

Glossary for the Trilogy:

Pentecost to the Present: The Holy Spirit's Enduring Work in the Church

abbey: a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks or nuns (see monk; nun) with an abbot or abbess (see abbot; abbess) as leader; a mature, independent monastery (see monastery) with a required minimum of members.

abbess: feminine form of abbot; a woman who is the head of an abbey or monastery.

abbot: Latin “father”; a man who is the head of an abbey or monastery.

Alumbrados: Spanish “illuminated” or “enlightened ones”; any of various historical mystical sects who claimed the direct and constant inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

anchoress: a female anchorite; one who retires or withdraws from the world to lead an ascetic life of prayer (see asceticism).

anointing oil: a substance used in Jewish tradition to consecrate a person or object for holy use, or in Christian tradition, for making sick persons well (James 5:14–15).

Ante-Nicene Period, the: a period in early Christian history between the apostolic age (c. 100) and the First Council of Nicaea (325) important for its significant impact on the unity of doctrine and early spread of Christianity. Prominent figures during this era are commonly referred to as the Ante-Nicene Fathers.

apocrypha(l): of doubtful or questionable authenticity; a collection of ancient books found in some editions of the Bible in a separate section between the Old and New Testaments or as an appendix after the New Testament.

apostle: “one who is sent away”; a messenger, ambassador, or missionary; the twelve disciples of Jesus considered his closest, primary followers; first to be commissioned or sent out, especially to a new or unconverted country or region; any important pioneer or founder of churches, ministries, reforms, movements, etc.

Apostolic Age, the: a period in Christian history dating from the Great Commission (c. 33) until the death of the last Apostle (c. 100) important for its writings, practices, and miracles, which formed a foundation for Christian history.

apparitional flames: a supernatural, mystical (see mystical) appearance of tongues or flames of fire as seen on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:3) and repeated throughout Christian history.

Arminianism: a theological belief based on the teachings of Dutch Reformed theologian Jacobus Arminius (1560–1609) that often stands in contrast with Calvinism (see Calvinism) by attempting to explain the relationship between God’s sovereignty and mankind’s free will with a special emphasis on human responsibility in salvation.

ascetic: of or characterized by asceticism; a person who practices asceticism (see asceticism).

asceticism: “self-control”; belief that one may achieve Christian virtue through the practice of strict, rigorous training that includes prayer, fasting, devotion, self-discipline, self-mortification, and abstinence from all worldly pleasures.

awakening: a revival that raises the awareness of God to a general population and produces a societal transformation (see revival).

Azusa Street Revival, the: an historic revival that took place in Los Angeles, California, mostly between 1906 and 1913. Led by William J. Seymour, an African-American pastor, it is considered the origin of the Pentecostal movement.

baptism: from the Greek “to dip,” “plunge,” or “immerse”; a Jewish ritual washing; the first Christian sacrament (see sacrament) of initiation, admission, and adoption into the Christian church. Early Christians were baptized by immersion either by being totally submerged in water or by standing or kneeling in water as water was poured on them as a personal participation in the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. This was frequently accompanied by catechetical instruction (see catechism), the reciting of creeds, exorcisms, anointing with oil, the laying on of hands, and chrismation (see chrismation) to receive the Holy Spirit. By the Early Middle Ages, however, the rite was severely reduced to the ceremonial sprinkling or “christening” of infants until the sixteenth century when Anabaptists and other Protestant groups began rejecting infant baptism in favor of baptism by immersion of adult believers only.

baptism in the Holy Spirit, the: (see Holy Spirit, the baptism in the)

barking: an ecstatic manifestation repeated in historic Christian revivals that often accompanies jerking motions, especially in the head. A person so affected by “the jerks” may grunt or make a noise similar to barking or other animal noises from the suddenness of the jerking motion in their head (see jerking).

bishop: a person appointed to oversee a group of priests or ministers and their congregations who, in some traditions, is considered a successor to the twelve apostles.

Bogomils, the: a dualist, restorationist Christian sect founded in the First Bulgarian Empire by a priest named Bogomil in the tenth century and lasting until the fourteenth century. Probably influenced by the Paulicians, the Bogomils called for a return to the practices of early Christianity while resisting and rejecting all state, church, and ecclesiastical authorities (see Paulicians).

bull: an important document such as a letter, charter, or grant issued by a pope and named for its round leaden imprint or seal (*bull*) embossed at the end of the document to authenticate it. The seal typically has pictures of the apostles Peter and Paul on one side and the pope’s name on the other.

Calvinism(ist): a branch of Protestant Christianity that follows the theological teachings and practices of John Calvin and more particularly Calvin’s teachings on predestination, which stresses the sovereignty of God in salvation as in all things. It often stands in contrast with Arminianism, which stresses the human role and responsibility in salvation (see Arminianism).

Camisards: French Calvinists or Huguenots who concentrated in the Cévennes region of southcentral France after King Louis XIV revoked their charter in 1685 and who raised an insurrection against subsequent persecutions. Named for the black peasant *camise* or smocks they wore during their night raids, they were also called “Prophets of the Cévennes” or “French Prophets” for their supernatural

beliefs and practices that often included children as young as fourteen months old prophesying and delivering discourses in perfect fluent French in fulfillment of Joel's prophecy (Acts 2:17).

canon: Greek "rule," or "measuring stick"; a list of books considered to be divinely inspired with a special authority from God that serves as a standard of rule in all churches; the Holy Bible.

canonical: officially accepted as genuine.

Cappadocian Fathers, the: Three brilliant theologians who lived as contemporaries in Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey)—Basil of Caesarea, Basil's younger brother Gregory of Nyssa, and close friend Gregory of Nazianus, Archbishop of Constantinople—whose combined leadership led to full and ultimate acceptance of the Holy Spirit as an equal member of the Divine Trinity.

catechism: an elementary book containing a summary of the principles of Christian teachings as maintained by a particular church or group of churches, often in the form of questions and answers; the contents of such a book or manual.

Cathars, the: a Christian dualist sect that thrived in southern France and northern Italy between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, probably influenced by the Paulicians and Bogomils (see Paulicians; Bogomils). They were named Cathars, which means "puritans" or "pure ones" for their morally strict lifestyles achieved through a type of baptism in the Holy Spirit called the *consolamentum* (see Consolamentum). They were also named "Abigensians" after the town of Albi in Southern France where they concentrated.

Catholic: Greek "universal"; the adjectival form of Catholicism (see Catholicism).

Catholicism: a broad term used to describe specific traditions in Christian churches that include theology, doctrine, liturgy, ethics and spirituality; the Roman Catholic Church; a church or grouping of churches that is in full communion with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Holy See—the pope and bishop of Rome—which traces its origins to Peter and the apostles, in contrast with Protestantism, which tends to look to the Bible as its sole authority (see Protestantism).

cessationism(ist): the doctrine that spiritual gifts including speaking in tongues, prophecy, healing, etc. ceased with the original twelve apostles. It stands in contrast with continuationism—the teaching that the Holy Spirit may bestow spiritual gifts on persons other than the original twelve apostles at any time (see continuationism).

charismata: the plural Greek word for "gifts" or "graces"; same as charisms, gifts of the Holy Spirit, and spiritual gifts (see gifts of the Holy Spirit).

charismatic: any Christian or group of Christians that attest to and emphasize the work of the Holy Spirit, spiritual gifts, speaking in tongues, healings, miracles, etc.; anything of or relating to the charismatic movement; an adherent of the charismatic movement (see charismatic movement).

charismatic movement/renewal, the: the international trend of historically mainstream congregations adopting beliefs and practices similar to Pentecostals beginning in the 1950s and 60s; same as neo-Pentecostalism (see neo-Pentecostalism); a global revitalization of the power of the Holy Spirit that affected virtually every aspect of Christian life and mission with fundamental acceptance and use of the "charismata" (spiritual gifts).

charisms: same as charismata, gifts of the Holy Spirit, and spiritual gifts (see gifts of the Holy Spirit).

chrismation: in Eastern churches, the holy mystery by which a baptized person is granted the gift of the Holy Spirit through anointing with oil. Through Chrismation, every member of the church becomes a prophet and receives a share in the royal priesthood of Christ. As baptism is a personal participation in the death and resurrection of Christ, so chrismation is a personal participation in the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; same as confirmation in the West (see confirmation).

