

Biblical Knowledge Graph

Harry Plantinga

May 12, 2014

Introduction

Even though Google's search engine has been extremely successful and dominant in Internet search, Google is rebuilding their search engine on an entirely new technology that they call the Google Knowledge Graph. Previously if you were to search for "Taj Mahal," Google would look for documents that prominently feature that name. However, it would have no way of knowing whether the documents referred to the monument in India, the musical group of that name, or perhaps a local restaurant.

Google's Knowledge Graph represents all the different "Taj Mahal"s as "named entities." It has many facts about each one. When you search for Taj Mahal at Google, it will use some means of determining which entity you are probably referring to and return results on that entity. It is also able to display information about the entity in a sidebar info box, show customize result snippets according to the entity type, and more.

We propose to use a similar approach for search at the Preaching and Worship Portal. We will build a knowledge base of "named entities" (theological concepts, events, biblical people and places, sources and authors, church seasons, etc.) and their relationships—a Biblical Knowledge Graph (BKG). The primary purpose of the BKG is to have information on concepts that can aid search and presentation of information. This will occur in several ways:

1. **Named entity treatment pages.** We may have an entity named Christmas. We should have a page of information to offer about Christmas that is appropriate to the site—in the case of the Preaching and Worship Portal, preaching and worship resources for Christmas sermons. We will also want other views of named entities. For example, we might have a pop-up view of information about the author of a resource that displays when mousing over the author's name.
2. **Resource tagging.** We will also use entities such as "Christmas" as a way of filtering searches. That is, a resource may be tagged as pertaining to "Christmas." Later, if someone searches for "Christmas videos", we can restrict our search to those tagged "Christmas". We will use a subset of 100-200 entities for hand-tagging, but when the site is running we will be able to derive additional connections through data mining.
3. **Search synonyms.** Users may type various terms intending the same named entity. We will maintain a list of keywords that users type along with probabilities that the keywords refer to each entity. For example, we may have an entity named "Nativity", but there may also be a probability that a user typing "Nativity" into the search engine is using it as a synonym for "Christmas". Therefore we will maintain probabilities that search terms refer to entities.
4. **Search disambiguation.** We can also use the named entities to disambiguate queries. A search for "john" is fairly common, but it may refer to John the apostle, John the book of the bible, the scripture passage consisting of the book of John, or John Calvin, among many other possible meanings. We can show users the most likely interpretations of the query and let them choose one.

Our goal is that the BKG will eventually have a wide enough range of named entities that it enables us to intelligently handle most of the searches users perform, with enough information about named entities to create the views we need with an appropriate amount of information. Of course, there will be diminishing returns with increasing size of the knowledge base. A knowledge base that allows us to intelligently handle half of the searches might be a reasonable initial goal. A good bible dictionary or encyclopedia may have 10,000 articles; eventually we'll need many more than that number of named entities.

The bigger task will be to add enough information to the database about each entity that we will be able to display a useful information page about each. For about 100-200 important entities we may be able to create "full-treatment" pages of introductory information for preachers preaching on the topic along with high-quality preaching and worship resources that are selected by hand. For less important entities, we can gather information from sources such as bible dictionaries and encyclopedias and databases of semantic data such as Freebase and DBpedia, which has the information from Wikipedia. However, using semantic web resources still requires some work, looking up entity IDs on Wikipedia for example.

Technically, an ontology is a specification for the concepts used in creating a body of knowledge, with the facts themselves being part of a knowledge base. However, these terms are used variously. I have been referring to the conceptualization and facts collectively as an ontology. I am now calling the knowledge base the "Biblical Knowledge Graph," after Google's Knowledge Graph, at least as a working title.

Freebase is a large open-source knowledge base that is the basis of Google's Knowledge Graph. It has 43 million entities and 2.4 billion facts. It has much of the information from Wikipedia in semantic format. We can get a start on our knowledge base by taking a relevant slice from Freebase. However, it's not particularly strong in biblical information. Perhaps we can add our BKG information to Freebase, becoming the de facto authority and source for semantic information on biblical topics. We could also set up a website for the BKG, so that others can learn of its existence, query the BKG, and perhaps contribute to it. If the BKG is done well and given a public application program interface (API), it would have many other uses beside powering the PWP and CCEL search engines. Projects such as software to aid bible study or sermon preparation would be able to query the BKG when they want information on biblical entities.

