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قسم اللغة الأجنبية

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تاريخ الأديان - قسم اللغة الإنكليزية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Religion مفهوم الدين

Human beings' relation to that which they regard as holy, sacred, absolute, spiritual, divine, or worthy of especial reverence. It is also commonly regarded as consisting of the way people deal with ultimate concerns about their lives and their fate after [death](#).

In many religions, texts are deemed to have scriptural status, and people are esteemed to be invested with spiritual or moral authority. Believers and worshipers participate in and are often enjoined to perform devotional or contemplative practices such as [prayer](#), [meditation](#), or particular [rituals](#). [Worship](#), moral conduct, right belief, and participation in religious institutions are among the constituent elements of the religious life.

Sacred scripture الكتب المقدسة

The revered texts, or Holy Writ, of the world's religions. Scriptures comprise a large part of the literature of the world. They vary greatly in form, volume, age, and degree of sacredness; but their common attribute is that their words are

regarded by the devout as sacred. Sacred words differ from ordinary words in that they are believed either to possess and convey spiritual and magical powers or to be the means through which a divine being or other sacred reality is revealed in phrases and sentences full of power and truth.

THE BIBLE **الكتاب المقدس**

Bible, also called the Holy Bible, the sacred book or Scriptures of Judaism and of Christianity. The Bible of Judaism and the Bible of Christianity are different, however, in some important ways. The Jewish Bible is the Hebrew Scriptures, 39 books originally written in Hebrew, except for a few sections in Aramaic. The Christian Bible is in two parts, the Old Testament and the 27 books of the New Testament. The Old Testament is structured in two slightly different forms by the two principal divisions of Christendom. The version of the Old Testament used by Roman Catholics is the Bible of Judaism plus 7 other books and additions to books; some of the additional books were originally written in Greek, as was the New Testament. The version of the Old Testament used by Protestants is limited to the 39 books of the Jewish Bible. The other books and additions to books are called the Apocrypha by Protestants; they are generally referred to as deuterocanonical

books by Roman Catholics. The arrangements of the Jewish and Christian canons differ considerably. The Protestant and Roman Catholic arrangements more nearly match one another. By the time of the Middle Ages the books of the Bible were considered a unified entity.

Judaism اليهودية

Judaism, religious culture of the Jews (also known as the people of Israel); one of the world's oldest continuing religious traditions. The Jews spoke of Torah, God's revealed instruction to Israel, which mandated both a worldview and a way of life "Halakhah". Halakhah derives from the Hebrew word "to go" and has come to mean the "way" or "path." It encompasses Jewish law, custom, and practice. Premodern Judaism, in all its historical forms, thus constituted an integrated cultural system encompassing the totality of individual and communal existence. It is a system of sanctification in which all is to be subsumed under God's rule.

The total world Jewish population in the year 2000 was estimated at 13.2 million, of whom 5.7 million lived in the United States, 4.8 million in the so-called "Israel", 530,000 in France, and 438,000 in the former Soviet Union. These are the four largest centers of Jewish settlement.

Basic doctrines and sources:

Monotheism:

As a complex religious tradition, Judaism has never been monolithic. Its various historical forms nonetheless have shared certain characteristic features. The most essential of these is a radical monotheism, that is, the belief that a single, transcendent God created the universe and continues providentially to govern it.

Revelation

The God who created the world revealed himself to the people, Israel, at Mount Sinai. The content of that revelation is the Torah ("revealed instruction"), God's will for humankind expressed in commandments by which individuals are to regulate their lives in interacting with one another and with God. By living in accordance with God's laws and submitting to the divine will, humanity can become a harmonious part of the cosmos.

Covenant

A third major concept in Judaism is that of the covenant or contractual agreement, between God and the Jewish people. According to tradition, the God of creation entered into a special relationship with the Jewish people at Sinai. They would acknowledge God as their sole ultimate king and legislator, agreeing to obey his laws; God, in turn, would acknowledge "Israel" as his particular people and be especially mindful of them. Both biblical authors and later Jewish tradition view this

covenant in a universal context. Only after successive failures to establish a covenant with rebellious humanity did God turn to a particular segment of it. "Israel" is to be a "kingdom of priests," and the ideal social order that it establishes in accordance with the divine laws is to be a model for the human race.

The Rabbinic Tradition

Although all forms of Judaism have been rooted in the Hebrew Bible (referred to by Jews as the Tanach, an acronym for its three sections: Torah, the Pentateuch; Nebiim, the prophetic literature; and Ketubim, the other writings), it would be an error to think of Judaism as simply the "religion of the Old Testament." Contemporary Judaism is ultimately derived from the rabbinic movement of the first centuries of the Christian era in Palestine and Babylonia and is therefore called rabbinic Judaism.

Rabbi, in Aramaic and Hebrew, means "my teacher." The rabbis, Jewish sages adept in studying the Scriptures and their own traditions, maintained that God had revealed to Moses on Sinai a twofold Torah. In addition to the written Torah (Scripture), God revealed an oral Torah, faithfully transmitted by word of mouth in an unbroken chain from master to disciple, and preserved now among the rabbis themselves. For the rabbis, the oral Torah was encapsulated in the Mishnah ("that which

is learned or memorized”), the earliest document of rabbinic literature, edited in Palestine at the turn of the 3rd century. Subsequent rabbinic study of the Mishnah in Palestine and Babylonia generated two Talmuds (“that which is studied”; also called Gemara, an Aramaic term with the same meaning), wide-ranging commentaries on the Mishnah. The Babylonian Talmud, edited about the 6th century, became the foundation document of rabbinic Judaism.

Early rabbinic writings also include exegetical and homiletical commentaries on Scripture (Midrash) and several Aramaic translations of the Pentateuch and other scriptural books (Targums). In Judaism, the study of Torah refers to the study of all this literature, not simply of the Pentateuch (“the Torah,” in the narrow sense).