Christian perfection: a Methodist and Holiness doctrine that holds that the heart of born-again Christians may attain a state of holiness in which they are made free from original sin (see Original Sin) and where there is a total love for God and others wrought by the Holy Spirit; same as entire sanctification, second work of grace, second blessing, and baptism in the Holy Spirit (see Entire sanctification; Second work of grace; Holy Spirit, baptism).

classical Pentecostal(ism): an adherent of a church or denomination generally birthed out of the Holiness movement during the first wave of Pentecostalism (see Pentecostalism) and roughly during the first half of the twentieth century, known for their fervent, public displays of ecstatic experiences. They often stand in contrast with neo-Pentecostals or charismatics (see neo-Pentecostalism and charismatic movement/renewal), who came during the second wave of Pentecostalism roughly during the second half of the twentieth century and who tend to be less expressive and more private about their charismatic experiences, often even remaining in their traditional churches.

clergy: Greek “allotment” or “inheritance”; the formal body of called, ordained leaders who usually teach doctrine and practice and preside over specific rituals.

cloister: Latin “enclosure”; a covered walkway or open gallery that runs along the walls of buildings forming an enclosure; any set of buildings that serves as an architectural barrier to separate a religious community from the outside world.

colonialism: the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and often exploiting it economically; a period of European expansion between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries when several European powers established colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Communion: Greek “fellowship” or “sharing in common”; a sacrament instituted by Jesus at his Last Supper that bonds and unites Christians as individuals and groups with one another and with Jesus Christ by serving bread and wine (or juice), which is consecrated and shared; same as Lord’s Supper, Eucharist, or Mass (see Eucharist).

communism: A form of socialism in which all means of production are owned in common rather than by individuals, and a single authoritarian party controls both the political and economic systems.

confirmation: a rite of initiation into a Christian church normally carried out through anointing with oil, the laying on of hands, and prayer for bestowing the full outpouring of the Holy Spirit as granted to the apostles on the day of Pentecost. In Catholicism, the second sacrament in which candidates are confirmed or sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise after baptism and strengthened in their Christian life; same as chrismation (see chrismation).

conquistadors: Spanish “conquerors”; soldiers and explorers of the Portuguese and Spanish Empires who conquered territories, opened trade routes, and colonized much of the world between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries.

consistory: Latin “to stand together”; a formal meeting of the College of Cardinals called by the pope; the ruling body of various Protestant churches; same as presbytery (see presbytery).

consolamentum: a unique sacrament of the Cathars (see Cathars) in which regret incurred by living in this world is “consoled” by an immersion or baptism in the Holy Spirit, which includes absolution from sin, spiritual regeneration, power to preach, reception of all spiritual gifts, and elevation to a higher plane of perfection.

continuationism(ist): same as continualism(ist); belief that the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit, including speaking in tongues, prophecy, and healing, are still distributed, still in use, still needed, and have continued in the church to this present age and that the same Holy Spirit who endowed those chosen by God with supernatural abilities in Old Testament times is available in New Testament times. It stands in contrast with cessationism (see cessationism).

convent: a community of priests or nuns who are under monastic vows; the building or buildings they occupy (see priest; nun; monasticism).

convulsionnaires, the: a group of eighteenth-century French Jansenists who reported numerous miraculous cures and exhibited a variety of ecstatic manifestations, including jerking or convulsions at the tomb of one their deacons and saints, François de Pãris, in the cemetery of Saint-Médard in Paris between 1727 and 1731 and later developed into their own spiritual sect.

crucifixion: a form of slow and painful execution in which a victim is tied or nailed to a large wooden cross and left to hang until dead; primarily used in ancient times to terrorize or dissuade others from committing particularly heinous crimes.

dancing: an ecstatic manifestation repeated throughout Christian history, often while in a state of ecstasy or jubilation (see ecstasy; jubilation). It may include quick jerking motions (see jerking) or slow motions often described by its spectators as “heavenly.”

Dark Ages, the: a concept that attempts to characterize the Christian Middle Ages in Western Europe as a time of great intellectual darkness, economic regression, backward thinking, or cultural deterioration following the collapse of the Roman Empire. The term originally referred to the relative scarcity of historical documents and other written records that rendered the period “dark” or obscure, but recent extensive research, archeological evidence, and an increased recognition of the accomplishments of the period have since limited scholarly usage of the term while the concept remains popular in secular usage.

deacon: Greek “servant” or “minister”; a clerical or lay minister in a Christian church who generally performs some kind of service; an ordained minister of an order that ranks below that of priest.

deism(ist): an ideology that gained prominence among intellectuals of Western Europe and North America during the Enlightenment (1650s-1780s) that rejected revelation and authority as the source of spiritual knowledge and believed that reason and observation of the natural world alone could determine the existence of a creator (see Enlightenment).

deliverance: the act of liberating or setting one free from sin, sickness, or bondage; the act or process of casting out demons; rescue from moral corruption or evil; same as salvation.

Desert Fathers, the: Catholic hermits, ascetics, and monks who lived mainly in the Scetes desert of Egypt beginning around the third century and had a major influence on the development of Christianity (see asceticism; hermit; monk).

devotion: deep affection for the things of God; a particular form of prayer; any form of piety such as prayer, study, or worship that is practiced regularly (see piety).

Didache, the: Greek “teaching”; a brief early Christian treatise (c. 80–120) entitled the “*Teaching of the Lord to the Gentiles by the Twelve Apostles*” considered the oldest surviving written catechism (see catechism) and considered by some early church fathers as part of the New Testament but later rejected as non-canonical. It contains specific instructions on the proper usage of spiritual gifts and distinguishes between true and false prophets.

discerning of spirits, the: one of nine gifts of the Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians 12 and together with the word of knowledge and the word of wisdom, one of three revelatory gifts; supernatural ability given by the Holy Spirit to recognize and judge the presence or absence of spiritual entities and to determine the source of spiritual manifestations whether human, demonic, angelic, or divine; also supernatural ability to identify specific types or sources of diseases, disorders, infirmities, or demonic possession.

disputation: a formalized method of debate used in scholasticism (see scholasticism) designed to uncover and establish truths in theology and science that demand dependence on traditional written authorities and a thorough understanding of each side of an argument.

dreams: (see visions)

dualism(ist): a theological system that explains the universe as the outcome of two eternally opposed yet coexisting principles or entities such as good and evil, God and Satan, light and darkness, or the spiritual and physical or material worlds that are often seen as struggling for the souls of humanity. A dualist is one who embraces the spiritual world and shuns the material world.