Ontology Format

Semantic knowledge bases are generally represented as a collection of named entities (e.g. John_the_Apostle and Book_of_John) and relationships between them (e.g. "authored"). So we might represent an assertion about an entity like this:

John_the_Apostle authored Book_of_John

Each fact is represented as a triple with a subject, predicate, and object. Thus, the collection of facts can be thought of as the computer science data structure known as a directed graph, and these facts are usually stored in a specialized database called a "triple store." These triples may be stored in various formats, including RDF, Turtle, and Manchester syntax and queried with a query language called SPARQL.¹ There are reasoning engines that make deductions from facts. For example, if we

¹ The book *Learning SPARQL* by Bob DuCharme has a nice introduction to semantic technologies.

have the fact that Jacob is the son of Isaac and that Isaac is the son of Abraham, the reasoning engine would be able to search for grandchildren of Abraham and find Jacob.

One distinguishing characteristic of triplestores is that there are no data schemas. You can add whatever facts you want: there is no list of fields for a particular type of entity. This is both a blessing and a curse. It makes adding disparate types of entities and facts about them easy, but it makes finding information about a particular type of entity harder since we don't know in advance what types of facts will be available. Also, reasoning systems working on triple stores are notoriously slow. Therefore we will use semantic technologies to represent entities and to find information about those entities on the semantic web, but we will create structured, SQL-style tables for each entity type and keep the information in the MySQL database for production use.

Initially, we may edit ontology data in text files. Turtle format seems to be the most popular for representing ontology files, known as owl files. There is an open source owl file editor called Protégé, but it is not very efficient or easy to use, so it may be easier to edit the OWL files with a text editor and validate them after editing, writing custom programs to load the information into the database. Eventually, we will likely want to build Web-based tools for editing the knowledge base.

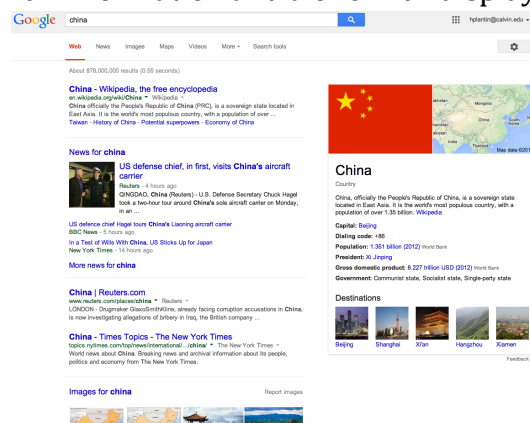
Rich ontologies have many upper-level entries. So, for example, a class Author may be a subclass of Human, which is a subclass of CognitiveAgent, which is a subclass of SentientAgent, which is in turn subclass of Agent, Object, Physical, and Entity. The upper levels of the ontology are less important for our purposes. We will need types such as Topic, Tag, Event, Nation, Place, Nationality, Person, Author, etc. We will start with the schema used by Freebase; if necessary we can add additional ontological structure. It is also not yet known what facts about entities and relationships between them we will need to represent. This will be driven by the information we wish to display in the various entity views we create.

Treated Terms

For each named entity we need enough information to be able to display a number of views of that entity. For books, we may want a full-page display that has rich information and a one-inch display that may be used in a search result list, with enough context that users can decide whether the book meets their needs. We will also want a sidebar view for a search results page.

The types of views needed and the information that should be displayed in each view will vary according to the entity type. Therefore we will need to develop database tables (schemas) with all the information needed for all views, as the need for views becomes apparent. We will then have to fill out the information as entities are added to the ontology.

