

**The Lord's Prayer  
The Gospel According to Matthew, 6:9-13  
(from the Sermon of the Mount)**

Our Father who art in heaven,  
Hallowed by thy name.  
Thy kingdom come,  
Thy will be done,  
On earth as it is in heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread,  
And forgive us our debts,  
As we also have forgiven our debtors;  
And lead us not into temptation,  
But deliver us from evil.

cp. 204-5

**Jezebel** (9th century BC). Wife of Ahab. King of Israel; she introduced Baal worship (1 Kgs 16:31) to Israel. An unscrupulous woman of loose morals (see **NABOTH'S VINEYARD**), she was thrown, 'painted and tired', out of the window at **JEHU'S** command and her carcase eaten by dogs (2 Kgs 9: 30-37).  
B) 258

Gilead, Balm in Phrase from Jeremiah 8:22: 'Is there no balm in Gilead: is there no physician there?' Jeremiah is bewailing the fate threatening Judah in troubled times, from which there seemed no escape. (Some now unknown medicinal herb for which Gilead was famous: the later antiseptic, balm of Gilead, was named after it.)  
B) 195

The Bible (or what is said to be...)  
in The Handmaid's Tale

**30** When Rachel saw that she bore no children, she envied her sister; and she said to Jacob, "Give me children, or I shall die!" <sup>2</sup> Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel, and he said, "Am I in the place of God, who has withheld from you the fruit of the womb?" <sup>3</sup> Then she said, "Here is my maid Bilhah; go in to her, that she may bear upon my knees, and even I may have children through her." <sup>4</sup> So she gave him her maid Bilhah as a wife; and Jacob went in to her. <sup>5</sup> And Bilhah conceived and bore Jacob a son. <sup>6</sup> Then Rachel said, "God has judged me, and has also heard my voice and given me a son"; therefore she called his name Dan.<sup>a</sup>  
F) Genesis 30,1-6

**Job**, the hero of the O.T. book that bears his name, a wealthy and prosperous man suddenly overtaken by dire calamities. These give rise to discussions between Job and the friends who come to visit him (*Job's comforters*) as to the connexion between suffering and sin, the friends assuming that Job's misfortunes are a punishment, while Job maintains his innocence. Job is the typical example of patience under misfortune.  
C) 430-1

**The Gospel According to Matthew, 5:1-10  
(from the Sermon of the Mount)**

- 5** Seeing the crowds, he went up on the mountain, and when he sat down his disciples came to him. <sup>2</sup> And he opened his mouth and taught them, saying:  
**3** "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.  
**4** "Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted.  
**5** "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.  
**6** "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.  
**7** "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.  
**8** "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall see God.  
**9** "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall be called sons of God.  
**10** "Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

cp. 99-100

**Jezebel**, the proud and infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 31, xix, and 2 Kings ix), hence used allusively of a wicked, impudent, or abandoned woman; also of a painted woman (2 Kings ix. 30).  
C) 430

Job Rich patriarch in the Old Testament who is suddenly subjected to all the ills that flesh is heir to: he bears these with patience, staunch in his trust in God, and is rewarded (Job 43: 10-17).  
See next entry.

Job's comforter Friend to whom one turns in vain for consolation, getting a dusty answer. Job's 3 friends assure him that all his misfortunes are a punishment for sin (Job 2: 11).  
B) 259

**Michail Bakunin (1814-1876;  
one of the founders of anarchism)**

We wish, in a word, equality—equality in fact as corollary, or rather, as primordial condition of liberty. From each according to his faculties, to each according to his needs; that is what we wish sincerely and energetically.  
Declaration signed by forty-seven anarchists on trial after the failure of their uprising at Lyons in 1870. See J. Morrison Davidson, *The Old Order and the New*, 1890. See 162:6  
G) 14

**Greer** /gri:ə/, **Ger-maine** /dʒɜ:ˈmeɪn/ (1939- ) an Australian writer who had a big influence on the WOMEN'S MOVEMENT esp. through her book *The Female Eunuch* A) 577

**tele-van-ge-lis-m** /,telɪˈvændʒəlɪzəm/ n [U] the use of television programmes to persuade people to become Christians common in the US  
 ► **CULTURAL NOTE** For many people, televangelism has associations with emotional language and attempts to obtain money from those watching, not always for honest purposes. ◀

