

Chapter 1 : Bible Dictionary notes on MACEDONIA from calendrierdelascience.com

by alertacommunista On Sunday 21 of January of , about people protested in Thessaloniki, Greece, against the Republic of Macedonia being called Macedonia.

With Timothy accompanying Paul and Silas, they Delivered decrees determined by the apostles and elders in Jerusalem - Ac Journeyed through Phrygia and the region of Galatia - Ac Were not alone; the Holy Spirit was very much with them - Ac It should not be considered typical as to how God directs His people [If so, how does God guide His people today? By the Holy Spirit - Ac Paul later spent 2 plus years at Ephesus - Ac Perhaps the Spirit forbid them at this time, knowing that they would later have the opportunity to serve for some time in Asia SW Turkey B. By the Spirit of Jesus - Ac Peter later wrote to Christians in Bithynia - 1Pe 1: Perhaps the Spirit did not permit them at this time, knowing that others would minister the area of Bithynia NW Turkey C. Paul has a vision of a man of Macedonia "Come over to Macedonia and help us. Conclusion dream and inclusion Luke - Ac Concluding that the Lord was calling them to preach the gospel in Macedonia b. But what about us today? Here are thoughts to consider God has made His will known in many respects - e. This He has done through revelation a. By sending inspired prophets in the past - He 1: By sending His own Son - He 1: By having the Spirit guide the apostles - Jn It is this proclaimed will of God that we must do to be saved - cf. God acts providentially in our lives - cf. For such reason we are to pray regarding our plans - Jm 4: God allows things to happen that are not necessarily according to His desired will 2. He permits people to sin and even hurt other people a. He is not pleased, and will one day render judgment - Ac He is able to fulfill His own will, despite such rebellion - cf. God permits people to do things that are indifferent to Him a. There are some matters of indifference to God - e. Likewise, some decisions we make might not really matter to God -- Thus not all choices please God, nor are they necessarily required by God [With these thoughts in mind, here are some suggestions for The value of focusing on the proclaimed will of God a. We will not be ignorant of what is essential for us to know and do b. Discuss your alternatives with older, mature Christians - Pr Pray diligently for the ability to discern wisely - Jm 1: Wisdom is that spiritual insight that enables you to evaluate situations clearly, and helps utilize what options and abilities you have 3. Use such wisdom to eliminate what appears less acceptable D. Give God permission to close the door on your choice if that is His will b. If He closes the door on your choice, look for alternatives E. God is not like a train; he is able to run on more than one track 2. A choice may not be between good and bad, but between good and better 3. God can use us in many different ways 4. If need not choose right away, wait; that will give you time to grow and gain wisdom 5. Our goal should be to "stand perfect and complete in all the will of God" Especially as it pertains to the proclaimed will of God b. Even as much as possible in the providential and permissive will of God 2. Who taught us to pray, "Your will be done on earth as it in heaven" - Mt 6: Who Himself prayed, "Not as I will, but as You will

Chapter 2 : Notes upon my arrival in Macedonia | Foreign Office Blogs

Macedonia will issue new polymer and denar bank notes on May 15, replacing the issues of each denomination. Original images courtesy of the Central Bank of Macedonia. The denar note.

Slavic tribes settled in the Balkan region including Macedonia by the late 6th century AD. During the s, Byzantine literature attests to the Slavs raiding Byzantine territories in the region of Macedonia , later aided by Bulgars. Historical records document that in c. The Slavic tribes that settled in the region of Macedonia converted to Christianity around the 9th century during the reign of Tsar Boris I of Bulgaria. In , the Byzantine Emperor Basil II defeated the armies of Tsar Samuil of Bulgaria , and within four years the Byzantines restored control over the Balkans including Macedonia for the first time since the 7th century. However, by the late 12th century, Byzantine decline saw the region contested by various political entities, including a brief Norman occupation in the s. In the early 13th century, a revived Bulgarian Empire gained control of the region. Plagued by political difficulties, the empire did not last, and the region came once again under Byzantine control in the early 14th century. In the 14th century, it became part of the Serbian Empire , who saw themselves as liberators of their Slavic kin from Byzantine despotism. These events coincided with the entry of the Ottoman Turks into Europe. The Kingdom of Prilep was one of the short-lived states that emerged from the collapse of the Serbian Empire in the 14th century. The name Rumelia Turkish: Over the centuries Rumelia Eyalet was reduced in size through administrative reforms, until by the nineteenth century it consisted of a region of central Albania and north-western Macedonia with its capital at Manastir or present day Bitola. Following the partition, an anti-Bulgarian campaign was carried out in the areas under Serbian and Greek control. Bulgarian teachers and clergy were expelled, Bulgarian language signs and books removed, and all Bulgarian organisations dissolved. In , the Communist International suggested that all Balkan communist parties adopt a platform of a "united Macedonia" but the suggestion was rejected by the Bulgarian and Greek communists. Bulgarian Action Committees were established to prepare the region for the new Bulgarian administration and army. The new republic became one of the six republics of the Yugoslav federation. Many refugees fled to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia from there. The state dropped Socialist from its name in when it peacefully seceded from Yugoslavia. Declaration of independence The country officially celebrates 8 September as Independence day Macedonian: , Den na nezavisnosta , with regard to the referendum endorsing independence from Yugoslavia , albeit legalising participation in future union of the former states of Yugoslavia. A few very minor changes to its border with Yugoslavia were agreed upon to resolve problems with the demarcation line between the two countries. However, it was seriously destabilised by the Kosovo War in , when an estimated , ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo took refuge in the country. Under the terms of the Ohrid Agreement , the government agreed to devolve greater political power and cultural recognition to the Albanian minority. It is a transit way for shipment of goods from Greece, through the Balkans, towards Eastern, Western and Central Europe and through Bulgaria to the east. It is part of a larger region also known as Macedonia , which also includes Macedonia Greece and the Blagoevgrad Province in southwestern Bulgaria. Macedonia is a landlocked country that is geographically clearly defined by a central valley formed by the Vardar river and framed along its borders by mountain ranges. Ohrid is considered to be one of the oldest lakes and biotopes in the world. Macedonia also has scenic mountains. They belong to two different mountain ranges:

