Prayer In Greek Religion

Simon Pulleyn

Christian prayer, like that of other religions, includes liturgical prayer and personal prayer. Liturgical prayer frames and explains more especially the sacraments of baptism and the Eucharist (Lord’s Supper). The liturgical collection, for Sundays as well as other days, includes readings from the Bible, collects (brief prayers including an invocation, petition, and conclusion in which the name of Jesus is called upon), and a litany (general prayer) for the intentions of the universal church. As a religious phenomenon, prayer in terms of its evolution appears to be neither universally progressive nor progressively regressive. Prayer is an invocation or act that seeks to activate a rapport with an object of worship through deliberate communication. In the narrow sense, the term refers to an act of supplication or intercession directed towards a deity (a god), or a deified ancestor. More generally, prayer can also have the purpose of thanksgiving or praise, and in comparative religion is closely associated with more abstract forms of meditation and with charms or spells. Pray (4336) (proseuchomai from pros = toward, facing, before [emphasizing the direct approach of the one who prays in seeking God’s face] + euchomai = originally to speak out, utter aloud, express a wish, then to pray or to vow. Greek technical term for invoking a deity) in the NT is always used of prayer addressed to God (to Him as the object of faith and the One who will answer one’s prayer) and means to speak consciously (with or without vocalization) to Him, with a definite aim. Proseuchomai encompasses all the aspects of prayer -- submission, confession, petition, supplication (may concer
In this, the first book-length study of Greek prayer to appear in English, Simon Pulleyn presents a comprehensive treatment of an aspect of religion which together with sacrifice was at the centre of Greek cult. Through a full examination of all the relevant literary and epigraphic material available from the archaic and classical periods, Pulleyn seeks both to describe the ancient practices and explain their significance. Great stress is laid on the central role of reciprocity in Greek relations with the gods, and the various ways in which they addressed the gods are shown to be related to st Prayer is an invocation or act that seeks to activate a rapport with an object of worship through deliberate communication. In the narrow sense, the term refers to an act of supplication or intercession directed towards a deity (a god), or a deified ancestor. More generally, prayer can also have the purpose of thanksgiving or praise, and in comparative religion is closely associated with more abstract forms of meditation and with charms or spells. Read the full-text online edition of Prayer in Greek Religion (1997). This study presents a comprehensive treatment of a crucial aspect of Greek religion hitherto largely neglected in the English language. Pulleyn draws on all of the relevant literary and epigraphic material available in order both to describe ancient Greek practices and to explain their significance. SUBSCRIBE TODAY! Full access to this book and over 94,000 more.
Prayer In Greek Religion book. Read reviews from world’s largest community for readers. This study presents a comprehensive treatment of a crucial aspect. Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking “Prayer In Greek Religion” as Want to Read: Want to Read: saving… Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. Other editions. Enlarge cover. The Lord's Prayer, also known as the Our Father or Pater noster, is perhaps the best-known prayer in Christianity. Two versions of it occur in the New Testament, one in the Gospel of Matthew 6:9–13 as part of the discourse on ostentation, a section of the Sermon on the Mount; and the other in the Gospel of Luke 11:2–4. The context of the prayer in Matthew is as part of a discourse deploring people who pray grandiously, simply for the purpose of being seen to pray; Matthew describes Jesus as
Greek technical term for invoking a deity) in the NT is always used of prayer addressed to God (to Him as the object of faith and the One who will answer one’s prayer) and means to speak consciously (with or without vocalization) to Him, with a definite aim. Proseuchomai encompasses all the aspects of prayer -- submission, confession, petition, supplication (may concern one’s own need), intercession (concerned with the needs of others), praise, and thanksgiving. Pray (2172) (euchomai; euche = a vow in Acts 18:18, a prayer in Jas 5:15) literally meant to speak out or utter aloud and came to mean as used by to express a wish. The idea can be to desire something, with the implication of a pious wish. To vow (this sense is primarily found in the Septuagint uses but is found in Acts 26:29). Prayer in Christianity is the act communicating with God, either in God's fullness or as one of the persons of the Trinity. Some Christian groups, such as Catholics, Orthodox and Anglicans, will sometimes pray through intercessors, such as Mary or other saints. In such cases, the ultimate recipient of the prayer is still regarded as God. Prayer is an important theme in Christianity, and there are several different forms of prayer.
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This study presents a comprehensive treatment of a crucial aspect of Greek religion hitherto largely neglected in the English language. Pulleyn draws on all of the relevant literary and epigraphic material available in order both to describe ancient Greek practices and to explain their significance. Get This Book. $220.00 plus shipping. View on Amazon. $216.43 free shipping worldwide. View on Bookdepository. Recommended By. Prayer in Greek Religion. Frances V. Hickson. American Journal of Philology 120 (4):632-636 (1999). Ancient Religion H. S. Versnel: Inconsistencies in Greek and Roman Religion, 2: Tradition and Reversal in Myth and Ritual. (Studies in Greek and Roman Religion, 6, II.) Pp. Xv+354. The Lord's Prayer, also called the Our Father (Latin, Pater Noster), is a venerated Christian prayer which, according to the New Testament, Jesus taught as the way to pray: Pray then in this way (Matthew 6:9 NRSV). When you pray, say (Luke 11:2 NRSV). Two versions of this prayer are recorded in the gospels: a longer form within the Sermon on the Mount in the Gospel of Matthew, and a shorter form in the Gospel of Luke when "one of his disciples said to him, 'Lord, teach us to pray, as John