<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1 Saint Nicholas</td>
<td>3-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2 The World of the Patriarchs</td>
<td>7-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3 Saint Helen</td>
<td>10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 4 The Jewish world at the time of Jesus</td>
<td>13-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5 Saint Gregory the Theologian</td>
<td>16-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6 The Attributes of God</td>
<td>18-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 7 Saint Peter the Apostle</td>
<td>21-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 8 The Lord's Prayer</td>
<td>23-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9 The Apostle and Evangelist Luke</td>
<td>26-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 10 Saint John Chrysostome</td>
<td>29-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 1

Saint Nicholas

1. St. Nicholas was born in Patara, Lycia in Asia Minor in the middle of the third century. He was the only son of wealthy and pious parents. After the death of his parents he distributed his property to the needy and devoted his life to the worship of God.

2. During one of his pilgrimages to the Holy Lands, a violent storm threatened the lives of the passengers on the boat. Through the prayers of St. Nicholas the ship and its passengers escaped harm. Since then he is venerated as the Patron Saint of sailors and in every Christian ship, one may find an icon of the Saint.

3. Returning from Jerusalem, St. Nicholas was ordained a priest and shortly after that was elevated to the Archieratical Throne of Myra, Asia Minor. Throughout his life, especially as a prelate, he was renowned for his charitable acts; he founded many hospitals, schools, and homes for the aged and needy.

4. During the persecutions of Diocletian he lived in exile but returned during the reign of Constantine the Great. He participated in the First Ecumenical Synod in Nicaea in 325 A.D. and defended Orthodoxy against Arianism.

5. Having reached old age, St Nicholas died peacefully in 330 A.D. and his relics were placed in the local cathedral church and flowed with myrrh, from which many received healing. In 1087 sailors from Bari in Italy stole part of the remains of the saint from his burial church in Myra, and brought them to the city of Bari, where they remain enshrined even now in the 11th-century basilica dedicated to him. Many churches in Europe, Russia and the United States possess small parts of his relics.

Because of the many miracles he worked during his life he is also known as St Nicholas the Miracle-worker. St Nicholas is commemorated on December 6th.
His feast day is on December 6th. His feast is celebrated on December 6th. We celebrate His feast on December 6th. His feast falls on December 6th. The Church honors Him on December 6th.

- From the birth of Christ - Anno Domini - abbreviated as AD or A.D.

- To worship (v) = a. to show great respect to God  b. attend church service
  - worship (n)  worshipper (n)
  - The worship of God  A church is a place of worship

- To venerate (v) = to regard with deep respect and honour
  - veneration (n)
  - Veneration of the icons

- To ordain (v) = to make someone a member of the clergy in a religious ceremony
  - He was ordained a priest

- To found (v) = to set up, form, establish
  - The monastery was founded in the 8th c.

- To Enshrine (v) = to keep in a holy place
  - The saint’s relics were enshrined in the cathedral

- Renowned (as) or (for doing) something = famous and admired
  - The area is renowned for its churches

- To work or perform miracles
  - God has given St Nicholas the power to work/perform miracles.

First Ecumenical Synod also referred to as the First Council of Nice

The First Ecumenical Council was held in Nicea in 325 A.D.

A. Show your understanding of the text by answering the following questions:

1. Where was St Nicholas born? When?

2. What did he do in one of his pilgrimages to the Holy Lands?
3. What was he renowned for as a prelate?

4. Which Synod did he participate in? Against what?

5. When did he die and where were his relics first placed?

6. Who transferred his Holy Relics to Bari in Italy and when?

B. Find words in the text that mean:

1. rich (1st p) ...................................................
2. deeply religious (1st p) ...........................................
3. very poor (1st p) ...................................................
4. philanthropic (3rd p) ..............................................
5. took part (4th p) ...................................................
6. therapeutic (5th p) ................................................

C. Match the terms on the left column with the definitions on the right column

1. Prelate a. saint who protects a certain group of people or a particular place
2. Patron b. image of a sacred person
3. Persecution c. body of a saint, remains
4. Pilgrimage d. act of treating cruelly
5. Relics e. bishop or cardinal
6. Miracle f. journey to a sacred place
7. Icon g. an unusual or wonderful event that is caused by the power of God

D. Fill in the missing words

Saint Nicholas was b ....................... in Asia Minor .......................... the 3rd century. He was o................. a bishop. During the p................. of Diocletian he lived in exile. He was r............. for his p................. works for the aged and n................. He was present at the First E................. S................... which was h............. in Nicaea ............. 325 A.D. He is the P.................. Saint of sailors. His f................. is celebrated ............. December 6th.
GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

The Passive voice

The passive voice is often used in academic writing. In this voice the emphasis is on the action, not on the person performing the action. Look at these examples:

The Church venerates St Nicholas as the Patron Saint of sailors. (active)

St Nicholas is venerated as the Patron Saint of sailors. (passive)

This sentence concentrates on how St Nicholas is venerated. (We know that the Church does the venerating)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASSIVE VOICE</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present simple</td>
<td>am/is/are + pp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past simple</td>
<td>was/were + pp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present perfect simple</td>
<td>has/have been + pp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past perfect simple</td>
<td>had been + pp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future simple</td>
<td>will be + pp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modals</td>
<td>can, may, must, should + be + pp</td>
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Change each of the following active sentences into the passive form

1. They placed his relics in the local cathedral church.

2. The Church commemorates St Nicholas on December 6.

3. We know as St Nicholas the Miracle-worker.

4. They dedicated a basilica to him.

5. We regard Abraham as the first patriarch of the nation of Israel.
Unit 2

The World of the Patriarchs

1. The **Patriarchs** of the Bible are Abraham, his son Isaac, and Isaac's son Jacob, the ancestor of the Israelites. These three figures are referred to collectively as the patriarchs of Judaism, and the period in which they lived is known as the Patriarchal Age. The story of the Patriarchs is found in the book of the Old Testament “Genesis”.