Chapter 3 : Macedonia | Banknote News

In New Testament times, was a Roman province lying north of Greece. It was governed by a propraetor with the title of proconsul. Paul was summoned by the vision of the "man of Macedonia" to preach the gospel there (Acts).

Short history of Macedonia Although Macedonia is a young state which became independent in , its roots run deep in the history. The name "Macedonia" is in fact the oldest surviving name of a country in the continent of Europe. Archaeological evidence shows that old European civilization flourished in Macedonia between and BC. Macedonia is located in the center of the Southern Balkans, north of ancient Greece, east of Illyria, and west of Thrace. The ancient Macedonians were a distinct nation , ethnically, linguistically, and culturally different from their neighbors. The origins of the Macedonians are in the ancient Brygian substratum which occupied the whole of Macedonian territory and in Indo-European superstratum, which settled here at the end of the 2nd millennium. Ancient Macedonia The history of the ancient Macedonian kingdom begins with Caranus, who was the first known king BC. Alexander was a Persian ally in the Greek-Persian wars. Around the year , Herodotus sojourns in Macedonia and gives an interpretatio macedonica of the Greek-Persian wars Her. It was Archelaus BC who made Macedonia a significant economic power. Archelaus made straight roads, built fortresses, and reorganized the Macedonian army Thucyd. He moved the Macedonian capital Aigae to Pella and founded Macedonian Olympic Games in Dion the holy city of the Macedonians , among other reasons also because of the fact that the Greek Olympic Games were forbidden to the barbarians, including the Macedonians as well Her. In the year the Macedonian poet Adaius wrote an epitaph for the grave stone of Euripides Anth. Att, XV, 20, 10 who was staying in the Macedonian palace of Archelaus. Euripides besides the apologetic work "Archelaus" also wrote the well known play "Bachae" inspired by the Macedonian cult for the God Dionysus. Alexander II however, had an expansionist policy and invaded northern Greece. In Thessaly he left Macedonian garrisons in the cities and refused to evacuate them. The Thebans who were at the time the most powerful militarily intervened and force the removal of the garrisons. He was especially brutal towards the Greek cities at the edge of Macedonia. In , the Greeks unified to prevent Philip from penetrating southern Greece, but the Macedonians defeated the Greeks at the battle at Chaeronea. Philip became a hegemon to the Greeks who had no choice but to ratify his peace agreement koine eirene. The Greeks had to swear that they would obey the conditions and that they will not rebel, not only against Philip, but also against his successors as well. This mutual peace - koine eirene dictated by the conqueror, was not a league at all it did not have the word symachia , but a fiction which was to disguise Macedonian dominance in Greece, a temporary institution for including the Greek polis in the monarchy much more easily. But the conqueror of Greece was assassinated before he could lead the Macedonians in the conquest of the Persian Empire during the wedding celebrations of his daughter Cleopatra. In Greece, he razed the major center of Thebes to the ground after a slaughter of 6, people and sold its 30, inhabitants to slavery, as warning to the Greek what would happen if they were to rebel again. The Greek soldiers did not participate in any of the battles because they were hostages for peace and a guarantee for safety of the Macedonian occupation forces in Greece. Not only did they not have an important role in any of the battles but there were no Greek commanders either since the Macedonians commanded their ranks. From this time until the arrival of Rome, the Macedonians will shape the events in this vast space for almost 3 centuries. But first, the rebellions of the Greeks were put down with the massacres of the 23, Greek mercenaries in Asia Diodorus, After the Roman army defeated Philip in Thessaly, Macedonia lost the whole of Greece and was reduced to its original borders. Perseus died prisoner in Italy, the Macedonian kingdom ceased to exist, and by Macedonia became a Roman province. Finally, the defeat of Cleopatra VII in 30 BC, brought an end to the last of the Macedonian descendants in Egypt , and with it, the last remains of the Macedonian Empire that was once the mightiest in the world disappeared from the face of the earth. In 52 and 53 he sent epistles to the people of Thessalonica Epist. Thess ; in 57 he came to Macedonia again, and in 63 he sent epistles to the people of Philippi Epist. During the 3rd and 4th centuries because of the Gothic attacks the Macedonian towns built fortresses around them, Macedonia was divided into two provinces, Macedonia Prima and Macedonia Salutarus. It is interesting

