

Emmanuel Orthodox Church

Mari Emmanuel

Mari Emmanuel (born Robert Shlimon; 19 July 1970) is an Iraqi-born Assyrian Australian prelate. He is the bishop of Christ the Good Shepherd Church in Wakeley - Mar Mari Emmanuel (born Robert Shlimon; 19 July 1970) is an Iraqi-born Assyrian Australian prelate. He is the bishop of Christ the Good Shepherd Church in Wakeley, New South Wales. In 2011, Emmanuel was ordained a bishop in the Ancient Church of the East, but was excommunicated in 2014. In 2015, he established an independent church in the Eastern Syriac tradition of Christianity.

His sermons are live-streamed on the Facebook and YouTube channels of Christ the Good Shepherd Church. His popularity has garnered online fan pages with thousands of people following and showing their support for him. He has taken part in interviews on various conservative YouTube shows where he has criticized homosexuality and the Australian COVID-19 policy. On 15 April 2024, Emmanuel and five others were stabbed at his church in an Islamic extremist attack during a livestreamed sermon. Emmanuel lost his right eye from the attack.

Emmanuel Gharib

Emmanuel Benjamin Gharib is a Kuwaiti pastor of the Kuwait Presbyterian Church and the chairman of the National Evangelical Church of Kuwait, a campus - Emmanuel Benjamin Gharib is a Kuwaiti pastor of the Kuwait Presbyterian Church and the chairman of the National Evangelical Church of Kuwait, a campus where nearly 100 Christian denominations gather for prayer.

Celebration Church International

Celebration Church International (also known as CCI) is an international orthodox and charismatic Christian denomination headquartered in Lagos, Nigeria - Celebration Church International (also known as CCI) is an international orthodox and charismatic Christian denomination headquartered in Lagos, Nigeria. It was founded by Emmanuel Iren and has several branches located in Nigeria, the United Kingdom, United States and Canada.

Orthodox Church of Ukraine

Orthodox Church of Ukraine (Ukrainian: Православна Церква України, romanized: *Pravoslavna tserkva Ukrainy*; OCU), also called the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - The Orthodox Church of Ukraine (Ukrainian: Православна Церква України, romanized: *Pravoslavna tserkva Ukrainy*; OCU), also called the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, is an Eastern Orthodox Church in Ukraine. It was granted autocephaly by the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople on 6 January 2019.

Some of the Eastern Orthodox Churches recognize the Orthodox Church of Ukraine as the only canonical successor of the Metropolis of Kyiv.

The church was established under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople by a unification council that convened in Kyiv on 15 December 2018, following which Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I granted it a tomos of autocephaly. The unification council united the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church into the OCU. Two bishops formerly of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) (UOC-MP) also joined. The unification council elected the Metropolitan of Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi and Bila Tserkva,

Epiphanius Dumenko, as its primate and as Metropolitan of Kyiv and All Ukraine.

It was also agreed by the council that those "Orthodox Christians of Ukrainian provenance in the Orthodox diaspora" should be subject to the jurisdiction of the diocesan bishops of the Ecumenical Patriarchate (per Article 4 of the Statute). This provision is also enshrined in the OCU's tomos of autocephaly. In March 2019, Metropolitan Epiphanius said that the transfer of parishes of the dissolved Kyiv Patriarchate to the jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate had already begun.

The establishment of the OCU and its recognition by other autocephalic Orthodox Churches has been opposed by the Russian Orthodox Church as well as by the Government of Russia.

According to some sources, the OCU is the largest church in Ukraine, while other sources leave that attribute to the UOC-MP, both of which have claimed full independence and autonomy. Since the August 2024 adoption of a law against religious organisations collaborating with an aggressor state (Russia), the UOC-MP has been at risk of being banned by the Ukrainian government.

St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church (Manhattan)

The St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, officially the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church and National Shrine, is a church and shrine in the World Trade - The St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, officially the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church and National Shrine, is a church and shrine in the World Trade Center in Lower Manhattan, New York City. It is administered by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America and has been developed by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, based upon a design by Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava. The church was consecrated on July 4, 2022.

St. Nicholas replaced the original church of the same name that was destroyed during the September 11 attacks in 2001—the only house of worship, and only building outside the original World Trade Center complex, to be completely destroyed. The new church is located in Liberty Park, overlooking the National September 11 Memorial & Museum. Its architecture draws from Byzantine influences, namely the Church of the Savior and the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, as well as from the Parthenon in Athens. In addition to serving as a Greek Orthodox parish, St. Nicholas acts as a "House of Prayer for all people" that functions as a national shrine and community center, incorporating a secular bereavement space, social hall, and various educational and interfaith programs.

Initially scheduled to open in 2016, St. Nicholas' rebuilding effort was beset by delays, cost overruns, and claims of financial impropriety. In 2019, the nonprofit Friends of St. Nicholas was founded to help complete the project, which continued under the auspices of the newly elected Archbishop Elpidophoros. The church was partially opened for a memorial service commemorating the 20th anniversary of the September 11 attacks. The church fully opened on December 6, 2022, the Feast of Saint Nicholas.

American Orthodox Catholic Church

The American Orthodox Catholic Church (AOCC), or The Holy Eastern Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church in North America (THEOCACNA), and sometimes simply - The American Orthodox Catholic Church (AOCC), or The Holy Eastern Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church in North America (THEOCACNA), and sometimes simply the American Orthodox Patriarchate (AOP), was an independent Eastern Orthodox Christian church with origins from 1924 to 1927. The church was formally created on February 2, 1927, and chartered in the U.S. state of Massachusetts in 1928 with the assistance of

Metropolitan Platon Rozhdestvensky of New York; the American Orthodox Catholic Church was initially led by Archbishop Aftimios Ofiesh before his disputed suspension and deposition in 1933.

