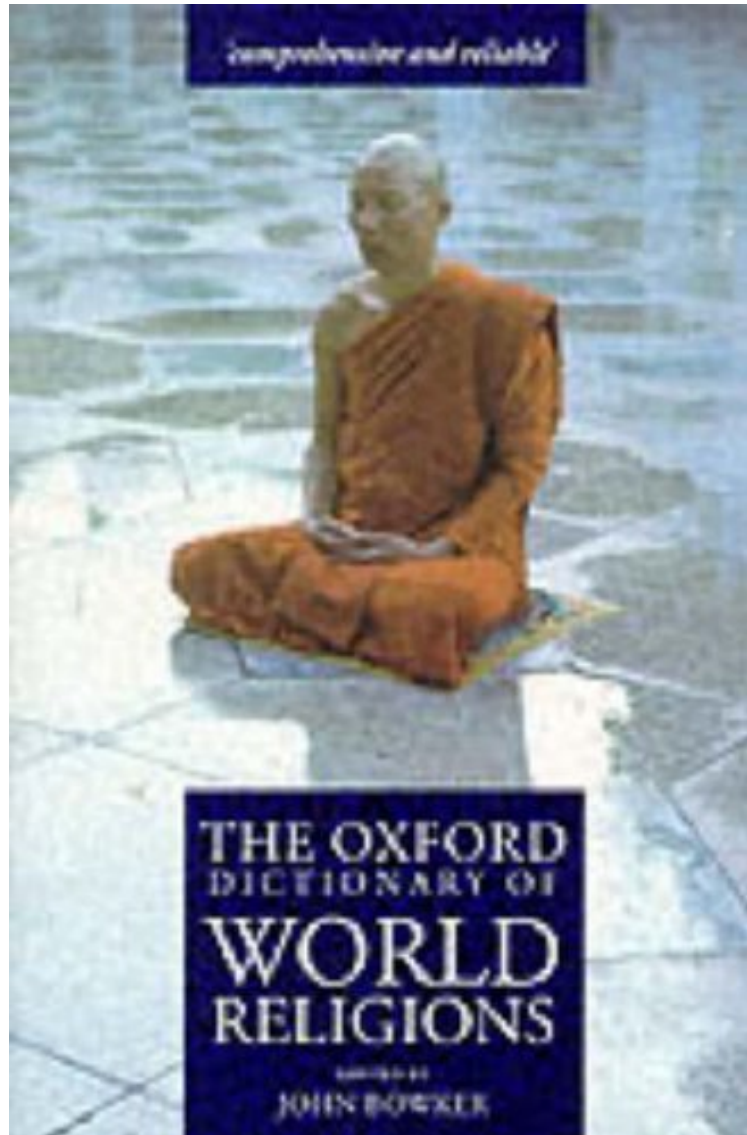


The Oxford Dictionary of World Religions

John Bowker

*ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#2632617 in Books 2007-08-06Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 6.10 x 2.00 x 9.20l, .0 #File Name: 01986624241111 pages | File size: 74.Mb

John Bowker : The Oxford Dictionary of World Religions before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Oxford Dictionary of World Religions:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Why is this Book Out of Print?By Nathanael GreeneAlthough I purchased this book when it was first published, in 1997, I have no distinct memory of having referred to this book very often, in the past two decades. However, in the past two weeks, I pulled this book off the shelf, to check on certain Buddhist concepts. I noticed that the book's hardbound binding was falling apart, from my extensive previous

use! When I looked inside the book, I saw that I had underlined, in felt-tipped colored pens, innumerable entries, on various religions, throughout the book! Then, when I recently researched concept after concept about Buddhism, for perhaps the first time, I was astonished to consciously recognize how cogent and astute were the entries (this time, on Buddhism), including all the extremely helpful cross-references to related topics elsewhere in the book. Due to wear, the spine of this book's hardbound cover finally fell off, when I recently researched Buddhism. When I searched AMAZON.com for a replacement, I was astounded to discover that this invaluable and unique reference book is no longer in print - after just one printing! This book is particularly invaluable because of its utility, particularly in the comparative study of different (even obscure) religions, as I recently appreciated in my research about Buddhism - this book is an excellent, one-stop reference. This is a great book, of great utility. Parenthetically, in my lifetime, I have owned countless books published by Oxford University Press (OUP). One thing I have noticed, in hardbound editions of book after book published by OUP, is that the hardbound covers of OUP books do not stand much wear, and often deteriorate to disintegration, when the rest of the OUP books, in their stitched bindings, remain intact. I do not understand why other people have not brought this shortcoming to the attention of OUP. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Outstanding, accessible and essential for these days. By Booth H in Texas Outstanding, accessible scholarly resource for a religiously troubled time like ours, where there's far too little knowledge about one's own religion, much less that of others. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Clear and concise. Even the 13-year-old grandchild can find ... By Customer Clear and concise. Even the 13-year-old grandchild can find what he's looking for.