to note that the Emperor Justinian was born in Skopje, Macedonia. In the 6th century, an earthquake demolished Scupi nowadays Skopje and Slavs overrun both Macedonia and Greece and mixed with the ancient Macedonians and Greeks. Thus the foundations for the modern Macedonian and Greek nations were laid. In time they mixed with the Slavs and ancient Thracians who already lived there and laid the foundations of the modern Bulgarian nation. In the 9th century, while the Byzantine Empire was ruled by the Macedonian Emperors of the Macedonian Dynasty, the Macedonian brothers Cyril and Methodius from the largest Macedonian city of Salonica, created the first Slavonic alphabet, founded the Slavic literacy, and promoted Christianity among the Slavic peoples. Their activity was crowned with the laying of foundations of a Slavonic cultural, educational and ecclesiastical Organization, where the Slavonic alphabet was used and the Old Slavonic language was introduced in religious services. The establishment of the first Slavic bishopric, later to become an Ohrid Archbishopric during the reign of Samuel, marked the beginning of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. Bogomilism had grown into a large-scale popular movement and it spread through the Balkans and Europe. Towards the end of the 10th century, with the weakening of the Eastern Roman Empire, and with the first Bulgarian Empire apart, Tsar Samuel created a strong Macedonian medieval kingdom with its center at Ohrid. This was not a Bulgarian state, but an independent Macedonian State with a capital in Ohrid, Macedonia, not in Preslav, Bulgaria where the Bulgarian kings ruled. Samuel was defeated in by Basil II the Macedonian when the Byzantine army won the battle on Mount Belasica capturing 15,000 of his soldiers. All were blinded, except one in every one hundred, who were left with one eye to lead the rest back to Samuel who escaped death at Belasica. At the site Samuel suffered a stroke and died two days later on October 6, 1014. The 12th century saw the rise of the Macedonian feudal lords Dobromir Hrs in, and Strez in Ottoman Macedonia. Despite the rebellions, and the short-lived Serbian and Bulgarian occupations in the 13th and 14th centuries, Macedonia remained a Byzantine territory until the Ottoman Turks conquered it in 1455. The Turks firmly established themselves not only in Macedonia, but in all of the Southern Balkans. Ottoman rule will last for five centuries. The first significant resistance movements against the Turkish occupation were the Mariovo-Prilep Rebellion - , and the Karposh Uprising in 1878. In the 18th century, under the pressure of the Greek Patriarch in Istanbul, the Turks abolished the Ohrid Archbishopric, which had been keeping alive the spiritual soul of the Macedonians for centuries since the times of Tsar Samuel. In the 19th century, Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria freed themselves from the Turkish rule and actively become conspiring against the Macedonians displaying territorial aspirations on their land. These indigenous states all became in different ways stalking horses for the aspirations of the European Great Powers. The so-called "Macedonian Question" appeared which is nothing else but a competition for a new conquest of Macedonia by their neighbors. The Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs employed many weapons in this conflict. They included the opening of schools in an attempt to inculcate a particular linguistic and confessional identity, the control of ecclesiastical office, influence over the course of railway building, diplomatic attempts to secure the ear of the Turkish Sultan. The Greeks and the Bulgarians begun sending guerrilla bands into Macedonia to and use terror to "convince" the population of its "true identity". But the Macedonians strove to develop their own national consciousness and begun organizing themselves for fight against the Turks at the same time, a process that their neighbors tried everything to interrupt. Thus, the nineteenth century is a period of growing national awareness among the Macedonian people and their quest for free and independent Macedonia. The Independence Movement Literacy and education flourished and the foundations of modern Macedonian literature were laid. The second half of the nineteenth century was marked by the beginning of the national revolutionary struggle for the liberation of Macedonia. The Razlovtsi and Kresna Uprisings, in and respectively, had a strong influence on the growth of Macedonian national awareness. Bishop Theodosius of Skopje started a campaign for an independent Macedonian Orthodox Church and tried to restore the Ohrid Archbishopric, which had been abolished in 1766. The Bulgarians effectively destroyed the idea. Its objectives were national freedom and the establishment of an autonomous Macedonian state with the slogan "Macedonia for the Macedonians". The revolutionaries liberated the town of Krushevo, and established the Republic of Krushevo with its own government. The uprising was brutally crushed by the Turks, but the Macedonian Question thereafter aroused intense international concern. The Great Powers made several attempts to impose reform on the Porte,