We will have different levels of treatment for entities depending on their importance. We will call the richest level of information a "full treatment." We may create full treatments for the 100-200 most important entities for preachers. For most entities, we will simply create an entityID and look up the entity's key in online resources such as Freebase or DBpedia, with the system looking for needed information from the various online sources. We may have to fill out some of the information by hand.



EntityIDs and Names

Each entity will need a unique entityID and name. Our entityIDs will not be compatible with those of Freebase, which are non-semantic. Our EntityIDs and names should be human readable as much as possible. So, for example, we might use Augstine_of_Hippo rather than 931246 or even Augustine37. We may have characters in entityIDs with accents or even words in other alphabets. Therefore we will need to support most Unicode characters. This also allows us to use apostrophes, quotes, and parentheses, for identifiers such as Pilgrim's_Progress or Confessions_(Augustine). Perhaps we can eliminate whitespace in identifiers and instead use underscore characters in names.

EntityIDs and names will be chosen by humans in many cases. They should be descriptive and in general not abbreviated. Wikipedia IDs are the example to follow, and in fact we should use the same identifier as Wikipedia if they have a page on the entity. In some cases entityIDs may be computer generated, and they may get quite long. For example, the longest current entityID is a section of one of the volumes of the Early Church Fathers series edited by Schaff. It contains the title of the book, the author's name, and the section identifier. This is the automatically-generated ID:

```
fathers_of_the_third_and_fourth_centuries_lactantius_venantius_asterius_victorinus_dionysius_a  
postolic_teaching_and_constitutions_homily_(schaff)_(iii.ii.viii.xxxviii)
```

The identifier is 167 characters long. (It should be capitalized appropriately.) This ID is very unwieldy, and it would be better to create a shorter one. However, since we will be creating some entityIDs automatically, we should support long ones like this.

Entity Types

Entities have types, which determine the information we store about the entity. Types also determine when and how to display the information about the entity. Thus, the type chosen should be one from the types we know how to handle, as adding a type means creating a database table and views for the type. Here is the current list of types in the initial ontology:

```
book  
author  
section  
website  
page  
topic  
resource_type  
liturgic  
tag  
holiday  
season  
person  
biblebook  
place
```

Initial Knowledge Base

Steve Derosé contributed a number of ontology files he had created for biblical topics, including biblical people, biblical places, bible books, idols, languages, bible manuscripts, and bible

translations. The biblical people ontology is the largest of the group, and it has many facts about each person. I have incorporated these into an initial list of entities.

I have supplemented this starting point from three sources. I added the “Hoeseehundred” list of a little more than 100 recommended terms for cataloging sermon preparation material, from Scott Hoese. I added some events, church seasons, and resource types previously identified as important for cataloging resources for the PWP. Finally, I looked through the top 1000 search queries entered at the CCEL and added all of the ones that seemed as though they ought to have ontology entries. These supplements resulted in 440 additional entities. This resulted in a total of 5,510 entities (not including sections of books) of which 3,762 are bible people and 1,308 are CCEL books or authors. However, there are as yet no facts about these entities. See the appendix for the additional 440 entities.

The most time-consuming part of creating a knowledge graph is reportedly reconciliation or “smushing”—that is, combining entityIDs that refer to the same entity. For example, I could add pointers to all the entries from the Schaff-Herzog encyclopedia to the nascent Biblical Knowledge Graph, but we would have to make sure each entity added is combined with any matching existing entity, which may have a slightly different name. We would also have to identify these new entities with entries in Freebase and DBpedia, which would involve looking them up and adding the Freebase and DBpedia IDs to the database. None of this smushing has yet been done for the BKG.

There is an entity table in the semantics database on Julian containing the initial entities and the keywords linked to them. It was populated from simplified entity files not containing many facts. The files containing this data may be found on `julian:/home/hplantin/work/ontology`.

BKG Website

In order to give a face and a UI to the BKG, we will create a website for it. Initially, this website will be used by CCEL staff to edit the knowledge base. However, we could also use it to present the concept of the BKG, share the BKG data with Freebase and other projects, and perhaps even offer end-user search for information on biblical topics.

