Know and be able to

KNOW

Animism
Al-Kabah Mosque in Mecca
autonomous religion
Baha’i
Bible
Branch
Buddhism
caste system
Catholic
Christianity
churches/cathedrals/basilicas
Confucianism
cosmogony
Crusades
Dalai Lama
Daoism (Taoism)
Denomination
diaspora
diocese
Dome of the Rock
ethnic religion

Five Pillars of Faith
Four Noble Truths
fundamentalism
ghetto
hierarchical religion
Hinduism
house of worship
interfaith boundary
intrafaith boundary
Islam
Islam
Jesus
Judaism
Koran/Quran
Mecca/Makkah
minarets
Muhammad, The Prophet
monotheism
Mormons/Latter-Day Saints
Mosque
Muslims
pagoda/stupa

pilgrimage
polytheistic religion
Protestant
religion
sect
secularism
shamanism
Shintoism
Siddhartha Gautama
Silk
syncretism
synagogue
Temple/shrines
Torah
traditional religion
tribal religion
universalizing religion
Vishnu/Krishna/Siva
Wailing Wall/Western Wall
Zionism

BE ABLE TO

• identify the following characteristics of all major religions:
  ▪ point of origin
  ▪ method of diffusion
  ▪ current distribution
  ▪ landscape expression

• map the religious regions of the United States.

• discuss the major branches, their origins, and their current distributions for the following religions:
  ▪ Christianity
  ▪ Islam
  ▪ Buddhism

• distinguish between ethnic and universalizing religions:
  ▪ different holy sites
  ▪ different holy days
  ▪ different methods of diffusion

• describe ways in which the environment influences religion and ways in which religions affect the natural environment.

• discuss various specific religious conflicts around the world in terms of the following:
  ▪ religion vs. politics
  ▪ religion vs. religion - interfaith conflicts
  ▪ religion vs. religion - intrafaith conflicts
  ▪ religion vs. secularism

Vocabulary NOT Found in Chapter 6 RELIGION

Al-Kabah Mosque in Mecca: cube-like structure encased in silk, which stands at the center of the Great Mosque. The Kabah thought to have been built by Abraham and Ishmael, contains a black stone given to Abraham by the angel Gabriel as a sign of the covenant with Ishmael and the Muslim people.


Christianity: is a universalizing religion that appeals to all people wherever they might live in the world. There are more than 2 billion followers. It's the predominant religion in North America, South America, Europe, and Australia, and countries with a Christian majority exist in Africa and Asia as well. There are 3 branches: Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox. Christianity was founded upon the teachings of Jesus, who was born in Bethlehem between 8 and 4 B.C. He was raised a Jew, gathered a small band of disciples, and preached the coming of the Kingdom of God. He was referred to as "Christ", from the Greek word for the Hebrew word "messiah". Jesus preached for 3 years in and around Jerusalem and died on a cross in about A.D. 30. After his death, Christians believe he was raised from the dead by God, and that his Resurrection from the dead provides people with hope for salvation/Heaven.

Church, cathedrals, basilicas: types of houses of worship for Christians. Church is a gathering of believers. The churches are considered to sanctified or holy.

Confucianism: Confucius was a philosopher and teacher in the Chinese province of Lu (551-479 B.C.) His sayings were recorded by his students and emphasized the importance of the ancient tradition of "li" which can be translated roughly as "correct behavior." Confucianism is an ethnic religion because of its especially strong rooting in traditional values of special importance to Chinese people. He prescribed a series of ethical principles for the orderly conduct of daily life: treating others with sympathy and respect. This was to apply to China's rulers as well as to their subjects.

Dalai Lama: is the spiritual leader of the Tibetan Buddhist and is as important to that religion as the Pope is to Roman Catholics. The Dalai Lama is also the head of the government of Tibet. China had ruled Tibet from 1720 until its independence in 1911. But in 1959 the Communist Chinese government invaded and executed or imprisoned tens of thousands of Tibetans and forced another 100,000 including the Dalai Lama to emigrate. The Dalai Lama resides in India and hopes that Tibet will be able to become free someday so he can return. The Tibetans still consider the Dalai Lama as their spiritual and government leader in exile.

Daoism/Taoism: Lao-Zi (604-531 B.C.), a contemporary of Confucius, organized Daoism. His writing emphasized the mystical and magical aspects of life rather than the important of public service which Confucius emphasized. Daoists seek "dao" which means the "way" or "path." Daily activities and introspection can help a person live in harmony with the principles that underlie and govern the universe. The religion was banned by the Communists of China in 1949, but it is still practiced in China, and it is legal in Taiwan.

Five Pillars of Faith: Muslim beliefs: 1. There is no god worthy of worship except one God and Muhammad is the messenger of God. 2. Five times daily pray facing the city of Mecca. 3. Give
generously to charity. 3. Fast during the month of Ramadan 5. If physically and financially able, make a pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad in Saudi Arabia.