Early Church Fathers, the: a group of ancient and generally influential Christian bishops, teachers, and theologians who tried to stay true to the gospel of the Apostolic Fathers by preserving their teachings and practices while zealously rooting out and exposing any false doctrines that may have crept into the church.

ecclesiastical: Greek “called out”; a “meeting” or “assembly”; anything of or related to the Christian church or its clergy (see clergy).

ecclesiasticism: excessive attention or attachment to church forms and practices, often at the expense of preaching the gospel or more spiritual matters.

ecstasy: euphoria; rapture; bliss; a trance or trance-like state in which a person transcends normal consciousness; often characterized by greatly reduced external physical awareness and expanded spiritual awareness that are frequently accompanied by visions and euphoria (see trance; visions). Ecstasy can be brief, recurring, or last for hours, days, or weeks at a time.

ecstatic: to be in a spiritual, transcendent, trance-like, euphoric, or frenzied state; feeling or expressing overwhelming excitement or joy; a state of sudden, intense, or overpowering emotion; of or characterized by ecstasy (see ecstasy).

ecstatic languages: unknown, angelic, or heavenly languages given by the Holy Spirit as a sign to unbelievers and to strengthen and aid a believer's faith and prayers (Rom. 8:26; 1 Cor. 13:1; 14:22; Eph. 6:18; Jude 20); same as glossolalia or speaking in tongues (see glossolalia; speaking in tongues).

ecumenical: promoting or relating to interdenominational initiatives aimed at unity and greater cooperation among Christian churches.

elder: "older"; a person valued and respected for their spiritual wisdom and maturity in a Christian church who usually serves in a variety of roles ranging from clerical and pastoral to helps, administration, lay preaching or teaching; same as presbyter (see presbytery).

emerging church movement, the: a diverse, eclectic, and fluid movement of contemporary churches that practices a language of reform, wholesale deconstruction of modern church paradigms, and culturally sensitive approaches to reach postmodern unchurched people primarily in westernized nations, usually with a subtle but deeply embedded Christian message.

encomienda: Spanish "to entrust"; a Spanish dependency-relation system in which the strong protected the weak in exchange for a service used in the *Reconquista* of their homeland (see *Reconquista*) when Spanish nobles were given the right to extract tribute from Muslim Moors or peasants in areas reconquered by them. It was later used by the Spanish Crown in the colonization of the Americas to grant colonists the right to demand tribute and force labor from the native inhabitants of a conquered area.

Enlightenment, the: a cultural and intellectual movement primarily in Western Europe and their colonies between the 1650s and 1780s that emphasized reason and individualism over tradition, challenged the authority of institutions like the Catholic Church, and sought to reform society with toleration, science, and skepticism.

enthusiast(m): Greek "inspired" or "possessed by God"; originally, a derogatory term meaning one who vainly believed God had given them a personal, divine communication or revelation; later any person with intense Christian visionary views or great interest or passion; a zealot.

entire sanctification: a state of perfect love, righteousness, and true holiness that every Christian believer may obtain; same as Christian perfection or second work of grace (see Christian perfection; second work of grace).

eschatology: Greek "last things"; the theological study of end times or last days' events including death, judgment, heaven, and hell, with particular concern for the ultimate destiny of humanity.

Eucharist, the Holy: Greek "a giving of thanks"; a Christian ritual or sacrament (see sacrament) instituted by Jesus at his Last Supper when he took bread, gave thanks, broke it, and gave it to his disciples (1 Cor. 11:24) and likewise gave wine referring to the bread as his body and the wine as his blood and commanded them to "do this in remembrance of me"; it has become a way for Christians to remember Christ's sacrifice on the cross; same as Communion, the Lord's Supper, and Mass (see Communion).

Euchites: (see Messalians)

evangelical: of or belonging to the worldwide transdenominational Christian movement, which began primarily among Baptists and Methodists in the British Isles and North America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries who believed in the centrality of the “born-again” experience in salvation, the authority of the Bible as God’s Word, and a strong commitment to evangelism.

evangelism(ist): Greek “to proclaim” or “bring a message of good news”; the spreading of the Christian gospel through various means of public and personal witness; one who spreads the Christian gospel as a vocation or way of life.

excommunication: Latin “to exclude” or “put out of communion”; the act of depriving, suspending, or limiting membership in a Christian community through banishment, shunning, shaming, or the restriction of certain rights such as receiving the sacraments; dis-fellowship.

exorcism(ist): the practice of evicting demons or other spiritual entities from a person or area they are believed to have possessed or inhabited; same as casting out demons (Mark 16:17).

faith, the gift of: one of nine gifts of the Holy Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians 12; together with gifts of healings and working of miracles, one of three power gifts; a strong, unshakeable confidence in God, his Word, and his promises; a supernatural supply of extraordinary faith given by the Holy Spirit that often produces extraordinary supernatural results.

faith cure: a late nineteenth-century evangelical Divine Healing Movement that affected a wide variety of Protestant leaders in the northeastern United States and elsewhere, including Dr. Charles Cullis, A.J. Gordon, A.B. Simpson, William Boardman, Sarah Mix, Carrie Judd Montgomery, Andrew Murray, and E.W. Kenyon.

faith teaching: (see Word of Faith movement)

falling: an ecstatic manifestation repeated in Christian history in which a person or group of persons fall under the power of God, often backward to the ground or into someone’s arms like the soldiers who came to arrest Jesus (John 18:6). Some, attempting to escape God’s presence, run in fear before suddenly falling to the ground. Those who fall are described as “slain in the Spirit,” “smitten of the Lord,” or “knocked to the ground” by the Spirit of God as if “shot by a sniper” or a “battery of guns.” Some lie jerking, shouting, or speaking in tongues. Others lie quiet and motionless in a trance-like state sometimes for hours or days at a time. Many rise up knowing they have been saved, set free, delivered, or touched by the Spirit of God. Others, after regaining consciousness, are still unable to move or talk for a while. Rows, sections, hundreds, and even thousands have been known to fall simultaneously.

fever: Latin “to boil”; intense heat or passion; a strong feeling of excitement or enthusiasm.

fiefdom: land or property granted by an overlord to vassals in return for allegiance and service in medieval Europe.

filioque: Latin “and the Son”; the phrase was added to the Nicene Creed by the Western church in the eleventh century to read, “the Holy Spirit . . . proceeds from the Father and the Son,” which according to Eastern Orthodoxy reduced the Holy Spirit to a subordinate role in the Trinity and became a major factor

in the Great East-West Schism. Eastern churches teach that the divine Spirit proceeds from the Father alone.

filled with the Spirit: to be immersed, drunk, inebriated, or intoxicated with the Holy Spirit (Eph. 5:18); exhibiting erratic behavior, ecstatic speech, or euphoria while under the influence of the Holy Spirit; inspired, possessed, empowered, or equipped by the Holy Spirit for a specific task or purpose; same as baptized in the Holy Spirit (see Holy Spirit, the baptism in the).

Finished Work, the: the doctrine that Christ's work at Calvary provides both salvation and sanctification (see sanctification) at the time of conversion, after which a Christian progressively grows in grace. It stands in contrast to the "second work of grace" doctrine that views sanctification as an immediate experience subsequent to salvation (see second work of grace).

firebrand: a piece of burning wood; metaphorically, anyone who is passionate about a particular cause, typically inciting radical change or action; a revolutionary.

friar: Latin "brother"; a male member of certain religious orders that do not own property and depend on charity for their livelihood so they may spend most of their time and energy serving God and others. Unlike monks (see monk), who typically live in closed, self-sufficient communities, friars work among lay people.

Full Gospel: a person or group that teaches and practices the baptism in the Holy Spirit, spiritual gifts, and divine healing, considered part of the complete teachings of Christ and the Apostles; same as Pentecostal or charismatic (see Pentecostal; charismatic).

fundamentalism(ist): adherence to any strict or literal interpretation of certain theological doctrines; an evangelical movement that originated in the United States around 1920 that opposed liberalism and secularism.

gifts of the Holy Spirit: spiritual, supernatural and extraordinary graces or endowments of the Holy Spirit given to individual Christians for the good of others as described in 1 Corinthians 12 and elsewhere in the Bible, often distinguished from other spiritual graces such as the fruit of the Spirit; same as charisms, charismata, and spiritual gifts (see charismata).

glossolalia: Greek "to speak in tongues" or "languages"; incoherent, unpremeditated, divinely inspired speech; fluid speech-like syllables given by the Holy Spirit that lack any readily comprehensible meaning; unknown, angelic, heavenly, or ecstatic languages given by the Holy Spirit to augment or aid one's faith and prayers (see ecstatic languages); same as speaking in tongues (see speaking in tongues).

Gnostic(ism): various ancient dualist religions (see dualism) that embraced the spiritual world, shunned the material world, and taught that "gnosis" (variably translated: wisdom, enlightenment, spiritual knowledge, salvation) may be achieved through sexual abstinence and helping others.

gospel: "good news"; the message of Jesus Christ; any account on the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Gothic: anything of or belonging to the "Goths"—an East Germanic tribe largely held responsible for the fall of the Western Roman Empire; later a derogatory term used to describe all things medieval as crude, savage, or barbaric in contrast with the refined culture of ancient Rome and the Renaissance.

