

Religionist*,* Ethiopian) - **Restorationist (LDS, Jehovahâ€™s Witnesses, etc.)**

Existentialism (Jaspers) - Embraces the absurdity of existence, (Jaspers) all that is left is to create meaning through action, (Jaspers) all that is left is to create meaning through action, (Jaspers) all that is left is to create meaning through action.

Absurdism (Camus) - Acknowledges life's meaninglessness but advocates for revolt against this condition through continued engagement with life despite the struggle itself becomes meaningful.

Phenomenology (Merleau-Ponty) - Seeks harmony with the natural flow of existence (Taoism) necessarily invoking supernatural elements. Meaning comes from (effortless action) and balance.

Humanism (Rousseau) - Centers on human dignity, reason, and compassion as sources of meaning requiring theistic belief. Unlike your "secular quasi-religion" humanism doesn't typically fixate on utopian endpoints.

Virtue Ethics (Aristotle) - Focuses on character development for human flourishing (eudaimonia) as intrinsic goods, independent of supernatural grounding.

Pragmatism (James) - Judges ideas by their practical consequences and workability rather than their proximity to ultimate truth or divine will.

Materialism	Emphasis on physical world, denying spiritual or supernatural forces.	Scientific worldview, full of naturalistic explanations.
Religion	Belief in supernatural powers, deities, and sacred texts.	Contradicts scientific findings, often seen as superstitious.
Secularism	Separation of religion from public life and governance.	Advocates for a neutral, rational society.
Humanism	Focuses on human values, reason, and ethics without religious dogma.	Aligns with scientific inquiry and progress.
Capitalism	Economic system based on private property and profit.	Can be seen as a product of modernization and progress.
Communism	Socialist ideology aiming for class equality and collective ownership.	Often criticized for authoritarianism and lack of individual freedoms.
Environmentalism	Concern for the natural world and sustainable living.	Contrasts with industrialization and technological advancement.
Technology	Use of scientific knowledge to create tools and innovations.	Seen as a driving force of progress and modernization.
Art	Expression of human creativity and emotions.	Can be seen as a reflection of the human condition, contrasting with the material world.
Science	Systematic study of the natural world through observation and experimentation.	Core of the modern worldview, seeking objective truth.
Philosophy	Exploration of fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, and ethics.	Often bridges the gap between religion and science, seeking rational answers.
Education	Transmission of knowledge and skills to future generations.	Seen as a key to progress and enlightenment.
Healthcare	Efforts to maintain and improve physical and mental well-being.	Reflects the scientific approach to understanding and treating illness.
Law	System of rules governing behavior and resolving disputes.	Can be based on religious principles or secular, rational principles.
Politics	Organization and governance of a community or state.	Often involves ideological debates between religious and secular values.
War	Conflict between groups, often driven by religious or political motives.	Contrasts with the ideal of peace and progress.
Peace	State of harmony and absence of conflict.	Often seen as a goal of progress and human development.
Justice	Principle of fairness and equity in the distribution of resources and treatment.	Can be grounded in religious teachings or secular, humanistic values.
Injustice	Unfairness or oppression, often linked to religious or political power.	Contrasts with the ideal of a just and equitable society.
Freedom	Ability to act without undue constraints or restrictions.	Often associated with progress and individual rights.
Oppression	Unjust treatment or domination of one group by another.	Contrasts with the values of equality and progress.
Equality	Principle of equal rights and opportunities for all.	Aligns with modern humanistic and scientific values.
Inequality	Unequal distribution of resources and power.	Often seen as a barrier to progress and development.
Unity	Sense of belonging and shared identity within a group.	Can be fostered by religious or secular values.
Division	Separation or conflict between groups.	Contrasts with the ideal of a unified society.
Harmony	State of peaceful coexistence and balance.	Often seen as a goal of progress and human development.
Conflict	Struggle or opposition between groups or individuals.	Contrasts with the ideal of peace and progress.
Cooperation	Working together for a common goal.	Aligns with the values of progress and human development.
Competition	Struggle to achieve a goal or win against others.	Can be seen as a driving force of progress.
Progress	Advancement or improvement over time.	Core of the modern worldview, often linked to scientific and technological innovation.
Regression	Reversion to a previous state or decline.	Contrasts with the ideal of progress.
Stagnation	Lack of change or development.	Contrasts with the values of progress and human development.
Growth	Increase in size, number, or complexity.	Aligns with the values of progress and human development.
Decline	Decrease in size, number, or complexity.	Contrasts with the ideal of progress.
Rebirth	Renewal or resurgence after a period of decline.	Often associated with religious or cultural movements.
Transformation	Change in form, structure, or nature.	Aligns with the values of progress and human development.
Continuity	Persistence of certain elements over time.	Can be seen as a foundation for progress.
Change	Alteration or modification of something.	Core of the modern worldview, often linked to scientific and technological innovation.
Stability	State of being steady and unchanging.	Often seen as a goal of progress and human development.
Instability	Lack of stability or constant change.	Contrasts with the ideal of progress.
Order	Arrangement or sequence of things.	Aligns with the values of progress and human development.
Disorder	Lack of order or chaos.	Contrasts with the ideal of progress.
Structure	Organized system or framework.	Aligns with the values of progress and human development.
Formlessness	Lack of a defined shape or structure.	Contrasts with the ideal of progress.
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****Representative church government****