The Jewish groups الفرق اليهودية :

Pharisees: a Jewish school, probably dating as a distinct body, or party, from the 2nd century bc. Their chief tendency was to resist all Greek or other foreign influences that threatened to undermine the sacred religion of their fathers, and they took their stand most emphatically upon written and oral Divine Law. Their doctrine was of an ethical, spiritual, and sometimes mystical Judaism, which enabled the religion to survive the destruction (70 AD) of the Temple, and which later became the dominant form of Judaism.

Sadducees: Jewish school, or party, that arose in the 1st century bc, The Sadducees, an aristocratic party, acknowledged only the written Torah as binding, rejecting the scribes' traditional interpretation and development of the Law. They rejected Pharisaic tradition, which represented an older legal and religious standpoint. The Sadducees did not believe in a resurrection or in any personal immortality, and they denied angels and spirits. The Sadducees disappeared with the fall of the Jewish temple in 70 AD.

Zealots: Jewish religious-political faction, known for its fanatical resistance to Roman rule in Judea during the 1st century ad. The Zealots emerged as a distinct political group during the reign (37-4 bc) of Herod the Great. In 6 AD, when Judea was put under direct Roman rule and the authorities ordered a census for purposes of taxation, the Zealots, led by Judas of Galilee, called for rebellion. they argued that Acknowledging the authority of the pagan Roman emperor, would mean repudiating the authority of God and submitting to slavery. An extremist group of Zealots, called Sicarii (“dagger men”), adopted terrorist tactics, assassinating Romans and also some prominent Jews who favored cooperation with the Roman authority.

Karaites: (from Hebrew qārā, “to read”), Jewish sect, considered heretical by Orthodox Jews, which believes in the strict interpretation of

the Jewish Scriptures and rejects the Talmud and the rabbinical traditions incorporated in Judaism during the first six centuries ad. The sect was founded in Baghdād about 765 by Anan ben David, a Jewish religious leader. The doctrine of Karaism is also called Ananism. Today there are some 30,000 Karaites, concentrated largely in the so-called "Israel"; small communities are also found in the United States, Poland, France, and Turkey.

Haskalah, also called Jewish Enlightenment:

a late 18th- and 19th-century intellectual movement among the Jews of central and eastern Europe that attempted to acquaint Jews with the European secular education and culture as supplements to traditional Talmudic studies. Though the Haskala owed much of its inspiration and values to the European Enlightenment, its roots, character, and development were distinctly Jewish. When the movement began, Jews lived mostly in pales of settlement and ghettos and followed a form of life that had evolved after centuries of segregation and discriminatory legislation.

A move toward change was initiated by a relatively few "mobile Jews" (mainly merchants) and "court Jews" (agents of various rulers and princes), whose contact with European civilization had heightened their desire to become a part of society as a whole. One of the early centres of

the movement was Berlin, whence it spread to eastern Europe.

The early proponents of Haskala were convinced that Jews could be brought into the mainstream of European culture through a reform of traditional Jewish education and a breakdown of ghetto life. This meant adding secular subjects to the school curriculum, adopting the language of the larger society in place of Yiddish, abandoning traditional garb, reforming synagogue services, and taking up new occupations.

Christianity المسيحية

Major religion, stemming from the life, teachings, and death of Jesus of Nazareth (the Christ, or the Anointed One of God) in the 1st century AD. It has become the largest of the world's religions. Geographically the most widely diffused of all faiths, it has a constituency of more than 2 billion believers. Its largest groups are the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox churches, and the Protestant churches. In addition to these churches there are several independent churches as well as numerous sects throughout the world.

Christianity begins with Jesus of Nazareth, a Jew who was born in a small corner of the Roman Empire. Little is known of his early life, but around the age of 30, Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist and had a vision in which he received the blessing of God.

After this event, he began a ministry of teaching, healing, and

miracle-working. He spoke of the "kingdom of God," condemned religious hypocrites and interpreted the Mosaic law in new ways. He spoke before crowds of people, but also chose 12 disciples whom he taught privately. They eagerly followed him, believing him to be the long-awaited Messiah who would usher in the kingdom of God on earth.

After just a few years, however, opposition mounted against Jesus, and he was ultimately executed by crucifixion by the Romans. Most of Jesus' followers scattered, dismayed at such an unexpected outcome. But three days later, women who went to anoint his body reported that the tomb was empty and an angel told them Jesus had risen from the dead. The disciples were initially skeptical, but later came to believe. They reported that Jesus appeared to them on several occasions and then ascended into heaven before their eyes.

The remainder of the first century AD saw the number of Jesus' followers, who were soon called "Christians," grow rapidly. Instrumental in the spread of Christianity was a man named Paul, a zealous Jew who had persecuted Christians, then converted to the faith after experiencing a vision of the risen Jesus. Taking advantage of the extensive system of Roman roads and the time of peace, Paul went on numerous missionary journeys throughout the Roman Empire. He started churches, then wrote letters back to them to offer further counsel and encouragement. Many

of these letters would become part of the Christian scriptures, the "New Testament".

In the second and third centuries AD, Christians struggled with persecution from outside the church and doctrinal debates from within the church. Christian leaders, who are now called the "church fathers," wrote defenses of the false claims made against Christians (apologetics) as well as arguments against false teachings spreading within the church (polemics). Doctrines were explored, developed, and solidified, the canon of the New Testament was formed, and the notion of "apostolic succession" established a system of authority to guard against wrong interpretations of Christian teachings.

