

ethiopian orthodox kidase

ethiopian orthodox kidase is a profound and sacred liturgical tradition that forms the heart of worship in the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church. This ancient Christian rite is celebrated daily and especially on Sundays and feast days, drawing believers into a spiritual atmosphere filled with chanting, prayer, and ritual. In this comprehensive article, you will discover the history, meaning, structure, and spiritual significance of kidase, as well as its unique musical and linguistic elements. We will explore the roles of priests and deacons, the symbolism of the liturgical objects, and the experience of attending kidase. Whether you are a member of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, a researcher, or someone fascinated by ancient traditions, this guide provides valuable insights into the Ethiopian orthodox kidase and its enduring role in Ethiopian culture and faith. Continue reading to uncover the beauty and depth of this timeless liturgical practice.

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Overview of Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase

The Ethiopian orthodox kidase is the central liturgy of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church, known as "Qidase" in Amharic and Ge'ez. Kidase refers specifically to the Eucharistic service, which commemorates the Last Supper and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated with profound reverence, involving a complex set of prayers, hymns, and rituals that have been preserved for centuries. The kidase is not only a religious ceremony but also a vital cultural tradition, deeply embedded in the daily life and identity of Ethiopian Christians. Its multifaceted structure, symbolic gestures, and ancient chants make it unique among Christian liturgical practices worldwide.

Historical Background and Development

Origins in Ancient Christianity

The Ethiopian orthodox kidase traces its roots to the earliest days of Christianity in Ethiopia, dating back to the fourth century. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church is one of the oldest Christian denominations in the world, and its liturgical traditions were influenced by ancient Syriac, Coptic, and Byzantine rites. Over the centuries, the kidase evolved with distinctive Ethiopian characteristics, incorporating local languages, music, and customs.

Evolution of Liturgical Practices

Throughout history, the kidase has undergone gradual changes while maintaining its core structure and spiritual essence. Key moments in its development include the translation of biblical texts into Ge'ez, the establishment of liturgical schools, and the rise of influential saints and scholars who shaped the theological and musical aspects of the service. Despite political and cultural shifts, the Ethiopian orthodox kidase has remained a pillar of continuity in Ethiopian Christianity.

Spiritual Significance of Kidase

Theology of the Eucharist

At the heart of Ethiopian orthodox kidase is the celebration of the Eucharist, which is regarded as the real presence of Christ in the bread and wine. The faithful believe that participating in kidase brings them into direct communion with God, receiving spiritual nourishment and forgiveness of sins. The rite emphasizes the mystery of the incarnation and the transformative power of the Holy Spirit.

Role in Daily and Festal Worship

Kidase is performed daily in monasteries and churches, with special elaboration on Sundays and major feast days such as Meskel, Timket, and Fasika. It serves as a focal point for community prayer, spiritual renewal, and the celebration of significant religious events. Through kidase, believers are reminded of Christ's sacrifice and the promise of salvation.

- Strengthens faith and unity among the congregation
- Connects participants to centuries-old Christian traditions

- Provides a channel for collective and personal prayer
- Marks important milestones in the liturgical calendar

Structure and Elements of Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase

Main Parts of Kidase

The Ethiopian orthodox kidase is meticulously organized into several sections, each with distinct prayers, hymns, and rituals. The main parts include:

1. Preparation and Opening Prayers
2. The Liturgy of the Word (Readings and Sermons)
3. The Anaphora (Consecration of the Eucharist)
4. Communion Rite
5. Closing Prayers and Blessing

Key Rituals and Actions

Priests and deacons perform a series of actions such as the sanctification of the altar, the blessing of bread and wine, and the distribution of Holy Communion. Incense, bells, and sacred vestments are used to enhance the spiritual atmosphere, while the congregation participates through responses, kneeling, and communal singing.

Liturgical Language and Music

Use of Ge'ez and Amharic

The primary liturgical language of Ethiopian orthodox kidase is Ge'ez, an ancient Semitic tongue that is no longer spoken but remains vital for religious texts and rituals. Amharic, the national language of Ethiopia, is also used, particularly for sermons and explanations. The use of these languages connects worshippers to their heritage and deepens the solemnity of the service.

Unique Chanting and Hymns

Music plays a central role in kidase, with priests, deacons, and choirs performing intricate chants known as “Zema.” These melodies are passed down through oral tradition and are characterized by complex rhythms, vocal harmonies, and the use of traditional instruments such as the kebero drum and tsenatsil (sistrum). The chanting creates a meditative, spiritual environment that uplifts the congregation.