including the sending of their own officers to supervise the gendarmerie - in effect, the first international peacekeeping force. In the same year, , Krste Misirkov from Pella Postol , one of the most outstanding names in the history of Macedonian culture, and the founder of the modern Macedonian literary language and orthography, published his "On Macedonian Matters", in which he projected the principles for standardization of the Macedonian literary language. The Young Turk movement, lead by the Young Turk Committee, had the aim of reforming the Turkish country and making social and political reforms in Macedonia. The Macedonian revolutionary organization, through Jane Sandanski and the newly formed national federal party, actively took part in the Young Turk movement for achieving autonomy for Macedonia. The Treaty of London May , which concluded the First Balkan War, left Bulgaria dissatisfied with the partition of Macedonia among the allies which resulted after the war. Macedonia within Turkey before and its partition in among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Albania Having failed to achieve independence in , the Macedonians, now divided, were left to their new masters. Greece took the biggest, southern half of Macedonia Aegean Macedonia and renamed it to "Northern Greece"; Bulgaria annexed the Pirin region and abolished the Macedonian name, and Serbia took over the Vardar region and renamed it to "Southern Serbia". Pasich of Serbia and E. Venizelos of Greece agreed on the newly formed Greek-Serbian border, so that there would be "only Serbs to the North and only Greeks to the South", and no "Macedonians" on either side. An intensive campaigning took place in all three parts of Macedonia to impose foreign identities upon the population that suited the interests of the controlling states. In , World War I erupted. Bulgaria sided with the Central powers and by it occupied the Serbian held part of Macedonia. But the defeat of the Central powers and the end of World War I in saw the partition of reconfirmed and Macedonia was left divided. At the Paris Peace conference the demands of the Macedonians for independent and united Macedonia were ignored. Vardar Macedonia was re-incorporated with the rest of Serbia and into the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes which was later renamed Yugoslavia. World War II and Liberation Since , official Greece has been trying to banish native Macedonian names of villages, towns, cities, rivers, and lakes in Aegean Macedonia. For example, the little stream which issues from Mount Olympus and flows into the Aegean Sea is labeled Mavroneri "black water" on the maps made by Greek cartographers after However, the same river appears as Crna Reka, a native Macedonian name meaning "black river" on the maps made before Kutlesh had been dropped for Vergina, and Kukush for Kilkis, together with at least other places all over Aegean Macedonia. The Macedonians were also forced to renounce their native family names and use only new "Greek-sounding" names. In , Human Rights Watch - Helsinki was a witness that even today the Macedonians are forbidden to carry their first and last Macedonian names. During the dictatorship of General Metaxis, the Macedonians were exposed to brutal oppression. The Macedonian language was forbidden, despite the fact under the supervision of the League of Nations Greece had recognized its existence as distinct language when it published the primer "Abecedar" for the needs of the Macedonian children in Yet despite the triple persecution the Macedonians never abandoned their nationality. The period between the two world wars was also filled with constant endeavors to change the situation of Macedonia and annul the division of the country and its people. Their main objective was to free Macedonia within its geographical and economical borders and create an independent political unit that will become an equal member of the future Balkan Federation. In , the democratic groups in Macedonia defined the political program for the national and social liberation of the country. Bulgaria, now fascist, again occupied almost all of Macedonia both Vardar and Aegean and collaborated with the Nazis for the departure of the Jews of Salonica to their deaths. On October 11, , the Macedonians launched a war for the liberation of Macedonia from the Bulgarian occupation.

Chapter 4 : Notes on Greek Nationalism and Macedonia

View Notes - Lecture Notes on Macedonia from HIST at Pellissippi State Community College.

