

Tesori Nascosti I Vangeli Apocrifi Gnostici Di Tommaso Filippo Giuda E Maria Maddalena

Offers an analysis of prejudice against Catholics, arguing that anti-Catholicism can be seen in all areas of American culture, including movies, television, publishing, the arts, the news media, and academia.

"The English translation of my "Grundriss der Dogmengeschichte" has been made, in accordance with my expressed wish, by my former pupil and esteemed friend, Mr. Edwin Knox Mitchell. It is my pleasant duty to express to him my heartiest thanks. English and American theological literature, possess excellent works, but they are not rich in products within the realm of the History of Dogma. I may therefore perhaps hope that my "Grundriss" will supply a want. I shall be most happy, if I can with this book do my English and American friends and fellow-workers some service - a small return for the rich benefit which I have reaped from their labors. In reality, however, there no longer exists any distinction between German and English theological science. The exchange is now so brisk that scientific theologians of all evangelical lands form already one Concilium. Adolf Harnack. Wilmerdorf near Berlin, March 17th, 1892"--

At the crossroads of Christian, Islamic, and Jewish faiths, a priceless artifact is stolen from a vault hidden beneath Jerusalem's Temple Mount. With high stakes on sacred ground, time is running out . . . The violent theft leaves thirteen Israeli soldiers and policemen dead, the Palestinians up in arms over the desecration of sacred grounds, and the tension between the two groups dangerously high. Jerusalem is a stick of dynamite and the fuse has been lit . . . Meanwhile, in Vatican city, American scientist Charlotte Hennesey and Italian anthropologist Giovanni Bersei have been secretly summoned to analyse a mysterious artefact: the bones of a two-thousand-year-old unidentified, crucified man. Charlotte starts to wonder – could these be the bones of Jesus Christ? With the malevolent eye of Vatican security expert Salvatore Conte watching her every move, Charlotte must work against the clock. She knows that if the mortal remains of Christ are indeed in the burial box, there is a question to face: will the Vatican allow this information – and Charlotte – to see the light of day . . . Fast-paced and intelligent, blending historical fact with persuasive fiction, The Sacred Bones is an addictively compelling thriller, perfect for fans of Dan Brown. Following a conspiracy stretching back to the days of the Templar Knights to the shifting alliances of contemporary Middle Eastern politics, The Sacred Bones calls into question many of modern religion's most deeply-held beliefs.

His Unknown Life Before And After The Crucifixion. Why Has Christianity Chosen To Ignore Its Connections With The Religions Of The East, And To Dismiss Repeatedly The Numerous Claims That Jesus Spent A Large Part Of His Life In India? This Compelling Book Presents Irrefutable Evidence That Jesus Did Indeed Live In India, Dying There In Old Age. The Result Of Many Years Of Investigative Research, Jesus Lived In India Takes The Reader To All The Historical Sites Connected With Jesus In Israel, The Middle East, Afghanistan And India. As Well As Revealing Age-Old Links Between The Israelites And The East, The Evidence Found By Theologian Holger Kersten Points To The Following Startling Conclusions: In His Youth Jesus Followed The Ancient Silk Road To India. While There He Studied Buddhism, Adopting Its Tenets And Becoming A Spiritual Master. Jesus Survived The Crucifixion. After The Resurrection Jesus Returned To India To Die In Old Age. Jesus Was Buried In Srinagar, The Capital Of Jammu And Kashmir, Where He Continues To Be Revered As A Saintly Man. The Tomb Of Jesus Still Exists In Kashmir.

Donation.

Noting that the doctrine of Purgatory does not appear in the Latin theology of the West before the late twelfth century, the author identifies the profound social and intellectual changes which caused its widespread acceptance

Includes music.