A major turning point in Christian history came in the early 4th century AD, when the Roman emperor Constantine converted to Christianity. The Christian religion became legal, persecution ceased, and thousands of pagans now found it convenient to convert to the emperor's faith. Allied with the Roman Empire, Christianity gradually rose in power and hierarchy until it became the "Christendom" that would encompass the entire western world in the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Emperor Constantine hoped Christianity would be the uniting force of his empire, so he was distressed to hear of a dispute over Arianism, which held that Christ was more than a man but less than God himself. In

325 AD, Constantine called the Council of Nicea (325AD) so that the bishops could work out their differences. They condemned Arius and Arianism and declared the Son (Christ) to be of "one substance" with the Father. After the council, St. Athanasius of Alexandria continued to battle the Arians, but the orthodox view eventually won out for good. The church then turned to issues about Christ's divine and human natures, which were essentially resolved at the Council of Chalcedon (451 AD).

In the meantime, the considerable religious, cultural, and political differences between the Eastern and Western churches were becoming increasingly apparent. Religiously, the two parts of Christendom had different views on topics such as the use of icons, the nature of the Holy Spirit, and the date on which Easter should be celebrated. Culturally, the Greek East has always tended to be more philosophical and abstract in its thinking, while the Latin West tended toward a more pragmatic and legal-minded approach.

As the old saying goes: "the Greeks built metaphysical systems; the Romans built roads." The political aspects of the split began with the Emperor Constantine, who moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople (in modern Turkey). Upon his death, the empire was divided between his two sons, one of whom ruled the western half of the empire from Rome while the other ruled the eastern region from

Constantinople.

These various factors finally came to a head in 1054 AD, when Pope Leo IX excommunicated the patriarch of Constantinople, the leader of the Eastern Church. The Patriarch condemned the Pope in return, and the Christian church has been officially divided into West ("Roman Catholic") and East ("Greek Orthodox") ever since.

In the 1400s, some western Christians began to publicly challenge aspects of the church. They spoke against the abuse of authority and corruption in Christian leadership. They called for a return to the gospel and a stripping off of traditions and customs like the cult of the saints and relics, and the withholding of the communion wine from non-clergy. They began to translate the Bible - then available only in Latin - into the common languages of the people.

However, these early reformers did not have widespread success, and most were executed for their teachings.

Reformation : الإصلاح الديني :

In 1517, a German monk named Martin Luther posted 97 complaints against the practice of selling indulgences on a church door. He had experienced a personal conversion to the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and also shared many of the ideas of those early reformers. Growing German nationalism and the invention of the printing

press ensured that Luther would have greater protection than his predecessors and his teachings would be spread quickly.

He was excommunicated and barely escaped with his life on more than one occasion, but Luther lived out his life spreading the Reformation, and died a natural death. His ideas had already spread throughout Germany, and similar reforming movements sprung up in England and Switzerland. Soon much of Europe was embroiled in a civil war, with Protestant nationalists fighting Catholic imperialists for religious and political freedom.

Socinianism: A rationalist movement within Christianity, which was a forerunner of modern Unitarianism. It developed from the ideas of Lelio Sozzini (d 1562) and his nephew Fausto (d 1604). Followers of the Sozzini hoped to restore a primitive Christianity, rejecting the accretions of Rome.

Socinianism was centered on disbelief in Trinity, original sin, the satisfaction. Socinianism focused on moralism, and Christ prophetic role, the elevation of reason in interpreting Scripture against creeds, traditions, and church authority, and support for religious toleration.

A basic statement of faith was drawn up in Fausto's revision of the Catechism of Racov. Persecution in Poland led to a wide diffusion throughout Europe. The influence of Socinianism can be seen in such

figures as John biddle, Isaak Newton and John locke.

Unitarianism: A religious movement connected with Christianity. Unitarians are those who reject the Trinitarian understanding of God. Although there are many antecedents, the specific point of origin for the movement is usually taken to be the works of Michael Servetus (1511-1553): "On the erroneous understanding of the Trinity" and "the restoration of Christianity", and the works of the Socinians. The first unitarian congregation in England was found in 1774, and in the USA 1782, but the movement did not become fully organized until the Baltimore sermon of W. E. Channing in 1819, on "Unitarian Christianity". The American Unitarian Association was founded in 1825. In 1961 the Unitarians merged with the Universalists, the joint movement becoming known as the Unitarian Universalist Association. There are more than a thousand congregations, mainly in the USA and Canada.

الأديان الشرقية

الزرادشتية Zoroastrianism

Zoroastrianism: religion that arose from the teachings of the devotional poet Zoroaster, who is regarded as the faith's founding prophet. Scholars believe that Zoroaster lived sometime between 1400 and 1200 bc. The Zoroastrian scripture, called the Avesta, includes poems attributed to Zoroaster.

In his writings Zoroaster speaks of an ethical and moral opposition between *Asha* ("order"), which he equates with righteousness, and *Drug* ("confusion"), which he equates with evil and the lie. Zoroaster personifies this dualism in a pair of spirits called Ahura Mazda ("Wise Lord,"), and Angra Mainyu ("Evil Spirit," known as Ahriman).

Zoroastrianism preaches that when someone dies his or her soul undergoes individual judgment based on actions while alive. If the soul's good deeds are greater than its evil deeds, it enters paradise. If the soul's evil deeds outweigh the good done while alive, it is cast into hell to await the day of universal judgment.

Close to the end of time a savior will resurrect the dead, Zoroastrianism claims. Ahura Mazda will descend to earth with the other good spirits. Each sinner, having already suffered in hell after death, will be purified. Thereafter, immortality will be granted to all humans. Ahura

Mazda, the holy immortals, and other divine beings will annihilate the demons and force Angra Mainyu to scuttle back into hell, which will then be sealed.

A minority of Zoroastrians grouped now together to practice their religion in central and eastern Iran at cities such as Yazd and Kermān. Others migrated; some went to the west coast of India where they became known as Parsis (Persians). In addition to the larger communities in India and Iran, today there are about 20,000 Zoroastrians in Canada and the United States. In these communities the religion's principles are still taught, basic rituals are practiced, and clerical and lay organizations remain active.