The American Orthodox Catholic Church became the first attempted autocephalous Eastern Orthodox Christian jurisdiction for North America, though—according to mainstream Eastern Orthodoxy—it was originally intended to function as a diocese of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in America (today the Orthodox Church in America). The American Orthodox Catholic Church in its original foundation and continuation functioned as an archbishopric before elevation to the metropolitanate and then patriarchate; in modern iterations, various continuations adopt the patriarchate, most notably ones led by Victor Prentice and Roger Paul Willingham. The original incarnation of the church—despite being canonically disputed and unrecognized—maintained communication with the remainder of mainstream Eastern Orthodoxy until the death of Sophronios Beshara.

The purpose of the American Orthodox Catholic Church was to establish a new tradition in North America separate from any other particular ethnic or cultural traditions. It operated in the United States of America with initial support from the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in America, until Ofiesh suspected autocephaly and jurisdiction over the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in America, the Antiochian Archdiocese, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America, and others.

Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem

The Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, also known as the Greek Orthodox Church of Jerusalem, is an autocephalous church within the wider communion - The Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, also known as the Greek Orthodox Church of Jerusalem, is an autocephalous church within the wider communion of Eastern Orthodox Christianity. Established in the mid-fifth century as one of the oldest patriarchates in Christendom, it is headquartered in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem and led by the patriarch of Jerusalem, currently Theophilos III. The patriarchate's ecclesiastical jurisdiction includes roughly 200,000 to 500,000 Orthodox Christians across the Holy Land in Palestine, Jordan and Israel.

The church traces its foundation in Jerusalem to the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit, according to Christian beliefs, descended on the disciples of Jesus Christ and ushered the spread of the Gospel. The church celebrates its liturgy in the ancient Byzantine Rite – whose sacred language, Koine Greek, is the original language of the New Testament – and follows its own liturgical year under the Julian calendar.

The majority of Orthodox Christians under the patriarchate are Palestinians and Jordanians, with minorities of Russians, Romanians, and Georgians. However, the church's hierarchy has been dominated by Greek clergy since its creation, which has been a source of recurring tension and dispute. A movement to Arabize the church, known as the Arab Orthodox Movement, began in the 19th century. The church serves as custodian of several holy places in Christianity, including the Church of the Nativity, in Bethlehem, where Jesus is said to have been born, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, which includes the traditional site of Jesus' crucifixion and the empty tomb from which he is believed to have resurrected.

Reactions of the Eastern Orthodox churches to the 2018 Moscow–Constantinople schism

On 15 October 2018, the Russian Orthodox Church broke the communion with the Ecumenical Patriarchate because of a dispute concerning the canonical jurisdiction - On 15 October 2018, the Russian Orthodox Church broke the communion with the Ecumenical Patriarchate because of a dispute concerning the canonical jurisdiction over Ukraine. This led to the 2018 Moscow–Constantinople schism. Numerous Orthodox churches took position concerning the dispute over the canonical jurisdiction over Ukraine, whether before or after this schism.

Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople

Patrikhanesi, "Roman Orthodox Patriarchate, Ecumenical Patriarchate of Istanbul") is one of the fifteen to seventeen autocephalous churches that together compose - The Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople (Greek: ????????????? ????????????? ?????????????????, romanized: Oikoumenikón Patriarkhíon Konstantinouπόλεος, IPA: [ikumeniˈkon patriarˈçiɔn konstandinuˈpoleos]; Latin: Patriarchatus Oecumenicus Constantinopolitanus; Turkish: Rum Ortodoks Patrikhanesi, İstanbul Ekümenik Patrikhanesi, "Roman Orthodox Patriarchate, Ecumenical Patriarchate of Istanbul") is one of the fifteen to seventeen autocephalous churches that together compose the Eastern Orthodox Church. It is headed by the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.

Because of its historical location as the capital of the former Eastern Roman Empire and its role as the mother church of most modern Eastern Orthodox churches, Constantinople holds a special place of honor within Eastern Orthodox Christianity and serves as the seat for the Ecumenical Patriarch, who enjoys the status of *primus inter pares* (first among equals) among the world's Eastern Orthodox prelates and is regarded as the representative and spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodox Christians. Phanar (Turkish: Fener), the name of the neighbourhood where ecumenical patriarch resides, is often used as a metaphor or shorthand for the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

The Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople promotes the expansion of the Christian faith and Eastern Orthodox doctrine, and the Ecumenical Patriarchs are involved in ecumenism and interfaith dialogue, charitable work, and the defense of Orthodox Christian traditions. Prominent issues for the Ecumenical Patriarchate's policy in the 21st century include the safety of the believers in the Middle East, reconciliation of the Eastern Orthodox and Catholic churches, and the reopening of the Theological School of Halki, which was closed down by the Turkish authorities in 1971.

Emmanuel Adamakis

Panev, Jivko (2021-02-05). "Audition de Mgr Emmanuel (Adamakis) président de l'Assemblée des évêques orthodoxes de France le mercredi 10 février". Orthodxie - Metropolitan Emmanuel (in Greek: ????????????????? ??????????) (Secular name: Emmanuel Adamakis, in Greek: ?????????? ??????????), (b. December 19, 1958, Agios Nikolaos, Crete) is an Orthodox bishop of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

He served as the Orthodox Metropolitan of France from January 20, 2003, to March 20, 2021. Additionally, he was the president of the Conference of European Churches from 2009 to 2013 and the president of the Assembly of Orthodox Bishops of France.

Since his departure from Paris, he has been the Metropolitan of Chalcedon under Bartholomew I of Constantinople.

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