Great Awakening, the: any of several periods of Christian revival in North America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (see awakening and revival).

Great Commission, the: Jesus' instructions to spread the good news of his kingdom to all nations by preaching, teaching, baptizing, and making disciples (Matt. 28:19–20; Mark 16:15–18).

Great Reversal, the: a phrase coined by Timothy L. Smith in *Revivalism and Social Reform* (New York: Abingdon, 1957) referring to the forsaking of Christ's salt and light imperative by Western European and American Protestant churches beginning in the early twentieth century to pursue personal faith, salvation, and holiness instead.

habit: a distinctive set of garments worn by members of a religious order, usually consisting of a basic gown with a loose, sleeveless garment draped from the shoulders and a long hooded outer garment with wide sleeves for monks and friars, or a veil for women and nuns.

Hagia Sophia: Greek "holy wisdom"; the main church of the Eastern Orthodox Patriarchate in Constantinople dedicated to the wisdom of the Logos (Jesus) and later converted into a Muslim mosque, now a museum in Istanbul, Turkey.

healing revival, the: a postwar movement in North America in the late 1940s and 1950s that featured the healing ministries of William Branham, Oral Roberts, and about a hundred other healing revivalists who were part of Gordon Lindsay's Voice of Healing fellowship of ministers with worldwide influence.

healings, gifts of: one of nine gifts of the Holy Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians 12 and together with the gift of faith and working of miracles, one of three power gifts; supernatural power or enablement given by the Holy Spirit to believers to minister various kinds of healings and restorations to individuals.

heresy: Greek "a subgroup" or "sect"; any belief, opinion, or theory considered inflammatory and contrary to established orthodox Christian doctrine.

heretical: of or characterized by heresy (see heresy).

hermit: Latin "of the desert"; a person who lives an ascetic or monastic life of prayer in seclusion (see asceticism; monasticism).

Hesychasm: Greek "quiet, silence, stillness, rest"; an Eastern Orthodox tradition of mystical prayer that involves a process of retiring inward by ceasing to register the senses in order to achieve an experiential knowledge of God. The practice first appeared in the writings of John Chrysostom and the Desert and Cappadocian Fathers in the fourth century and was popularized in the fourteenth century by a group of monks on Mount Athos in Greece.

heteroglossolalia: "to speak in other" or "different languages"; a form of glossolalia or speaking in tongues (see glossolalia; speaking in tongues) in which a person is supernaturally enabled to speak their own natural language or an ecstatic unknown language while simultaneously being heard by others speaking in "other" or "different" natural languages as in Acts 2 and repeated throughout Christian history.

Higher Life movement, the: a movement in England to recover Wesley's "second work of grace" doctrine (see second work of grace) inspired by the American Holiness movement (see Holiness movement) and named after William Boardman's book *The Higher Christian Life*, published in 1858. It

was promoted at Keswick Conventions throughout the British Isles beginning in the 1870s and continues to this day; same as Keswick movement (see Keswick Conventions).

Highland wail, the: a popular nineteenth-century preaching phenomenon related to glossolalia and speaking in tongues and similar to the Welsh Hwyl (see glossolalia; speaking in tongues; Welsh Hwyl) in which Scottish Highlands Presbyterian preachers used a high, intensive singsong Gaelic, especially during “Communion season,” to induce a spirit of joy and repentance among their parishioners that often approached ecstasy (see ecstasy).

Holiness movement, the: a set of beliefs and practices emerging from nineteenth century Methodism that affected a number of evangelical denominations, parachurch organizations, and movements; the movement emphasizes Wesley’s “second work of grace” as a personal experience subsequent to salvation in which a believer is entirely sanctified and enabled to live a holy life, ideally without willful sin though generally still capable of committing sin (see entire sanctification and second work of grace).

Holy Roller: a derogatory term used for churchgoers usually from a Methodist-Holiness or Pentecostal tradition so called for their frequent rolling on the floor or ground, often while in a state of ecstasy (see ecstasy).

Holy Sepulchre: “holy tomb”; a place in Jerusalem venerated as Calvary (Golgotha) and purported to be the site of Jesus’ death, burial, and resurrection; the church built on that site.

Holy Spirit, the baptism in the: generally a second or subsequent experience to salvation in which a believer is “clothed” or “immersed” with the Holy Spirit and power for Christian ministry and witness (Matt. 3:11, 16; Mark 1:8–10; Luke 3:22; 24:49; John 1:32–33; Acts 1:4–5, 8; 4:31) often accompanied by the initial evidence of speaking in tongues (Acts 2:4; 8:17–19; 10:44–46; 19:6), a fervent love for God and others (Rom. 5:5; 1 Cor. 12:31–14:1; Col. 1:3–8; 2 Tim. 1:7; 1 Pet. 1:22) and other spiritual endowments (see gifts of the Holy Spirit; speaking in tongues).

Holy Spirit, the indwelt: the constant, abiding presence of the Holy Spirit in the Christian believer that occurs at the time of salvation or regeneration (John 4:14; 7:37–39; 14:17; Rom. 8:9, 11; 1 Cor. 3:16; 2 Tim. 1:14) (see indwelt).

Holy Spirit: together with the Father and Son, the Third Person of the Divine Trinity also referred to in the Bible as Holy Ghost, Helper, Comforter, Counselor, Paraclete, Spirit of Truth, Spirit of God, Spirit of the Father, Spirit of the Lord, Spirit of Jesus Christ, etc.

Huguenots: means “little Hugo’s,” French Protestants or Calvinists who became known by the derisive name by the end of the sixteenth century because of their frequent night meetings that associated them with the legendary ghost of Hugh (Hugo) Capet, King of the Franks, who was also said to roam the streets of Tours, France, at night.

humanism(ist): a revolution in education and learning that took place during the Renaissance (fourteenth through seventeenth centuries) that represented a departure from medieval scholasticism whereby one studied classical Greek, Roman, and Eastern culture, literature and philosophy, and later including biblical studies (see Renaissance; scholasticism); any outlook or system of thought that attaches prime importance to human rather than divine or supernatural matters.

icon: any image or depiction of Jesus, Mary, saints, or angels on wood, stone, cloth, metal, paper, etc., often illuminated by candles or lamps and venerated by Eastern Christians.

impart: to bestow the Holy Spirit or spiritual gifts, usually through the laying on of hands (see laying on of hands).

individualism: any moral, political, or social belief focused on the individual, characterized by independence and self-reliance and emphasizing the moral worth of the individual over any group, institution, or external interference, such as church or state.

indulgence: Latin “kindness” or “tenderness”; forgiveness of a tax or debt; release from captivity or punishment; God’s merciful remission of the temporal punishment of sin, the guilt of which he has already removed.

indwelt: permanently present, residing, or abiding; existing to activate or animate.

institutionalism: overemphasis on organizational structure, established traditions, customs, recurring patterns of behavior, etc.

interpretation of tongues: one of nine spiritual gifts listed in 1 Corinthians 12 and together with prophecy and speaking in tongues, one of three inspirational gifts; used in conjunction with the gift of tongues, supernatural enablement given by the Holy Spirit to convey or express in one’s natural language an utterance spoken in an unknown tongue for the inspiration and edification of others (see tongues, the gift of).

Jefferson Bible, the: a book entitled *The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth* compiled by Thomas Jefferson, who cut and pasted sections of the New Testament with razor and glue. Notably absent are references to Jesus’ divinity, miracles, resurrection, the Holy Spirit, and the supernatural, reflecting the popular deist beliefs of the day (see deism).

jerking: an ecstatic manifestation also called “convulsions” or “the jerks” often repeated in Christian history in which one’s hands, head, arms, legs, or entire body shakes back and forth in rapid succession without injury, sometimes uncontrollably, or while lying on the floor or ground after falling under the influence of the Holy Spirit (see falling). Those so affected describe it as a joyful and happy experience.