Hinduism **الهندوسية**

Hinduism: a religious tradition of Indian origin, comprising the beliefs and practices of Hindus.

The Hindu tradition encourages Hindus to seek spiritual and moral truth wherever it might be found, while acknowledging that no creed can contain such truth in its fullness and that each individual must realize this truth through his or her own systematic effort. Our experience, our reason, and our dialogue with others—especially with enlightened individuals—provide various means of testing our understanding of spiritual and moral truth. And Hindu scripture, based on the insights of

Hindu sages and seers, serves primarily as a guidebook. But ultimately truth comes to us through direct consciousness of the divine or the ultimate reality. In other religions this ultimate reality is known as God. Hindus refer to it by many names, but the most common name is Brahman.

In the Hindu tradition, by contrast, there is no single revelation by which people may achieve knowledge of the divine or lead a life backed by religious law. The Hindu tradition acknowledges that there are many paths by which people may seek and experience religious understanding and direction. It also claims that every individual has the potential to achieve enlightenment.

The Hindu community today is found primarily in India and neighboring Nepal, and in Bali in the Indonesian archipelago. Substantial Hindu communities are present in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, and South Africa. Scattered Hindu communities are found in most parts of the Western world. Hindus today number nearly 900 million, including about 20 million who live outside India, making them the third largest religious community in the world, after Christians and Muslims.

Buddhism البوذية

Buddhism: a major world religion, founded in northeastern India and based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, who is known as the

Buddha, or Enlightened One.

Originating as a monastic movement within the dominant Brahman tradition of the day, Buddhism quickly developed in a distinctive direction. The Buddha not only rejected significant aspects of Hindu philosophy, but also challenged the authority of the priesthood, denied the validity of the Vedic scriptures, and rejected the sacrificial cult based on them. Moreover, he opened his movement to members of all castes, denying that a person's spiritual worth is a matter of birth.

Buddhism has been significant not only in India but also in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, China, Japan, Taiwan, Tibet, Nepal, Mongolia, Korea, and Vietnam. The number of Buddhists worldwide has been estimated at between 150 and 300 million.

One of the lasting strengths of Buddhism has been its ability to adapt to changing conditions and to a variety of cultures. It is philosophically opposed to the authority of the priesthood, whether of the Western or the Marxist-Communist variety.

Confucianism الكونفوشية

Confucianism: an intellectual, political, and religious tradition, or school of thought, that developed a distinct identity in the 5th century bc from the teachings of Chinese philosopher Confucius. In Chinese the name for this tradition is Rujia (also spelled Ju-chia), meaning "School of

the Scholars.” Confucianism advocates reforming government, so that it works for the benefit of the people, and cultivating virtue, especially in government officials. It encourages respect for elders and legitimate authority figures, for traditional beliefs, for ritual practices, for education, and for close family bonds. Confucianism began in China, but it spread from there to Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.

The major development of the late 20th century is a tendency to interpret Confucianism in the light of Western ethical systems that stress virtue.

Shintoism الشنتوية

Shinto (Japanese, “the way of the gods”): Japanese cult and religion, originating in prehistoric times, and occupying an important national position for long periods in the history of Japan, particularly in recent times. During its early period, the body of religious belief and practice called Shinto was without a name and had no fixed dogma, moral precepts, or sacred writings. Worship centered on a vast pantheon of spirits, or kami, mainly divinities personifying aspects of the natural world, such as the sky, the earth, heavenly bodies, and storms. Rites included prayers of thanksgiving; offerings of valuables, such as swords and armor and, especially, cloth; and ablutionary purification from crime and defilement.

At the present time it comprises 13 major and numerous minor sects. The principal sects are divided into 5 main groups: those that continue with little modification the traditions of ancient Shinto; those that emphasize adherence to Confucian ethics; those that are predominantly devoted to faith healing; those that practice the worship of mountains; and those that are primarily devoted to purification rites. In the mid-1990s 110 million Japanese participated in the various Shinto sects, but those who professed Shinto as their sole or major religion numbered only 3.4 million. The Shinto sects have approximately 90,000 priests and about 81,000 shrines.

قائمة بأهم المفاهيم والتراكيب الاصطلاحية

religious institutions	مؤسسات دينية
Sacred	مقدس
Absolute	مطلق
Fate	مصير
moral authority	سلطة أخلاقية
Believers	مؤمنون
Creeds	عقائد مذهبية
religious movement	حركة دينية
Unitarianism	المذهب التوحيدي
Unitarian Christianity	المسيحية الموحدة
religious toleration	التسامح الديني
rationalist movement	حركة عقلية
Worship	عبادة
prayer	صلاة
meditation	تأمل
the Apocrypha	الأسفار المنحولة
deuterocanonical books	الأسفار القانونية
THE BIBLE	الكتاب المقدس
The Christian Bible	الكتاب المقدس المسيحي
The New Testament	العهد الجديد
The Old Testament	العهد القديم

The Jewish Bible	الكتاب المقدس اليهودي
Worldview	رؤية العالم
Halakhah	الشريعة اليهودية
Sanctification	التقديس
Torah	التوراة
religious traditions	التراث الديني
universal context	سياق عالمي
special relationship	علاقة خاصة
kingdom of priests	مملكة الكهنة
divine laws	الشرائع الإلهية
the human race	العرق البشري
contractual agreement	الاتفاق التعاقدية
Basic doctrines	مذاهب أساسية
the cosmos	الكون
Covenant	ميثاق
Humanity	الإنسانية
the divine will	الإرادة الإلهية
Revelation	وحي
transcendent God	إله متعال
Monotheism	التوحيد
major concept	مفهوم رئيس
Exegetical	تفسيري
Targums	ترجمات الكتاب المقدس اليهودي

