

In Dialectical metaRealism, God is simultaneously transcendent and immanent. Specifically, divine transcendence or exaltation *is* divine immanence— permeating the midpoint of existence. All the realms of being are continuously streaming outward, *not* downward, from the divine Presence. God and all the beings and things of His creation remain distinct. They are, however, *enfolded* in one another. In popular (mono)theism, God's immanence arises from, or is the consummation of, His transcendence. In DmR's vision of endotheism (God within), a *radically reimagined* synthesis of (mono)theism and panentheism, God's immanence becomes a dynamic *depiction* of His transcendence.

~ Mark A. Foster

Eisothism

or

Endotheism

... our highest teaching is always from within, and not from without; hence “that passionate love of justice,” which is a witness for the Divinity within.

~ G.R. Eisotheism: A Protest of Unwritten Against Written Revelation. London: Hackett & Rawlinson. 1876. Page 5.

Causal intermediation or secondary causation implies, first, primary causation as the antecedent and responsible and only actual efficiency.

It implies, secondly, the absence, or latency, of the attributes characterizing primary cause. That is, it implies the absence of self-consciousness, cognition of the relation between cause and effect, motivity, intentionality, volition, and personality.

These attributes do not belong to the world of natural phenomena, so far as we regard matter itself the ground of dynamic effort. If we posit in matter an exotheistic ground of energy, we necessitate a materialistic, hylozoistic pantheism, against which it is scarcely necessary to direct an argument. If we posit in matter an endotheistic ground of energy, we reach a position from which the explanation of phenomena is simple, and consonant with the instincts of humanity and reason. It is scarcely necessary to say that whether we assume the exotheistic or endotheistic view of matter, its phenomena remain equally the legitimate data of scientific processes.

~ Alexander Winchell. Reconciliation of Science and Religion. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. 1877. Pages 137–138.

Recently my men's group discussed the importance of the differences between "Inward Light" and "Inner Light." I think these terms imply an interesting theological divide.

In an exotheistic world we human beings do not have light of our own, so Light must enter inwardly from above/out there; in endotheism, Light is already inside, waiting to shine. I do not believe that endotheism is the same as the humanism more traditional Christians so decry. The Inner Light, evolved in everybody to some extent, is divine, is not under any possible control of ourselves—not ego, not emotions, not will. Mystics for millennia have witnessed to the fact that if we but still ourselves we can approach Light, anybody can. All it takes is an intention and the work of "crossing a mountain."

~ Alexander Winchell, "Inner vs Inward Light." *Friends Journal*. August, 2013. Retrieved on March 16th, 2021. Web.

Endo

Endo may refer to:

- Endo people, an ethnic group in Kenya
 - Endo language, the native language of the Endo people
- Endo (band), a nu-metal band
- Endō, a Japanese surname
- Endo International, a company specializing in drugs for pain management
- Ex parte Endo, a 1944 United States Supreme Court decision
- Endodontics, field of dentistry
- Endo contractualization, a term for short-term employment in the Philippines.

As a prefix

Endo, a prefix from Greek *ἔνδον* *endon* meaning "within, inner, absorbing, or containing"

- Endoscope, an implement used in minimally invasive surgery
- Endometriosis, a disease that relates to a woman's menstrual cycle
- Endogamy, the practice of marrying within a specific ethnic group, class, or social group
- Endo-exo isomerism, in chemistry, a specific stereochemical relationship in molecular geometry
- Endomorphism, in mathematics, a homomorphism from a mathematical object to itself
- Endogenous, meaning "proceeding from within". In biology, endogenous substances are those that originate from within an organism, tissue, or cell.
- Endoskeleton
- Endocannibalism, a practice of eating the flesh of a dead human being from the same community.
- For other possible words, see All pages with titles beginning with *Endo*

As an acronym, abbreviation or nickname

- ENDO, name of the annual meeting and conference of The Endocrine Society
- Endo, short for 'endodontic root treatment' in dentistry, otherwise known as a root canal
- Endo, a cycling trick also known as a stoppie, after the possible outcome of flipping "end-over-end" if performed incorrectly
- Endo, a slang abbreviation in cycling for an "end over end" accident
- Endo, a nickname for marijuana
- Endo, short for endometriosis