Jesus Movement, the: a charismatic Christian movement that emerged out of the “hippie” countercultural movement of the late 1960s and 1970s primarily on the West Coast of the United States and spread across the United States and into other westernized nations, spawning a series of other charismatic movements before subsiding in the early 1980s.

jubilation: a loud shout or whoop like a yodel or war cry; to go beyond ordinary bounds of utterance; unbound joy unrestrained by syllabic bonds; great joy or travail of the heart that cannot be expressed in words yet cannot be contained; a form of preconceptual, joyful prayer or singing often in an atmosphere of miraculous expectations (see praying in the Spirit; singing in tongues); in medieval times, the beginning or entrance into the mystical life; acute, emotional reactions to the Holy Spirit often accompanied by eccentric outward bodily behavior and joy unspeakable (1 Pet. 1:8); the hilarity of the devout; a certain wonderful and unexplainable sweetness that seizes the mind so that the body cannot contain itself; same as spiritual inebriation or drunkenness.

justification: God's act of removing the guilt and penalty of sin while declaring a sinner righteous through Christ's atoning sacrifice. In Protestantism, this is believed to be done through faith alone, without works.

Keswick Conventions: an annual gathering of evangelical Christians in Keswick, England, that began in 1875 as a focal point of the Higher Life Movement, eventually spreading throughout the United Kingdom to other nations and continuing to this day (see Higher Life movement).

knowledge, the word of: one of nine gifts of the Holy Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians 12 and together with discerning of spirits and the word of wisdom, one of three revelatory gifts; a revelation of divine knowledge given by illumination of the Holy Spirit, especially in time of need; supernatural information or knowledge previously concealed but revealed in a vision, dream, prophecy, etc. (see visions; prophecy, the gift of); supernatural ability to know the thoughts or secrets of another person's heart.

laity: Greek "people"; all members of a church or body of believers who are nonclerical or nonordained (see clergy).

laughing: an ecstatic manifestation repeated in Christian history that frequently affects believers in a state of ecstasy or jubilation (see ecstasy; jubilation); a loud, hearty, sometimes uncontrollable, and sometimes indescribable kind of laughter (1 Pet. 1:8).

laying on of hands, the: together with faith, repentance, baptism, resurrection and eternal judgment, one of six foundational doctrines of the Christian faith (Heb. 6:2); a formal practice instituted by Jesus and the apostles and continued throughout church history whereby healing, the Holy Spirit, spiritual gifts, endowments, commissions, ordinations, sacraments, blessings, etc. may be imparted to individuals (Luke 4:40; Acts 6:6; 8:14; 9:17, 19:6; 1 Tim. 4:14; 2 Tim. 1:6).

levitation: the rising of a human body into the air by mystical or supernatural means (see mystical); a state in which a person is held aloft without support in a stable position, often while in a state of ecstasy (see ecstasy).

liberal(ism): a political and ideological worldview founded on principles of liberty and equality and birthed in the Enlightenment (see Enlightenment) and French Revolution that rejects conservatism, absolutism in government, and any involvement of religion in state matters. Liberals believe strongly in democracy, the rule of law, the separation of church and state, and a society built solely on human interaction apart from divine will. A liberal is one who will engage in open hostilities against Christians and churches to preserve these ideals.

liturgy: Greek "public service"; the customary public worship done by a specific religious group according to its particular beliefs, customs, and traditions.

loquela: Spanish "language"; a divine gift claimed by Ignatius of Loyola (1491–1556) in which one becomes enraptured by music, sometimes from an exterior source such as a heavenly choir and other times from an interior source such as one's own lips, said to bring great devotion and delight; same as singing in tongues or sung glossolalia (see glossolalia and singing in tongues).

Manicheism: an ancient dualist, gnostic religion (see dualism; Gnosticism) founded by the Iranian prophet Mani in the third century and lasting until the seventh century. At its height, it was one of the

most widespread religions of the world, stretching as far east as China and as far west as the Roman Empire and for a brief period was a major rival to Christianity.

manifestation: any sign or indication of the Holy Spirit's presence; same as gifts of the Holy Spirit (see gifts of the Holy Spirit).

Mar: Syriac "my lord"; a title of respect given to Eastern Christian saints and bishops.

martyr: Greek "witness"; any Christian called to stand trial with a written or verbal testimony of their faith; one who suffers persecution and/or death for advocating and refusing to renounce, or for renouncing and refusing to advocate, a particular belief or cause, subsequently regarded as an exceptional leader and hero by their followers and peers.

martyrdom: the suffering, death, or value attributed to the death of a martyr (see martyr).

Mass: same as Eucharist in the Catholic Church (see Eucharist).

mass conversion: the simultaneous conversion of a nation, tribe, gathering, or crowd.

mass healing: the simultaneous and miraculous healing by the power of God of a group, section, or gathering.

mendicant friar: (see friar)

Messalians, the: an ancient Christian dualist sect (see dualism) that began in Mesopotamia in the fourth century and spread through Asia Minor, Egypt, and Thrace (Bulgaria and Greece), lasting until the ninth century and reappearing in the form of other dualist sects (see Paulicians; Bogomils; Cathars). Both Messalians (Syriac) and Euchites (Greek) mean "praying people" for their strong belief in the power of individual prayer and baptism in the Holy Spirit to dispel the presence of demons.

Mesopotamia: the area of the Tigris-Euphrates river system consisting of modern-day Iraq, Kuwait, and sections of Syria, Iran, and Turkey widely considered by Westerners the cradle of civilization.

Middle Ages, the: A period of European history between the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century and the Renaissance of the fifteenth century.

millennial reign, the: a title given to the 1000-year reign of Jesus Christ on earth as described in Revelation 20:1–6 and coinciding with the Messianic Kingdom anticipated by Old Testament prophets.

miracles, the gift of working of: one of nine gifts of the Holy Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians 12 and together with the gift of faith and gifts of healings, one of three power gifts; a supernatural endowment given by the Holy Spirit to perform extraordinary acts of power; the mighty power of God flowing through a person, often preceded by the gift of faith (see faith, the gift of).

miracle: a display of God's power; a supernatural suspension, interruption, or intervention in the ordinary course of nature by God; a mystical event not explainable by natural or scientific means (see mystical); any extraordinary supernatural sign or wonder that glorifies God, stimulates the faithful, and confounds all others.

Modern Age, the: any period of history after the Middle Ages and beginning around the sixteenth century; a specific period of history (also known as the late modern era) following the French and

Industrial Revolutions of the late eighteenth century and ending with the postmodern era in the mid-twentieth century or continuing to the present age; any span of history immediately relevant to the present time.

Monarchianism: a set of beliefs that emphasizes God as one person, in contrast with Trinitarianism (see Trinity), which defines God as three persons coexisting as one.

monastery: “hermit’s cell” or “group of protected cells”; a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks or nuns (see monk; nun) who are permanently detached from the world in a disciplined quest for spiritual fulfillment; a “premature” abbey (see abbey).

monastic(ism): Greek “mono”; “alone”; a life lived as a hermit, often in the wilderness, to abstain from worldly pleasures, return to God in obedience to him, and attain eternal life in his presence (see hermit); in Catholic and Orthodox traditions, a way of life in which one renounces worldly pursuits to devote oneself entirely to spiritual pursuits as a monk or nun (see monk; nun).

monk: “single” or “solitary”; a male who practices asceticism or monasticism (see asceticism; monasticism) either alone or in a community with other monks; a male who lives a life of poverty, celibacy, and obedience in imitation of Christ’s sacrificial life.