Midrash	تفسير الكتاب المقدس اليهودي
Gemera	شرح التوراة الشفهية
traditional interpretation	التأويل التقليدي
Resurrection	قيامة/نشور
Angels	ملائكة
Spirits	أرواح
Pharisees	الفريسيون
religious-political faction	فصيل ديني سياسي
aristocratic party	حزب أرستوقراطي
The Jewish groups	الفرق اليهودية
foreign influences	تأثير أجنبي
Commentary	تفسير
Talmud	تلمود
ideal social order	نظام اجتماعي مثالي
rabbinic Judaism	اليهودية الحاخامية
the Pentateuch	أسفار موسى الخمسة
the written Torah	التوراة المكتوبة
Jewish sages	حكماء اليهود
the Temple	المعبد اليهودي
Sadducees	الصدوقيون
Ethical	أخلاقي
Mystical	صوفي
Census	إحصاء

Taxation	ضريبة
fanatical resistance	مقاومة متعصبة
The Zealots	المتحمسون، الغيرون
Pagan	وثني
Angels	ملائكة
European civilization	الحضارة الأوروبية
Orthodox Jews	اليهود الأرثوذكس/المحافظون
strict interpretation	تأويل حربي
Haskalah	حركة الإصلاح اليهودية
traditional garb	اللباس التقليدي
extremist group	مجموعة متطرفة
Slavery	عبودية
Jewish Enlightenment	التنوير اليهودي
European culture	الثقافة الأوروبية
school curriculum	منهاج مدرسي
traditional Jewish education	التربية اليهودية التقليدية
Jewish sect	طائفة يهودية
Segregation	تمييز عنصري
Cooperation	تعاون
Homiletical	وعظي
intellectual movement	حركة فكرية
Inspiration	إلهام
traditional Talmudic studies	دراسات تلمودية تقليدية

Values	قيم
indulgences	صكوك الغفران
Corruption	فساد
Excommunication	حُرم كنسي
legal-minded approach	مقاربة ذات توجه قانوني
Abstract	تجريد
Pragmatic	عملي
Easter	عيد الفصح المسيحي
Gospel the	الإنجيل
Baptism	التعميد
secular education	التربية العلمانية
political freedom	الحرية السياسية
civil war	الحرب الأهلية
reforming movement	حركة إصلاحية
the Reformation	الإصلاح الديني
Nationalism	القومية
Justification	التسوية
Doctrine	مذهب
Reformer	مصلح
cult of the saints	عبادة القديسين
Holy Spirit	روح القدس
Vision	رؤية
Crucifixion	الصلب

the Roman Catholic Church	الكنيسة الرومانية الكاثوليكية
Major religion	دين رئيس
Christianity	المسيحية
the Eastern Orthodox church	الكنيسة الشرقية الأرثوذكسية
Council of Nicea	مجمع نيقية ٣٢٥م
Bishop	أسقف
Arianism	الآريوسية
the Middle Ages	العصور الوسطى
Renaissance	عصر النهضة
miracle-working	عمل إعجازي
icon	صورة مقدسة
religious hypocrites	النفاق الديني
independent churches	كنائس مستقلة
the Protestant churches	الكنائس البروتستانتية
apostolic succession	الخلافة الرسولية/ تنظيم الرتب الكنسية
awaited Messiah	المسيح المنتظر
Christian teachings	التعاليم المسيحية
Interpretation	التأويل
the Council of Chalcedon	مجمع خلقيدونية ٤٥١م
Persecution	اضطهاد
Polemics	علم الجدل الديني
Christendom	العالم المسيحي
Opposition	معارضة

missionary journeys	رحلات تبشيرية
Apologetics	علم الدفاع عن العقائد
Skeptical	شكّي
Mishnah	التوراة الشفهية
Karaites	القرآؤون
Rites	شعائر
Evil Spirit	الروح الشريرة
Dualism	ثنوية
Righteousness	الرشد
Zoroastrianism	الزرادشتية
Savior	المنقذ
Hell	جهنم
Immortality	الخلود
Hinduism	الهندوسية
divine beings	الكائنات الإلهية
Demon	الشیطان
Beliefs	عقائد
basic rituals	طقوس أساسية
Minority	أقلية
Enlightenment	تنوير
the authority of the priesthood	سلطة الكهنة
Shinto	الشتتوية
Purification	تطهير

prehistoric times	أزمنة ما قبل التاريخ
Prayer	صلاة
moral precepts	مبادئ أخلاقية
Experience	تجربة
Confucianism	كونفوشية
Guidebook	كتاب هداية
Hindu tradition	تراث هندوسي
Consciousness	ضمير
Dialogue	حوار
moral truth	حقيقة أخلاقية
Buddhism	بوذية
monastic movement	حركة رهبانية
Virtue	فضيلة
Ablutionary	وضوء، طهارة بالماء
Shrine	ضريح، مقام
Priest	كاهن
Education	تربية
family bonds	روابط أسرية
traditional beliefs	عقائد تراثية

الحمد لله رب العالمين

تاريخ الأديان - قسم اللغة الفرنسية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Religion مفهوم الدين

La notion de religion est apparue lorsque, à la préhistoire, les hommes de Neandertal ont commencé à enterrer leurs morts ; ces premières tombes sont le témoignage de la croyance en un au-delà après la mort.

COMMENT DÉFINIR UNE RELIGION?

Une religion est une croyance:

Ainsi, une religion est la croyance, partagée par une communauté de fidèles, en des forces supérieures à l'homme. Cette croyance est intime, personnelle : c'est un sentiment intérieur que l'on appelle la foi.

Une religion est une croyance pratiquée. Lorsqu'elle est oubliée et n'est plus pratiquée, on parle plutôt de mythologie : c'est le cas par exemple pour les religions anciennes des Égyptiens, des Grecs et des Romains de l'Antiquité.

Lorsque les croyants sont embrigadés dans une croyance jusqu'à perdre tout ou partie de leur liberté, on parle de secte.

