

GLOSSARY

- (1) **Baptism** : The act of baptizing, rite or sacrament of dipping a person into water on him as a sign of the washing away of sin & of admission into the Christian Church.
- (2) **Bishop** : A clergyman of high rank who has the power to ordain and who is the chief pastor or administrator of a church district or diocese.
- (3) **Catholic** : Latin Catholics Greek Katholickos Universal (in general whole) Roman Catholic, the Roman Catholic church of the Christian church – governed by the Pope ; Roman Catholic.
- (4) **Christian Melas** : Mela means big crowd coming together for celebration of their faith in the form of thanksgiving or ritual directly connected to their faith. Though base don religion but is done from the social life perspective. In village churches, the Christian have a celebration of thanks giving before wedding or in memory of the death of their elder's people used to celebrate and invite their relatives and non-Christian friends of the same village and village nearby.
- (5) **Conversion** : The change from unbelief to faith; change of one religion, political party to another.
Conversion is a process by which people move out of one's religion, community into another.
- (6) **Deacon** : Greek work diakonos (servant) or who serve as a slave. A servant in church or church minister.
- (7) **Episcopal Church** : Church governed by one particular office. Greek work Episkope which means office thus Episcopal church that governed by a certain administrative office.

- (8) **Gospel** : The teaching of Jesus and apostles, glad tidings especially concerning the coming of the promised Christ of salvation through the atonement and of the Kingdom of God.
- (9) **Mass Movement** : At present it is called People Movement. It took place because of Christian Melas (Crusade in rural fashion) and famine of 1899 to 1905. By the end of the year there were many Baptisms. Because of the people movements, there were great growth and expansion of the church.
- (10) **Methodist** : The name 'Methodist' was given to the early followers of John Wesley, a minister in England in the Eighteen Century who was thoroughly dissatisfied with the lack of spirituality among the clergy and in the church of his time. Wesley and his friends in the Oxford University were called "Methodist" Because each member of the new group organized his devotional life along very methodical and systematic lines, each member holding his time and his talents for the single purpose of Christian service.
- (11) **Methodist Church** : The Methodist church saw its origins in the eighteenth century in the work of John Wesley (1703-91) and Anglican clergyman whose own spiritual awakening in 1738 made him into the leader of a great revival movement which swept through England.

In 1939, after extensive re-union negotiations the Methodist Church was formed by unification of Methodist Episcopal church; the Methodist Episcopal church, south and the Methodist protestant church.

In Asia and North pacific Methodism has expanded in the far east since 1844 as a result of the missionary activities of British, American & Canadian denomination.

- (12) **Pastorate** : The position or duties of a pastor, Pastors as a group. A conference or meeting held by group of pastors on an appointed time.
- (13) **Proselytize** : Convert from one faith, religion or opinion to another.
- (14) **Protestant Church** : A member of any of certain Christian churches that here split off from the Roman Catholic since the 1500's through the Prime Leadership of Martin Luther, the founder of protestant church like Lutherans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Unitarians.
- (14) **The Great Famine** : Chhapaniokal (1899 – 1900)
According to the Samvat Calender it happened to be the year 1956. Fifty six is chhapan in Gujarati, whatever happens in that year is Chhapanio. In the Georgian calendar it was 1899 in which the great famine spread over almost through out the Gujarat.
- (15) **Tithe** : According to the Christian Custom to give tenth part of the whole earning, may be of crops, business or salary to God known as tithe. From the earliest times tithes of the year's yields from fields. Fruits and flocks were offered for various objectives by peoples in lands from Babylonia to Rome.