern of devotion in Theism of the Jews, that is, the worship of Jesus next to God. [13] His ministoly and his results had a strong influence on his early followers, so
he gave Jesus a central place. Revelation, including these visions, as well as inspiration and spontaneous utterances, and the charismatic example of the Jewish scriptures convinced that this devotion was ordered by God. [15] The main article died for our sins: Christian salvation In Jerusalem Ecclesia.
which received this creed, the word died for our sins was probably the basis for an apology for Jesus' death as part of God's plan and purpose, as written in the scriptures. The word died for our sins came from Isaiah, especially Isaiah 53:4-11, McCaby 4, and especially 4 McCaby 6:28-29. [Web 1] Isaiah
53:4-11 (NRSV): [4] Certainly he borne our weakness and carried our disease. But we explained that he had suffered damage and was struckAnd they're suffering. But he was wounded for our sins and crushed for our inadequacy. We lost our way to like sheep, we all turned our way, and the Lord placed
the righteous will of all of us on him. He was oppressed and tored, but he did not open his mouth, like a lamb leading to slaughter, and like a sheep before that Shearer fell silent. He was taken away by the perversion of justice. . . who could have imagined his future? They made a tomb with the bad man
and the rich, but he did not use violence, but there was no deception in his mouth. [10] But it was the Lord's will to crush him in pain. When you make life an offering of sin, he will see his posterity, prolong his days, and prosper through the will of the Lord. He sees the light from his anguish. He finds
satisfaction through knowledge. Righteous man, my bee makes many righteous, and he will take on their un righteous. 4 McCaby 6:28-29 (NRSV): [28] Benevoling to your people, our punishment is enough for them. [29] Make my blood their cleansing and take my life in exchange for their blood. According
to Geza Vermes, Paul 1 Corinthians 15:3 referred to Genesis 22 (NRSV) and Abraham may have ld Isaac's detention to sacrifice his only son Isaac according to God's will. [17] On the third day went up Main article: Jesus' resurrection raised on the third day came Hosea 6:1-2:[18] and tore us apart, he
might heal us, he would defeat us and he would bind us. Two days later, he revives us, and on the third day he raises us, and we may live before him [Note 4] The origin of the creed Also see: The description of the appearance of Jesus' resurrection in verses 3-7 of Christian beliefs appears to be a
statement of the Early Pre-Pauline Creed. Verses 3-5 (and more additional verses) may be one of the fastest beliefs in the death and resurrection of Jesus. Most Bible scholars should probably note the ancientity of the beliefs that come from the Apostole community in Jerusalem. The ancient times of the
creed have been placed by most Biblical scholars until now, about five years after Jesus' death. Linguistic analysis suggests that the version Paul received seems to have contained verses 3b-6a and verse 7. The creed is historically considered reliable and is claimed to store unique and verified testimony
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of the time. [23] Geza Vermes represents a common understanding of the origin of this creed in the Resurrection, and Paul's words are the tradition he hasfrom his seniors in faith about the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus. Every critical scholar today agrees that in Corinthians 15:3–8, Paul will

record an ancient oral tradition that summarizes the content of the Christian gospel. Donald Hagner said. In other words, Paul's story was described by scholars as a very early tradition common to all Christians, and [28] is included as a sacred tradition and in the oldest strata of tradition. According to Paul's Letter to the Galatillas, he met two people previously mentioned in these verses as witnesses of the Resurrection: James the Just and Cephas/Peter: Three years later, I went up to Jerusalem to get to know Cephas and stayed with him for 15 days. I have seen no one of the other Apostles: only Jacob, the brother of the Lord. I assure you before God that what I am writing was not a lie. (Galatians 1:18-20) In addition, even skeptic scholars agree that the creed of 1 Corinthians 15 is not interpolation, but a belief that was developed and taught very early after Jesus' death. The skeptical scholars Gerd Rudeman said: Elements of tradition are scheduled to date back to the first two years after the crucifixion of Jesus. In less than three years. [31] Michael Goulder, another skeptic, said it was at least a few years after the cross, returning to what he was taught when he converted. [32] Psalm 8-11 1 Corinthians 15:8-11 (NRSV): [8] Finally, he appeared to me about one born in a timely manner. Because I persecuted the Church of God, I am me, and his grace for me was not in vain. On the contrary, I worked harder than any of them -- it was not me, but the grace of God with me. [11] At that time, it was me or him, so we declared, so you became believing. Verses 12–19 shows the fundamental importance of resurrection as a Christian doctrine in response to questions about Corinthian congregations featured in the letter. Through these verses, Paul emphasizes the relationship between the importance of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ and the core of Christianity. Paul rebukes the Corinthian Church for saying that the Christian faith has no meaning if Jesus did not revive after the cross (1 Col. 15:12-19 ESV). Verse 17, if Christ does not go up, your faith will be in vain. You are still in your sins. [33] Psalm 20–28: In the last enemy verse 20–28, Paul states that Christ returns to power and puts his enemy under his feet. And even in death, the last enemy must be destroyed: the last enemy destroyed in verse 26 is death. [34] Section 27 1 Corinthians 15:27 refers to Psalm 8:6. [35] Verse 29: Baptism for the Dead Otherwise, if the dead do not stand up at all, what will those who are baptized for the dead do? So why are they baptized for the dead? Verse 29 suggests that Corinth was in the habit of baptizing a living person in place of a recently deceased convert. In his many ingenious conjectuses about this passage, Theinmus Shore wrote in Elicott's commentary for modern readers that the only puzzling interpretation was that there was a custom of baptizing people who might have been administered in Corinth, as the sacrament may have been administered in Corinth. Among the sects called the Corinthians. The Jerusalem Bible says, I don't know what this custom was. Paul does not say whether he approved it or not: he is simply using it for The Discussion of Adhomin. The Latter-day Saint Movement interprets this verse to help practice baptism for the dead. This principle of terrible work for the dead is an important task of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the dispensation of the perfection of the times. This interpretation is rejected by other christian denominatongs. [39] [40] [41] Don't be fooled: 33-4 33 Don't be fooled: Evil companies break the habits of right and wrong. 34 When we wake up righteously. we do not sin. Some people don't have knowledge of God. I'll tell you this to shame. 1 Corinthians 15:33-34 NKJV Verse 33 contains quotes from classical Greek literature. According to Socrates, 42, a church historian in Constantinople, it is taken from the Greek tragedy of Euripides, but the modern scholarship following Jerome [43] is due to Menner citing Menor's comedy Tha:s, or Euripides. It may not have been Paul's direct quote that this proverb was widely known as a familiar quote. [44] Resurrection of the body: 35-58 Last Playing Cards, Illuminations of Fakundus, 1047. Madrid, Nacional de Espana Library. This chapter ends with an explanation of the nature of the resurrection, in which the dead are transformed into spirit bodies (verse 44): 51 Besse, I tell you a mystery: we don't all sleep, but we don't all change. At the last trumpet, The trumpet will ring, the dead will not rot, and we will change. 53 This corrupt person must cause corruption, and this dead must be immortal. - 1 Corinthians 15:51-53 NKJV Hence, The power of Jesus Christ: Death is swallowed up by victory (verse 54). Refer to the verse in the book of Hosea, and Paul asks: Oh tomb, where is your victory? (verse 55), therefore, equine with death and the Judyik Act, which is now conquered and replaced by the victory of Christ. Catholicism refers to 1 Corinthian 15: Father, this is eternal life, the only true God you sent, and Jesus Christ you sent. 2 There is no other name under heaven given between 3 people who must save three people than the name of Jesus. Readings from the text are used at the funeral of the Catholic Church, and mourners are assured of certain and certain expectations of a revival to a better life. The inscription on the headstone of Harry Potter's parents, popular in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, is engraved with the words The last enemy to be destroyed is death. This is taken from the King James version of 1 Corinthians 15:26. [49] [50] See also the commentary on the resurrection of the Apocalypse of the Bible part of Jesus-related: Genesis 2, Romans 5, Romans 5, Romans 6, Galatilla 1 note, God's worship expressed in the word call the name of the Lord also applied to Jesus, calling his name in the pattern of worship and Christian faith [7] These visions are It may have appeared mainly during corporate worship. Johan Leman argues that the joint meal provided a context in which participants entered a state of mind in which the presence of Jesus was felt. [11] The Herald Gandhi (2018), Resurrection: According to the Bible?, See Isaiah 53. Two insights for the explanation of the phrase Day 3. See also Kings 20:8: Hezekiah said to Isaiah, What is the command of the Lord healing me and going up to His house on the third day? According to Sheehan, Paul's reference to Jesus stood up on the third day. It only expresses the belief that Jesus was saved from the fate of a complete absence (death) from God and recognized by the existence of God's salvation (the future of Escatherology). [19] See also P123 (see page Oxy.4844). Lis Hands Cliffen DocID: 10123 .Munster: New Testament Text Research Institute. Acquired on March 29, 2019. 016 (Sumisonian Institute, Free Art Gallery F1906.275). Liste Hands cliffen DocID: 20016.Munster: New Testament Text Research Institute. Acquired on March 29, 2019. 1 Corinthians 15:3-7 NRSV2005, p. 181-182.-Hurtado 2005, pp. 64–65, 181, 184-185. pp. 72-73. Flutad 2005, P. 73. Leman 2015, pp. 168-169. Hurtado 2005, pp. 72-73, 185. P. 131.- Vermes 2012, pp. 101-102. 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