The Son of Man shall choose When the time returns for the Poet Prince. He will inspire the hearts and minds of the people So as to illuminate the path of service And show them the Way. This is his legacy, This, and to know a very great love. Worldwide controversy surrounds author Maureen Paschal as she promotes her new bestseller—the explosive account of her discovery of a gospel written in Jesus’ own hand. But a scandalous headline about her lover, Bérenger Sinclair, shatters Maureen’s plans and sends her to Florence. In Tuscany, Maureen and Bérenger seek out their spiritual teacher Destino, who insists the besieged couple study one of history’s great Poet Princes: Lorenzo de’ Medici, the godfather of the Italian Renaissance. Bérenger is a Poet Prince of the ancient bloodline prophecy, and even across the centuries, his fate is intertwined with Lorenzo de’ Medici’s. Bérenger must uncover the heretical secrets of the Medici family—and the shocking truth behind the birth of the Renaissance—if he is to fulfill his own destiny. These heretical secrets were hidden for a reason, and there are those who would stop at nothing to prevent Bérenger’s assumption of his rightful role. The Renaissance comes vividly to life as Maureen decodes the clues contained within the great masterpieces of Lorenzo the Magnificent’s friends: Donatello, Botticelli, and Michelangelo. Maureen uncovers truths connected to the legend of Longinus Gaius, the Roman centurion who used pierced the crucified Jesus with his spear. Could Longinus Gaius, doomed to live forever, be someone she knows? Could his infamous Spear of Destiny, sought even by Hitler, be the key to Bérenger’s fate? As Maureen and Bérenger race to find the answers, someone is after them, hell-bent on settling a five-hundred-year old blood feud and destroying the heresy once and for all. Rich in Kathleen McGowan’s signature insights into art, architecture, and history and set in the beauty of Renaissance and present-day Italy, this is a spiritual detective story of the highest order. The Truth Against the World!

Gli appartenenti alla Wollingilden, una gilda di mercanti di lana della goldene Mainz (Magonza), riuniti in capitolo nel coro del Mainzer Dom, dopo aver assistito alla Morgensprache, la messa settimanale dei morti’, il giorno 4 aprile dell’anno del Signore 1014, celebrata in suffragio degli scomparsi e, alla fine per discutere i problemi del mestiere, fondano una società segreta.

Essendo anche dei cantori, la chiamano Congregatio Cantorum o Sängergilden, ossia Congregazione dei Cantori. Il gran maestro prende il nome di Kantor Choralschola. La Congregazione dei Cantori, rimasta nei secoli sempre fedele al papa di Roma, continua a sussistere, segretamente. Sono ormai passati mille anni, e una suora domenicana, in missione in Africa, è chiamata dal Vaticano a Roma per una particolare importante missione. Nel frattempo eventi tragici e misteriosi si svolgono dentro le mura vaticane che coinvolgono le Guardie svizzere.

Restores to the forefront of the Christian tradition the importance of the divine feminine • The first complete English-language translation of the original Coptic Gospel of Mary, with line-by-line commentary • Reveals the eminence of the divine feminine in Christian thought • Offers a new perspective on the life of one of the most controversial figures in the Western spiritual tradition Perhaps no figure in biblical scholarship has been the subject of more controversy and debate than Mary Magdalene. Also known as Miriam of Magdala, Mary Magdalene was considered by the apostle John to be the founder of Christianity because she was the first witness to the Resurrection. In most theological studies she has been depicted as a reformed prostitute, the redeemed sinner who exemplifies Christ's mercy. Today's reader can ponder her role in the gospels of Philip, Thomas, Peter, and Bartholomew--the collection of what have come to be known as the Gnostic gospels rejected by the early Christian church. Mary's own gospel is among these, but until now it has remained unknown to the public at large. Orthodox theologian Jean-Yves Leloup's translation of the Gospel of Mary from the Coptic and his thorough and profound commentary on this text are presented here for the first time in English. The gospel text and the spiritual exegesis of Leloup together reveal unique teachings that emphasize the eminence of the divine feminine and an abiding love of nature over the dualistic and ascetic interpretations of Christianity presented elsewhere. What emerges from this important source text and commentary is a renewal of the sacred feminine in the Western spiritual tradition and a new vision for Christian thought and faith throughout the world.