Here is the most comprehensive and up-to-date dictionary of religion available in paperback. Written by an expert team of 80 international and multi-faith contributors, the volume contains over 8,200 entries and an original and in-depth introductory essay. Readers will find information on: Religions: Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Shinto, Sikhism, Taoism, and much more Movements, Sects, and Cults: Over 500 entries on everything from Cargo Cults and the New Age movement to Rastafarians and Soka Gakkai Sacred Texts: Over 1,000 entries covering the sacred writings of religions worldwide Individuals: Including founders, leaders, gurus, philosophers, mystics, and heretics Sacred Sites: Cities, buildings, centers of pilgrimage Customs: Religious practices, dogmas, beliefs, traditions, festivals and fasts, and artifacts such as altars, rosaries, icons, and torah ornaments Ethics: Entries cover world-wide religious teachings on abortion, animals, birth control, war, sexuality and homosexuality, and suicide In addition, the Dictionary features a 13,000-item topical index, directing readers to subjects that might not have their own entries, such as Brahman, breathing, death, heavens and paradises, mandala, mantra and yantra, Sufism, yoga, and Zen practice. There is also a detailed system of cross-references so that readers can explore related topics in the book, and suggestions for further reading for those who wish to pursue a subject in greater depth. The Oxford Dictionary of World Religions is the definitive reference work on this subject, the most comprehensive and authoritative one-volume resource available. Now in an affordable paperback edition, it is the first place to turn for information on virtually any aspect of religion worldwide.

From Library Journal Bowker (divinity, Gresham Coll., London) has produced two very different books, though both are focused on world religion. The Oxford Dictionary, whose entries often lack information on etymology and pronunciation, is actually a one-volume desktop encyclopedia for ready reference. Combining brevity of exposition with a massive number of entries in an attempt to be dictionary-like, the work suffers from trying to be comprehensive in breadth of coverage instead of depth. The psychology of religion is discussed in a half-page, for instance, and the Church Fathers get only two sentences. In addition, the entries are uneven in quality; one has the feeling that the 80 contributors are each writing according to his or her own personal interests and styles. Despite these idiosyncracies, the work is a solid reference source for people who want to know only the barest of facts about any religious topic. In World Religions, on the other hand, one has the feeling that Bowker, now the author, is finally freed to range over what he wants to say and how he wants to say it. This book is a bold attempt to meld religious information with expressive art and to use the art as a tool for pedagogy. Each religion is represented by a few brilliantly illustrated icons, paintings, or sculptures, which the author painstakingly annotates to illuminate their theologies and deepen one's insight. Whether he is using Michelangelo's Final Judgment to explain Christian eschatology or a handscroll of Chou Ch'en to explain Taoist concepts of immortality, the emphasis upon the visual makes these religions vibrant and intriguing. There are surprising discrepancies between the two works. World Religions has generous discussions of the ancient Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Norse, and Celtic religions, topics not even included in the Oxford Dictionary. There are also variations of names. Ultimately, World Religions is the more commendable publication, though both books are recommended for most libraries. ? Glenn Masuchika, Chaminade Univ. Lib., Honolulu Copyright 1997 Reed Business Information, Inc. From Booklist Learning about the world's many spiritual traditions can be a challenge. This title, designed "to provide initial bearings," is an excellent place to start. With an introductory essay on the meaning of religion by editor Bowker, a professor of religion, and more than 8,200 alphabetical entries on a wide range of subjects, it offers an overview of concepts from world religions as well as movements, sects, and cults. There are no

illustrations, but Bowker recently completed *World Religions* (DK, 1997), a profusely illustrated volume that is a good companion to this work. The entries include broad topics such as prayer and cosmology; specific religions; historical events such as the Reformation and the Crusades; sacred texts; individuals; doctrines; sacred sites; customs; and ethics. Asterisks designate cross-references to terms with their own entries. See and see also references refer users to related material. Many entries have bibliographic citations to books on the subject for further research. Terms in language with non-Roman alphabets are transliterated. There is a special index of Chinese headwords with a Wade-Giles/Pinyin conversion table. A topic index directs readers to entry headings on broad subject areas so that someone interested in dietary laws and customs could look under Food and find entries for Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Shinto, Sikh, Taoist, and Zen regimens. A comparable source is *The HarperCollins Dictionary of Religion* [RBB Ap 15 96], which has 3,200 articles. This is far fewer than the Oxford work, but HarperCollins devotes significant space to comprehensive feature articles on major religions--32 pages on Buddhism, for example. It also covers extinct religions, such as those of ancient Greece and Rome, which are not included in the Oxford dictionary. In general, the HarperCollins dictionary has more coverage of religions, while the Oxford dictionary provides more coverage of concepts, people, events, and so on. For example, HarperCollins has several pages on Afro-Brazilian religions, while Oxford has a single paragraph. HarperCollins has six pages on Native American religions, which is not an entry in the Oxford dictionary. On the other hand, Oxford has nearly four pages on the Reformation, compared to one page in HarperCollins; over a column on John Calvin, compared to six lines in HarperCollins; a column on evil, compared to three lines in HarperCollins. The HarperCollins dictionary has no bibliographies, although sources are cited within the text. It does, however, have some illustrations, as well as maps, tables, and timelines. Whether one is searching for the text of the Shema (the Jewish confession of faith) or information about Rastafarians, *Oxford Dictionary of World Religions* is a useful source. Although naturally less complete than Mircea Eliade's *Encyclopedia of Religion* [RBB O 1 87], it does provide a reasonably priced, very good introduction to a diverse subject area. Recommended for high-school, public, and academic libraries, especially those that do not already own the HarperCollins dictionary.

Religions around the world are considered in this A-Z dictionary, which provides an important guide to religions of both past and contemporary times. There are over 8,000 entries by some eighty contributors from around the world providing articles on Taoism, Buddhism, Islam, Jainism and others: sects and movements are also included. --

Midwest Book