An administration section will allow authorized editors to maintain and add to the BKG. This will include filling out missing information for entities, adding new entities, adding keys for Freebase and other databases, and reconciling entities. The ontology editor will use this interface regularly. The website should also offer a way to download the semantic data and an API enabling other software projects to query the BKG for information on entities.

We could also consider offering a public access page for end users to query the database. This would function like a super bible encyclopedia, accepting topical queries from users and offering the combined information of Wikipedia, bible dictionaries and encyclopedias online at CCEL, information gathered and created for PWP, and any other resources that we come across or that may be contributed.

Continuing Knowledge Base Development

Google has probably spent hundreds of millions of dollars developing their Knowledge Graph. Our areas of biblical and theological information are a tiny subset of all the knowledge Google has represented, but developing the BKG could still be a very large job, depending on the level of quality and completeness we decide to pursue. Our current funding will only support a relatively low level of effort, so we will have to carefully prioritize our efforts.

The top priorities will be to create a website for editing the knowledge base, adding the preliminary set of entities, and looking them up in Freebase. Initially, we can populate our database tables with Freebase data as much as possible. Then, an editor will have to look at each entity and fill in missing data. We should also add CCEL's bible dictionaries and encyclopedias, especially the Schaff-Herzog Dictionary of Religious Knowledge and the Catholic Encyclopedia. The article topics will have to be reconciled with our named entities.

After these resources have been added, we can add data from additional sources. No doubt there are many in print and on the Web that may be good candidates. Hopefully others will contribute data as well. For example, the website www.openbible.info claims to have geo coordinates and pictures for every location mentioned in the bible. Incorporating this resource would enhance the information we have on biblical locations.

As we develop the entity views used in the PWP website, we will identify facts about entities that we want to have filled out in order to make the views useful and attractive. It will probably take a year at least before we have finalized the data we want to have for each entity type. After the BKG has been under development for some time we can add an API and a public interface for querying the database.

Once the PWP website is running and receiving queries, we should examine the queries to determine the number that are being handled intelligently through the named entity system and the most popular queries that are not being handled intelligently. We can start adding entities to handle additional queries as resources permit.

When we have logged a significant number of queries, we should start analyzing the data to match the queries people type with the entities they select and ultimately the resources they click on. When we have a large quantity of such data, it will enable us to greatly improve search performance.

Appendix: Basic Named Entities

Not including biblical people, bible books, books, or authors

Draft of April 9, 2014

```
#
# File:    basicterms.ent: basic entities for the initial PWP ontology
#
# Based on Scott Hoese's keywords for tagging resources for preachers. Topics have
# been added from the top 1000 CCEL searches, cataloging needs, other denominations, etc.
#
# Disambiguation strings, urls, and search keywords are not shown.
#
# Columns are separated by one or more tabs, entries within a column by commas
#
# entityID          name                                     type
# =====          ====                                     =====

# Resource type
sermon_starter_(type)      Sermon starter          resource_type
sermon_outline_(type)     Sermon outline         resource_type
sermon_(type)              Sermon                  resource_type
commentary_(type)         Commentary/exegesis    resource_type
essay_(type)              Blog post/essay        resource_type
reflection_(type)         Reflection              resource_type
book_citation_(type)     Book citation          resource_type
movie_citation_(type)    Movie citation         resource_type
topic_treatment_(type)   Topic treatment       resource_type
map_(type)                Map                    resource_type
image_(type)              Image                  resource_type
video_(type)              Video                  resource_type
song_(type)               Hymn/song             resource_type
drama_(type)              Drama                  resource_type
activity_(type)           Activity               resource_type
childrens_(type)          Children's resource    resource_type
liturgy_(type)            Complete liturgy       resource_type
liturgic_(type)           Liturgical element    resource_type

# Element of worship
agnus_dei_(liturgic)      Agnus Dei (liturgical element)    liturgic
amen_(liturgic)           Amen (Liturgical element)         liturgic
baptism_(liturgic)        Baptism                            liturgic
benediction_(liturgic)    Benediction (liturgical element)  liturgic
call_to_worship_(liturgic) Call to Worship (liturgical element) liturgic
closing_(liturgic)        Closing (liturgical element)       liturgic
communion_(liturgic)      Communion/Eucharist (liturgical element) liturgic
confession_(liturgic)     Confession (liturgical element)    liturgic
credo_(liturgic)          Credo/creed (liturgical element)   liturgic
gloria_(liturgic)         Gloria (liturgical element)        liturgic
gospel_acclamation_(liturgic) Gospel acclamation (liturgical element) liturgic
illumination_(liturgic)  Illumination (liturgical element)  liturgic
kyrie_(liturgic)          Kyrie (liturgical element)         liturgic
lords_prayer_(liturgic)   Lord's Prayer (liturgical element) liturgic
lords_supper_(liturgic)   Lord's Supper                      liturgic
memorial_acclamation_(liturgic) Memorial Acclamation (liturgical element) liturgic
offertory_(liturgic)      Offertory (liturgical element)     liturgic
praise_(liturgic)         Praise (liturgical element)        liturgic
prayer_(liturgic)         Prayer (liturgical element)        liturgic
response_(liturgic)       Response (liturgical element)      liturgic
sanctus_(liturgic)        Sanctus (liturgical element)       liturgic

# Attitude
irony                      Irony                               tag
humorous                   Humorous                           tag

# Life Events
baptism                    Baptism                             topic
birth                      Birth                                topic
```