See also

- Ecto-, a prefix meaning "outside"
- ex- or Exo-, a prefix meaning "outer"

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endo-

See also: [endo](#), [Endo](#), [-endo](#) and [-endõ](#)

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English

Etymology

From [Ancient Greek](#) [ἔνδον](#) (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. *Alternative form of* [end-](#)

Antonyms

- [exo-](#)

Derived terms

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Anagrams

- [Deno](#), [Deon](#), [Done](#), [NODE](#), [done](#), [node](#), [oden](#), [onde](#), [oned](#)

Catalan

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Antonyms

- exo-

Derived terms

Catalan words prefixed with endo-

Related terms

- meso-
-

Czech

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner, internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. endo-

Antonym: exo-

Derived terms

Czech words prefixed with endo-

Further reading

- endo- (<https://ssjc.ujc.cas.cz/search.php?heslo=endo-&hsubstr=no>) in *Slovník spisovného jazyka českého*, 1960–1971, 1989
 - endo- (<http://www.slovníkafixu.cz/heslar/endo->) in *Slovník afixů užívaných v češtině*, 2017
-

Finnish

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Antonyms

- ekso-

Derived terms

Finnish words prefixed with endo-

Anagrams

- edon
-

French

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Antonyms

- exo-

Derived terms

French words prefixed with endo-

Galician

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Derived terms

Galician words prefixed with endo-

German

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Antonyms

- exo-

Derived terms

German words prefixed with endo-

Italian

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Derived terms

Italian words prefixed with endo-

Portuguese

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Derived terms

Portuguese words prefixed with endo-

Spanish

Etymology

From Ancient Greek ἔνδον (*éndon*, “inner; internal”).

Prefix

endo-

1. end-/endo-

Derived terms

Spanish words prefixed with endo-

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Theism

Theism is broadly defined as the belief in the existence of a Supreme Being or deities.^{[1][2]} In common parlance, or when contrasted with *deism*, the term often describes the classical conception of God that is found in monotheism (also referred to as classical theism) – or gods found in polytheistic religions—a belief in God or in gods without the rejection of revelation as is characteristic of deism.^{[3][4]}

Atheism is commonly understood as non-acceptance or rejection of theism in the broadest sense of theism, i.e. non-acceptance or rejection of belief in God or gods.^[5] The claim that the existence of any deity is unknown or unknowable is agnosticism.^{[6][7]}



God the Father depicted by Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld in 1860

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Etymology

The term *theism* derives from the Greek *theos* or *theoi* meaning "god" or "gods". The term *theism* was first used by Ralph Cudworth (1617–1688).^[8] In Cudworth's definition, they are "strictly and properly called Theists, who affirm, that a perfectly conscious understanding being, or mind, existing of itself from eternity, was the cause of all other things".^[9]

Types of theism

Monotheism

Monotheism (from Greek μόνος) is the belief in theology that only one deity exists.^[10] Some modern day monotheistic religions include Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Bahá'í Faith, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Eckankar.

Polytheism

Polytheism is the belief that there is more than one god.^[11] In practice, polytheism is not just the belief that there are multiple gods; it usually includes belief in the existence of a specific pantheon of distinct deities.

Within polytheism there are *hard* and *soft* varieties:

- Hard polytheism views the gods as being distinct and separate beings; an example of this would be certain schools of Hinduism as well as Hellenismos, Greek, Egyptian religions.
- Soft polytheism views the gods as being subsumed into a greater whole. Some other forms of Hinduism such as Smartism/Dvaita Vedanta serve as examples of soft polytheism.

Polytheism is also divided according to how the individual deities are regarded:

- Henotheism: The viewpoint/belief that there may be more than one deity, but only one of them is worshiped. Zoroastrianism is an example.
- Kathenotheism: The viewpoint/belief that there is more than one deity, but only one deity is worshiped at a time or ever, and another may be worthy of worship at another time or place. If they are worshiped one at a time, then each is supreme in turn.
- Monolatry: The belief that there may be more than one deity, but that only one is worthy of being worshiped. Most of the modern monotheistic religions may have begun as monolatric ones, although this is disputed.