2. Abraham is regarded as the first patriarch of the nation of Israel. He was living in Ur located on the Euphrates River, in Mesopotamia when he was called by God to leave his own country and move west. Abraham obeyed the call and traveled along the trade routes till he reached Canaan. There Abraham received repeated promises and a covenant from God that his descendants will inherit the land and become a numerous nation.

3. Although his wife Sarah was past the age of childbearing, God promised them that they would have a son, and Isaac was born. Later, to test Abraham's obedience, God commanded Abraham to sacrifice the boy. Abraham made all the preparations for the sacrifice, but at the very last minute, God intervened and spared Isaac's life by providing another animal (a ram) for sacrifice. The test was complete and God once more repeats his promises to Abraham of land, descendants and a personal relationship.

4. Second of the patriarchs of Israel is Isaac, the only son of Abraham and Sarah. He inherited Abraham’s wealth and settled more securely in Canaan. In an era when polygamy was accepted, Isaac took only one wife, Rebecca. After many years of marriage to Isaac, Rebekah had still not given birth to a child and was believed to be sterile. Isaac prayed for her to God and she conceived and gave birth to twin boys, Esau and Jacob. Isaac led a generation as a nomadic chief quarreling at times with the native Philistines over wells dug in a dry land. Isaac was faithful to God and never forgot how God saved him from death. Compared to Abraham and Jacob, the Bible relates fewer incidents of Isaac's life.

5. Third of the patriarchs of Israel is Jacob who was the grandson of Abraham and the younger of the twin sons of Isaac and Rebecca. He persuaded his brother Esau to sell him his birthright and tricked Isaac into blessing him instead of Esau (Genesis 25, 27). Fearing his brother's anger he fled to live with his uncle Laban and became wealthy while working for him. Jacob married two sisters, Rachel and Leah who bore him twelve sons. His sons gave their names to the twelve tribes of ancient Israel.

6. On his way back home he wrestled an angel all night. In the morning the angel changed Jacob's name to Israel and he became the father of the nation that bears his name. Late in his life, a famine forced Jacob and his sons to migrate to Egypt where he was reunited with his son Joseph, who had been sold there as a slave but later was elevated to the position of second in command to the Pharaoh.

7. Through the years of the patriarchs of Israel, God revealed himself in special ways to his chosen people. Covenants were made with promises and consequences. Monotheism developed as a personal form of worship.
A. Show your understanding of the text by answering the following questions:

1. Who are the patriarchs of Judaism?  
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Where was Abraham when he received a covenant from God?  
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Why did God command Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac?  
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. How many children did Isaac have?  
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. Why did Jacob migrate to Egypt?  
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. Why Jacob’s son Joseph wasn’t with him?  
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

B. Match the words with their synonyms or definitions.

1. route  
   a. to move from one country or region to another and settle there

2. to regard as  
   b. event

3. to migrate  
   c. to give birth to (a child)

4. famine  
   d. the state of being rich

5. to inherit  
   e. to receive property or money from someone who has died

6. to flee  
   f. to consider

7. sterile  
   g. road

8. wealth  
   h. the feeling of adoration for God

9. incident  
   i. serious lack of food

10. native  
    j. to run away from a place

11. bear bore born  
    k. unable to have children

12. to worship  
    l. born in a specified place

C. Decide if the following descriptions relate to Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob.

1. father of Joseph  
   …………………  5. had twin boys  
   …………………

2. married to Rebecca  
   …………………  6. had many sons  
   …………………

3. son of Sarah  
   …………………  7. moved to Egypt  
   …………………

4. left Ur  
   …………………  8. had only one wife  
   …………………
D. Match the terms on the left column with the definitions on the right column

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<tr>
<td>e. Polygamy</td>
<td>f. Sacrifice</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The practice or condition of having more than one wife.
2. Belief that there is only one God.
3. An agreement that brings about a relationship of commitment between God and his people.
4. The offering of animal or person to God.
5. The first of the two main parts of the Christian Bible recording the history of the Jews.

E. Change each of the following active sentences into the passive form.

1. They have sold Joseph as a slave in Egypt.
   ........................................................................................................................................

2. He elevated Joseph to the position of second in command to the Pharaoh.
   ........................................................................................................................................

3. In this era Israelites accepted polygamy.
   ........................................................................................................................................

4. God called Abraham to leave his own country and move west.
   ........................................................................................................................................

5. We refer to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, collectively, as the patriarchs of Judaism.
   ........................................................................................................................................
Unit 3

Saint Helen

1. St. Helen, the mother of St. Constantine the Great, was born to humble parents about the middle of the third century. She married emperor Constantius Chlorus who later divorced her for political reasons. She then lived for a time in obscurity, though close to her only son. When Constantine became emperor (306 AD), he brought his mother to live at court at Byzantium, the capital of the Eastern Empire and honored her by giving her the Roman title of Augusta and also had coins struck bearing her image.

2. The Church historian, Eusebius, whose “Life of Constantine” is a main source of information for the period, reports that on the eve of a great battle in the year 312 AD Constantine had a dream of a flaming cross in the sky, and beneath it were the words, in Greek, "In this sign conquer." He thereupon embraced Christianity and proceeded south to the Tiber, where his victory over the Emperor Maxentius gave him control of the Western Roman Empire. Then he issued the Edict of Milan in 313 AD which guaranteed religious tolerance for Christians.

3. After the victory over Maxentius, her son's influence caused her to embrace Christianity and become a devout servant of God. Using her influence and wealth she supported the wider spread of Christianity. Tradition links her name with the building of Christian churches in the cities of the West, where the imperial court resided, especially at Rome and Trier.