**tele-van-ge-list** /,telɪˈvændʒəlɪst/ also **tv evangelist**, **television e-van-ge-list** /,tɛlɪˈvæŋdʒəlɪst/ n someone, usu. a Protestant Christian, who talks about religion on television in an EVANGELICAL way. Common in the US, some have raised very large amounts of money for their churches in this way, though not all ask for money. Recently, some televangelists have been found guilty of using the money they raised for non-religious purposes, and of behaving in non-religious ways. A) 1361

**Sons of Lib-er-ty** /,sɒnzəvˈlaɪbətɪ/ [the] secret groups formed in the US before the American Revolution which wanted the American colonies (COLONY) to be independent of Britain  
**Son-tag** /ˈsɒntæg/ 'sɑ:n-/ , **Su-san** /ˈsu:zən/ (1933- ) an American writer, well-known for her descriptions of modern life. Her writings include *Against Interpretation* and *Under the Sign of Saturn*. A) 1265

**A. Tennyson, The Charge of the Light Brigade (1854)**

'Forward the Light Brigade!  
 Was there a man dismay'd?  
 Not tho' the soldier knew  
 Some one had blunder'd:  
 Their's not to make reply,  
 Their's not to reason why,  
 Their's but to do and die:  
 Into the valley of Death  
 Rode the six hundred.  
 Cannon to right of them  
 Cannon to left of them,  
 Cannon in front of them  
 Volley'd and thunder'd.

G) 251 cp. Moira 188/12

**fem-i-nis-m** /ˈfemɪnɪzəm/ n [U] (activity in support of) the principle that women should have the same rights and chances as men -- **nist** *adj*, n : *the feminist movement* | *feminist issues/fiction* | *an ardent feminist*  
 ► **CULTURAL NOTE** The feminist or women's MOVEMENT in Britain and the US has tried to change the present system to give women equality with men, esp. in the areas of jobs and pay. Women's chances for education and jobs have improved since feminism began, but some people think that feminists do not like men or are LESBIANS. Many women today still want the same rights and chances as men but also want to keep some of the typical roles expected of women, such as staying at home to take care of children. ◀ A) 470

**At-wood** /ˈætʊd/, **Margaret** (1939- ) a Canadian writer of short stories, poems, and NOVELS including *The Handmaid's Tale* and *Cat's Eye* A) 64

**Harvard University**, first North American institution of higher learning, founded (1636) at Newe Towne (Cambridge) under a grant of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Three years later, the college was named for John Harvard (1607-38), a colonist who bequeathed half his estate (£780) and his library of more than 400 volumes to the new institution. In its early years, the college was closely allied with church and state, but in the mid-19th century this alliance was completely severed, the clergy no longer being formally represented on the board of overseers, which is elected by the alumni rather than the legislature. Harvard Divinity School (founded 1819) was originally a stronghold of Unitarianism, but has later been a nonsectarian graduate school of theology. Other prominent schools are those of medicine (founded 1782), law (founded 1817), Lawrence Scientific School (1847-1907, now the school of engineering), and business administration (founded 1908). Among the notable institutions within the university are the Agassiz museum of comparative zoology, Peabody museum of archaeology, Fogg art museum, Arnold arboretum, and Widener Memorial Library, the largest university library in the U.S. Famous presidents of Harvard include Increase Mather (1685-1701); Josiah Quincy (q.v., 1829-45); Edward Everett (1816-9); Jared Sparks (1849-53); C.W. Eliot (q.v., 1869-1909), under whom Harvard took its place as a leading university of the U.S.; A.L. Lowell (q.v., 1909-33), who introduced the tutorial system and innovations; and James B. Conant (1933-53). Radcliffe College (q.v.) for women is affiliated with the university. Throughout its history, Harvard has played an important role in American cultural life, and its faculty and alumni have included many outstanding men. (..)

E) 355

MB

**ATWOOD**, Margaret (1939- ), Canadian poet and novelist, born in Ottawa, who spent much of her early life in the northern Ontario and Quebec bush country. Her first volume of poetry, *The Circle Game*, appeared in 1966, to be followed by several others. Her first novel, *The Edible Woman* (1969), was followed by *Surviving* (1972), *Lady Oracle* (1976), and *Life Before Man* (1979), all novels, and a controversial study of themes in Canadian literature, *Survival* (1972). She also compiled *The New Oxford Book of Canadian Verse in English* (1983). D) 49