

Eschatology

末世論或末日論（英語：Eschatology）是研究歷史終結及其相關方面的哲學或者神學理論，神學上的末世論一般關心人類社會的終結以及如何終結等問題，而哲學上的末世論則可能着眼於人類社會的終結問題，也可能着眼於自然的終結。在末世論的基礎上產生的學科有末世論的歷史哲學、自然哲學，本體論、認識論等。

Millennialism

千禧年主義、千年天國或千年王國（英語：millennialism 或 chiliasm）的概念來自於「千紀」，即是指長度為一千年的時間循環。千禧年主義是某些基督教教派正式的或民間的信仰，這種信仰相信將來會有一個黃金時代：全球和平來臨，地球將變為天堂。人類將繁榮，大一統的時代來臨以及「基督統治世界」。千禧年的到來並非意味着「世界末日」，但認為千禧年是人類倒數第二個世代，是世界末日來臨前的最後一個世代。一些人相信在千禧年到來和世界末日到來之前將會有一個短暫的與撒旦或是敵基督交戰的時期，之後就是最後的審判。千禧年主義亦是明教關於一千年觀念中的教條，明教認為每一個千年循環都是在異端和毀滅性的大災難中結束，直至最後一個禧年邪惡的大破壞與最終和平之王戰勝邪靈後結束。

Apocalypse

An apocalypse (Ancient Greek: ἀποκάλυψις apokálypsis, from of/from: ἀπό and cover: κάλυψις, literally meaning "from cover") is a disclosure or revelation of great knowledge. In religious concepts an apocalypse usually discloses something very important that was hidden or provides a "vision of heavenly secrets that can make sense of earthly realities". Historically, the term has a heavy religious connotation as commonly seen in the prophetic revelations of eschatology obtained through dreams or spiritual visions. It is believed by many Christians that the biblical Book of Revelation depicts an "apocalypse", the complete destruction of the world, preceding the establishment of a new world and heaven. However, there is also another interpretation of the Book of Revelation in which the events predicted are said to refer to the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 by the Roman armies of Titus. This second view is known as the Preterist view of eschatology

默示（英語：apocalypse,古希臘：ἀποκάλυψις apocálypsis），來自 ἀπό 和 καλύπτω，意思是揭開面紗、發現，從希臘語直譯是知識的揭蔽。然這個詞語直到 14 世紀前沒有進入英語。在宗教內容中他通常是某些被揭露的東西。

在《啟示錄》（希臘語：Ἀποκάλυψις Ἰωάννου，Apocalypsis Ioannou）新約的最後一本書中，約翰收到的預言是正義戰勝了邪惡的最終勝利，和現在時代終結直到 1175 年，這就是這個詞的原意。今天，這個詞通常用在代表任何先知預言和的所謂的末日故事，或通常的世界末日。

Abbon of Fleury

Abbo or Abb^{on} of Fleury (Latin: Abbo Floriacensis; c.945 – 13 November 1004), also known as Saint Abbo or Abbon, was a monk and abbot of Fleury Abbey in present-day Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire near Orléans, France.

Otto III

Otto III (June/July 980 – 23 January 1002) was Holy Roman Emperor from 996 until his early death in 1002. A member of the Ottonian dynasty, Otto III was the only son of the Emperor Otto II and his wife Theophanu.

Otto III was crowned as King of Germany in 983 at the age of three, shortly after his father's death in Southern Italy while campaigning against the Byzantine Empire and the Emirate of Sicily. Though the nominal ruler of Germany, Otto III's minor status ensured his various regents held power over the Empire. His cousin Henry II, Duke of Bavaria, initially claimed regency over the young king and attempted to seize the throne for himself in 984. When his rebellion failed to gain the support of Germany's aristocracy, Henry II was forced to abandon his claims to the throne and to allow Otto III's mother Theophanu to serve as regent until her death in 991. Otto III was then still a child, so his grandmother, Adelaide of Italy, served as regent until 994.

In 996, Otto III marched to Italy to claim the titles of King of Italy and Holy Roman Emperor, which had been left unclaimed since the death of Otto II in 983. Otto III also sought to reestablish Imperial control over the city of Rome, which had revolted under the leadership of Crescentius II, and through it the papacy. Crowned as emperor, Otto III put down the Roman rebellion and installed his cousin as Pope Gregory V, the first Pope of German descent. After the Emperor had pardoned him and left the city, Crescentius II again rebelled, deposing Gregory V and installing John XVI as Pope. Otto III returned to the city in 998, reinstalled Gregory V, and executed both Crescentius II and John XVI. When Gregory V died in 999, Otto III installed Sylvester II as the new pope. Otto III's actions throughout his life further strengthened imperial control over the Catholic Church. From the beginning of his reign, Otto III faced opposition from the Slavs along the eastern frontier. Following the death of his father in 983, the Slavs rebelled against imperial control, forcing the Empire to abandon its territories east of the Elbe river. Otto III fought to regain the Empire's lost territories throughout his reign with only limited success. While in the east, Otto III strengthened the Empire's relations with Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary. Through his affairs in Eastern Europe in 1000, he was able to extend the influence of Christianity by supporting mission work in Poland and through the crowning of Stephen I as the first Christian king of Hungary.

Returning to Rome in 1001, Otto faced a rebellion by the Roman aristocracy, which forced him to flee the city. While marching to reclaim the city in 1002, Otto suffered a sudden fever and died in Castle Paterno in Faleria at the age of 21. With no clear heir to succeed him, his early death threw the Empire into political crisis.