In 1798, the armies of the French Revolution tried to transform Rome from the capital of the Papal States to a Jacobin Republic. For the next two decades, Rome was the subject of power struggles between the forces of the Empire and the Papacy, while Romans endured the unsuccessful efforts of Napoleon's best and brightest to pull the ancient city into the modern world. Against this historical backdrop, Nicassio weaves together an absorbing social, cultural, and political history of Rome and its people. Based on primary sources and incorporating two centuries of Italian, French, and international research, her work reveals what life was like for Romans in the age of Napoleon. "A remarkable book that wonderfully vivifies an understudied era in the history of Rome. . . . This book will engage anyone interested in early modern cities, the relationship between religion and daily life, and the history of the city of Rome."—Journal of Modern History "An engaging account of Tosca's Rome. . . . Nicassio provides a fluent introduction to her subject."—History Today "Meticulously researched, drawing on a host of original manuscripts, memoirs, personal letters, and secondary sources, enabling [Nicassio] to bring her story to life."—History

Dante Alighieri's Divine Comedy has, despite its enormous popularity and importance, often stymied readers with its multitudinous characters, references, and themes. But until the publication in 2007 of Guy Raffa's guide to the Inferno, students lacked a suitable resource to help them navigate Dante's underworld. With this new guide to the entire Divine Comedy, Raffa provides readers—experts in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, Dante neophytes, and everyone in between—with a map of the entire poem, from the lowest circle of Hell to the highest sphere of Paradise. Based on Raffa's original research and his many years of teaching the poem to undergraduates, The CompleteDanteworlds charts a simultaneously geographical and textual journey, canto by canto, region by region, adhering closely to the path taken by Dante himself through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. This invaluable reference also features study questions, illustrations of the realms, and regional summaries. Interpreting Dante's poem and his sources, Raffa fashions detailed entries on each character encountered as well as on many significant historical, religious, and cultural allusions.

Questo saggio ripercorre l'intera vita di Gesù, presentando in modo discorsivo, completo ed esplicativo tutte le informazioni contenute nel Nuovo Testamento, sia canonico che apocrifo. Le opere, le parole e le caratteristiche di Cristo vengono attentamente esaminate, non solo alla luce dei contenuti storico-profetici dell'Antico Testamento, ma anche attraverso valutazioni multidisciplinari che coinvolgono dodici branche di conoscenza: esegesi, storiografia, medicina, psicologia, simbolistica, mitologia, religioni comparate, sentieri iniziatici tradizionali, astronomia, astrologia, architettura sacra e geobiologia. Da questa ricerca emerge che il salvatore era una persona eccezionale dalla nascita e che ha saputo mettere a frutto la sua genialità attraverso un percorso iniziatico lungo e complesso, riuscendo in tal modo a passare dall'essere semplicemente Gesù (il Figlio dell'uomo) all'essere il Cristo (il Figlio di Dio).

Take a journey with the artist and writer Petar Meseldzija, who tells how he was allowed unparalleled access through the Invisible Curtain and into the land of giants. A year in the making, this book's sixteen paintings and nearly ninety drawings bring to life Petar's experiences on this journey and secrets uncovered, going back to ancient times. He shares stories of new discoveries that free giants from the murky abyss of myth and a forgotten past. Told in three stages, The Book of Giants includes the illustrated stories The Giants Are Coming, recounting a dynamic clash that lasted one hundred years; The Little Kingdom, where a giant befriends a nation of humans and becomes their adamant protector against ferocious invaders; The Northern Giants, who embrace the warrior spirit through countless battles; Giant Velles, the story of ignorance and how the strength of goodness perseveres; and The Great Forest, wherein the author discovers little creatures called the keppet and relates his experiences spent with ogres while on his quest to meet the Golden One and to determine the purpose of his journey. Through the strength of his own power, he discovers his blessings, his limitations and finally his personal myth. Furthermore, you will discover why giants made a push into the underground, followed by their exodus and deliverance to a new land. You'll also learn why the myth of giants is still alive, why their time spent with humans remains elusive and why giants prefer to remain hidden in their world. Join Petar Meseldzija on his journey of discovery.