A country lying to the North of Greece, afterward enlarged and formed into a Roman province; it is to the latter that the term always refers when used in the New Testament. The Macedonian People and Land. Ethnologists differ about the origin of the Macedonian race and the degree of its affinity to the Hellenes. But we find a well-marked tradition in ancient times that the race comprised a Hellenic element and a non-Hellenic, though Aryan, element, closely akin to the Phrygian and other Thracian stocks. The dominant race, the Macedonians in the narrower sense of the term, including the royal family, which was acknowledged to be Greek and traced its descent through the Temenids of Argos back to Heracles Herodotus v. The other and older element -- the Lyncestians, Orestians, Pelagonians and other tribes -- were pushed back northward and westward into the highlands, where they struggled for generations to maintain their independence and weakened the Macedonian state by constant risings and by making common cause with the wild hordes of Illyrians and Thracians, with whom we find the Macedonian kings in frequent conflict. In order to maintain their position they entered into a good understanding from time to time with the states of Greece or acknowledged temporarily Persian suzerainty, and thus gradually extended the sphere of their power. He and his son and grandson, Perdiccas II and Archelaus, did much to consolidate Macedonian power, but the death of Archelaus BC was followed by 40 years of disunion and weakness. With the accession of Philip II, son of Amyntas II, in BC, Macedonia came under the rule of a man powerful alike in body and in mind, an able general and an astute diplomatist, one, moreover, who started out with a clear perception of the end at which he must aim, the creation of a great national army and a nation-state, and worked consistently and untiringly throughout his reign of 23 years to gain that object. He welded the Macedonian tribes into a single nation, won by force and fraud the important positions of Amphipolis, Pydna, Potidaea, Olynthus, Abdera and Maronea, and secured a plentiful supply of gold by founding Philippi on the site of Crenides. Gradually extending his rule over barbarians and Greeks alike, he finally, after the battle of Chaeronea BC, secured his recognition by the Greeks themselves as captain-general of the Hellenic states and leader of a Greco-Macedonian crusade against Persia. On the eve of this projected eastern expedition, however, he was assassinated by order of his dishonored wife Olympias BC, whose son, Alexander the Great, succeeded to the throne. After securing his hold on Thrace, Illyria and Greece, Alexander turned eastward and, in a series of brilliant campaigns, overthrew the Persian empire. The battle of the Granicus BC was followed by the submission or subjugation of most of Asia Minor. A sketch of his career is given in 1 Macc 1: It is the conception of the Macedonian power as the deadly foe of Persia which is responsible for the description of Haman in Additions to Esther. Alexander died in June BC, and his empire fell a prey to the rivalries of his chief generals 1 Macc 1: Even in Syria, however, Macedonian influences remained strong, and we find Macedonian troops in the service of the Seleucid monarchs 2 Macc 8: After some years of desultory and indecisive warfare, peace was concluded in, Philip binding himself to abstain from attacking the Roman possessions on the East of the Adriatic. Quintus Flaminius at Cynoscephalae in Thessaly compare 1 Macc 8: By the treaty which followed this battle, Philip surrendered his conquests in Greece, Illyria, Thrace, Asia Minor and the Aegean, gave up his fleet, reduced his army to 5,000 men, and undertook to declare no war and conclude no alliance without Roman consent. In Philip was succeeded by his son Perseus, who at once renewed the Roman alliance, but set to work to consolidate and extend his power. The kingship was abolished and Perseus was banished to Italy. The Macedonians were declared free and autonomous; their land was divided into four regions, with their capitals at Amphipolis, Thessalonica, Pella and Pelagonia respectively, and each of them was governed by its own council; commercium and connubium were forbidden between them and the gold and silver mines were closed. A tribute was to be paid annually to the Roman treasury, amounting to half the land tax hitherto exacted by the Macedonian kings. Macedonia a Roman Province: But this compromise between freedom and subjection could not be of long duration, and after the revolt of Andriscus, the pseudo-Philip, was quelled BC, Macedonia was constituted a Roman province and enlarged by the addition of parts of Illyria, Epirus, the