Une religion est une pratique:

La croyance en une religion demande l'observance (le respect) de

pratiques codifiées, qui peuvent être individuelles ou collectives. Par exemple, le culte (c'est-à-dire un hommage fait au dieu) peut être rendu par la prière et le pèlerinage. Les lieux de culte peuvent être privés (prier chez soi), mais ils sont surtout collectifs : les fidèles se rassemblent dans une synagogue (pour les juifs), dans une mosquée (pour les musulmans), dans une église (pour les catholiques et les orthodoxes) ou dans un temple (pour les protestants). Dans certaines religions, ces lieux de cultes sont sacrés.

D'autres pratiques de la religion s'inscrivent directement dans la vie sociale : l'habillement (par exemple la kippa qui coiffe la tête des hommes juifs, ou la robe orange que portent les moines bouddhistes), l'alimentation (l'interdiction de manger du porc chez les musulmans, ou le repas sans viande le vendredi chez les chrétiens), mais également les grandes étapes de la vie (célébration de la naissance, de la puberté ou du mariage, funérailles après la mort).

Une religion crée une communauté:

La communauté qui se forme autour d'une religion construit ses propres rites, codes, dogmes et coutumes. Une religion est plus ou moins organisée, plus ou moins hiérarchisée.

Chaque fidèle d'une religion peut avoir un investissement différent dans sa croyance. On différencie les croyants qui entrent en religion pour donner leur vie à leur dieu (les clercs, qui constituent le clergé) de ceux

qui restent dans la société « classique » tout en pratiquant leur religion (les laïcs).

Les religions marquent enfin de leur empreinte les sociétés dans lesquelles elles naissent et se développent. Ainsi, les musiciens, les peintres, les sculpteurs, les architectes et les écrivains mettent souvent leur art au service de la religion. On parle alors d'art religieux : l'art juif, l'art chrétien, l'art musulman, l'art bouddhique, etc.

Le judaïsme **اليهودية**

Le judaïsme est la religion des juifs. Elle a été fondée il y a 4 000 ans environ (vers 2000 avant J.-C.).

QU'EST-CE QUE LE JUDAÏSME ?

Le judaïsme est la plus ancienne religion monothéiste (croyance en un seul dieu). Le livre sacré des juifs, est la Bible juive. Le jour saint est le samedi.

Le lieu de culte des juifs est la synagogue ; la prière est présidée par un rabbin, qui est également chargé d'enseigner la religion aux fidèles.

Aujourd'hui, il y a environ 15 millions de juifs répartis dans le monde. Les deux plus importantes communautés se situent en "Israël" et dans la ville de New York.

QUI SONT LES FONDATEURS DU JUDAÏSME?

Les fondateurs du judaïsme sont trois personnages de la Bible. Ce

sont des Hébreux : Abraham, son fils Isaac et son petit-fils Jacob. Ils sont appelés les patriarches. Yahvé s'est révélé à eux comme étant le Dieu unique et tout-puissant.

Jacob a eu douze fils qui sont devenus les chefs des douze tribus de l'Israël antique.

QUE CONTIENT LA BIBLE JUIVE?

Livre sacré des juifs, la Bible juive (que les chrétiens ont incluse dans leurs textes sacrés sous le nom d'Ancien Testament) est composée de 39 livres qui se répartissent en trois parties : la Torah (ou la Loi), les Nebiim (ou les Livres des Prophètes) et les Ketubim (ou les Écrits).

La Torah est composée des cinq premiers livres de la Bible ; elle est particulièrement sacrée pour les juifs. Elle raconte notamment la création du monde, la vie des patriarches et l'histoire des Hébreux (comme l'Alliance d'Abraham puis de Moïse avec Dieu). Elle explique aussi les rituels de la religion. La Torah annonce enfin la venue d'un messie qui sauvera l'humanité. Des commentaires sur la Torah sont réunis dans le Talmud.

Le christianisme **المسيحية**

Le christianisme est la religion des chrétiens. Il a été fondé il y a 2 000 ans environ sur les enseignements de Jésus-Christ.

QU'EST-CE QUE LE CHRISTIANISME?

Le christianisme est une religion monothéiste (croyance en un seul

dieu). Le livre sacré des chrétiens est la Bible chrétienne. Le lieu saint du christianisme est le Saint-Sépulcre à Jérusalem, qui est le lieu présumé du Calvaire où Jésus-Christ a été crucifié. Le jour saint des chrétiens est le dimanche.

Aujourd'hui, il y a environ 1,7 milliard de chrétiens qui vivent dans le monde entier. Ils se répartissent en plusieurs branches dont les plus importantes sont la branche catholique, la branche orthodoxe et la branche protestante.

QUI EST LE DIEU DES CHRÉTIENS?

Pour les chrétiens, le créateur de l'Univers est un dieu unique qu'ils appellent Dieu. Il s'est révélé pour la première fois à Abraham (personnage biblique, également reconnu par les juifs et les musulmans).

QU'EST-CE QUE LA BIBLE?

Livre sacré des chrétiens, la Bible est composée de l'Ancien Testament et du Nouveau Testament.

– L'Ancien Testament correspond à la Bible hébraïque des juifs. Il relate le récit de la création du monde et l'histoire des premiers Hébreux.

– Le Nouveau Testament contient plusieurs livres écrits plus tardivement (les quatre Évangiles, les Actes des Apôtres, les Épîtres et l'Apocalypse). Il raconte notamment la vie de Jésus-Christ.

QUI EST JÉSUS-CHRIST?

Fils de Marie, Jésus est juif. Selon les Évangiles, sa naissance est

annoncée à Marie (qui est vierge) par l'archange Gabriel.