Pantheism and panentheism

- Pantheism: The belief that the physical universe is equivalent to god, and that there is no division between a Creator and the substance of its creation.^[12] like Advita Vedanta school of hindu philosophy
- Panentheism: Like Pantheism, the belief that the physical universe is joined to a god or gods. However, it also believes that the divine pervades and interpenetrates every part of the universe and also extends beyond time and space. Examples include most forms of Vaishnavism and the philosophy of Baruch Spinoza.

The distinction between these two beliefs may be ambiguous and unhelpful, or a significant point of division.^[13] Pantheism may be understood a type of Nontheism, where the physical universe takes on some of the roles of a theistic God, and other roles of God viewed as unnecessary.^[14]

Deism

- Classical Deism is the belief that one God exists and created the world, but that the Creator does/do not alter the original plan for the universe, but presides over it in the form of Providence; however, some classical Deists did believe in divine intervention.^[15]

Deism typically rejects supernatural events (such as prophecies, miracles, and divine revelations) prominent in organized religion. Instead, Deism holds that religious beliefs must be founded on human reason and observed features of the natural world, and that these sources reveal the existence of a supreme being as creator.^[16]

- Pandeism: The belief that God preceded the universe and created it, but is now equivalent with it.
- Polydeism: The belief that multiple gods exist, but do not intervene in the universe.

Autotheism

Autotheism is the viewpoint that divinity, whether also external or not, is inherently within 'oneself' and that one has the ability to become godlike. Indian religions like Buddhism and Jainism are Autotheistic. This can be in a selfless way, a way following the implications of statements attributed to ethical, philosophical, and religious leaders (such as Mahavira^[17]).

Autotheism can also refer to the belief that one's self is a deity, within the context of subjectivism. Hindus use the term, "aham Brahmāsmi" which means, "I am Brahman".^[18]

Value-judgment theisms

- Eutheism is the belief that a deity is wholly benevolent.
- Dystheism is the belief that a deity is not wholly good, and is possibly evil.
- Maltheism is the belief that a deity exists, but is wholly malicious.
- Misotheism is active hatred for God or gods.

See also

- Apeirotheism
- Āstika and nāstika
- Theistic evolution

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17. Jain, Mahavir (1976), "NEUTRON EXPERIMENTS AT LAMPF" (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-7204-0481-4.50063-0>), *Few Body Dynamics*, Elsevier, pp. 215–219, ISBN 978-0-7204-0481-4, retrieved 2020-11-10
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theism

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English

Etymology 1

Coined, *theo-* + *-ism*.^{[1][2]} ultimately from Ancient Greek θεός (*theós*, “god”).^{[1][2][3]} Attested in English from 1678, *theist* being attested 16 years earlier in 1662. Cognate French *théisme*,^[2] as in Diderot *Principes de la philosophie morale* (1745), which was probably borrowed from English.^[4]

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /ˈθiːzəm/

Noun

theism (*countable and uncountable, plural **theisms***)

- Belief in the existence of at least one deity.

2. (*strictly*) Belief in the existence of a personal creator god, goddess, gods and/or goddesses present and active in the governance and organization of the world and the universe. The God may be known by or through revelation.

- **1999**, Jeaneane D. Fowler, Humanism: Beliefs & Practices, page 66 (http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=z5k5A0_nFogC&pg=PA66&dq=%22)

The term stands in contradistinction to theism which, in its widest sense, means belief in a personal god, goddess, gods and/or goddesses.

Hyponyms

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| ▪ <u>apatheism</u> | ▪ <u>henotheism</u> | ▪ <u>pantheism</u> | ▪ <u>tritheism</u> |
| ▪ <u>bitheism</u> | ▪ <u>maltheism</u> | ▪ <u>polytheism</u> | |
| ▪ <u>duotheism</u> | ▪ <u>monotheism</u> | ▪ <u>suitheism</u> | |
| ▪ <u>dystheism</u> | ▪ <u>panentheism</u> | ▪ <u>tetratheism</u> | |

Related terms

terms etymologically related to "theism"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| ▪ <u>atheism</u> | ▪ <u>theistical</u> | ▪ <u>theo-</u> | ▪ <u>theosophy</u> |
| ▪ <u>thearchy</u> | ▪ <u>theistically</u> | ▪ <u>theocracy</u> | |
| ▪ <u>theist</u> | ▪ <u>theists</u> | ▪ <u>theology</u> | |
| ▪ <u>theistic</u> | ▪ <u>theists</u> | ▪ <u>theopanism</u> | |