Ionian islands and Thessaly. Each year a governor was dispatched from Rome with supreme military and judicial powers; the partition fell into abeyance and communication within the province was improved by the construction of the Via Egnatia from Dyrrhachium to Thessalonica, whence it was afterward continued eastward to the Nestus and the Hellespont. In the Acheans, who had declared war on Rome, were crushed by Q. Caecilius Metellus and L. Mummius, Corinth was sacked and destroyed, the Achean league was dissolved, and Greece, under the name of Achea, was made a province and placed under the control of the governor of Macedonia. In 27 BC, when the administration of the provinces was divided between Augustus and the Senate, Macedonia and Achea fell to the share of the latter Strabo, p. In 15 AD, however, senatorial mismanagement had brought the provinces to the verge of ruin, and they were transferred to Tiberius Tacitus, Annals, i. It is owing to this close historical and geographical connection that we find Macedonia and Achaia frequently mentioned together in the New Testament, Macedonia being always placed first Acts Diocletian AD detached from Macedonia Thessaly and the Illyrian coast lands and formed them into two provinces, the latter under the name of Epirus Nova. Toward the end of the 4th century what remained of Macedonia was broken up into two provinces, Macedonia prima and Macedonia secunda or salutaris, and when in the Roman world was divided into the western and eastern empires, Macedonia was included in the latter. During the next few years it was overrun and plundered by the Goths under Alaric, and later, in the latter half of the 6th century, immense numbers of Slavonians settled there. In the 10th century a large part of it was under Bulgarian rule, and afterward colonies of various Asiatic tribes were settled there by the Byzantine emperors. In it became a Latin kingdom under Boniface, marquis of Monferrat, but 20 years later Theodore, the Greek despot of Epirus, founded a Greek empire of Thessalonica. During the 2nd half of the 14th century the greater part of it was part of the Servian dominions, but in Thessalonica fell before the Ottoman Turks, and from that time down to the year Macedonia has formed part of the Turkish empire. Its history thus accounts for the very mixed character of its population, which consists chiefly of Turks, Albanians, Greeks and Bulgarians, but has in it a considerable element of Jews, Gypsies, Vlachs, Servians and other races. On his 2nd missionary journey Paul came to Troas, and from there sailed with Silas, Timothy and Luke to Neapolis, the nearest Macedonian seaport, in obedience to the vision of a Macedonian whom Ramsay identifies with Luke: From Neapolis he journeyed inland to Philippi, which is described as "a city of Macedonia, the first of the district" Acts Thence Paul and his two companions for Luke appears to have remained in Philippi for the next 5 years traveled along the Ignatian road, passing through Amphipolis and Apollonia, to Thessalonica, which, though a "free city," and therefore technically exempt from the jurisdiction of the Roman governor, was practically the provincial capital. Driven thence by the hostility of the Jews, the evangelists preached in Berea, where Silas and Timothy remained for a short time after a renewed outbreak of Jewish animosity had forced Paul to leave Macedonia for the neighboring province of Achaia Acts Although he sent a message to his companions to join him with all speed at Athens Acts The rapid extension of the Christian faith in Macedonia at this time may be judged from the phrases used by Paul in his 1st Epistle to the Thessalonians, the earliest of his extant letters, written during this visit to Corinth. He there speaks of the Thessalonian converts as being an example "to all that believe in Macedonia and in Achaia" 1 Thessalonians 1: Still more striking are the words, "From you hath sounded forth the word of the Lord, not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but in every place your faith to God-ward is gone forth" 1 Thessalonians 1: On his 3rd missionary journey, the apostle paid two further visits to Macedonia. During the course of a long stay at Ephesus he laid plans for a 2nd journey through Macedonia and Achaia, and dispatched two of his helpers, Timothy and Erastus, to Macedonia to prepare for his visit Acts Some time later, after the uproar at Ephesus raised by Demetrius and his fellow-silversmiths Acts Of this visit Luke gives us a very summary account, telling us merely that Paul, "when he had gone through those parts, and had given them much exhortation, While at Ephesus, Paul had changed his plans. His intention at first had been to travel across the Aegean Sea to Corinth, to pay a visit from there to Macedonia and to return to Corinth, so as to sail direct to Syria 2 Corinthians 1: But by the time at which he wrote the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, probably near the end of his stay at Ephesus, he had made up his mind to go to Corinth by way of Macedonia, as we have seen that he actually did 1 Corinthians From 2 Cor 2: Titus, however, did not yet arrive, and Paul, who "had no relief for his spirit," left Troas and sailed to Macedonia. Even here the same

restlessness pursued him: The apostle was also cheered by "the grace of God which had been given in the churches of Macedonia" 2 Corinthians 8: Liberality was, indeed, from the very outset one of the characteristic virtues of the Macedonian churches. The Philippians had sent money to Paul on two occasions during his first visit to Thessalonica Philippians 4: On the present occasion, however, the Corinthians seem to have taken the lead and to have prepared their bounty in the previous year, on account of which the apostle boasts of them to the Macedonian Christians 2 Corinthians 9: He suggests that on his approaching visit to Achaia he may be accompanied by some of these Macedonians 2 Corinthians 9: The 3rd visit of Paul to Macedonia took place some 3 months later and was occasioned by a plot against his life laid by the Jews of Corinth, which led him to alter his plan of sailing from Cenchrea, the eastern seaport of Corinth, to Syria 2 Corinthians 1: Probably Paul took the familiar route by the Via Egnatia, and reached Philippi immediately before the days of unleavened bread; his companions preceded him to Troas Acts Toward the close of his 1st imprisonment at Rome Paul planned a fresh visit to Macedonia as soon as he should be released Philippians 1: Whether Timothy actually went on this mission we cannot say; that Paul himself went back to Macedonia once more we learn from 1 Timothy 1: Of the churches of Macedonia in general, little need be said here. A striking fact is the prominence in them of women, which is probably due to the higher social position held by women in this province than in Asia Minor Lightfoot, Philippians 4, 55 ff. But in Macedonia all is changed. To women the gospel was first preached at Philippi Acts At Thessalonica a considerable number of women of the first rank appear among the earliest converts Acts The bond uniting Paul and the Macedonian Christians seems to have been a peculiarly close and affectionate one. Their liberality and open-heartedness, their joyousness and patience in trial and persecution, their activity in spreading the Christian faith, their love of the brethren -- these are a few of the characteristics which Paul specially commends in them 1 and 2 Thessalonians; Philippians; 2 Corinthians 8: We know the names of a few of the early members of the Macedonian churches -- Sopater Acts Gaius is also mentioned as a Macedonian in Acts

