

# Reverence and Awe In Epicurean Philosophy

Post by "Cassius" of October 23, 2020 at 10:47 AM

## [Quote from Susan Hill](#)

I know this is the form we are used to seeing in paganism and Abrahamic religions, but for me, "divine" in no way equals supernatural, and does not need to.

I agree with you, but this is one of apparently many situations where Epicurean definitions may depart from common usage. In this case, if "divine" *does not* equal supernatural, we probably need to be aggressive in articulating what it *does* mean. But does this definition really help anything or is it just circular?

The image shows a screenshot of the Merriam-Webster dictionary entry for the word "divine". The word is listed as an adjective. The entry includes a "Save Word" button, the phonetic transcription "di-vine | \ ˈdi-ˌvīn |", and the plural form "divines; divīnest". The main definition is "1 religion". Under this definition, there are three sub-entries: "a : of, relating to, or proceeding directly from God (see GOD entry 1 sense 1) or a god (see GOD entry 3 sense 2)", "b : being a deity", and "c : directed to a deity". A red arrow points from the word "divine" in the title to the sub-entry "a". Below the main definition, there is a second definition: "2 a : supremely good; SUPERNATURAL".