- Zema chant styles: Ge’ez, Ezl, Araray
- Instruments: Kebero, Tsena-tsil, Washint
- Antiphonal singing between clergy and laity

Roles and Responsibilities in Kidase

Priests and Deacons

Ethiopian orthodox kidase is led by ordained clergy, primarily priests and deacons, who have undergone rigorous theological and liturgical training. Priests are responsible for consecrating the Eucharist, leading prayers, and preaching, while deacons assist with reading scripture, chanting, and managing the sacred objects.

Participation of the Faithful

The congregation plays an active role in kidase through responsive singing, prayer, and reverent gestures. Special groups, such as the Debteras (lay religious musicians), contribute to the musical richness of the ceremony. Children, women, and elders all have defined roles, ensuring the service is inclusive and communal.

Symbolism and Sacred Objects

Altar and Tabot

The altar is the focal point of Ethiopian orthodox kidase, representing the throne of God. At its center is the Tabot, a sacred replica of the Ark of the Covenant, which is essential for the validity of the Eucharist. The Tabot is wrapped in ornate cloths and only revealed during specific moments of the liturgy.

Liturgical Vestments and Items

Clergy wear distinctive vestments such as the shamma (white robe), kesis (priestly garment), and colorful stoles symbolizing purity and authority. Other sacred objects include the chalice, paten, censers, and crosses, each carrying deep theological meaning and used to sanctify the rituals.

- Tabot: Symbol of God's presence
- Censer: Represents prayers rising to heaven
- Chalice and Paten: Hold the Eucharistic elements
- Liturgical Crosses: Sign of blessing and protection

Attending Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase

Preparation and Etiquette

Attending kidase requires spiritual and physical preparation, including fasting, prayer, and wearing modest clothing. Participants are expected to approach the ceremony with reverence, following traditional customs such as removing shoes and observing silence during key moments.

Experience and Impact

For worshippers, kidase is a transformative experience that fosters spiritual growth, community bonding, and a sense of continuity with generations past. The combination of solemn ritual, ancient music, and meaningful symbols leaves a lasting impression, shaping the faith and identity of Ethiopian Orthodox Christians.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the meaning of kidase in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church?

A: Kidase refers to the Eucharistic liturgy, the central act of worship in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, commemorating the Last Supper and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

Q: How often is Ethiopian orthodox kidase performed?

A: Kidase is performed daily in monasteries and major churches, with heightened observance on Sundays and important feast days.

Q: What language is used during kidase?

A: The primary language is Ge'ez, with Amharic used for sermons and explanations to make the service accessible to the congregation.

Q: Who leads the kidase ceremony?

A: Kidase is led by ordained priests and deacons, with assistance from Debteras and active participation from the congregation.

Q: What is the role of the Tabot in kidase?

A: The Tabot, a sacred replica of the Ark of the Covenant, is essential for the validity of the kidase and symbolizes the presence of God on the altar.

Q: Can anyone receive Holy Communion during kidase?

A: Holy Communion is reserved for baptized members who have prepared themselves through confession and fasting.

Q: What musical elements are unique to Ethiopian orthodox kidase?

A: Kidase features traditional Zema chants, antiphonal singing, and the use of instruments like the kebero drum and sistrum.

Q: How long does a typical kidase service last?

A: The duration varies, but a Sunday or festival kidase can last between two to four hours, depending on the occasion.

Q: Why is fasting important before attending kidase?

A: Fasting is a spiritual preparation, helping worshippers approach the Eucharist with purity and reverence.

Q: What should visitors know before attending Ethiopian orthodox kidase?

A: Visitors should dress modestly, observe silence and respect customs such as removing shoes, and participate respectfully in prayers and rituals.

[Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase](#)

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Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase: A Deep Dive into the Sacred Liturgy

The vibrant tapestry of Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Christianity is richly woven with tradition, and at its heart lies the Kidase, the Divine Liturgy. This isn't just a service; it's a profound spiritual journey, a mystical encounter with the divine, and a cornerstone of Ethiopian Orthodox faith. This blog post will delve into the intricacies of the Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase, exploring its history, symbolism, rituals, and significance for believers. We'll unravel the captivating beauty of this ancient liturgy, offering a comprehensive understanding for both those familiar with the faith and those eager to learn more.

The Historical Roots of the Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase

The Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase boasts a lineage tracing back to the earliest days of Christianity. Unlike many Western liturgical traditions which evolved significantly over centuries, the Ethiopian Kidase maintains remarkable continuity with ancient practices, drawing heavily from the traditions of the early Church Fathers and incorporating unique elements shaped by Ethiopia's rich history and cultural landscape. Its roots are firmly planted in the Alexandrian tradition, with influences also visible from the Syriac and Byzantine rites. This ancient lineage makes the Kidase a fascinating window into the evolution of Christian worship.