Chapter 5 : Sermons From Acts - The Macedonian Call ()

Dear All, As you most likely already know there is a Mediterranean Permaculture Convergence in Turkey between 14 and 17 July. The organizers of that Convergence have asked me to give a presentation of the permaculture activities in Macedonia.

The warmth I and my family have been shown in Macedonia has continued ever since. In the best of ways it seems so much longer than 6 weeks since I arrived and I already have memories that will remain. The credentials ceremony and introductory conversation with President Ivanov in the historic Villa Biljana overlooking Ohrid. And it is fantastic to inherit such a capable Embassy team. Filled with enthusiasm for their work and with a depth of experience and expertise. They are all keen to tell me what it is that they do and how we work together to deliver the UK government agenda for Macedonia. Policy, programmes, corporate, finance, logistics, drivers, defence, security, human rights, media, civil society, consular links – the list keeps growing. I am excited to lead such a team to drive forward UK-Macedonia relations and cooperation. We have taken a boat ride through the cool, fresh air and serenity of the famous Matka Canyon and promised my son he will get to come back and do the rapids in a kayak! We have also enjoyed the beaches in Ohrid and Struga where we could not cover more than metres in an hour because the kids had to look at every butterfly and wildflower. We are all enjoying the different local delicacies although we may need to slow down on that. We are a little worried about the size we will be if we keep trying them all! We have arrived in Macedonia in a truly exceptional moment. Following the conclusion of the Prespa Agreement by the Macedonian and Greek governments the citizens of Macedonia have the chance to have a say at a referendum what kind of Macedonia they would like to live in. But the UK-Macedonia relationship goes much deeper than this one issue. This year we are marking 25 years from when we formally established diplomatic relations. Our policy and programme portfolio spans working with Parliament and political parties, helping the Government-led reform agenda, defence transformation, security sector reform, efficiency of judiciary, strengthening civil society and media and strengthening the business relationship. I truly hope that in the next few years I will have the opportunity to meet many of the diverse and interesting people from across Macedonia and to work with you on the issues that are important for both UK and Macedonia. And I need your advice on the issues above, on how we can work better together and on how my family and I can experience Macedonia from the places to visit to its food and customs. Let me know via my twitter [RGallowayUK](#) or in the comments sections below. Thank you for the warm welcome.

Chapter 6 : Notes on Malaria as seen in Macedonia.

The attempt to investigate the use of stone artifacts, primarily chipping flint stone artifacts on the territory of Republic of Macedonia, leads to one of the technological tools that incorporated them, i.e. the tribulums.