4. The emperor deeply venerated the Cross of the Lord, and wanted to find the true Cross upon which Jesus Christ was crucified. For this purpose he sent his mother, Helen, to Jerusalem, giving her both power and money. Despite her advanced age she had excavations begun on a site of an ancient temple to Aphrodite where she found the tomb where Jesus had been buried. Three crosses were found close by, in addition to a piece of wood inscribed "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews" in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, just as noted in the Gospels. In order to determine the cross on which the Savior had been crucified, St. Macarius alternately touched the crosses to a corpse. When the dead man was touched by the True Cross of the Lord, the body came to life.

5. While in Jerusalem, St. Helen performed a variety of good works, including giving money to the poor. She continued to journey to the holy places connected with the earthly life of the Savior, visiting the churches everywhere and making them rich donations. She had more than twenty eight churches built, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on the site of Christ's tomb, the Church of the Ascension on the Mount of Olives, and the church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. Helena left Jerusalem and the eastern provinces in 327 AD to return to Rome, bringing with her large parts of the True Cross and other sacred relics.

6. Constantine was with her when she died, at the advanced age of eighty years. This must have been about the year 330 AD, for the last coins which are known to have been stamped with her name bore this date. The Church honors her together with Saint Constantine –her son- on May 21st.
A. Show your understanding of the text by answering the following questions:

1. When did Helen come to live at court at Byzantium?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. What title was Helen given?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. Who provided information about Helen?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. What did the edict of Milan order?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
5. Who influenced Helen to become a Christian?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
6. How did Helen find the true cross?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

B. Find words in the text that can be replaced by the following:

1. showing (1st p) ……………………………………………………………………………………………
2. immediately after that (2nd p) ………………………………………………………………………
3. made certain (2nd p) …………………………………………………………………………………
4. the evening or the day before a special day (2nd p) …………………………………………
5. deeply religious (3rd p) ……………………………………………………………………………
6. of or relating to an empire or an emperor (3rd p) …………………………………………
7. lived (3rd p) ……………………………………………………………………………………………
8. riches (3rd p) ……………………………………………………………………………………………
9. written, engraved (4th p) ……………………………………………………………………………
10. grave (6th p) ……………………………………………………………………………………………
11. holy (6th p) ……………………………………………………………………………………………

C. What happened in the following dates

1. 306 AD ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. 312 AD ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. 313 AD ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. 327 AD ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
D. Match the terms on the left column with the definitions on the right column.

| 1. Ascension | a. The 40th day after Easter, when Jesus left the earth and went into heaven. |
| 2. Crucifixion | b. The death of Jesus on the cross. |
| 3. Donation | c. An event that cannot be explained according to the laws of nature and is considered to be an act of God. |
| 4. Edict | d. Tomb, grave. |
| 5. Excavation | e. Willingness to accept beliefs that are different from your own. |
| 7. Nativity | g. The act of digging |
| 8. Relics | h. An official order given by a person with power or by a government |
| 9. Sepulchre | i. Body of a saint, remains |
| 10. Tolerance | j. Money that you give in order to help a person or organization |

E. Complete the analogies

King: Queen
Emperor: .........................

King: Royal
Emperor: .........................

Greeks: Greek
Romans: .........................
Jews or Hebrews: .........................

F. Fill in the missing words

Saint Helen is the mother of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, who r.................. 1 Christianity and ended the age of p.................. 2. She travelled to the Holy L.................. 3 and had e.................. 4 begun in order to find the cross on which Jesus had been c.................. 5 After finding the Holy Cross she had several churches b.................. 6 there.

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

The causative use of have

We use the causative in English to say that we have arranged for someone to do something for us. The causative is formed with 'have + object + past participle'

e.g. She had excavations begun. (she didn’t begin them herself) She had churches built.
Unit 4

The Jewish world at the time of Jesus

1. When Jesus was born, Palestine was part of the Roman Empire and ruled by Herod the Great. When Herod died shortly after Jesus’s birth, Palestine was divided among three of his sons. When Jesus began his public ministry, Herod Antipas controlled Galilee, and Judea (including Jerusalem) was nominally governed by the Roman prefect Pontius Pilate. But the actual daily rule of Jerusalem was in the hands of the High Priest Caiaphas and his council. His political responsibility was to maintain order and to see that taxes were paid.

2. Jewish religion, Judaism, which was based on ancient Israelite religion, was tolerated. The vast majority of Jews were faithfully observant of the basic practices and expressions of Jewish faith: daily prayer; Sabbath rest; diet; fidelity to the purity code; participation in festivals and pilgrimages. But emperor worship and the influence of other religions were also present. Samaria had established its own temple and religious institutions in conflict with Jerusalem. A series of small uprisings were suppressed. Israel was a nation divided in many ways.

3. Taxes were severe. Taxation was imposed on the people by both the political and religious authorities. They included a city tax, a water tax, a food tax and land tax based on the population census. All those connected with the collecting of taxes were objects of hatred. Tax collectors were placed in the same category as thieves and collaborators, and were excluded from giving evidence in court. Very few Palestinian Jews were completely satisfied with the governments of Antipas, Pilate, and Caiaphas. As God’s chosen people, the Jews felt they should be free both of foreign domination and of ambitious worldly leaders.

4. There were three small but important religious parties that differed from each other in several ways: The Pharisees were a lay group who were strict in their interpretation and observance of the Law. They also relied on the nonbiblical “traditions of the fathers”, and believed in the resurrection of the dead. The Sadducees came mainly from the priestly and wealthy Jewish families. They befriended Rome, and rejected the Pharisaic “traditions of the fathers” maintaining some old-fashioned theological opinions. The Essenes were a small sect near the Dead Sea. They lived an isolated community life, monastic in style, and embraced a Jewish religion that had been reshaped by an unknown leader, “The Righteous Teacher”.

5. Ordinary people in first century AD Judea spoke Aramaic (a Semitic language closely related to Hebrew) while non-Jews and the more educated social classes spoke Greek. Most Israelites lived in agricultural communities with occupations being herding, farming, fishing, or village crafts such as carpentry, pottery or masonry. The
poor lived in one-room houses built of mud brick. The synagogue served as a community centre, law court and school as well as being a place of worship.