Key Elements and Rituals of the Kidase

The Kidase is not merely a recitation of prayers; it's a dynamic and participatory experience. Several key elements contribute to its unique character:

The Qene:

This preparatory section sets the stage for the central act of the Eucharist. It involves prayers, chanting, and readings from scripture, establishing a sacred atmosphere and preparing the hearts and minds of the congregation for communion with God. The Qene utilizes ancient liturgical melodies, often chanted in Ge'ez, the ancient liturgical language of Ethiopia.

The Anaphora:

This is the heart of the Kidase, the Eucharistic prayer. It's a profoundly moving section where the priest, acting as Christ's representative, offers the bread and wine as a sacrifice to God. This is not simply a symbolic act but a deeply mystical reenactment of Christ's sacrifice on the cross, making the bread and wine truly the Body and Blood of Christ for believers. The Anaphora in the Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase is lengthy and rich in theological depth, reflecting the Church's profound understanding of the Eucharist.

The Communion:

Receiving the Eucharist is a central act of participation in the Kidase. Communion is considered a deeply sacred moment of spiritual union with Christ, fostering a sense of unity amongst the faithful. It is preceded by a period of confession and repentance.

The Use of Ge'ez:

The continued use of Ge'ez, the ancient Semitic language, in the Kidase adds to its mystique. While the sermon and other announcements may be given in Amharic (or other local languages), the liturgical prayers are largely in Ge'ez, maintaining a direct connection to the ancient origins of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. This linguistic continuity underscores the enduring nature of the tradition.

The Symbolism and Significance of the Kidase

The Kidase is brimming with symbolism, each element carrying profound meaning for Ethiopian Orthodox Christians. The bread and wine, representing the Body and Blood of Christ, are central symbols of sacrifice, redemption, and the ultimate communion between God and humanity. The incense, the candles, and the specific vestments worn by the clergy all contribute to a rich tapestry of liturgical symbolism. The entire service is designed to create a sense of awe, reverence, and spiritual transformation.

The Kidase isn't merely a historical ritual; it remains a living, breathing expression of faith for millions. It provides a framework for spiritual growth, fostering a profound sense of community and connection to God. The participation in the Kidase reinforces the believer's commitment to their faith and their relationship with God.

Beyond the Ritual: The Kidase in Modern Ethiopian Society

The Kidase plays a crucial role in the daily life and social fabric of Ethiopian society. It's more than a weekly event; it's a central pillar of community life, shaping social interactions and offering a shared spiritual experience that transcends individual beliefs. The Kidase provides a sense of belonging, reinforcing shared values and cultural identity within the community.

Conclusion

The Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase is far more than just a religious service; it's a journey, a testament to faith, and a vibrant expression of a deeply rooted culture. Its ancient roots, rich symbolism, and profound spiritual significance continue to resonate with millions, offering a powerful and moving experience for believers and observers alike. Understanding the Kidase provides a deeper appreciation for the rich tapestry of Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Christianity.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between the Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase and other Christian liturgies? The Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase, rooted in the Alexandrian tradition, differs from Western liturgies in its ancient liturgical language (Ge'ez), its unique structure, and specific rituals. The emphasis on the mystical aspects of the Eucharist and the participatory nature of the service also distinguish it.
2. Can non-Orthodox Christians attend the Kidase? While full participation in communion requires membership within the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church, non-Orthodox Christians are generally welcome to observe the Kidase. It's a valuable opportunity to witness a unique and ancient liturgical tradition.
3. How long does a typical Kidase service last? The length of a Kidase can vary, but it typically lasts several hours, often exceeding three hours.
4. What should I wear to attend a Kidase? Modest attire is appreciated. Women should generally cover their heads, and both men and women should dress respectfully, reflecting the sacred nature of the service.
5. Where can I find more information about the Ethiopian Orthodox Kidase? Scholarly articles, theological texts, and websites dedicated to the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church offer in-depth information and resources on the Kidase and other aspects of the faith.