Montanism: a popular Christian charismatic prophetic movement of the late second century that reasserted the importance of the supernatural and called for a higher standard of Christian living. Originally called “New Prophecy,” it later took on the name of its founder, Montanus, and was labeled a heresy—not for its doctrinal views but for its excessive strictness, unrelenting attack against the church’s growing institutionalism, and frenzied manner in which its adherents frequently prophesied.

mystic: one who pursues a direct relationship with God through personal experience, intuition, instinct, insight, etc.; one who is drawn to a deep, close relationship with God, an intense devotion to the Holy Spirit, and an unwavering confidence in God’s supernatural power; a person who practices mysticism (see mysticism).

mystical: of or pertaining to mysticism (see Mysticism); personal; private; contemplative; spiritual (see Spiritual); having a spiritual meaning that is difficult to see, understand, or explain by natural, scientific, or ordinary means that inspires a sense of spiritual mystery, awe, and fascination.

mysticism: Greek “to conceal”; any private, secret, or mysterious spiritual practice that involves the spiritual, contemplative, experiential, supernatural, or extraordinary dimensions of Christianity. In modern times, this has been expanded to include comparable extraordinary experiences and phenomena among non-Christian and non-rational religions and worldviews.

nationalism: an ideology involving individual identification with or a sense of attachment to one’s nation; the tendency to organize into distinct groupings based on affinity to a particular cultural, ethnic, or religious background, usually accompanied by resentment toward other groups, especially those deemed as controlling them; belief in one’s birthright and citizenship to a state based on affinity.

neo-charismatic: an adherent of a church or denomination birthed during the third wave of Pentecostalism (see Pentecostalism) after the Pentecostal (first wave) and charismatic (second wave) roughly since the end of the twentieth century and generally viewed as having Pentecostal-like

experiences without any traditional Pentecostal, charismatic, or denominational ties; same as Pentecostal or charismatic (see Pentecostal; charismatic).

neo-Pentecostal(ism): an international trend or Pentecostal-like movement that developed in the late 1950s and 1960s in which a significant number of mainline denominational people with Pentecostal-like experiences chose to stay in their traditional Catholic or Protestant churches and sought to duplicate those experiences in the lives of their fellow churchgoers; same as Charismatic Renewal (see charismatic movement/renewal).

Neoplatonism: the traditional philosophy of Classical Greek philosopher Plato (c. 428–347 BC) that was revived in the third century AD and persisted until the sixth century with a particular emphasis on the mystical dimensions of Plato’s dualist worldview.

Novatianism: early Christians who followed the teachings of Antipope Novatian (c. 200–258), who held to a much stricter form of penance (see penance) for baptized Christians who had denied the faith or performed the ritual sacrifice to the pagan gods under the persecutions of Emperor Decius in 250 and were later declared heretical.

nun: a member of a spiritual community of women who typically live under the monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience (see monasticism) or who live an ascetic life of meditation, contemplation, and prayer for the salvation of others (see asceticism).

order: a lineage of communities or organization of people who live set apart from society in full-time service to God according to a specific form of devotion, usually based on the founder’s principles; one of seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church (see sacrament).

original sin: a Christian doctrine that teaches humanity’s state of sin is the direct result of the Fall of Man—Adam’s rebellion in the Garden of Eden, also called the “sin nature” or “total depravity.”

(O)orthodox: “right by majority”; “the correct opinion”; conforming to what is generally or traditionally accepted as right, normative, and true; established and approved; a person who adheres to Eastern Orthodoxy or is a member of the Eastern Orthodox Church; of or belonging to the Eastern Orthodox Church.

(O)orthodoxy: Greek “to think” or “believe” “right” or “correctly”; the authorized, or generally accepted theory, doctrine, or practice; adhering to the accepted norms or creeds of the Christian faith and early church; the Eastern Orthodox Church or faith.

outpouring: a mighty effusion, rush, flood, deluge, or downpour; a flow of the Holy Spirit and his gifts; same as revival (see revival).

pagan(ism): originally “country folk” who remained heathen at a time when Roman cities were becoming Christian; any of various contemporary or historical religions derived from or claiming influence from historical or indigenous polytheistic religions; any religion outside the one revealed by the One True God.

papal: of or relating to the pope or papacy (see pope).

Paraclete: a name given to the Holy Spirit by Jesus in John 14:16, 26; 16:7 and variously translated Helper, Comforter, Counselor, Advocate, Intercessor.

parish: a small administrative district typically with its own church and priest or pastor; the territorial unit, property, or people of a Christian congregation or community under the clerical jurisdiction and pastoral care of a priest or minister.

parishioner: an inhabitant of a parish (see parish); one who belongs to or attends a particular church.

pastor: “shepherd; “one who leads to pasture” or “causes to eat”; a leader of a Christian group or congregation who provides spiritual sustenance, nourishment, advice, and counsel.

patriarch: Greek “chief” or “ruler of a tribe or family”; the male head or father of a family, extended family, tribe, or race; the highest-ranking bishop in Eastern Orthodoxy.

Paulicians, the: Armenian “sons of Paul” or “little Pauls”; a Christian dualist sect (see dualism) founded in Armenia around the seventh century that saw itself as called to restore the pure Christianity of the apostle Paul and vigorously opposed the formalism of the church. Though greatly persecuted, it spread throughout Asia Minor and into Eastern Europe, giving rise to the Bogomils and Cathars (see Bogomils; Cathars) and lasting until the twelfth century. Remnants remain to this day.

penance: means “repentance”; contrition, self-abasement, complete remorse; anything said or done that is thought to express sorrow and repentance for a sin committed and thus absolve oneself from sin; a Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Anglican sacrament in which a church member confesses sins to a priest or minister and is forgiven, released from punishment, and restored to the church.

Pentecost: any experience, event, or season of events reminiscent or characteristic of the day of Pentecost, often with supernatural signs and wonders; Pentecostal-type Christianity (see Pentecostalism); the church age or beginning of the church age; same as day of Pentecost (see Pentecost, the day of); same as Feast of Pentecost (see Pentecost, the Feast of); the fifty days between Easter and Pentecost.

Pentecost, the day of: means “fiftieth”; fifty days after Jesus celebrated the Jewish Passover with his disciples, the Holy Spirit was poured out on his followers, empowering them for their worldwide mission and marking the official beginning of the church age. The events recorded in Acts 2 featured many miraculous signs and wonders, including a rushing mighty wind, apparitional tongues of fire, speaking in tongues, prophecy, and mass conversion.

Pentecost, the Feast of: a prominent feast in the ancient Jewish calendar celebrating the giving of the Law; the Ten Commandments, and the Old Covenant to Moses at Mount Sinai. The first day of the Feast of Weeks that comes fifty days (Pentecost means “fiftieth”) after the Feast of Passover—a celebration of the Jewish exodus from Egypt and is still commemorated in Judaism today as Shavuot [shah-voo-AWT or shuh-VOO-ohs].

Pentecostal movement, the: (see Pentecostalism)

Pentecostal: an adherent of Classical Pentecostalism or Pentecostalism (see classical Pentecostalism and Pentecostalism); same as Full Gospel or charismatic (see charismatic; Full Gospel); a continualist, continuationist (see continuationism), or Pentecostal-type Christian.

Pentecostalism: a renewal movement within Protestant evangelical Christianity that began in the United States in the early twentieth century among radical adherents of the Holiness movement who were

energized by the spirit of revival, the expectation of Christ's soon return, and the consequential restoration of spiritual gifts resulting in world evangelization. The movement placed special emphasis on a direct, personal experience with God through the baptism in the Holy Spirit (see Holy Spirit, baptism) similar to the day of Pentecost (see Pentecost, the day of) as recorded in Acts 2 when the Holy Spirit first descended on Jesus' followers with the initial evidence of speaking in tongues, empowerment for ministry, a fervent love for God and others, and other spiritual endowments (see Gifts of the Holy Spirit). The movement quickly spread worldwide and continues to this day, reinvigorated by the neo-Pentecostal-charismatic and neo-charismatic movements (see neo-Pentecostalism; charismatic movement/renewal; neo-charismatic); same as classical Pentecostalism (see classical Pentecostal).