Il naît à Bethléem en Judée, et grandit à Nazareth en Galilée. Adulte, il est baptisé par son cousin Jean-Baptiste, et commence à enseigner la parole de Dieu. Pour les chrétiens, il est le fils de Dieu. Ses plus fervents disciples sont les Apôtres. Jésus meurt sur la croix (c'est la Crucifixion). Selon la tradition, il réapparaît plus tard à ses disciples (c'est la Résurrection biblique) ; ceux-ci sont les tout premiers chrétiens.

Pour les chrétiens, Jésus-Christ est donc le messie, le sauveur annoncé dans l'Ancien Testament (les juifs considèrent pour leur part que le messie n'est pas encore venu). C'est pour cette raison qu'on l'appelle le Christ (ce mot vient du grec khristos, qui désigne le messie dans la traduction grecque de l'Ancien Testament). Jésus-Christ est l'une des trois entités de la Trinité, les deux autres étant Dieu le Père et l'Esprit saint. Par sa mort, il a racheté le salut du monde.

QUI SONT LES PREMIERS CHRÉTIENS?

La première Église chrétienne est fondée par les disciples de Jésus-Christ, au I^{er} siècle de notre ère. Ces chrétiens ont pour chefs religieux cinq patriarches, qui sont les évêques des cinq diocèses principaux : Rome, Alexandrie, Antioche, Constantinople et Jérusalem. Mais très vite, l'évêque de Rome (le pape) affirme sa supériorité sur les autres patriarches.

En 1054, différentes querelles entre chrétiens d'Orient et

d'Occident conduisent l'Église chrétienne à se scinder en deux. Cet événement, qui s'appelle le Grand Schisme, confirme la séparation entre les chrétiens d'Orient et d'Occident, c'est-à-dire entre les orthodoxes (qui conservent le système des patriarchats) et les catholiques (dont l'ancien patriarche de Rome devient le pape).

QUELLES SONT LES PRINCIPALES BRANCHES DU CHRISTIANISME?

Les chrétiens voient tous en Jésus-Christ le messie, mais ils se divisent au cours de l'histoire en de nombreux groupes donc les principaux sont les catholiques, les orthodoxes et les protestants.

Le catholicisme:

Séparés des chrétiens d'Orient depuis 1054, les catholiques reconnaissent l'autorité suprême de l'évêque de Rome, le pape, installé au Vatican (le plus petit État du monde, situé à l'intérieur de Rome, la capitale de l'Italie). Ils pratiquent leur religion dans des églises, où ils célèbrent leur culte sous la direction de prêtres, qui assurent le lien entre Dieu et la communauté de fidèles.

L'orthodoxie:

Séparés des chrétiens d'Occident depuis 1054, les orthodoxes ont pour chefs des patriarches. Ils pratiquent également leur religion dans des églises, guidés dans leur culte par des popes. L'Église orthodoxe est principalement installée en Russie, mais il existe d'autres Églises chrétiennes en Orient.

Le protestantisme:

Les protestants sont d'anciens catholiques qui ont voulu réformer l'Église au xvie siècle ; cet événement s'appelle la Réforme. Il existe de nombreuses Églises protestantes, notamment les luthériens (la plus ancienne Église protestante, fondé par Martin Luther) et les calvinistes (un courant fondé par Jean Calvin).

Les protestants reconnaissent la Bible comme seule autorité. Ils n'ont donc pas de clergé pour intercéder en leur faveur auprès de Dieu (comme dans la hiérarchie catholique). Cependant, certains fidèles aident la communauté dans la prière au temple ; ce sont les pasteurs, qui peuvent être des hommes ou des femmes.

L'anglicanisme:

L'anglicanisme (ou Église anglicane) est né en Angleterre au xvie siècle, sur l'initiative du roi Henri VIII. C'est une Église de confession catholique qui refuse l'autorité du pape. Comme elle a subi l'influence de la Réforme, elle mêle aujourd'hui les doctrines catholiques et protestantes. Les prêtres peuvent être des hommes ou des femmes, tandis que l'Église catholique romaine refuse la prêtrise féminine.

الأديان الشرقية Religions Orientales

On appelle « religions orientales » les religions qui se sont développées dans les pays d'Orient et d'Extrême-Orient. Les religions orientales les plus importantes sont l'hindouisme, le bouddhisme, le shintoïsme, et le confucianisme; cependant, il en existe d'autres. Aujourd'hui ces religions peuvent être pratiquées dans le monde entier, mais les pays où elles ont le plus de fidèles demeurent les pays d'Orient comme l'Iran l'Inde, la Chine et le Japon.

الهندوسية ? QU'EST-CE QUE L'HINDOUISME ?

Apparu il y a 4 000 ans environ, l'hindouisme est la religion des hindous. Il existe des milliers de dieux hindous : c'est une religion polythéiste. Dans ce panthéon, les trois divinités majeures sont Brahma (le créateur de l'Univers), Vishnou (le protecteur du monde) et Shiva (à la fois force de destruction et de fertilité). Les textes sacrés de l'hindouisme sont les *Veda*.

Les hindous croient en la réincarnation, c'est-à-dire en une renaissance perpétuelle de l'âme sous de multiples formes (humaines ou animales). En effet, dans l'hindouisme, le corps est une enveloppe provisoire de l'être humain. Après la mort, son âme se réincarne dans un autre corps (en fonction des actions, bonnes ou mauvaises, réalisées

pendant la vie), le nombre de fois nécessaires pour libérer l'âme (et ainsi interrompre le cycle des réincarnations).

Aujourd'hui, il y a environ 750 millions d'hindous dans le monde. La communauté la plus importante vit en Inde.

QU'EST-CE QUE LE BOUDDHISME ? البوذية

Fondé par Bouddha il y a 2 500 ans environ, le bouddhisme est la religion des bouddhistes. Bouddha (un nom qui signifie « l'Éveillé ») est plus un sage qu'un dieu ; pourtant, le bouddhisme est défini comme une religion monothéiste.