A. Show your understanding of the text by answering the following questions:

1. Who ruled during Jesus’s ministry?
   
2. Who was Caiaphas?
   
3. Where did most Jews base their faith and practice on?
   
4. What kind of life did the Essenes lead?
   
5. What language did common people in Judea speak in the 1st c?
   
6. What were the main occupations of Israelites?
   
7. What was the synagogue used for?
   
8. What was the status of tax collectors?
   
9. What is Sabbath rest?
   
10. Where did the Essenes live?

B. Match the definition with the occupation:

1. a person who watches over a herd of cows, sheep, etc.  
   a. carpenter

2. a person whose job is to make or fix wooden objects or wooden parts of buildings  
   b. potter

3. a person who makes pots, bowls, plates, etc., out of clay  
   c. mason

4. a person who runs a farm  
   d. fisherman

5. a person who catches fish  
   e. farmer

6. a skilled worker who builds or works with stone, brick, or concrete  
   f. herdsman
C. Match the words on the left to the words that can replace them on the right:

1. nominally (1st p) a. adopted
2. maintain (1st p) b. allowed
3. ruled (1st p) c. control
4. tolerated (2nd p) d. ended by force
5. observant (2nd p) e. governed
6. uprisings (2nd p) f. in name only
7. suppressed (2nd p) g. keep
8. imposed (3rd p) h. keeping animals such as cattle, sheep
9. domination (3rd p) i. obeying the religious laws
10. excluded (3rd p) j. prevented
11. strict (4th p) k. put
12. rejected (4th p) l. rebellions
13. embraced (4th p) m. refused to accept
14. wealthy (4th p) n. rich
15. herding (5th p) o. severe
16. carpentry (5th p) p. wood working
17. masonry (5th p) q. work done using stone, brick, etc

D. Match the terms to their definitions

|-------------|----------------|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|

1. Journey to a sacred place.
2. Duties of a minister of religion.
3. The priest of highest rank who alone was permitted to enter the holy of holies of the Temple.
4. Place of meeting for worship and religious instruction in the Jewish faith.
5. The rising of the dead.
6. Belonging to people who are not clergy.
7. A count of the citizens and an evaluation of their property for taxation purposes.
8. A religious group that has separated and deviated from the generally accepted religious tradition.


Unit 5

**Saint Gregory the Theologian or Saint Gregory of Nazianzus**

1. St Gregory was a 4th-century Church Father whose defense of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity made him one of the greatest champions of Orthodoxy against Arianism.

2. St Gregory was born in Arianzus, near Nazianzus, Cappadocia, Asia Minor, circa 330 AD. Gregory’s father, also named Gregory, was converted to the Christian faith under the influence of his Christian wife, Nonna, and he was soon afterward consecrated bishop of his native city, Nazianzus. The younger Gregory thus grew up in a Christian and clerical family.

3. He received a classical as well as religious education, studying first at Caesarea, at Alexandria, and finally at Athens (c. 351–356 AD). He was a close friend of St Basil, his fellow student and later bishop of Caesarea.

4. Soon after returning to Cappadocia, Gregory joined the monastic community that Basil had founded at Annesi in Pontus. During this time, in order to preserve the thought of the great Alexandrian theologian Origen, many of whose views were under attack, the two friends collaborated in editing the *Philocalia*, an anthology of theological selections from the works of Origen.

5. In 362 Gregory was ordained a priest and for the next 10 years he worked at Nazianzus supporting Basil—who was bishop of Caesarea—in his struggles with personal rivals, with Arians, and with the Arian emperor Valens. Then, Gregory, under pressure from Basil to assist him in this conflict, reluctantly accepted consecration (372) to the episcopate for Sasima. This consecration was a source of great sorrow to Gregory, and a cause of misunderstanding between him and Basil; but his love for Basil remained unchanged, as can be seen from his Funeral Oration on Saint Basil.

6. About the Year 379, Saint Gregory came to the assistance of the Church of Constantinople, which had already been troubled for forty years by the Arians; by his wise words and many labours he freed it from the corruption of heresy, and was elected Archbishop of that city by the Second Ecumenical Council (381) in which he distinguished himself in his expositions of dogmatic theology. When Saint Gregory came to Constantinople, the Arians had taken all the churches and he was forced to serve in a house chapel dedicated to Saint Anastasia the Martyr. Among the sermons he preached there, the *Five Theological Orations* are an excellent presentation of trinitarian doctrine.

7. Having governed the Church until 382, he delivered his farewell speech - the Syntacterion, in which he demonstrated the Divinity of the Son - before 150 bishops
and the Emperor Theodosius the Great; in this speech he requested, and received from all, permission to retire from the see of Constantinople. He returned to Nazianzus, where he lived quietly to the end of his life, and died in 391, having lived some sixty-two years.

8. His preserved works include a number of sermons, called orations, a large collection of letters, and a long autobiographical poem. He is venerated on January 25.

A. Show your understanding of the text by answering the following questions:

1. Against what heresy did Gregory fight?

2. Who influenced Gregory’s father to convert to Christianity?

3. What is Philocalia?

4. When was Gregory consecrated a bishop?

5. Why was Gregory forced to serve in a house chapel?

6. Where did he present the Trinitarian doctrine?

B. Match the words on the left with synonyms that can replace them in the specific context

1. circa (2nd p) a. cleared
2. converted (2nd p) b. established
3. founded (4th p) c. worked together
4. preserve (4th p) d. goodbye
5. collaborated (4th p) e. sadness
6. assist (5th p) f. helped
7. ordained (5th p) g. made
8. sorrow (5th p) h. about
9. freed (5th p) i. persuaded to accept a different religion
10. came to the assistance of j. help
11. farewell k. protect
12. thus l. hence, therefore, consequently, so
C. What adjectives are defined by the following?