Baptist*Protestantism*Calvinist*with humanity - **Presbyterian Polity**

Representative church government

Language (Coptic)

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The first step is to understand the nature of the problem. This involves identifying the key components of the system and the relationships between them. Once this is done, the next step is to develop a model of the system. This model should be able to simulate the behavior of the system under various conditions. The third step is to validate the model. This involves comparing the results of the simulation with actual data from the system. If the model is able to accurately predict the behavior of the system, then it can be used to optimize the system. The final step is to implement the optimized system. This involves making changes to the system based on the results of the simulation. Once the system is implemented, it should be monitored to ensure that it is performing as expected.

through gnosis - direct revelation of one's true divinity
 the means of escape from material bondage.

Calligraphy is a beautiful art form that has been practiced for centuries. It is a way of expressing oneself through the written word. The art of calligraphy is not just about the letters, but about the soul that goes into them. It is a discipline that requires patience, practice, and a deep understanding of the language. The calligrapher must be able to control the pen with precision and grace, creating a harmonious balance between the different strokes. The result is a work of art that is both functional and beautiful. Calligraphy is a timeless art that continues to inspire and captivate people around the world. It is a testament to the power of the written word and the beauty of human expression.

prayer and spiritual instruction.

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As a result, the religious and political authorities of the time were deeply concerned about the potential for the spread of these ideas, which they saw as a threat to the established order. This led to a series of measures designed to suppress the movement, including the burning of books and the execution of its leaders. Despite these efforts, the ideas continued to spread, and the movement eventually led to the founding of the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church, in turn, became a powerful force in the world, shaping the course of Western civilization for centuries to come. The ideas of the early Christians, however, were not without their own problems. One of the most significant was the issue of the nature of God. The early Christians believed in a God who was both divine and human, a concept that was difficult to reconcile with the traditional Jewish view of God as a purely spiritual being. This led to a series of debates and controversies, which eventually resulted in the development of the doctrine of the Trinity. The Trinity, which holds that God is three persons in one, was a revolutionary idea that challenged the traditional Jewish view of God. It was a concept that was difficult to understand, and it was the subject of much speculation and debate. Despite these difficulties, the Trinity became a central part of Christian doctrine, and it has remained a cornerstone of the faith ever since. The ideas of the early Christians, therefore, were not without their own problems, but they were also the foundation of a new way of thinking about God and the world. This new way of thinking, which was based on the teachings of Jesus, eventually led to the founding of the Catholic Church, and it has shaped the course of Western civilization ever since.

tradition than Sunni Islam

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At the same time, the rise of the "New Confucianism" movement, which emphasizes the importance of moral education and the cultivation of the individual, has also led to a renewed interest in the study of the "Three Classics" and the "Four Books". This movement, which was initiated by scholars such as Xu Fuguan and Tang Junyi, has played a significant role in the development of modern Chinese thought and culture.

In the field of literature, the "New Confucianism" movement has also had a profound impact. It has led to a renewed interest in the study of the "Three Classics" and the "Four Books", and has also led to a renewed interest in the study of the "Three Kingdoms" and the "Four Seasons". This movement, which was initiated by scholars such as Xu Fuguan and Tang Junyi, has played a significant role in the development of modern Chinese thought and culture.