Pietism(ist): a movement within Protestant Lutheranism initiated (late seventeenth century to nineteenth century) to counter deism (see deism) by emphasizing warm, personal, experiential faith over cold, institutional membership and encouraging small group Bible studies called "gatherings of the pious" to promote deeper, closer relationships with God.

piety: Latin "devout" or "good"; any virtue that involves deep religious devotion and spirituality (see devotion).

(P)pilgrim: Latin "one who has come from afar"; a traveler on a journey to a holy place; a person in search of moral or spiritual significance; a name commonly applied to the early settlers of the Plymouth Colony in the U.S.

pilgrimage: a journey to a location important to one's personal or spiritual beliefs; a search for moral or spiritual significance.

pope: Greek; Latin "father" or "papa"; a title of respect given to a bishop and later applied exclusively to the bishop of Rome—leader of the worldwide Catholic Church said to have succeeded from Peter, upon whom Jesus is believed to have said he would build his church (Matt. 16:18).

postchristian: any place or time in which Christianity was, but is not currently the dominant ideology.

postmodernism: same as Postmodern Age; a late twentieth-century movement characterized by broad skepticism, subjectivism, or relativism that denies the existence of any ultimate principles and does not share the modernist view that one scientific, philosophical, or spiritual truth is valid for all groups, cultures, traditions or races and instead focuses on the relative truths of each person; belief that any claim to absolute or universal truth by any one group, culture, religion, or race is to be rejected in favor of relativistic, individualistic, and pluralistic truth.

Post-Nicene Era, the: a period in early Christian history between the First Council of Nicaea in the early fourth century and the early fifth century that witnessed an extraordinary flowering of Christianity due to its newfound freedoms, the rise of monasticism, and fundamental doctrines that were hammered out. Prominent figures during this era are commonly referred to as Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers.

praying in the Spirit: prayer led by, aided by, or given by the Holy Spirit, often in an ecstatic language (see ecstatic languages) to strengthen and aid one's faith and prayers and to apply God's will (Rom. 8:26–27; 1 Cor. 14:15; Eph. 6:18; Jude 20); ecstatic prayer or prayer in a state of ecstasy (see ecstasy).

predestination: a doctrine that teaches all events have been willed or predetermined by God, especially in reference to the fate of the human soul, often associated with Calvinism (see Calvinism) and seemingly incompatible with Arminianism (see Arminianism) and the doctrine of “free will”.

premillennial: belief that Jesus will physically return to the earth before the millennium and usher in a literal thousand-year golden age of peace (see millennial reign).

presbytery: Greek “elderly”; in Protestantism, the ruling body of elders of a local Christian congregation (see elder). In Catholicism, a college of priests also called a Presbyterium; same as consistory (see consistory).

presence: the state or fact of being in company, attendance, existence, or immediate proximity with others, often without being seen; same as Holy Spirit.

priest: Greek “elder”; a person authorized to perform sacred rituals and administer spiritual rites, especially as a mediatory agent between God and humans. In Protestantism, all believers are considered “priests” having direct access to God (see priesthood).

priesthood: In Old Testament times, mediators between God and people who ministered according to God’s instructions and offered sacrifices to God. In Catholicism, ministerial orders consisting of bishops, priests, and deacons—while the ordained priesthood is seen as representing Christ, the common priesthood is viewed as all the baptized faithful. In Protestantism, all baptized Christians are viewed as “priests” with direct access to God, commonly called “the universal priesthood of all believers.” In Eastern Orthodoxy, all believers who receive chrismation are considered members of Christ’s royal priesthood.

prophecy, the gift of: one of nine gifts of the Holy Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians and together with the gift of tongues and interpretation, one of three inspirational gifts; supernatural ability to receive, interpret, and communicate one or more divine messages from God to others. While Old Testament prophecies were divinely inspired predictions, instructions, or exhortations declared by prophets, New Testament prophecy is divinely inspired utterances or revelations given by the Holy Spirit to believers for the edification of others.

prophet: Hebrew “spokesperson”; Greek “advocate”; in the Old Testament, a male spokesperson or intermediary sent by God to deliver new knowledge to his people; in the New Testament, one who consistently speaks by divine inspiration or revelation (a female prophet is sometimes called a prophetess); one who has a consistent ministry of operating in inspirational, revelatory, or prophetic gifts.

prosperity teaching: a doctrine with roots in the Holiness, Higher Life, and Pentecostal movements that expanded during the late twentieth-century healing, charismatic, and Word of Faith movements teaching that financial blessing is the will of God for Christians and that faith, positive confession, and financial giving can increase one’s health, wealth, and personal well-being.

Protestant(ism): Latin “to witness” or “declare”; a form of Christianity that emphasizes the priesthood of all believers (not just ordained clergy), the doctrine of justification by faith alone (not faith and good works), and the belief that the Bible alone (not the Bible and Catholic tradition) is the sole authority in matters of faith and morals. The movement began with the sixteenth century Protestant Reformation to

correct what was considered to be errors in the Roman Catholic Church. The term originated with a letter of “protestation” sent by Lutheran princes in 1529 to refute an edict condemning the teachings of Martin Luther as heretical.

rationalism(ist): belief that certain truths or rational principles exist that are so fundamentally and logically true that physical proof or empirical evidence is unnecessary; a rationalist is one who regards reason as the chief source and test of knowledge.

Reconquista, the: Spanish “reconquest”; a period of approximately 781 years beginning with the fall of Granada and conquest of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) by Muslim Moors in 711 until the last Islamic state on the peninsula was removed in 1492, months before the discovery of the New World and the beginning of Spanish and Portuguese colonialism.

Reformation, the: the schism that developed within Western Christianity in the sixteenth century initiated by Martin Luther, Huldrych Zwingli, John Calvin, and other early Protestant reformers. The movement also influenced the formation of an independent national Church of England under Henry VIII in the early 1530s and a Counter-Reformation in the Roman Catholic Church beginning in the 1540s.

relics: the physical remains and/or personal effects of a saint or other venerated person preserved for purposes of veneration as a tangible memorial to their lives.

Renaissance, the: French “rebirth”; a revival of classical Greek, Roman and Eastern literature, philosophy, and culture that began as an educational and cultural movement in Florence, Italy, in the fourteenth century, bridged the gap between the Middle Ages and modern history, spread through Europe and North America by the end of the seventeenth century, and gave birth to humanism (see humanism).

restorationism(ist): belief that Christianity should be restored along the lines of the apostolic or early church, viewed as a purer form of faith and practice; a restorationist seeks to correct faults or deficiencies in the church by appealing to the primitive church as a normative model.

reverse flow of missions: a term used for the crosscurrent of missionaries coming out of Africa, Asia, and Latin America into Europe and North America beginning in the late twentieth century and representing a reversal of historical trends set back in the eighteenth century.

revival: “a return” or “restoration to life,” “vigor,” or “vitality”; increased spiritual interest or renewal in the life of a church, congregation, or society that restores the church to its vital and fervent relationship with God, often with local, national, or global implications and following a period of moral decline; same as awakening (see awakening); an evangelistic meeting or series of meetings.

Rosary: “crown” or “garland of roses”; a form of prayer, especially in the Catholic Church, named for the string of prayer beads used as an aid for counting, recalling, and reciting certain prayers, important events, and mysteries in the lives of Jesus and Mary in their proper sequence.

running: an ecstatic manifestation repeated in Christian history in which a person or group of persons, feeling a sense of being overwhelmed by the presence of God, suddenly begin running. Sometimes as an attempt by non-believers to escape the presence of God, often followed by falling (see Falling) and other times affecting believers who, in a state of ecstasy or jubilation, can no longer contain themselves (see ecstasy; jubilation).

sacrament: an established Christian ceremonial ritual considered instituted by Christ, entrusted to the church, and of particular importance for its gracious ability to teach, sanctify, build up the church, dispense life, bear fruit, and bring glory to God. In Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy, there are seven: baptism, confirmation, Eucharist, penance, anointing of the sick, matrimony, and holy orders (see baptism; confirmation; Eucharist; penance; anointing oil; order). In Protestantism, there are only two sacraments: the Holy Eucharist (Communion) and baptism.

sanctification: the act or process of being made holy and set apart for God's use.

schism: a split or division between strongly opposed sections or parties caused by differences in opinion or belief.

scholastic(ism): a method of critical thought used for articulating and defending absolute truth in an increasingly pluralistic society; dominated the teaching of medieval European universities between 1100 and 1700.

second work of grace: a transformational act of God subsequent to salvation or regeneration (the first work of grace) in which a believer is purified, sanctified, and made holy, which in some Christian traditions may be an instantaneous experience or a gradual process; same as Christian perfection or entire sanctification (see Christian perfection; entire sanctification). The terminology generally originated with the teachings of John Wesley.

secular(ism): the principle of strict separation of the state from religious institutions and dignitaries; the right to be free from religious rule and teachings; belief that public and political activities and decisions should not be influenced by religious beliefs or practices; any movement toward modernization and away from traditional or religious values.