1. relating to monasteries or monks, nuns, etc .................................
2. relating to members of the clergy ..............................................
3. Relating to the dogma of the Christian Trinity .............................

E. Match the terms to their definitions

|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------------|-------|----------|

1. The union of the Father and Son and Holy Spirit in one God
2. Any of about 70 theologians in the period from the 2nd to the 7th c. whose writing established and confirmed official church doctrine.
3. A ceremony at which a dead person is buried or cremated.
4. A talk on a religious or moral subject given by a cleric.
5. A place where there is a cathedral and where a bishop or archbishop has authority.
6. A religious belief or set of beliefs, that are taught and accepted by a religious group; dogma.
7. Belief contrary to the orthodox religious doctrine.
8. A small church where Christians can worship. It can be a part of a larger building, hospital, school, prison etc)

Unit 6

The Attributes of God

God’s attributes are revealed truths of who he is and are revealed in Scripture through his words and actions in the divine economy.

Spirit
The most basic aspect of God’s nature is the fact that He is spirit. When Jesus spoke to the Samaritan woman, beside Jacob’s well, he said, “God is spirit and his worshippers must worship in spirit and truth” (John, 4:24) The fact that God is spirit means that God the Father is invisible. In Colossians 1:15 Paul calls God the “invisible God.” God the Son came to earth in human form (John 1:1), but God the Father did not. Numbers 23:19 emphasizes God’s truthfulness by contrasting Him with mortal men: “God is not human, that he should lie, not a human being, that he should change his mind.”
Triunity
This attribute refers to the union of the three divine persons (or hypostases), the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in one divinity, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three Persons (or hypostases) as to individuality. The Bible clearly speaks of: God the Son, God the Father, and God the Holy Spirit. Jesus said to Philip “Whoever has seen me has seen the Father” (John 14:9).

Eternality
The attribute of eternality means that God exists endlessly. Before earth and time began, God existed. There has never been a time when God did not exist. He never had a beginning and will never have an end. Being eternal God is not bound by time. Psalm 90:2 tells us about God’s eternality: “Before the mountains were born or you brought forth the earth and the world, from everlasting to everlasting, you are God.”

Omnipresence is defined as always present in all places at the same time; filling all space. There is no place that you could go to escape God’s presence. God’s omnipresence is revealed through the prophet David, in Psalm 139, 7-30 where it is stated that there is no point in space, nor existence (present, future, or past) that is not filled with His presence. Proverbs 15:3 says that His eyes are in every place. Jeremiah says that God is close at hand and that no one can hide himself from God (Jeremiah 23:23, 24).

Omniscience is defined as having infinite knowledge; knowing all things. Not only does God know everything that will happen, but He also knows all things that could have possibly happened. Nothing takes God by surprise, and no one can hide sin from Him. Verses supporting his omnipresence are found in 1 John 3:20: “...God is greater than our heart, and knows all things.”, in Psalm 139:1-6, 11-13 and in Hebrews 4:13.

Omnipotence means that God has unlimited power or that He is all-powerful. There are many verses in the Bible where God reveals this aspect of His nature. One such verse is Psalm 115:3: “But our God is in the heavens; He does whatever He pleases.” Or when answering His disciples' question “Then who can be saved?” (Matthew 19:25), Jesus says, “With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible” (Matthew 19:26).

Immutability
God’s quality of not changing is clearly taught throughout Scripture. For example, in Malachi 3:6 God affirms, "I the Lord do not change." In the Epistle to the Hebrews 13:8, Paul declares that “Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today and forever”.

Righteousness
The fact that God is righteous points to the justice and fairness with which He judges all individuals. All that He is and all that he does is right and unlike humans, He is righteous in all He says as that is one of His attributes. Righteousness again indicates
being separated from wickedness. Psalm 116:5 and Ezra 9:15 say that God is righteous. Many verses declare His righteousness (Exodus 9:23–27; Psalm 129:4; 145:17; Jeremiah 12:1; 1 John 1:9)

A. Give the name of God’s attribute that matches the description given.

1. God knows everything ............................................................
2. God does not change ............................................................
3. God is invisible ......................................................................
4. God is everywhere present at the same time. ...........................
5. God is without beginning or end ............................................
6. God is all-powerful ..............................................................
7. God does not have a physical body .......................................  
8. God is just ............................................................................
9. God’s nature is timeless ........................................................
10. God is immaterial ..................................................................
11. The union of the Father and Son and Holy Spirit is expressed in the attribute of

B. Read the following verses from the New and Old Testament and write the attribute of God that is described in each of them

“Where can I go from your Spirit? Where can I flee from your presence? If I go up to the heavens, you are there; if I make my bed in the depths, you are there.” ..............................

“If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just and will forgive us our sins and purify us from all unrighteousness.” ..............................................................

“No man has seen God at any time” ...........................................

“Now to Him who is able to do immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine, according to His power that is at work within us.” ..............................................................

“Nothing in all creation is hidden from God’s sight. Everything is uncovered and laid bare before the eyes of him to whom we must give account.” ..............................

"To the King of ages, immortal, invisible, the only God, be honor and glory forever and ever. ..............................................................

“May the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you all.” ..............................................................
Unit 7

Saint Peter the Apostle

1. Peter was a fisherman who was called to be a disciple by Jesus at the start of his ministry. This took place at the Sea of Galilee according to the Synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark, and Luke), or in Judea according to the Gospel of John.

2. The New Testament reports that Peter was unlearned in the sense that he was untrained in the Mosaic Law (Acts 4:13). Peter’s original name was Simeon or Simon, and he is also referred to in John’s Gospel as "Simon, son of John". He received from Jesus the name Cephas (i.e., Rock, hence Peter, from the Latin petra).