The complete Ethiopian Liturgy of St. Dioscorus in English The complete Ethiopian Liturgy of St. Dioscorus in English, Amharic and Geez. Read, Study and learn the Ethiopic Liturgy and Lord's prayer in the Ancient trilingual languages of the early first century Apostolic Church of the Ethiopian Eunuch (Acts of the Apostles Chapter 8). This volume contains THE ETHIOPIAN ORTHODOX TEWAHEDO CHURCH PREPARATORY SERVICE, ANAPHORA OF THE APOSTLES AND ANAPHORA OF ST. DIOSCORUS. Ethiopian Orthodox Church, EOTC, Ethiopic church, Holy Kedassie, St. Dioscorus, Ethiopian Liturgy, in English, complete Ethiopian Liturgy, in Amharic, Geez, Ethiopic, Lord's prayer, preparatory service, apostles anaphora, Ethiopian Eunuch, Jah Rastafari.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: Divine Liturgy of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church Waheba Selassie, 2017-08-30 ÔBlessed are thou that does seeth the depths, seated upon the CherubimÕ Established By Qedamawi Haile Selassie For His Coronation Nov. 2nd, 1930 Upon David Throne and Crowned: The King of Kings and Lord of Lords! Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah! Qedamawi Haile Selassie! Meaning: First Power of the Holy Trinity Ð The Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, One God Amen! Also, Knowing that these four Cherubim, was seen by the Holy prophets carrying the Holy Trinity, See Isaiah 6:1-6, Ezekiel 10:1-22 and St. John Revelation 4:1-11. This same Holy Trinity is now made manifested in Our time as the twenty four elders make knowing to John as he was in tears, and told to wept not, Behold the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David has prevailed when the Holy angel ask the proclaiming Question of who is worthy to open the book and loose the seven seals! Until the whole world begins to accept the Living truth, the evil will continue but only for a short time, and that is not far away now.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: Introduction to the Ethiopian Orthodox Alemayehu Desta, 2012-02-23 Faith is the means by which we understand the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that the things which are seen were not made of things which are visible (Heb 1:2-3)

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Ethiopian Orthodox Tāwahido Church Ephraim Isaac, 2012 Ephraim Isaac sketches the history of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tawahido Church and also that of Christianity as a whole in Ethiopia. As the reader will discover, not only are there strong Biblical Hebraic elements in the theology, political theory and liturgical calendar of the Ethiopian Church but there is also a strong influence from Beta Israel and Ethiopian Jews. Besides Jews and Christians, there are also very large numbers of Muslims and various native beliefs in Ethiopia.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: I Need Answers Dawit Muluneh, 2019-12-13 Whether you are just beginning your journey into the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church or have long been a member but are looking for answers to your questions about the church, I Need Answers is for you. Although the answers are gathered from Church fathers and holy books, the style of writing provides clear answers to complicated questions. The past few years the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church has seen her youth leaving in mass numbers. Why? Mainly because the youth cannot get understandable answers to their questions. The Church uses Amharic as its primary language and Ge'ez as the liturgical, preventing young people born in America from being able to understand the worship or teaching of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahdo Church.. Deacon Dawit Muluneh, who has traveled around the United States teaching and preaching during the last decade, has gathered the most frequently asked questions and provided answers in a way that can be understood by the youth. Each chapter focuses on a particular question, addressing central themes of Christianity and teaching about the uniqueness of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church. It also addresses issues specific to young adults like spiritual dating and depression and more controversial issues like homosexuality in the context of the church.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: Ethiopia , 2022-12-20 A monolithic collection of images captured by photographer Joey L. over the course of thirteen years with the support of his dedicated Ethiopian crew. Joey L.'s Ethiopia book is a true love letter to my home country of Ethiopia, the land of milk and honey. His imagery does a beautiful job of capturing the diversity of the country and culture. The astonishing landscapes, beautiful people, and vibrant culture. It can all be found all here in this book. Looking at the images, I can't wait to go back to my motherland. - Marcus Samuelsson, Acclaimed chef, Author, and Restaurateur Ethiopia: A Photographic Tribute to East Africa's Diverse