death	Death	topic
divorce	Divorce	topic
funeral	Funeral	topic
suicide	Suicide	topic
wedding	Wedding	topic
# Special days		
all_saints_day	All Saints' Day	holiday
ascension_(day)	Ascension Day	holiday
ash_wednesday	Ash Wednesday	holiday
christmas_day	Christmas	holiday
easter_day	Easter	holiday
epiphany_day	Epiphany	holiday
good_friday	Good Friday	holiday
pentecost_day	Pentecost	holiday
reformation_day	Reformation Day	holiday
transfiguration_day	Transfiguration Day	holiday
# Church seasons		
advent_(season)	Advent	season
christmas_(season)	Christmas	season
epiphany_(season)	Epiphany	season
lent_(season)	Lent	season
easter_(season)	Easter	season
pentecost_(season)	Pentecost	season
# Theme clusters for preaching		
beatitudes	Beatitudes	topic
fruit_of_the_spirit	Fruit of the Spirit	topic
gifts_of_the_spirit	Gifts of the Spirit	topic
lords_prayer	Lord's Prayer	topic
parables	Parables	topic
sermon_on_the_mount	Sermon on the Mount	topic
seven_deadly_sins	Seven deadly sins	topic
ten_commandments	Ten Commandments	topic
# Christian life		
beauty	Beauty	topic
conversion	Conversion	topic
culture	Culture	topic
family	Family	topic
fear	Fear	topic
grief	Grief	topic
guilt	Guilt	topic
healing	Healing	topic
leadership	Leadership	topic
marriage	Marriage	topic
ministry	Ministry	topic
money	Money	topic
penance	Penance	topic
pilgrimage	Pilgrimage	topic
politics	Politics	topic
poverty	Poverty	topic
promises	Promises	topic
religion	Religion	topic
repentance	Repentance	topic
reverence	Reverence	topic
sexuality	Sexuality	topic
spirituality	Spirituality	topic
suffering	Suffering	topic
temptation	Temptation	topic
tithing	Tithing	topic
tongues	Tongues	topic
work	Work	topic
# Spiritual practices		
confession	Confession	topic
discipleship	Discipleship	topic
evangelism	Evangelism	topic
fasting	Fasting	topic
forgiveness	Forgiveness	topic
praise	Praise	topic
prayer	Prayer	topic
rejoicing	Rejoicing	topic

