

*The Greek Orthodox Church, part of the larger Eastern Orthodox Church, recognizes seven sacraments, often referred to as the "Holy Mysteries." These sacraments are considered sacred rituals instituted by Christ to convey divine grace to believers:*

1. **Baptism (Βάπτισμα - Baptisi):** The sacrament of initiation into the Christian faith involves the immersion, pouring, or sprinkling of water as a symbol of spiritual purification and rebirth.
2. **Chrismation (Χρίσμα - Chrismation):** Also known as Confirmation, typically follows baptism and involves the anointing with holy chrism (consecrated oil) to impart the gift of the Holy Spirit. This sacrament signifies the believer's sealing with the Spirit.
3. **Eucharist (Θεία Λειτουργία - Theia Leitourgia):** The sacrament of Holy Communion, commemorating the Last Supper. Orthodox Christians believe that the consecrated bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ.
4. **Confession and Repentance (Μυστήριο Μετάνοιας - Mystirio Metanoias):** The sacrament where believers confess their sins to a priest and receive absolution and guidance for spiritual growth.
5. **Holy Unction (Ιερόν Ευχέλαιον - Hieron Euchelion):** The sacrament of anointing the sick with holy oil for healing, both spiritually and physically.
6. **Holy Orders (Ιερωσύνη - Ierosyni):** The sacrament through which individuals are ordained to the clergy, including deacons, priests, and bishops.
7. **Holy Matrimony (Τελετή του Γάμου - Teleti tou Gamou):** The sacrament of marriage, uniting a man and a woman in the Orthodox Christian tradition. It is considered a sacred and lifelong covenant.

*These sacraments are central to the spiritual life of Orthodox Christians, and each is accompanied by specific liturgical rites and prayers. The sacraments are seen as essential means through which believers experience and receive God's grace in their journey of faith.*