L'autore propone un viaggio (oltre 700 pagine) tra storia, archeologia, filosofia, teologia, sociologia, biologia, astronomia, fisica e tecnologia, alla ricerca di risposte alle domande: Chi siamo? Da dove veniamo? Dove ha avuto origine tutto? C'è e qual è lo scopo della nostra esistenza? Esiste un Dio? La storia umana che conosciamo è corretta? Abbiamo una percezione corretta del mondo e della realtà in cui viviamo? Siamo soli nell'universo? Grazie all'analisi delle molte scoperte scientifiche effettuate in tutto il mondo dai maggiori scienziati e laboratori di ricerca pubblici e privati, e utilizzando la teoria degli antichi astronauti quale filo conduttore di questo viaggio, l'autore indaga su molti misteri ancora oggi dibattuti, dall'origine della vita, all'esistenza di un dio creatore, dall'evoluzione umana, alle presunte anomalie e analogie storiche e archeologiche riscontrabili in

diverse culture del pianeta, dal progresso tecnologico dell'uomo fino ai moderni avvistamenti ufo. Il senso comune, cioè il giudizio senz'alcuna riflessione, comunemente sentito da tutto un ordine, da tutto un popolo, da tutta una nazione o da tutto il genere umano, spinge molti a non porsi nell'arco della propria vita, molte domande. Ma come diceva Einstein "il senso comune è quello strato di pregiudizi che si sono depositati nella mente prima dei diciotto anni". Se apriamo la mente e analizziamo tutto in modo razionale senza nè pregiudizi, nè dogmi, forse scopriremo che, oltre la realtà quotidiana, c'è un mondo strabiliante in cui gran parte di quello che percepiamo riguardo l'universo e su cui basiamo il nostro comportamento e la stessa nostra esistenza, è sbagliato. Un viaggio a 360° nel mondo che forse non vediamo. Un libro intrigante, un libro coinvolgente, un libro che fa riflettere: il mondo non sembrerà più lo stesso. NOTIZIE SULL'AUTORE: Nato a Roma nel 1974, pur non avendo una formazione scolastica ed universitaria di tipo scientifico (al contrario ha effettuato studi di tipo economico e amministrativo), si interessa da 20 anni principalmente di astronomia, informatica, tecnologie e biotecnologie, fisica e sociologia. Per pura passione e curiosità nel voler capire il funzionamento del mondo che lo circonda, ha approfondito la sua conoscenza effettuando ricerche bibliografiche su numerosi argomenti scientifici, mediante la lettura di libri, delle principali riviste scientifiche e la attenta frequentazione dei principali siti di carattere scientifico. Scrive articoli di carattere scientifico e ufologico, apparsi su diversi siti e riviste del panorama italiano. Nel 2019 ha collaborato con la rivista Il Giornale dei Misteri, pubblicando diversi articoli riguardo Marte. Il suo primo libro, "Il Lato Oscuro della Luna" edito nel 2015, ha registrato vendite in oltre 10 Paesi diversi, sparsi in 5 continenti. Su Goodreads è stato inserito nel 2016 nella classifica dei migliori autopubblicati italiani. Nel 2017 il libro è stato consigliato da numerose testate tra cui le riviste Enigmi e Ufo International Magazine. Nel 2018 ha pubblicato il suo secondo libro dal titolo "Il Lato Oscuro di Marte: dal Mito alla Colonizzazione". Nel 2019 il libro è stato segnalato dalla rivista "Gli enigmi della Scienza".

"Saints and their Symbols" is a guide for recognizing and understanding the saints, explaining why so many of the saints appear in images with Jesus and the Virgin Mary yet remain unnamed, which symbols are associated with each saint, and what their roles were in Christian salvation. With 265 full-color images and biographical information about the saints, this is a work of popular religious culture and anthropology. Liturgical Press

The biblical scholar recounts the events surrounding the discovery and handling of the Gospel of Judas, and provides an overview of its content, in which Judas is portrayed as a faithful disciple.