Cultures & Traditions is a visual ode to every region of the country and a celebration of all the diverse peoples found within. This highly anticipated volume includes both the iconic landmarks and landscapes found exclusively within Ethiopia, and regions that are lesser known to tourists and travellers. From the cosmopolitan hub of Addis Ababa famous for its Ethiopian Jazz, to the hinterlands of the Gambela region, where the Majang people climb trees over 150 feet tall to collect wild honey. From the north's Orthodox Tewahedo historic sites, to the Islamic influence spread across the east within Afar and Somali communities, to the Animist spiritualities of the southern nations. The book is a first of its kind—underscoring what makes each region of Ethiopia unique, yet uniting all in one cohesive visual style. Every walk of life is dignified in their own unique way. The flow of the collection is guided by immersive environmental images, landscapes, and classic still life. Interspersed into the narrative are thoughtful portraits, all photographed within the same “nomadic studio tent” the team built and took across the country. The portraits have a familiarity that only a decade of commitment to a single project can produce. The subjects are introduced by name. One spread of the book shows the same girl, Gure, photographed nearly ten years apart. On the book cover is a rare portrait of Fentale and Woday, two Kereyu men who travel to the market once a week to trade camels and try to meet potential wives with their carefully crafted hairstyles. There is Captain Amsale, a charismatic pilot of Ethiopian Airlines—the first to fly internationally with an all-female flight crew. Deeper within the book, we meet Mories, one of the last remaining subsistence crocodile hunters of the Dassanach, whose nomadic existence is kept alive by following the legends of their ancestors. These seemingly disconnected cultural threads are woven together masterfully in order to truly see Ethiopia—which itself is the sum of all the diverse lands and the proud people who inhabit it. 300+ COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS: Hundreds of intimate fine art photographs capture the diverse people and landscapes of Ethiopia and East Africa. STUNNING LANDSCAPES: Joey captures distinct—and often overlooked—natural features of Ethiopia's interior, from its vast deserts, sprawling mountain ranges, and dense forests. VIBRANT CITIES: Scenes from cities like Addis Ababa reveal a vibrant energy, alight with jazz clubs, musicians, youth culture, and so much more. DIVERSE CULTURES: Visually explore the Orthodox Tewahedo historic sites, see the Islamic influence on the Afar and Somali communities, and experience the Animist spiritualities of the southern nations.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Liturgy of the Ethiopian Church Ya'ityopyā 'ortodoks tawāhedo bēta kerestiyān, 2005 First Published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Explication of Jesus [Yeshua]: Fikare Iyesus Ras Iadonis Tafari, 2012-11-03 ETHIOPIC APOCRYPHA/ Amharic Literature FIKARE IYESUS [in Amharic]; interpreted as, The Explication of Jesus [The Christ]; here in is a raw English translation & basic interpretation by Mr. Ras Iadonis Tafari/ Wendim Yadon of the Lion of Judah Society of His Imperial Majesty; containing and revealing the Prophesied little book of H.I.M. HAILE SELASSIE I published in the 43rd year of His Imperial Reign on The Throne of David, in Ethiopia, the African Zion prior to the Illuminati's Godless and cruel dragon so-called 'creeping coup' against CHRIST IN HIS KINGLY CHARACTER and the End of the World. God's Word said that there would be last days like these; one only needs to read The Revelation of St. John, chapter 10, verse 10: And I took the little book out of the angel's hand, and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it, my belly was bitter.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Orthodox Study Bible Thomas Nelson, 2008-02-26 The FIRST EVER Orthodox Study Bible presents the Bible of the early church and the church of the early Bible. Orthodox Christianity is the face of ancient Christianity to the modern world and embraces the second largest body of Christians in the world. In this first-of-its-kind study Bible, the Bible is presented with commentary from the ancient Christian perspective that speaks to those Christians who seek a deeper experience of the roots of their faith. Features Include: Old Testament newly translated from the Greek text of the Septuagint, including the Deuterocanon New Testament from the New King James Version Commentary drawn from the early Church Christians Easy-to-Locate

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ethiopian orthodox kidase: *Books of the Ethiopian Bible* Ethiopian Church, 2019-09-30 The Ethiopian Bible is the oldest and most complete bible on earth. Written in Ge'ez an ancient dead language of Ethiopia it's nearly 800 years older than the King James Version and contains over 100 books compared to 66 of the Protestant Bible. The Ethiopian Bible includes the Books of Enoch, Esdras, Buruch and all 3 Books of Meqabyan (Maccabees), and a host of others that were excommunicated from the KJV. Books of the Ethiopian Bible features 20 of these books that are not included in the Protestant Bible.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: *The Babylon Bee Guide to Wokeness* Babylon Bee, 2021-11-02 In this tongue-in-cheek guide to the left's intersectional insanity, the writers of the satirical social media site The Babylon Bee teach examine: how to choose pronouns; how to blame everyone else for your problems; how to show the world how wonderful you are; the art of virtue-signaling; the basics of race, gender, and intersectionality; the truth about American history; problematic books and movies; how to tell if a baby is racist; and more.--Publisher's description.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: *Gedla Adam* Ethiopian Church, 2012-08-03 GEDLA ADAM: The Combat of Adam Against Satan; The [Ethiopic] Book of Adam and Eve, is also known as The Conflict of Adam and Eve with Satan is a Christian pseudepigraphical work found in Ge'ez. It was first translated from the Ge'ez Ethiopic version into German by August Dillmann. It was first translated into English by S. C. Malan from the German of Ernest Trumpp. The first half of Malan's translation is included as the First Book of Adam and Eve and the Second Book of Adam and Eve in The Lost Books of the Bible and the Forgotten Books of Eden. The Books mentioned below were added by Malan to his English translation; the Ethiopic is divided into sections of varying length, each dealing with a different subject. Books 1 and 2 begin immediately after the expulsion from the Garden of Eden, and end with the testament and translation of Enoch. Great emphasis is placed in Book 1 on Adam's sorrow and helplessness in the world outside the garden.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: Children's Old Testament Bible Stories Tadros Malaty, 2017-01-07 Father Tadros Yacoub Malaty takes children on a journey through the Old Testament with the aid of beautiful Coptic illustrations depicting the most significant stories all children should know.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: Hopeless Romantic Dawit Muluneh, 2021-10-27 Right now, there is a bloody civil war in Ethiopia that is discussed on CNN, BBC and FOXNEWS. And this book aims to shift these discussions back to the late antique period, when Ethiopia was one of the greatest empires in the world and to 1930's when the fascists entered Ethiopia, because that is the root cause of the war that is happening today. Ethiopia has a secret history, and no one is focusing on this. The book attempts to shed light on these points by surveying historical events which leads up to about the sixteenth century-with few exceptions. This time period was selected as the termination point because many sources are available for events dealing with the past two to three centuries of history. Hence, people who are interested in this timeline can easily access the particular era that interests them. In this early part of history, we see how Ethiopia was a great superpower who traded with Egyptians, the Middle East, India, Greeks, Romans and Persians. Trading with such influential regions made the country rich and powerful. This nation was so great that the third century prophet Mani mentioned that Ethiopia was one of the four great empires of the time (along with Rome, China and Persia). Regrettably, this great story is seldomly related to our generation because fascists who came into Ethiopia in the 1930's, with the intent of forcefully taking natural resources (ex. ivory, gold, copper), stole the history of Ethiopia. The second aim of the book deals with how in the late 19th century as the Europeans started to carve up Africa, Italy chose Ethiopia. Unfortunately for the colonizers, Italy became the only European country to lose to an African nation. As a result, Italy lost respect from other European nations. Newspapers at the time shamed Italy for losing to a nation of black people. Needless to say, Italy wanted revenge. They got their chance with Benito Mussolini and the fascists. Mussolini sent researchers like Carlo Conti Rossini and Enrico Cerulli to study the