3. Peter is usually regarded as the leader of the disciples. Whenever the disciples are listed, Peter is always mentioned first (Mt 10:2–4; Mr 3:16–19; Lk 6:14–16; Acts 1:13). It was his home in Capernaum that Jesus visited, when he cured Peter’s mother-in-law (Mt 8:14); it was Peter’s boat that Jesus used when he instructed the crowd (Lu 5:3). It was Peter who possessed remarkable insight and showed his depth of faith in the confession of Christ as the Son of God (Mt 16:15–18; Mr 8:29; Lu 9:20).

4. On the night of his arrest, Jesus predicted that Peter would deny knowing him three times before the cock crowed in the morning. And just as Christ had foretold, Peter denied knowing the Lord for fear of being persecuted, but later repented. (Mt 26:69–75; Mr 14:66–72). Not only was Peter forgiven of his denial of Christ, but he was permitted to be the first witness of the Resurrection (Lu 24:34). Finally, it was Peter who first “raised his voice” and preached at Pentecost, the day when the church came into being (Acts 1:14–39).

5. He preached in Judea, Antioch, and certain parts of Asia performing many miracles of healing and resurrections. In Jerusalem, he was arrested and imprisoned by Herod Agrippa I around 44 AD., but an angel released him from his chains and he escaped. Christian tradition says that Peter went to Rome where he was arrested and condemned to be crucified in 67 A.D. during the reign of Emperor Nero. He asked to be crucified upside down as he felt unworthy to die in the same manner as his Lord. He left two Catholic Epistles to the Church of Christ, known as I Peter and II Peter, probably written during his imprisonment in Rome. On June 29 the Church celebrates the feast day of St. Peter and St Paul.

- Synoptic Gospels
  The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke in the New Testament have been called the Synoptic Gospels because they are so similar in structure, content, and wording that they can easily be set side by side to provide a synoptic comparison of their content. The Gospel of John has a different arrangement and offers a somewhat different perspective on Christ.

- Catholic Epistles
  The seven New Testament Epistles (James, I and II Peter, I-III John, and Jude) that were addressed to the universal church.
A. Show your understanding of the text by answering the following questions:

1. What was Peter’s occupation?

2. What miracle did Jesus work in Peter’s house in Capernaum?

3. What did Peter do after his denial?

4. How did Peter escape from his prison in Jerusalem?

2. Why was he crucified upside down?

B. Match the words on the left with synonyms that can replace them in the specific context

1. referred to (2\textsuperscript{nd} p) a. taught
2. cured (3\textsuperscript{rd} p) b. healed
3. instructed (3\textsuperscript{rd} p) c. gave a religious talk
4. predicted (4\textsuperscript{th} p) d. foretold
5. repented (4\textsuperscript{th} p) e. undeserving
6. preached (4\textsuperscript{th} p) f. killed by nailing to a cross
7. released (5\textsuperscript{th} p) g. set free
8. crucified (5\textsuperscript{th} p) h. mentioned to
9. unworthy (5\textsuperscript{th} p) i. regretted

C. Match the terms to their definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e. Miracle</td>
<td>f. Pentecost</td>
<td>g. Resurrection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples.  
2. One of the personal followers of Christ (including his 12 apostles) during his earthly life.  
3. A public declaration of faith.  
4. An event that does not follow the laws of nature and which is therefore thought to be done by God.  
5. The rising of Jesus from the tomb three days after his death.  
6. Religious work done by someone.  
7. A spirit who is the messenger or servant of God.
The Lord's Prayer  「Our Father」

Our Father in heaven,  
hallowed be your name,  
your kingdom come,  
your will be done,  
on earth as it is in heaven.  
Give us today our daily bread.  
And forgive us our debts,  
as we also have forgiven our debtors.  
And lead us not into temptation,  
but deliver us from the evil one.

Amen

The Lord's prayer, also known as the Our Father, or Pater Noster is found at the heart of Jesus' most extensive preserved teaching, the Sermon on the Mount, in Matthew 6:9–13. It also appears in a shorter version in Luke 11:2–4. It is called "The Lord's Prayer" because it comes to us from the Lord Jesus, the master and model of our prayer.

The content of the prayer is arranged around seven petitions. These are arranged in two parts. In the first part, the thought is directed toward God. In the second part, the attention is directed to our condition and needs.

Initial address: “Our Father in Heaven.”

The opening words “Our Father” define the relationship between God and the person praying. God is viewed here as the Father of all human beings. This phrase shows a relationship of undeserved, and unconditional love.

1st petition: “Hallowed be your name.”

In this petition we recognize the name of God thus the nature of God as holy. We desire and pray that the name of God, that is, God himself may be sanctified and glorified.
2nd petition: “Your kingdom come.”

The petition is the expression of a wish that God may "reign" everywhere; that his laws may be obeyed; and especially that the Gospel of Christ may be advanced everywhere, until the world shall be filled with his glory.

3rd petition: “Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.”

Here we pray that all mankind may obey God, imitating the Angels and Saints in heaven, who have but one will with God. It is a rejection of our own will, and a submission to His.

4th petition: “Give us today our daily bread.”

In this petition we pray to receive the necessary bread or nourishment both for our body and soul. We look at God as a great Giver and Provider. The request is limited to the present moment: this day in order to remind us that we must rely on the providence of God.

5th petition: “and forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors”

Here we ask god to forgive our sins. The condition that is required for the forgiveness is that we should forgive without exception all those who sin against us.

6th petition “and lead us not into temptation,

In this petition we pray that God may not permit us to be tempted, so as to be overcome. We ask Him to enable us to resist all evil temptations.

7th petition “but deliver us from evil”

Here we ask God to free us from the devil and evils, and particularly from the greatest of all evils which is sin, and from eternal damnation, which is its penalty.