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Qur'anic legal system: Mainly based on the Quran and Sunnah, but also includes analogical reasoning (qiyas) and consensus (ijma'). The system is highly flexible and adaptable, allowing for the development of new legal rulings in response to changing circumstances. This flexibility is a key feature of Islamic law, enabling it to remain relevant and applicable in the modern world.

Philosophical foundations: Islamic law is based on the principle of the divine origin of the law. The Quran is considered the primary source of law, and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad is the secondary source. The law is seen as a divine command, and the role of the jurist is to interpret and apply this command to specific cases.

Major schools of thought: There are four main schools of thought in Islamic law, each with its own distinct legal tradition and methodology. These are the Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali schools. Each school has a long history and a large following, and they all share a common commitment to the Quran and Sunnah as the basis of the law.

Modern developments: In the modern era, Islamic law has faced significant challenges and has undergone a process of reform and modernization. This has led to the development of new legal systems and institutions, such as Islamic banks and courts, which are designed to be compatible with modern legal principles and practices. The goal is to create a legal system that is both faithful to the Islamic tradition and responsive to the needs of the modern world.

Conclusion: Islamic law is a complex and dynamic system that has evolved over centuries. It is based on a strong philosophical foundation and a commitment to the divine origin of the law. The flexibility and adaptability of the system have allowed it to remain relevant and applicable in the modern world, and its continued development is a testament to its enduring power and influence.

****Hellenistic Christian World (1st-4th CE) Many Supporting Principles of Christianity in
Egyptian Culture (Temple, Priesthood, Religion, Holy Land, Martyrdom, Prophecy, etc.)
Septuagint (3rd-1st BCE) produced in Alexandria (Hebrew Bible, Greek Septuagint) p. 24
Hellenistic Dynasties (Ptolemaic, Seleucid, Roman) 70 BCE - 70 CE
Judaism in so-called Rabiniform Judaism 4th-5th centuries**

The **1948 UN Partition Plan for Palestine** was a **key milestone** in the history of the Jewish state, leading to the **establishment of the State of Israel** in 1948. This plan was a **direct result** of the **UN's efforts** to resolve the **Arab-Jewish conflict** in Palestine. The **partition plan** was a **crucial step** towards the **creation of a Jewish state**, which was **officially declared** on **May 14, 1948**. The **partition plan** was a **direct result** of the **UN's efforts** to resolve the **Arab-Jewish conflict** in Palestine. The **partition plan** was a **crucial step** towards the **creation of a Jewish state**, which was **officially declared** on **May 14, 1948**.

liturgy with some modifications

***Nitzotz (נִצּוֹץ) - Spark of Divinity**
In Conservative Judaism, Nitzotz is a concept that refers to the divine spark or holiness within every person. It is often associated with the idea of the "spark of God" (נִצּוֹץ הַקֹּדֶשׁ) and is used to describe the potential for spiritual growth and connection to God. The concept is rooted in the teachings of the Zohar, a mystical text that describes the divine spark as a fragment of God's essence that is scattered throughout the world. In Conservative Judaism, the Nitzotz is seen as a source of inspiration and a reminder of the divine presence within each individual. It is often used to describe the process of spiritual growth and the pursuit of holiness. The concept is also used to describe the relationship between the individual and the community, as the Nitzotz is seen as a shared spark that connects all people to God. The concept is also used to describe the process of spiritual growth and the pursuit of holiness. The concept is also used to describe the relationship between the individual and the community, as the Nitzotz is seen as a shared spark that connects all people to God.

Controversial status in Jewish and Christian communities

to Jesus as suffering servant and precise timing of

1. **Iconoclasm**: The rejection of icons and images, often based on the Second Commandment (Exodus 20:4-5).
 2. **Rejection of Icons**: The belief that icons are idolatrous and detract from the spiritual focus of the church.
 3. **Iconoclasm**: The destruction of icons and images, often as a result of religious conflict.
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Iconoclasm Rejection: Icons as windows to divine reality

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6. **Spoken Language:** **Arabic** is the official language, but **English** is widely used in business and education. **French** is also spoken in some regions.

[illegible]

5 Philip total stands Timothy 2:4 - God wills all to be

Aquinas's Sacramental approach to the Eucharist - East Shows Orthodox Catholic Others sacramental
preserving historicity (ecumenical interpretation) - that Shows Protestant Protestant Catholic reduction
sacramental Restrictionists symbolizations claim Demonstrates relations of others bit of on a point
interpretation in all cases through philosophical rigor and
continuity.