Translations

belief in existence of at least one deity

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Afrikaans: <u>theïsme</u> ▪ Catalan: <u>teisme</u> <i>m</i>. ▪ Chinese: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarin: <u>有神論</u> (zh), <u>有神论</u> (zh) (yǒushénlùn) ▪ Czech: <u>teismus</u> (cs) <i>m</i>. ▪ Danish: <u>teisme</u> ▪ Dutch: <u>theïsme</u> (nl) <i>n</i> ▪ Esperanto: <u>teismo</u> (eo) ▪ Estonian: <u>teism</u> ▪ Finnish: <u>teismi</u> (fi) ▪ French: <u>théisme</u> (fr) <i>m</i>. ▪ Georgian: <i>please add this translation if you can</i> ▪ German: <u>Theismus</u> (de) <i>m</i>. ▪ Greek: <u>θεισμός</u> (el) <i>m</i>. (theísmós) ▪ Ido: <u>teismo</u> (io) ▪ Japanese: <u>有神論</u> (ゆうしんろん, yūshinron) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kurdish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Kurdish: <u>خواخوازی</u> (xwaxwazî) ▪ Latin: <u>teismus</u> <i>m</i>. ▪ Norwegian: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bokmål: <u>teisme</u> <i>m</i>. Nynorsk: <u>teisme</u> <i>m</i>. ▪ Occitan: <u>teïsme</u> <i>m</i>. ▪ Polish: <u>teizm</u> (pl) <i>m</i>. ▪ Portuguese: <u>teísmo</u> (pt) <i>m</i>. ▪ Romanian: <u>teism</u> (ro) <i>n</i> ▪ Russian: <u>те́изм</u> (ru) <i>m</i>. (teíz^m) ▪ Serbo-Croatian: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyrillic: <u>теїзам</u> <i>m</i>. Roman: <u>teizam</u> (sh) <i>m</i>. ▪ Spanish: <u>teísmo</u> (es) <i>m</i>. |
|--|--|

- Khmer: តែវើយុម ^(km) (teivea' ni'yum)
- Korean: 유신론 ^(ko) (yusinnon) (有神論 ^(ko))

- Swedish: teism ^(sv) ᵇ
- Thai: เทวนิยม
- Turkish: tanrıçılık ^(tr), teizm ^(tr)
- Urdu: خدا پرستی (xudā parastī)
- Vietnamese: thuyết có thần
- Volapük: *please add this translation if you can*

belief in the existence of a personal, present and active creator God

- Finnish: teismi ^(fi)
- Greek: θεισμός ^(el) ῃ (theïsmós)
- Polish: teizm ^(pl) ῃ

See also

- agnosticism
- deism
- divine
- pandeism

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Etymology 2

Borrowing from New Latin *thea* (“tea”, noun) + English *-ism*.^[1]

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /ˈtiːzəm/

Noun

theism (*uncountable*) (*pathology*)

- 1.

2. A morbid condition resulting from excessive consumption of tea.^{[2][3]}

- **1888**, Cutter, John C., “Narcotics, stimulants, and depressants”, in *Comprehensive anatomy, physiology, and hygiene : adapted for schools, academies, colleges, and families : with instruction on the effects of stimulants and narcotics, and brief directions for illustrative dissections of mammals, for elementary work with the microscope, for physiological demonstrations on the human body, and for the management of emergent cases*, 3rd edition, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, OCLC 644622387 (<http://worldcat.org/oclc/644622387>), page 350 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=4zY5AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA350>):

"**Theism**" belongs to that genus of disease in which morphinism, caffeinism, and vanillaism belong.

- **1906** September 15, “Our breakfast beverages”, in *The British Medical Journal*^[1] (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SUoBAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA653>), volume 2, London: British Medical Association, ISSN 0007-1447 (<http://www.worldcat.org/issn/0007-1447>), page 653:

A single cup of tea may cause excitement and insomnia, while a stronger dose rarely fails to produce acute "**theism**," characterized by excitement, hyperaesthesia, palpitation, sweats, and frequent micturition; it may occasionally simulate delirium tremens, [...]


Synonyms

- theaism
- theinism

Coordinate terms

- caffeinism

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Anagrams

- Themis, Thiems, hemist, mithes

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