Shekinah glory, the: Hebrew "the dwelling" or "settling of God's Divine Presence."

Shepherd of Hermas, The: a Christian allegory written in the second century and considered a valuable, divinely inspired, canonical book by some early Church Fathers. It was often read publicly in churches. The principal player of the story is an angel or "Shepherd" believed to be a representation of Christ, the "Good Shepherd" (John 10:11). Authorship is attributed to Hermas, brother to Pius, Bishop of Rome.

singing in tongues: sung glossolalia (see glossolalia); singing in the Spirit (see praying in the Spirit).

sovereignty of God, the: belief that all things are under God's rule and control and that nothing happens without his direction or permission—not that God merely has the power and right to govern all things but that he does so always and without exception. The teaching is often associated with Calvinism and the doctrine of predestination (see Calvinism; predestination).

speaking in tongues: supernatural ability given by the Holy Spirit to speak in an ecstatic, heavenly, or angelic language (see glossolalia; ecstatic languages), speak in one's own natural language or an ecstatic language while simultaneously being heard by others speaking in other or different natural languages (see Heteroglossolalia), or speak a foreign language (see xenoglossy).

spiritual gifts: (see charismata; gifts of the Holy Spirit)

spiritual: of or relating to the Holy Spirit, his power, and gifts; anything of or pertaining to the inward personal matters of the heart, soul, or spirit as opposed to outward, physical, or material matter; same as supernatural or mystical (see mystical).

starets: an elder or spiritual father of a Russian Orthodox monastery who functions as a charismatic leader and venerated teacher and adviser. It is believed that through ascetic struggle, experience, prayer and Hesychasm, the Holy Spirit bestows special gifts on the elder, including healing, prophecy, words of knowledge, and words of wisdom (see asceticism; Hesychasm).

Studite: a member of a spiritual society similar to Western Monasticism (see Monasticism); developed by Theodore the Studite at the Stoudios monastery of Constantinople in the fifth century and continuing to this day in the Studite Brethren of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

supernaturalism: belief in the supernatural; the ancient worldview of the New Testament in which Jesus is seen as the embodiment of power who overcomes evil forces that inflict calamity and sickness upon the human race.

swooning: (see falling)

Synoptic Gospels, the: The gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which include many of the same stories, often with similar sequences and wording distinct from the gospel of John.

theology: the systematic and rational study of God, his nature, and spiritual beliefs or ideas.

(T)theotokos: Greek “God-bearer”; a title given to Mary, the mother of Jesus, especially in Eastern Christian traditions. The Bogomils considered all believers who had received the Holy Spirit to be “theotokos” (God-bearers) (see Bogomils).

times of refreshing: same as outpourings of the Holy Spirit, seasons of Pentecost, or revival (Acts 3:19) (see outpouring; Pentecost; revival).

tongues, the gift of: one of nine gifts of the Holy Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians 12 and together with prophecy and interpretation of tongues, one of three inspirational gifts; supernatural ability given by the Holy Spirit to speak a message in a different intelligible language (see heteroglossolalia) or unintelligible language (see glossolalia), which can then be interpreted (see interpretation of tongues) in the natural language of those present for their inspiration and edification and as a sign to unbelievers. When heteroglossolalia occurs, a bilingual person may attest to the supernatural nature of both the tongue and interpretation since the tongue is unknown to both the speaker and interpreter (Acts 2:11; 1 Cor. 14:22).

trance: a state that transcends normal consciousness, often characterized by greatly reduced external or physical awareness and expanded spiritual awareness. Trances are frequently accompanied by visions, rapture, euphoria, and bliss. Trances also may be brief, recurring, or may last up to hours, days, and weeks at a time; same as ecstasy (see ecstasy).

transportations: supernatural travel in which a person’s consciousness, whether in the body or out, is suddenly and miraculously transported to another place or time whereby one may be in two places at once (2 Cor. 12:2, Rev. 1:10). This may occur in a vision, a revelation, while in a trance-like state of ecstasy, or in a normal state of consciousness (see visions; trance; ecstasy).

transubstantiation: Greek “change”; the Catholic doctrine and belief that the bread and wine used in the Eucharist is not merely figuratively but is physically changed into the body and blood of Christ (see Eucharist). The manner in which this occurs is considered a mystery. Eastern Orthodoxy avoids use of the term, praying instead for the Holy Spirit to come down and “change” the bread and wine as well as the people. Protestants vary in their usage from the “real presence” of the body and blood of Christ in a mystical and sacramental union to a purely symbolic use.

Trinity, the Holy: Latin “triad” or “threefold”; God; a Christian doctrine that defines God as being one yet three distinct persons—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—or as three distinct personalities that are one in substance, essence, and nature.

(U)pper (R)room: any place of gathering for prayer where the Holy Spirit’s descent is anticipated or occurs; the “Cenacle” in Jerusalem believed to be the site where Jesus celebrated his Last Supper, reappeared to his disciples, and first sent the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, or the alternative site at St. Mark’s Syriac Orthodox Church.

Vatican, the: the name given to a marshy, once uninhabited area on the west bank of the Tiber River across from the city of Rome considered to be “sacred” since pre-Christian times; any of various buildings eventually built on this site, including the Apostolic Palace (pope’s residence), St. Peter’s Basilica, and the Sistine Chapel; the Vatican City or City State—a walled enclave city within the City of Rome; an ecclesiastical monarchical state ruled by the pope—bishop of Rome.

visions: the appearance of objects, events, or images that pass before the mind while awake, asleep, in a trance-like state, or while being spiritually transported to another place or time (see transportations); a form of prophecy or divine communication in which God reveals his divine will and knowledge through a succession of images.

water baptism: (see baptism)

Welsh Hwyl, the: “a divine gust” or “mighty wind” that descended on nineteenth-century Welsh congregations, often filling their chapels with a compelling sense of urgency and power and inspiring a type of ecstatic preaching similar to glossolalia, speaking in tongues, and the Highland Wail (see glossolalia; Highland Wail).

wisdom, the word of: one of nine gifts of the Holy Spirit listed in 1 Corinthians 12 and together with discerning of spirits and the word of knowledge, one of three revelatory gifts; a revelation of the Holy Spirit that supplies one with supernatural ability to think and act prudently, judiciously, or correctly in a given situation having been divinely revealed ahead of time; divine communication or direction that reveals God’s purpose and will in a situation that a person or group may be facing.

Word of Faith movement, the: a worldwide movement that began in the late twentieth-century teaching that Christians can access the power of faith for physical, emotional, financial, relational, and spiritual healing, prosperity, etc. through right believing and confession in accordance with God’s Word (the Bible) and God’s will. The term is derived from Romans 10:8: “‘The word is near you, in your mouth and in your heart’ (that is, the word of faith which we preach).”

xenoglossy: Greek “foreign language” or “tongue”; a form of speaking in tongues in which a person is instantly and supernaturally enabled by the Holy Spirit to speak or write in a foreign language as in Acts

2:4 and repeated throughout Christian history (see Speaking in tongues). This can be a one-time or ongoing experience.