“Amen”

The word Amen, with which the Lord’s Prayer is concluded, is a Hebrew word frequently used by our Savior, and signifying “so be it, or let it be done”; that is, we pray that all we have begged in the foregoing petitions may be done and given to us.
A. Use the following words to fill in the gaps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>address</th>
<th>called</th>
<th>children</th>
<th>Disciples</th>
<th>feature</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>longer</th>
<th>needs</th>
<th>recited</th>
<th>recorded</th>
<th>relationship</th>
<th>Scriptures</th>
<th>Sermon</th>
<th>sinner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*The Lord's Prayer,* also ..................................1 “Our Father” is a Christian prayer that, according to the ........................................ 2 was taught by Jesus to his ................................. 3. Two forms of it are .................................4 in the New Testament: a .................................5. form in the Gospel of Matthew as part of the .................................6 on the Mount, and a shorter form in the Gospel of Luke. The first three of the seven petitions .................................7 God; the other four are related to our .................................8 and concerns. A central .................................9 of the Prayer is the .................................10 on our Relationship with God. We begin with our relationship to God as His .................................11 Then the Prayer reminds us of the .................................12 and His subjects. Then in turn, it deals with the relationship between the Saviour and the .................................13. The prayer is .................................14 in all church services.

And when you pray, do not be like the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and on the street corners to be seen by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full. 6 But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you. 7 And when you pray, do not keep on babbling like pagans, for they think they will be heard because of their many words. 8 Do not be like them, for your Father knows what you need before you ask him. (Matthew 6, 5-8)

B. Fill in the missing words

1. By the h.......................... here Jesus means especially the scribes and Pharisees.

2. I.......................... praying in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, e.......................... into your house and pray secretly.

3. Do not prolong the p.............., as if it would make it more pleasing with God.
Unit 9

The Apostle and Evangelist Luke

1. Luke was a Gentile from Antioch, a city in Syria in the Middle East. He was well-educated, having studied Greek, philosophy, art and medicine. In Colossians 4:14 Paul refers to him as "Luke, the beloved physician". Luke traveled to Jerusalem and witnessed the work of Christ, and he became one of the 70 Apostles who preached the Word of Jesus.

2. He must have witnessed the Crucifixion, and after the Resurrection it was Luke and Cleopas who saw Jesus on the road to Emmaus. After the Pentecost, Luke returned to Antioch where he met the Apostle Paul and accompanied him on his many missionary journeys throughout Asia Minor, Greece and ultimately Rome, where Paul was martyred c. 65-67 A.D. Luke continued his missionary work throughout the Mediterranean and then to Libya, Upper Egypt and back to Greece. The talented and dedicated Luke was also an iconographer. He was unmarried and died at the age of 84.

3. Not only did Luke write his account of the life and ministry of Jesus probably during 70-80 A.D., but five to ten years later in the Book of Acts he chronicled the work of the Apostles and the development of the Christian Church. Through his words we understand that the spirit of God directs the life and worship of the Church through a proper organizational structure and that we are responsible in making sure that the continuing needs of the Church are met with faith, courage and love.

4. Among his talents as a writer and physician, Luke was also an artist. The Evangelist was the first iconographer of the Church. Legend has it that Luke painted icons of Saints Peter and Paul and two of the Theotokos. The man who gave us a written portrait of the Mother of God, gave us the first painted one as well. One style in particular the Odigitria or "Directress" icon of the Theotokos depicts her full face indicating the way by pointing out or presenting her son to us, the son of God. This image emphasizes the divinity of Christ.

5. The oldest historical evidence of Luke's icons is attributed to Theodore, a Byzantine historian c. 530 A.D. who was a reader at the great church of Agia Sophia in Constantinople. He writes of an icon of the Virgin Odigitria having been sent to the city from Jerusalem by the Empress in 450 A.D. St. Andrew of Crete and St. Germanos, Patriarch of Constantinople (715-730 A.D.) also note that they saw an icon of the Virgin by St. Luke in Rome.

6. St. Germanos claimed that the image was painted during the life of the Theotokos and sent to Theophilus, the gentle Luke dedicated his writings to in Rome. Another tradition postulates that Luke painted the icon and the Virgin Mary herself blessed it before he sent it to Antioch. There are many existing St. Luke icons of the Virgin that were painted according to reproductions of his originals. The Church honors him on October 18.

"Speechless be the lips of impious ones, those who do not reverence Your great icon, the sacred one which is called Directress, and was depicted for us by one of the Apostles, Luke the Evangelist" Paraclesis to the Theotokos.
To depict (v)=  
  a. to represent by a drawing, painting, or other art form:
     ➢ The icon depicts the descending of the Holy Spirit
  b. to describe
     ➢ He depicted what happened in great detail

To witness (v)=  
  a. to see, be present at, or know at first hand witness (n)
     ➢ Apostle Luke witnessed the Crucifixion of Christ.
     ➢ God be my witness
  b. to declare belief in God
     ➢ The disciples witnessed to Jesus - They gave witness to their faith

A. Show your understanding of the text by answering the following questions:

1. What did Luke study?

2. Where did Luke see Jesus?

3. Who did Luke accompany in his missionary journeys?

4. How is Theotokos depicted in the style "Odigitria"?

5. Who was Theodore?

B. Find words or expressions in the text that mean:

1. taught (1st p) .................................................................

2. non-Jew (1st p) .............................................................

3. finally (2nd p) ..............................................................

4. relating to religious work carried on by persons sent to a foreign country (2nd p) ..............................................................

5. gave a written record (3rd p) ............................................

6. according to a traditional story (4th p) ................................

7. the state of being a god (4th p) ........................................

8. regarded as produced by (5th p) ......................................

9. suggests (6th p) ............................................................