Tesori nascosti. I Vangeli apocrifi agnostici di Tommaso, Filippo, Giuda e Maria Maddalena Tesori nascosti. I vangeli apocrifi gnostici di Tommaso, Filippo, Giuda e Maria Maddalena Youcanprint

Un'analisi puntuale e precisa, supportata sia da testi conosciuti sia da opere meno note, delle figure centrali della Bibbia e dei racconti in essa contenuti: dalla Genesi all'Apocalisse – non come fine di tutte le cose, ma nel suo significato più puro: quello di rivelazione –, passando per Enoch, Noè, Mosè... fino ad arrivare a Gesù e i suoi insegnamenti, al fine di collocare il tutto all'interno di un contesto storico ben definito e scoprire l'origine dell'intera umanità. Vincenzo Altieri nato sessantasette anni fa in quella che fu inizialmente Villa Santa Maria Maggiore (odierna S. Maria Capua Vetere) e definita da Cicerone nel I sec. a.C. "altera Roma"; fu la città ove ebbe origine ad opera di Spartaco la rivolta dei gladiatori in quello che fu il più grande anfiteatro dopo il Colosseo. Città distrutta dai Saraceni nel 841 e rifondata più tardi dai Longobardi. Ha vissuto gli anni della sua giovinezza nella città di Napoli, ove si è laureato in Medicina e specializzato. Chiamato alle armi, è stato persuaso ad entrare nel Corpo sanitario dell'esercito ricoprendo quale ufficiale medico numerosi incarichi e tutti i gradi della scala gerarchica. In questo contesto, per servizio, trasferito in Alto Adige per lunghi anni, ha sofferto la lontananza dalla sua città, lontananza comunque mitigata dall'affetto della moglie e del figliolo.

Mary is a young Jewish woman, rich and much criticized for her rebellious lifestyle: left an orphan, she carries on her family activity alone, enduring the criticism of the town where she lives, Màgdala. Some believe that a woman with such an indomitable and rebellious character can only be possessed by the devil. One day, by chance, Mary hears Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth, preaching to the rapt crowd. She feels that he is the long-awaited Messiah. When she comes face to face with him, Mary discovers she has already met him, years before, in Jerusalem. From that moment her life changes forever. Mary decides to follow the Master, despite the opposition of her relatives. Her fate has been decided. Cinzia Giorgio È dottore di ricerca in Culture e Letterature Compare. Si è specializzata in Women's Studies e in Storia Moderna, compiendo studi anche all'estero. Organizza salotti letterari, è direttore editoriale del periodico Pink Magazine Italia e insegna Storia delle Donne all'Uni.Spe.D. È autrice di saggi scientifici e romanzi. Per la Newton Compton ha pubblicato Storia erotica d'Italia, Storia pettegola d'Italia, È facile vivere bene a Roma se sai cosa fare e il romanzo La collezionista di libri proibiti.

The introduction, translation and commentary on the Temple Scroll by Johann Maier has been thoroughly revised and updated by the author for its English edition, taking account of improvements in readings, and, among other recent secondary literature, the English translation of Yadin's edition, to which cross-references are given. Students of Second Temple Judaism, and the Dead Sea Scrolls in particular, will at last have a convenient English edition of this most important document from Qumran.

The Gospel of Thomas is an apocryphal gospel that gathers 114 sayings of Jesus. His composition date is debated among scholars: some consider it a contemporary of the synoptic gospels, if not even prior to these, whose dating is not later than the end of I century; but most scholars believe that it is later, as it would show a partial dependence on the canonical gospels, and date it to the middle of the second century, in 140. The attribution of the gospel is to the apostle "Didymus Judas Thomas" (both "Didymus "That" Thomas "means" twin ", respectively in Greek and Aramaic). The vision that emerges from the Gospel according to Thomas is that the Kingdom of God is already present on Earth and that the divine light, present within all men, can allow them to see the Kingdom and enter it. The complete text of the Gospel is preserved in the Coptic museum in Cairo, in a papyrus manuscript in the Coptic language discovered in 1945 in Nag

Hammadi, Egypt; this code, linked with a method now known as Coptic ligation, dates back to around 340.