Le bouddhisme est héritier de l'hindouisme. Comme les hindous, les bouddhistes croient en la réincarnation sous de multiples formes. Mais à ce principe, Bouddha a ajouté que l'homme peut atteindre la sagesse et la paix de son âme (appelée le nirvana) en méditant et en renonçant aux biens matériels.

Aujourd'hui, il y a environ 350 millions de bouddhistes dans le monde. Les communautés les plus importantes vivent au Tibet, au Japon, en Thaïlande et en Birmanie.

QU'EST-CE QUE LE SHINTOÏSME ? الشنتوية

Également appelé shinto (qui signifie « voie des dieux »), le shintoïsme est la religion des shintoïstes. Il combine le culte des ancêtres et celui des esprits de la nature : c'est donc une religion polythéiste

(croyance en plusieurs dieux) et animiste (croyance dans les forces de la nature). Le shintoïsme, qui n'a pas de fondateur ni de texte sacré, se définit au travers d'un ensemble de rites et de pratiques. Il est exclusivement pratiqué au Japon.

Aujourd'hui, il y a environ 2,5 millions de shintoïstes au Japon.

QU'EST-CE QUE LE CONFUCIANISME? الكونفوشية

Apparu il y a 2 500 ans environ, le confucianisme est à la fois une religion et une philosophie. Son fondateur est Confucius, un sage chinois.

Le confucianisme recherche l'épanouissement de l'être humain par l'éducation morale et la mise en place d'une société hiérarchique et ordonnée. En effet, selon Confucius, tout individu doit cultiver les vertus correspondant à sa place dans la société : par exemple, l'humanité pour un prince et le respect pour son vassal ; la bonté pour un père et la piété pour un fils, etc.

Aujourd'hui, il y a environ 5 millions de confucianistes (ou confucéens) en Chine.

قائمة بأهم المصطلحات والمفاهيم الدينية

Religion	دين
Croyance	إيمان
le témoignage	شاهد
Préhistoire	ما قبل التاريخ
La notion	مفهوم
les évêques	الأساقفة
Dioceses	مدن أسقفية
l'évêque	أسقف
le Grand Schisme	الانشقاق العظيم
le pèlerinage	الحج
la prière	الصلاة
le Dieu	الإله
le culte	العبادة
communauté de fidèles	جماعة المؤمنين
Protestants	البروتستانت
un sentiment	شعور
les orthodoxies	الأرثوذكس
l'initiative	مبادرة
Le catholicisme	الكاثوليكية
Église anglicane	الكنيسة الأنجليكانية
la Réforme	الإصلاح الديني
le clergé	هيئة كهنوتية
l'art bouddhique	الفن البوذي

Orient	شرق
Église	كنيسة
un rabbin	كاهن يهودي / ربائي
Le judaïsme	اليهودية
Le livre sacré	الكتاب المقدس
Le lieu de culte	مكان العبادة
la société	المجتمع
Dogmes	عقائد مذهبية
les laics	العلمانيون
Empreinte	طابع/صبغة
un investissement	استثمار
l'art juif	الفن اليهودي
Coutumes	عادات
le sauveur	المخلص
les rituels de la religion	شعائر الدين
les enseignements de Jésus-Christ	تعاليم المسيح عيسى
Disciples	تلاميذ
la tradition	التراث/التقاليد
Crucifixion	الصلب
l'archange Gabriel	رئيس الملائكة جبريل
les Apôtres	الرسول / الحواريون
l'Ancien Testament	العهد القديم
les Évangiles	الإنجيل
la Résurrection	القيامة/ النشور

l'Esprit saint	روح القدس
la Trinité	التثليث
le Christ	المسيح
Les trois entités	الأقانيم الثلاثة
une religion monothéiste	دين توحيدى
l'humanité	الإنسانية
la Bible	الكتاب المقدس
tout-puissant	قدير
le Dieu unique	الإله الواحد
La Torah	التوراة
la création du monde	خلق العالم
la foi	الإيمان
Secte	طائفة
les croyants	المؤمنون
Liberté	حرية
la Bible chrétienne	الكتاب المقدس المسيحى
Mythologie	أسطورة
le créateur de l'Univers	خالق الكون
Nouveau Testament	العهد الجديد
l'Apocalypse	الأسفار المنحولة
les Épîtres	الرسائل الكاثوليكية
la Bible hébraïque	الكتاب المقدس العبرانى
Synagogue	الكنيس اليهودى
Prêtres	الكهنة

l'autorité supreme	السلطة العليا
l'histoire	التاريخ
le pape	بابا الكنيسة
l'alimentation	الطعام
les chrétiens	المسيحيون
la puberté	البلوغ
mariage	زواج
la mort	الموت
une communauté	جماعة/أمة
les juifs	اليهود
Sacré	مقدس
les fidèles	المؤمنون
une mosquée	مسجد
moines bouddhistes	رهبان بوذيون
un temple	معبد
l'interdiction	تحريم
l'habillement	اللباس
la vie sociale	الحياة الاجتماعية
rites les	الشعائر
Le Messie	المسيح المنتظر
religions orientales	أديان شرقية
le confucianisme	الكونفوشية
le bouddhisme	البوذية
l'hindouisme	الهندوسية

le shintoïsme	الشتوية
religion polythéiste	دين شركي
Hindous	الهندوس
Reincarnation	إعادة التجسد، التناسخ
Divinité	آلهة
la paix	السلم
religion monothéiste	دين توحيدى
la sagesse	الحكمة
Rites	طقوس
texte sacré	نصوص مقدسة
Fondateur	مؤسس
Ancêtres	أسلاف
une philosophie	فلسفة
la piété	التقوى
la bonté	الطيبة
l'humanité	الإنسانية
les vertus	الفضائل
l'être humain	الكائن الإنسانى
l'éducation morale	التربية الأخلاقية

الحمد لله رب العالمين