10. copy (6th p) ...............................................................
C. Match the terms on the left with their explanations on the right

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraclesis</td>
<td>a. Supplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iconographer</td>
<td>b. Painter of icons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriarch</td>
<td>c. The death of Jesus upon the Cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarnation</td>
<td>d. The highest-ranking bishop in Eastern Orthodoxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucifixion</td>
<td>e. The embodiment of God the Son in human flesh as Jesus Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurrection</td>
<td>f. The rising again of Christ from the tomb three days after his death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Fill in the missing words

The Evangelist Luke was b...................... 1 in Antioch and s.......................... 2 philosophy, medicine & art. He is numbered a............................. 3 the 70 Apostles.

He p........................... 7 two icons of Theotokos, as well as icons of the A..................... 8 Peter and Paul and is considered the founder of Christian I...................... ...... 9 Luke wrote his Gospel in Greek and the A.................. ...... 10 of the Apostles is d............................. 11 to a gentile, Theophilus. The s ..................... 12 of Luke is the sacrificial bull.
1. John was born in Antioch c. 347 A.D. He was a gifted student who studied the classics, philosophy and rhetoric (the art of speaking and writing effectively) from the famous teacher Libanius. He then studied Christian teachings and scripture and decided to dedicate his life to Christ. After six years of a harsh, ascetic and isolated life in the wilderness, his health was damaged and he was forced to return to Antioch. He was soon ordained a deacon then a priest. John worked tirelessly for the church for over twenty years, and his lengthy, but exciting sermons made him rather famous.

2. Upon the death of Patriarch Nectarios, John was practically kidnapped from Antioch in 398 A.D. and brought to Constantinople, the capital of the eastern Empire, where he was consecrated Patriarch. At that time society was still largely pagan and the Church was a burgeoning institution. John took them all by storm. His eloquent and outspoken preaching later led him to be dubbed the "golden-mouthed" or Chrysostomos in Greek.

3. His approach was fresh, appealing and instructive. He was able to articulate how Christian teaching had ethical relevancy for how people lived their lives. He was a zealous reformer of corrupt church administration and a champion of social justice. John was quite critical of abuses of power and moral degeneration in society and the Church.

4. As a pastor and a Christian spiritual authority in a pagan world he was both practical and idealistic, and he never shrank from a challenge. His blunt way of speaking, stern attitude and modest, simple lifestyle inevitably led to numerous confrontations with the royal court and his fellow bishops. John denounced Church hierarchs who lived in high style and comfort. The rich resented his sermons on the evils of wealth, greed, selfishness, ambition and self-indulgence, especially the Empress Eudoxia or whose excesses the Patriarch greatly disapproved and of whom he was quite critical. Jealous of his position and angry at his stance, many turned against him, such as Theophilos, Patriarch of Alexandria, who led the charge to depose the outspoken "troublemaker".

5. With the Empress’s approval and support, Chrysostom was deposed and sent into exile. The common people among whom he was most popular threatened to rebel against this mandate and John was soon recalled to Constantinople. But naturally his outspoken ways continued, and he was exiled again. Sent into the far region the Pontus, Chrysostom did not survive the difficult journey and died on the road in 407 AD.

6. What remains of Chrysostom's enormous scholarly body of work is 1,447 homilies and 240 epistles which continue to inspire, instruct and illumine the Orthodox Church to this day.
The three orders of Priesthood

1st Deacon  2nd Priest  3rd Bishop

Ministers to the priest  Performs the Sacraments  Highest order - Head of all parishes of his diocese

**Pastor** =

a. a clergyman of the Protestant church
b. a religious leader

Pastoral Theology

A. Match the terms on the left column with the definitions on the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To dedicate</td>
<td>a. a natural area in which very few people live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilderness</td>
<td>b. to give (so or sth) a name or title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To dub</td>
<td>c. relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eloquent</td>
<td>d. to devote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outspoken</td>
<td>e. fluent &amp; persuasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appealing</td>
<td>f. direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructive</td>
<td>g. pleasing or attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevancy</td>
<td>h. educational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Find words or expressions in the text that mean:

1. a person who works to change and improve a society (3rd p)
2. immoral (3rd p)
3. misuse, incorrect use (3rd p)
4. humble (4th p)
5. disliked (5th p)
6. undoubtedly (4th p)
7. disagreement, opposition (4th p)
C. Match the terms on the left column with the definitions on the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Stance</th>
<th>a. to refuse to obey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Mandate</td>
<td>b. accusation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Charge</td>
<td>c. to dethrone,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To depose</td>
<td>d. relics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To rebel</td>
<td>e. order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Remains</td>
<td>f. teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. To instruct</td>
<td>g. attitude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Choose the terms that correspond to the definitions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sacraments</th>
<th>Monastery</th>
<th>Convent</th>
<th>Epistles</th>
<th>Pagan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layman</td>
<td>Catechumens</td>
<td>Ascetic</td>
<td>Scripture</td>
<td>Gospel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Place where nuns live ........................................
2. Person involved with the Christian church but not a member of the clergy ........................................
3. Having no religion or a follower of a polytheistic religion, idolatrous ........................................
4. Mysteries - religious ceremonies in the Christian church ........................................
5. Letters in the Bible : any one of the letters to the early Christians that are part of the New Testament ........................................
6. The books of either the Old Testament or the New Testament or of both : the Bible ........................................
7. Candidates for Baptism, receiving catechism in the Christian religion before Baptism ........................................
8. Avoiding physical pleasure & comfort ........................................
9. A speech on a moral or religious topic ........................................
E. Read the farewell sermon St John Chrysostom gave before being exiled and find words that can be replaced by the following:

"Violent storms encompass me on all sides; yet I am without fear, because I stand upon a rock. Though the sea roars and the waves rise high, they cannot overwhelm the ship of Jesus Christ. I fear not death, which is my gain; nor banishment, for the whole earth is the Lord's, nor the loss of goods, for I came naked into the world, and I can carry nothing out of it".

1. surround ........................................
2. defeat ...........................................
3. benefit .........................................
4. exile ............................................
5. property .......................................