best way to conquer Ethiopia. These men studied Ethiopian religion, ethnicity and language the same way the Nazis studied the Jewish community, to see the most efficient way to divide and conquer them. The real tragedy happened when the original research of - Conti Rossini and Cerulli - became seen as the official history. The research they conducted, unfortunately found its way into western universities wherein they are being studied to this day. Their writings became the authoritative history of Ethiopia. Regrettably, present-day Ethiopians are now killing each other because of ethnic and religious differences which the Italians wrote was the central cause of conflict in their country. The second section of the book is a fable meant to highlight the negative impact of ethnic divisions in Ethiopia. As the reader will recognize, the style and voice of this section is unique compared with the previous sections. Perhaps the most distinctive feature is that the fable's main character is a fictional talking mouse named Sammy. This mouse and the journey he embarks on are meant to serve as a metaphor for our present state of affairs. The secondary goal of this book is to change our attitude of learning about history. Often times history is told in a dry and uninteresting way that is off-putting to young people. Especially when it comes to the history of Ethiopia, we often shy away from telling our story for fear of insulting others. In reality, history does not have to be dull or contentious. It can be enjoyable and unifying. The way a story is told is arguably just as important as the story being told. With that being said, the author has decided to tell the story of Ethiopia through the symbolic lens of the love that exists between a husband and wife. By employing such a rhetorical device, the author attempts to tell the story of Ethiopia in a way that is digestible for everyone. After all, who doesn't love a good love story?

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Essential Guide to Amharic: The National Language of Ethiopia MR Abraham Teklu, Andrew Tadross, 2015-09-07 The Essential Guide to Amharic is a 150+ pages of grammar, phrases, and vocabulary for the national language of Ethiopia. All translations are spelled phonetically, as well as in the Amharic alphabet. The vocabulary section is organized by topic; greetings, foods, furniture, politics, occupations etc. There are over 200 verb definitions with simple conjugation. The grammar section includes in-depth information on how to conjugate verbs in the past, present and future; using adjectives, pluralizing words, asking questions, punctuation, and much more.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: Orthodox Afterlife John Habib, 2016-08-22 John Habib came back to the faith of his youth in young adulthood after reading an afterlife story handwritten by an Egyptian Christian monk. This book is the culmination of over fifteen years of research on a quest to arrive at what the Orthodox Christian understanding of the afterlife really is. John is an avid student of Christian history and theology, having written several articles and delivered countless lectures on those subjects.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Orthodox Church of Ethiopia John Binns, 2016-11-28 Surrounded by steep escarpments to the north, south and east, Ethiopia has always been geographically and culturally set apart. It has the longest archaeological record of any country in the world. Indeed, this precipitous mountain land was where the human race began. It is also home to an ancient church with a remarkable legacy. The Ethiopian Church forms the southern branch of historic Christianity. It is the only pre-colonial church in sub-Saharan Africa, originating in one of the earliest Christian kingdoms-with its king Ezana (supposedly descended from the biblical Solomon) converting around 340 CE. Since then it has maintained its long Christian witness in a region dominated by Islam; today it has a membership of around forty million and is rapidly growing. Yet despite its importance, there has been no comprehensive study available in English of its theology and history. This is a large gap which this authoritative and engagingly written book seeks to fill. The Church of Ethiopia (or formally, the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church) has a recognized place in worldwide Christianity as one of five non-Chalcedonian Orthodox Churches. As Dr Binns shows, it has developed a distinctive approach which makes it different from all other churches. His book explains why this happened and how these special features have shaped the life of the Christian people of Ethiopia. He discusses the famous rock-hewn churches; the Ark of the Covenant (claimed by the Church and housed in Aksum); the medieval monastic tradition; relations

