

KEY WORDS

Abortion - disposing of a baby when in the womb.

Albert Einstein - one of the greatest Physicists ever, who was responsible for the splitting of the atom.

Archbishop - a bishop of the highest rank.

Atheist - a person who does not believe that God exists.

Bible Belt - a collection of US states that are considered religious and conservative.

Bishop - a senior member of the Christian clergy, usually in charge of a diocese and has the right to prescribe holy orders.

Calling - some people feel that God is 'calling' them to do a certain job e.g., some feel called to be a minister / doctor / teacher.

Catholics - Christians who belong to the Roman Catholic Church and follow the Pope's lead.

Challenging - posing a challenge

Chaplaincies - where a minister or lay person represents a faith or faith organisation working in a place of work e.g. school, prison, airport, college offering spiritual help.

Cross-Party - something that involves different political parties, not just one.

'Cytûn' - a group of diverse churches that work together nationally and locally.

Dalai Lama - The spiritual leader of the Tibetan people.

Decent - in an acceptable or respectful way.

Dietrich Bonhoeffer - German Lutheran Minister who opposed Hitler.

Evangelists - Christians who follow the Bible verbatim.

Flossenburg - a Nazi concentration camp built in May 1938.

House of Lords - a high-status religious leader among Shia Muslims, especially in Iran.

Humanists - people who believe that there is no need to follow God or religion in life.

Lay preacher - a person (not ordained as a minister or priest) who goes around chapels / churches on Sundays to lead a service and give a message based on the Bible.

Martin Luther King - an African American Baptist minister who became the most visible spokesperson and leader of the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968.

Mohandas Gandhi - An Indian lawyer and nationalist who used non-violent opposition to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule and, in turn, inspired civil rights and freedom movements around the world.

Muhammad Ali - American professional boxer.

Nazis - the ideas and practices associated with Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Parliament - the body responsible for making new laws.

Protestants - numerous Christian traditions that grew from the fifteenth century onwards.

Puritans - Christians who founded the USA to achieve religious freedom.

secular - Anything that does not have a specific reference to religion, either negative or positive, can be considered secular.

The Vietnam War - conflicts in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia between November 1, 1955 and the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975.

Theocracy - a system of governance in which believers rule in the name of God or a God.

To espouse / to hold - support or hold a particular point of view.

Vatican - a city-state surrounded by Rome, Italy, is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church.

Wang Yi - is the pastor of the Early Rain Covenant Church in Chengdu.