thanksgiving	Thanksgiving	topic
# Fruit of the spirit, virtues		
compassion	Compassion	topic
contentment	Contentment	topic
faith	Faith	topic
faithfulness	Faithfulness	topic
gentleness	Gentleness	topic
goodness	Goodness	topic
hope	Hope	topic
hospitality	Hospitality	topic
humility	Humility	topic
joy	Joy	topic
kindness	Kindness	topic
love	Love	topic
mercy	Mercy	topic
patience	Patience	topic
peace	Peace	topic
self_control	Self control	topic
selfishness	Selfishness	topic
wisdom	Wisdom	topic
# Sins, vices		
addiction	Addiction	topic
anger	Anger	topic
blasphemy	Blasphemy	topic
corruption	Corruption	topic
envy	Envy	topic
folly	Folly	topic
gluttony	Gluttony	topic
gossip	Gossip	topic
greed	Greed	topic
hatred	Hatred	topic
hypocrisy	Hypocrisy	topic
idolatry	Idolatry	topic
lust	Lust	topic
lying	Lying	topic
pride	Pride	topic
selfishness	Selfishness	topic
sloth	Sloth	topic
stealing	Stealing	topic
# Ten Commandments		
first_commandment	First Commandment	topic
second_commandment	Second Commandment	topic
third_commandment	Third Commandment	topic
fourth_commandment	Fourth Commandment	topic
fifth_commandment	Fifth Commandment	topic
sixth_commandment	Sixth Commandment	topic
seventh_commandment	Seventh Commandment	topic
eighth_commandment	Eighth Commandment	topic
ninth_commandment	Ninth Commandment	topic
tenth_commandment	Tenth Commandment	topic
# Church life		
children	Children	topic
church	Church	topic
church_discipline	Church discipline	topic
liturgy	Liturgy	topic
revival	Revival	topic
worship	Worship	topic
# Trinity		
god	God the Father	topic
jehovah	Jehovah	topic
jesus	Jesus Christ	topic
holy_spirit	Holy Spirit	topic
trinity	Trinity	topic
incarnation	Incarnation	topic
nativity	Nativity	topic
crucifixion	Crucifixion	topic
resurrection	Resurrection	topic
# Theological topics		

angels	Angels	topic
covenant	Covenant	topic
creation	Creation	topic
election	Election	topic
epiphany	Epiphany	topic
eschatology	Eschatology	topic
ethics	Ethics	topic
good_works	Good works	topic
glory	Glory	topic
grace	Grace	topic
heaven	Heaven	topic
hell	Hell	topic
image_of_god	Image of God	topic
judgment	Judgment	topic
justice	Justice	topic
kingdom_of_god	Kingdom of God	topic
law	Law	topic
lords_supper	Lord's Supper	topic
morality	Morality	topic
miracles	Miracles	topic
providence	Providence	topic
redemption	Redemption	topic
sabbath	Sabbath	topic
sacrifice	Sacrifice	topic
salvation	Salvation	topic
scripture	Scripture	topic
shalom	Shalom	topic
sin	Sin	topic

The above are used for categorizing preaching resources. Most should probably also have their own full treatments.

Those that follow are from the top 100 CCEL search terms that are not covered by the topics above, scripture passages, book and author names, full text searches, etc. These may not need full treatments.

questions
- is interpretation the same as hermeneutics? Should we have mutiple "interpretation" entities?
- is charity the same as love? Shoudl we have separate entries for agape, charitas, etc?
- which of salvation, regeneration, justification, sanctification, remission, forgiveness, etc to use? which are synonyms?
- trust, faith, faithfulness: redundant?
- should htere be separate God and Jehovah entities? How about Yaweh?
- How to handle queries like "jews"?
- should there be separate entities for rome (the place), and rome as a theological/biblical topic?
- Use a different type for physical things like ark of the covenant, temple, etc?
- what kind of entities should be used to handle queries like "Women"?