with the Coptic Church; co-existence with Islam; missionary activity; and the Church's venerable oral traditions, especially the discipline of qene—a kind of theological reflection couched in a unique style of improvised allegorical poetry. There is also a sustained exploration of how the Church has been forced to re-think its identity and mission as a result of political changes and upheaval following the overthrow of Haile Selassie (who ruled as Regent, 1916-1930, and then as Emperor, 1930-74) and beyond.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: A Silent Patriarch Daniel Fanous, 2019 Fr Daniel Fanous details the life of Pope Kyrillos, a key figure in recent Coptic history, drawing on unpublished archival materials and documents--

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Complete Apocrypha Covenant Press, 2018-07-31 This is the only modern translation of the complete collection of deuterocanonical books known popularly as The Apocrypha that also includes Enoch, Jasher, and Jubilees. Aside from Jasher, they were included as secondary works in the canon of Scripture for most of the Church's history. The Literal Standard Version (LSV) is a modern translation that stays true to the original manuscripts. This handsome 6 x 9 edition features a matte finish with thick, high-quality, cream-colored pages and 8-point Times New Roman font for elegance and easy reading. The Complete Apocrypha offers a staggering two-thirds as much material as the canonical 66 books of the Holy Bible. Additionally, the apocryphal versions of Esther and Daniel are included in their entirety. The Complete Apocrypha includes Tobit, Judith, Wisdom, Sirach, Baruch, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Maccabees, 1st and 2nd Esdras, Prayer of Manasses, Enoch, Jubilees, Jasher, Psalm 151, and all of the apocryphal additions to Daniel and Esther (including The Prayer of Azariah, Susanna, and Bel and the Dragon). This collection is published by Covenant Press, the publishing arm of the Covenant Christian Coalition.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: African Immigrant Religions in America Jacob Olupona, Regina Gemignani, 2007-05-01 African immigration to North America has been rapidly increasing. Yet, little has been written about this significant group of immigrants and the particular religious traditions that they are transplanting on our shores, as scholars continue largely to focus instead on immigrants from Europe and Asia. *African Immigrant Religions in America* focuses on new understandings and insights concerning the presence and relevance of African immigrant religious communities in the United States. It explores the profound significance of religion in the lives of immigrants and the relevance of these growing communities for U.S. social life. It describes key social and historical aspects of African immigrant religion in the U.S. and builds a conceptual framework for theory and analysis. The volume broadens our understandings of the ways in which new immigration is changing the face of Christianity in the U.S. and adds needed breadth to the study of the black church, incorporating the experiences of African immigrant religious communities in America.

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(Archbishop of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere), 1997

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Genesis - 2. Exodus - 3. Leviticus - 4. Numbers - 5. Deuteronomy - 6. Joshua - 7. Judges - 8. Ruth - 9. 1 Samuel - 10. 2 Samuel - 11. 1 Kings - 12. 2 Kings - 13. 1 Chronicles - 14. 2 Chronicles - 15. Ezra - 16. Nehemiah - 17. Esther - 18. Job - 19. Psalms and 151, 151.1 - 20. Proverbs - 21. Ecclesiastes - 22. Song of Songs- 23. Isaiah - 24. Jeremiah - 25. Lamentations - 26. Ezekiel - 27. Daniel - 28. Hosea - 29. Joel - 30. Amos - 31. Obadiah - 32. Jonah - 33. Micah - 34. Nahum - 35. Habakkuk - 36. Zephaniah - 37. Haggai - 38. Zechariah - 40. Malachi - NEW TESTAMENT- 1. Matthew - 2. Mark - 3. Luke - 4. John - 5. Acts - Including Chapter 29 - 6. Romans - 7. I Corinthians - 8. II Corinthians - 9. Galatians - 10. Ephesians - 11. Philippians - 12. Colossians - 13. I Thessalonians - 14. II Thessalonians - 15. I Timothy - 16. II Timothy - 17. Titus - 18. Philemon - 19. Hebrews - 20. James - 21. I Peter - 22. II Peter - 23. I John - 24. II John - 25. III John - 26. Jude - 27. Revelation - Additional Books of the NEW TESTAMENT- Epistle to the Laodiceans - Acts of Paul and Thecla - III Corinthians - APOCRYPHA - 1. 1 Esdras - 2. 2 Esdras - 3. 1 Maccabees - 4. 2 Maccabees - 5. 3 Maccabees - 6. 4 Maccabees - 7. Letter (Epistle) of Jeremiah - 8. The Prayer of Azariah - Song of the Three Children - 9. Baruch - 10. Prayer of Manasseh (Manassas) - 11. Bel and the Dragon - 12. Wisdom of Sirach - 13. Wisdom of Solomon - 14. Additions to Esther - 15. Tobit - 16. Judith - 17. Susanna - 18. Enoch - 19. Jubilees - 20. 1 Clement - 21. The Ascension of Isaiah - 22. Shepherd of Hermas - 23. The Didache - 24. Apocalypse of Baruch - 25. Josephus' Jewish War VI - 26. 4 Baruch -