I Vangeli apocrifi sono i tesori nascosti della Chiesa o, per meglio dire, nascosti dalla Chiesa, la quale ai suoi esordi, preoccupata che il loro linguaggio spesso oscuro e fantasioso ostacolasse la diffusione del messaggio evangelico e si prestasse a interpretazioni eretiche, li condannò all'oblio escludendoli dalle letture liturgiche. E allorché negli ultimi due secoli molti di essi furono fortunatamente rinvenuti, è stato come riscoprire tesori sepolti da lunghissimo tempo. Fra le gemme più preziose di questi tesori vi sono i vangeli apocrifi gnostici di Tommaso (definito anche Quinto Vangelo con i suoi detti attribuiti a Gesù) e quelli di Filippo, di Giuda e di Maria Maddalena, i quali ultimi gettano una luce per noi nuova, anche se discutibile, su questi due fondamentali seguaci del Maestro. Questi Vangeli - che per il loro fascino e valore storico meritano oggi una rinnovata attenzione - sono accompagnati da commenti esplicativi per renderne accessibili i contenuti spesso ermetici e fantasiosi, testimonianza della spontanea e intensa spiritualità che animava le prime comunità cristiane.

Published in 1928, this is the ancient scripture, 3 Enoch or The Hebrew Book Of Enoch. Edited and translated with commentary and notes by Hugo Odeberg.

In *Beyond Belief*, renowned religion scholar Elaine Pagels continues her groundbreaking examination of the earliest Christian texts, arguing for an ongoing assessment of faith and a questioning of religious orthodoxy. Spurred on by personal tragedy and new scholarship from an international group of researchers, Pagels returns to her investigation of the "secret" Gospel of Thomas, and breathes new life into writings once thought heretical. As she arrives at an ever-deeper conviction in her own faith, Pagels reveals how faith allows for a diversity of interpretations, and that the "rogue" voices of Christianity encourage and sustain "the recognition of the light within us all."

La più grande e completa collezione di vangeli apocrifi e scritti esoterici disponibile in formato digitale. Non solo celebri scritti apocrifi come il "Vangelo di Giuda", i "Vangeli dell'Infanzia" o il misterioso e oscuro "Vangelo della Moglie di Gesù", ma anche testi fondamentali come Il "Libro di Enoch" e le "Apocalissi Apocrife". La raccolta comprende anche "La Bibbia di Satana - Storia del Maligno" e "Angeli" di Esther Neumann, "La storia segreta di Gesù" di Edouard Schuré, il testo integrale delle Profezie di Nostradamus e la celebre "Apocalisse" di Giovanni. Un volume oscuro, ricco di suggestioni esoteriche e di messaggi simbolici ed iniziatici.

In those days Titus was a prince under Tiberius in the region of Equitania, in a city of Libia which is called Burgidalla. And Titus had a sore in his right nostril, on account of a cancer, and he had his face torn even to the eye. There went forth a certain man from Judaea, by name Nathan the son of Nahum; for he was an Ishmaelite who went from land to land, and from sea to sea, and in all the ends of the earth. Now Nathan was sent from Judaea to the Emperor Tiberius, to carry their treaty to the city of Rome. And Tiberius was ill, and full of ulcers and fevers, and had nine kinds of leprosy. And Nathan wished to go to the city of Rome. But the north wind blew and hindered his sailing, and carried him down to the harbour of a city of Libia. Now Titus, seeing the ship coming, knew that it was from Judaea; and they all wondered, and said that they had never seen any vessel so coming from that quarter. And Titus ordered the captain to come to him, and asked him who he was. And he said: I am Nathan the son of Nahum, of the race of the Ishmaelites, and I am a subject of Pontius Pilate in Judaea. And I have been sent to go to Tiberius the Roman emperor, to carry a treaty from Judaea. And a strong wind came down upon the sea, and has brought me to a country that I do not know.

In 1922, Howard Carter peered into Tutankhamun's tomb for the first time, the only light coming from the candle in his outstretched hand. Urged to tell what he was seeing through the small opening he had cut in the door to the tomb, the Egyptologist famously replied, "I see wonderful things." Carter's fabulous discovery is just one of the many spellbinding stories told in *Three Stones Make a Wall*. Written by Eric Cline, an archaeologist with more than thirty seasons of excavation experience, this book traces the history of archaeology from an amateur pursuit to the cutting-edge science it is today by taking the reader on a tour of major archaeological sites and discoveries. Along the way, it addresses the questions archaeologists are asked most often: How do you know where to dig? How are excavations actually done? How do you know how old something is? Who gets to keep what is found? Taking readers from the pioneering digs of the eighteenth century to today's exciting new discoveries, *Three Stones Make a Wall* is a lively and essential introduction to the story of archaeology.