# isms		
anabaptist	Anabaptist	topic
arianism	Arianism	topic
arminianism	Arminianism	topic
calvinism	Calvinism	topic
catholicism	Catholicism	topic
cistercian	Cistercian	topic
gnosticism	Gnosticism	topic
methodist	Methodist	topic
monasticism	Monasticism	topic
montanism	Montanism	topic
mysticism	Mysticism	topic
orthodoxy	Orthodoxy	topic
puritan	Puritans	topic

# people		
aristotle	Aristotle	topic
socrates	Socrates	topic

# biblical topics		
ark_of_the_covenant	Ark Of The Covenant	topic
golden_calf	Golden Calf	topic
nephilim	Nephilim	topic

rosary	Rosary	topic
temple	Temple	topic
tabernacle	Tabernacle	topic
# theological topics		
adoption	Adoption	topic
agape	Agape	topic
antichrist	Antichrist	topic
apocalypse	Apocalypse	topic
apostle	Apostle	topic
apostolic_tradition	Apostolic Tradition	topic
ascension	Ascension	topic
atonement	Atonement	topic
begotten	Begotten	topic
blood	Blood	topic
biblical_canon	Biblical Canon	topic
bishop	Bishop	topic
catechism	Catechism	topic
charity	Charity	topic
contemplation	Contemplation	topic
creation	Creation	topic
demons	Demons	topic
discipline	Discipline	topic
doctrine	Doctrine	topic
dreams	Dreams	topic
early_church	Early Church	topic
exorcism	Exorcism	topic
fellowship	Fellowship	topic
flesh	Flesh	topic
free_will	Free Will	topic
glory	Glory	topic
gospel	Gospel	topic
heart	Heart	topic
heresy	Heresy	topic
inerrancy	Inerrancy	topic
interpretation	Interpretation	topic
jubilees	Jubilees	topic
justification	Justification	topic
light	Light	topic
living_water	Living Water	topic
logos	Logos	topic
martyr	Martyr	topic
meditation	Meditation	topic
messiah	Messiah	topic
missions	Missions	topic
natural_law	Natural Law	topic
original_sin	Original Sin	topic
parables	Parables	topic
passover	Passover	topic
persecution	Persecution	topic
preaching	Preaching	topic
predestination	Predestination	topic
priesthood	Priesthood	topic
prophecy	Prophecy	topic
purgatory	Purgatory	topic
rapture	Rapture	topic
reconciliation	Reconciliation	topic
regeneration	Regeneration	topic
remission	Remission	topic
relics	Relics	topic
sacrament	Sacrament	topic
sanctification	Sanctification	topic
soul	Soul	topic
spiritual_warfare	Spiritual Warfare	topic
symbol	Symbol (creed, catechism)	topic
theology	Theology	topic
world	World	topic
theotokos	Theotokos	topic
transfiguration	Transfiguration	topic
tree_of_life	Tree Of Life	topic
worship	Worship	topic
# virtues		
courage	Courage	topic

integrity	Integrity	topic
obedience	Obedience	topic
perseverance	Perseverance	topic
righteousness	Righteousness	topic
trust	Trust	topic
# events		
council_of_chalcedon	Council of Chalcedon	topic
council_of_nicea	Council of Nicea	topic
crusades	Crusades	topic
# places		
babylon	Babylon	place
carthage	Carthage	place
israel_(place)	Israel (place)	place
jerusalem	Jerusalem	place
rome	Rome	place
# other topics		
abortion	Abortion	topic
body	Body	topic
bride	Bride	topic
conscience	Conscience	topic
darkness	Darkness	topic
deacon	Deacon	topic
health	Health	topic
education	Education	topic
eye	Eye	topic
honey	Honey	topic
islam	Islam	topic
israel_(nation)	Israel (nation)	topic
Israel_(nationality)	Israel (nationality)	topic
jew	Jews	topic
magic	Magic	topic
pope	Pope	topic
reformation	Reformation	topic
saints	Saint, Saints	topic
salt	Salt	topic
shepherd	Shepherd	topic
slavery	Slavery	topic
strength	Strength	topic
thrones	Thrones	topic
time	Time	topic
truth	Truth	topic
virginity	Virginity	topic
virtue	Virtue	topic
war	War	topic
warriors	Warriors	topic
wife	Wife	topic
transfiguration	Transfiguration	topic
women	Women	topic