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medieval Christian kingdom and demonstrates their importance in shaping Ethiopian history.

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ethiopian orthodox kidase: Various Sermons Bernard of Clairvaux, 2020-04-15 This last small group of Bernard's sermons to be published in translation by Cistercian Publications rightly goes by the title *De varii* in the critical edition. While most of them treat feasts on the church calendar, they do so in a somewhat hit-or-miss fashion. Three sermons also deal with God's will, God's mercies, and the gifts of the Holy Spirit. Two sermons for the feast of Saint Victor are a response to a request to Bernard from the monks of Montiéramey; the Bollandist *Life of Saint Victor* appears here as a complement to those sermons. Besides the nine sermons normally assigned to the *De varii*, this volume also includes a sermon on the feast of Saint Benedict that was recently added to the collection in *Sources Chrétiennes*. The survival of this loose assemblage of sermons outside of the organized collections of Bernard's sermons provides a reminder of Bernard as preacher and writer, able despite all his other activities to turn his hand to preaching when called upon. While they treat of disparate themes, they allow us to encounter the quintessential Bernard-speaking of the life of desire, the true meaning of holiness, and the awakening of the spiritual senses in the search for God.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Early Coptic Papacy Stephen J. Davis, 2017-09-12 The Copts, adherents of the Egyptian Orthodox Church, today represent the largest Christian community in the Middle East, and their presiding bishops have been accorded the title of pope since the third century AD. This study analyzes the development of the Egyptian papacy from its origins to the rise of Islam. How did the papal office in Egypt evolve as a social and religious institution during the first six and a half centuries AD? How do the developments in the Alexandrian patriarchate reflect larger developments in the Egyptian church as a whole—in its structures of authority and lines of communication, as well as in its social and religious practices? In addressing such questions, Stephen J. Davis examines a wide range of evidence—letters, sermons, theological treatises, and church histories, as well as art, artifacts, and archaeological remains—to discover what the patriarchs did as leaders, how their leadership was represented in public discourses, and how those representations definitively shaped Egyptian Christian identity in late antiquity. *The Early Coptic Papacy* is Volume 1 of *The Popes of Egypt: A History of the Coptic Church and Its Patriarchs*. Also available: Volume 2, *The Coptic Papacy in Islamic Egypt, 641-1517* (Mark N. Swanson) and Volume 3, *The Emergence of the Modern Coptic Papacy* (Magdi Girgis, Nelly van Doorn-Harder).

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Departure of the Soul, 2017-04-11 This book is the first comprehensive presentation of the teachings of over 120 Orthodox Saints and dozens of holy hierarchs, clergy, and theologians on the subject of the soul's exodus to the next life. With over 750 pages of source material featuring many rare images and dozens of texts translated into English for the first time, *The Departure of the Soul* is unique as both the sole reference edition on the subject and a fascinating and spiritually profitable book for anyone seeking insight into one of the greatest mysteries of all. The book also reveals over 100 falsifications, misrepresentations, and errors contained in the publications of authors who oppose the teaching of the Church, thus definitively ending the 40-year controversy in the Church.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: The Traditional Interpretation of the Apocalypse of St John in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Roger W. Cowley, 2014-11-13 The aim of this study is to describe the traditional Biblical and patristic Amharic commentary material of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, and to present in translation a sufficient sample of the Amharic, and also the Geez, commentary material, that its character can be clearly seen. Accordingly, the study is divided into three parts - a general introduction, an annotated translation of a Geez commentary, and an annotated translation of an Amharic commentary. The book chosen for parts II and III is the *Apocalypse of John*.

ethiopian orthodox kidase: A History of Ethiopia Harold G. Marcus, 2023-11-10 In this eminently readable, concise history of Ethiopia, Harold Marcus surveys the evolution of the oldest

African nation from prehistory to the present. For the updated edition, Marcus has written a new preface, two new chapters, and an epilogue, detailing the development and implications of Ethiopia as a Federal state and the war with Eritrea.

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