Permaculture deals with plants, animals, buildings, and infrastructures such as the supply of water, energy and communications. However, permaculture is not about these elements themselves, but rather about the relationships we can create between them by the way we place them in the landscape. Planning and design are crucial. For example, dams and water tanks should be placed above the house and garden so that gravity, rather than a pump, is used to direct flow. Home windbreaks should be placed so that they protect the home from wind, but do not shade it from winter sun. The garden should be between the house and the chicken pen, so that garden refuse good chicken food is collected on the way to the pen, and chicken manure is easily shovelled over the garden. Each element has many functions. A dam, for example, can supply water for irrigation and stock, be a fire control, and provide a home for fish and waterfowl. If you choose and position the trees to be planted around the homestead carefully, they can fulfil many functions, etc. Thus a house with a solar hot water system should also have a back-up such as a wood burning geyser. Make things easy for yourself. Areas that are visited often, such as the chicken pen and the vegetable garden, should be positioned close to the house. The orchard, stock pens, and sheds, which are not visited so frequently can be placed further from the house. Use plants and animals. Plants and animals can save you energy and do work for you. When enclosed in a weed infested area, they will destroy all vegetation, while turning and manuring the soil. Plants can play an important role in pest control. Marigolds and daisies attract insects which feed on garden pests. Ponds attract insect-eating frogs. Garlic and onion tend to repel many insects. Trees and vines, cleverly placed, can provide shade, windbreaks and firebreaks. Make sure that nutrients do not leave the farm or garden, but are cycled through it. Turn kitchen wastes and animal manure into compost, and leaves and dry grass can be raked around plants to form a mulch. South Africa is a dry country, and water is often a limiting resource. Make the most of the water you have by slowing down its flow and spreading it out. This will reduce soil erosion, and give the water a good chance of sinking into the soil where it is available for plants. Swales similar to contour banks, but higher are very useful for creating mini dams and allowing water to penetrate the ground. Cultivate the smallest possible area, and make it as productive as possible - plan for small-scale, energy efficient intensive systems, rather than large-scale, energy consuming extensive systems. Use handtools handmower, pruning shears, wheelbarrow on a small site, rather than large harvesters and transport trucks. Include many different animals and grow a large variety of plants. However, it is not enough to simply have a range of plants and animals on your farm or in your garden - planning must take account of their functional connections, or the way in which they work together. The advantages of farming with a range of plants and animals include: Everything works both ways. Every resource can be seen as either an advantage or disadvantage, depending how it is used. A prevailing wind coming off the sea may be a disadvantage for growing crops. However, if it is used to power a wind-generator, it can be an advantage. Using information, not money. Rather than relying on money, permaculture relies on information and creativity to increase yields. In addition to making the most of the physical resources in a garden, or on a farm, permaculture requires that we make the most of our ability to find useful information, and adapt it to suit our needs.

Chapter 7 : Republic of Macedonia - Wikipedia

By the time of Diocletian, the province had been subdivided between Macedonia Prima ("first Macedonia") on the south, encompassing most of the kingdom of Macedon, and Macedonia Salutaris (known also as Macedonia Secunda, "second Macedonia") on the north, encompassing partially Dardania and the whole of Paeonia; most of the country's modern.

Before the referendum was held, he had said he would resign if a vast majority said no the deal. Results from 93 percent of polling stations showed Opponents to the deal had called for a boycott of the vote and celebrated in the street outside parliament when initial turnout figures were announced. He called on lawmakers to support the next step need to finalize the deal, which is ratification of necessary constitutional changes. However, turnout in the referendum held Sunday was low. Officials reported that at 6: The figure was based on data from 85 percent of polling stations. Opponents of the deal had called for a boycott of the referendum and were celebrating the low turnout, saying it was a clear message that Macedonians did not want to accept the name change. But Prime Minister Zoran Zaev said he would push ahead with the next step, which is seeking parliamentary support for constitutional changes required as part of the deal. Weak turnout could make it harder for Zaev to muster enough support in parliament for constitutional amendments needed to finalize the deal. If the amendments fail to receive the two-thirds majority required for passage, Zaev said he would immediately call an early election. Those opposing the deal had urged voters to boycott the referendum. Turnout was below 29 percent two hours before polls were due to close. The deal with Greece, signed in June, would end a dispute dating from the early s, when Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia. But the agreement has faced vocal opposition on both sides of the border, with detractors accusing their respective governments of conceding too much to the other side. State Electoral Commission head Oliver Derkoski provided the updated turnout figure as of 5 p. Low turnout could make it harder for Macedonian Prime Minister Zoran Zaev to persuade lawmakers to vote on constitutional changes needed for the deal with Greece to become final. The Macedonian Constitution requires a minimum turnout of 50 percent of eligible voters for a binding referendum. That means it could interpret the outcome as a fair reflection of public opinion regardless of how many voters participated. State Electoral Commission head Oliver Derkoski gave the 1 p. The government, which called the referendum, has described it as non-binding, meaning it could take the result as an accurate reflection of public opinion regardless of the turnout. Opponents of the name deal with Greece, which include President Gjorge Ivanov, have called for a boycott of the vote. Speaking after voting Sunday in the southeastern town of Strumica, Zaev urged his fellow countrymen to come out in force to vote. He said he was confident of a strong turnout that would prove Macedonians are in favor of joining NATO and eventually the European Union. I invite everyone to come out and make this serious decision for the future of our country, for future generations. The June deal would end a dispute dating from the early s when Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia.

Chapter 8 : Ethnographic notes on Tribulums in Macedonia | Vasilka Dimitrovska - calendrierdelascience.c

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Chapter 9 : Short history of Macedonia

More information about Macedonia is available on the Macedonia Page and from other Department of State publications and other sources listed at the end of this fact sheet. U.S.-MACEDONIA RELATIONS The two have had good bilateral relations since Macedonia gained its independence from Yugoslavia in