On Easter Sunday 2007 the Los Angeles Times reported that two billion people worldwide - nearly a third of the planet's population - were united by one powerful common denominator: The Lord's Prayer. The Lord's Prayer is now, as it was when Jesus taught it to his disciples, the incorruptible formula for personal and global transformation. Kathleen McGowan tells how she came to discover the prayer's transformative power by learning the secret of the Rose with Six Petals—a mosaic window in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Each petal represents a different teaching found within The Lord's Prayer and is the map to discovering the real secret of how to have the life you truly desire. The book is divided into seven chapters, each representing a primary teaching related to lines in the prayer: faith, surrender, service, abundance, forgiveness, obstacles, and love. Within each chapter are a series of questions designed to make you dig deep into your heart and soul. Relating her story and using the rose formula, McGowan offers readers a unique blueprint to transform their own lives through the power of The Lord's Prayer.

The most powerful military religious order of the Middle Ages and their sacred treasure. For a certain period in history, the Knights Templar—the most powerful military religious order of the Middle Ages—secretly guarded the Shroud of Turin. Worshipped in a relentlessly secret manner, and known in its intimate nature by only a handful of the order's officials, the swathe of fabric was kept in the central treasury of the Knights Templar, who were known for their expertise in the field of relics. The precious cloth's history and whereabouts were known only to the highest dignitaries of the secretive order. In an era of widespread doctrinal confusion in much of the Church, the Templars considered the Shroud to be a powerful antidote against the proliferation of heresies. Easy to read and thoroughly researched, this book tracks the Templars from their inception as warrior-monks protecting religious pilgrims to the later fascination with their secret rituals and incredible wealth, which ultimately led to their dissolution and the seizing of their assets. Following the Shroud's pathway through the Middle Ages, Vatican historian Barbara Frale has gone back in time, to the dawn of the Christian era, to provide a new perspective on the controversial relic. The author also includes several photos of the Shroud itself that reveal in startling detail a human face, mysterious writing, and marks of a crucifixion that many have claimed identify it as the true burial shroud of Jesus of Nazareth.

Dal 1979 per la maggior parte degli occidentali l'Iran è sinonimo di fondamentalismo islamico, di terrorismo, di pericolo. Le cronache hanno ridotto la Persia a "problema", offuscando 2.500 anni di storia. Molto prima di Khomeini e Ahmadinejad, l'Iran ha dato al mondo Ciro il Grande, Rumi, Avicenna, Hafez e Khayyam e ha scritto un pezzo di storia fondamentale dell'intera umanità. Una storia che ci porta in una terra di bellezze assolute e ingiustizie profonde. Una storia complessa, affascinante e misteriosa. E troppo spesso sottovalutata. Una storia di musulmani sciiti, zoroastriani, cristiani ed ebrei. La ricchezza di etnie e culture diverse che convivono dai tempi dell'Impero Persiano è il "mistero" di questo Paese, in cui soltanto il 51% della popolazione è di etnia persiana. Un Paese che continua a svolgere anche nel XXI secolo il ruolo di cerniera tra Europa ed Estremo Oriente. La nostra storia, il nostro vocabolario e persino la nostra tavola devono molto alla Persia. Che ci piaccia o meno, dovremo fare i conti ancora

per molto tempo con l'Iran. E in questo confronto dovremmo sempre essere consapevoli della grandezza della storia e della cultura persiana. "L'Autore, per l'acutezza delle osservazioni, sembra un diretto discendente dei grandi viaggiatori europei da Marco Polo ad Ambrogio Contarini e soprattutto del romano Pietro della Valle, che raggiunse la corte dei re sufi nel XVI secolo" (dall'introduzione di Amir Madani).

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