Four Noble Truths: Foundation of Buddhism faith: 1. All living being must endure suffering. 2. Suffering leads to reincarnation 3. The goal of existence is to escape from suffering and the endless cycle of reincarnation into Nirvana, a state of redemption. 4. Nirvana is attained through the Eightfold Path.

Gautama, Siddhartha: founder of Buddhism. Born in 563 B.C. in present day Nepal, near the border with India. At the age of 29, Gautama left his privileged life. Six years later after meditation, he emerged as the Buddha, the "awakened or enlightened one." He spent 45 years preaching his views across India. In the process he trained monks, established orders, and preached to the public.

Interfaith boundary: boundaries between one faith and another. Example: Buddhism versus Hinduism. Both are present within South Asia.

Intrafaith boundary: boundaries within the same religion. Example: Roman Catholic versus Protestant or Muslim Shiites versus Muslim Sunnis.

Koran/Quran: holiest book in Islam, is a record of God’s words as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad through Gabriel. It is written in Arabic.

Mosque: is not viewed as a sanctified place but rather as a location for the Muslim community to gather together for worship.

Muhammad, the Prophet: was born in Mecca about 570. At the age 40, he received his first revelation from God through the Angel Gabriel. He preached the truth that God had revealed to him. He established Islam in Mecca and died at the age of 63. His followers formed armies that spread the Muslim faith all over the Middle East, Asia, SE Europe, and Northern Africa.

Pagodas: is a prominent and visually attractive building on the Buddhist and Shintoist landscape. They include tall, many-sided towers arranged in a series of tiers, balconies, and slanting roofs. They contain relics that Buddhists believe to be a portion of Buddha’s body or clothing. They are not designed for congregational worship. Individual homes or a monastery or a temple is where Buddhists/Shintoists pray or meditate.

Shintoism: distinctive ethnic religion of Japan since ancient times. Considers the forces of nature to be divine, esp. the Sun and Moon, rivers, trees, rocks, etc. Shintoism still thrives in Japan although no longer as the official state religion. Prayers are recited to show reverence for ancestors, and pilgrimages are made to shrines believe house deities.

Synagogue: place where Jews gather to worship God.

Temples: in the Hinduism are built to house shrines for particular gods rather than congregational worship.

Torah: is the holy book of the Jewish people and is written in Hebrew.

Vishnu/Krishna/Siva: the mains gods of the Hindu religion.
Two types of religions are: p. 170-171
- UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS:
  definition: ________________

- ETHNIC RELIGIONS:
  definition: ________________

- _____% of the world’s population practice a universalizing religion

- _____% practice an ethnic religion

- _____% no religion

- THREE main universalizing religions are: ___________, ___________, ___________

- Each of the THREE is divided into branches, denominations, and sects.

- A branch is: ________________

- A denomination is: ________________

- A sect is: ________________

CHRISTIAN

1. Give the percentage of the world’s Christian population belonging to each of Christianity’s three major branches
   Roman Catholic -
   Orthodox -
   Protestant -

2. Regarding Orthodox (Eastern) churches...
   How many separate churches are there?
   Which has by far the largest membership?

Christianity in the Western Hemisphere p. 172
3. ______% of people living in the Western Hemisphere are Christian.
4. ______% people living in the Western Hemisphere belong to other religions
5. ______% people living in the Western Hemisphere profess to no religion
6. ___% of Roman Catholic Christian are found in Latin America
7. ___% of Roman Catholic Christians are found in North America
8. Roman Catholics in America are clustered in:
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  
9. Protestant churches have ____ million members, or about ____% of the U.S. population over age 5.
10. Baptist churches have the largest # of people with about ____ million.
11. Baptists are highly clustered in the _________ and Lutherans are in the _________

Smaller Branches of Christianity p. 172
12. Several other Christian churches developed independently of the 3 main branches. Why?
   a.  
   b.  
13. There are several other Christian churches in northeast Africa, Middle East, and Lebanon.
   a. Coptic Church of Egypt
   b.  
   c.  
   d.  
14. In the USA, members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) regard their church as a branch of Christianity separate from other branches. About ____% are members of this branch and a large percentage are clustered in _______.

   Islam
15. Islam is religion of _______ billion people
16. Predominant religion of ____________, ____________, ________________.
17. Half of the World’s Muslims live in FOUR countries:
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  
   d.  
18. “Islam” in Arabic means “______________________________.”
19. Followers/adherents are called ________________________.
20. Core of Islamic belief is represented by 5 Pillars of Faith. Name them and describe.
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  
   d.  
   e.  
21. Give the percentage for each of islam=s two great branches:
   • Sunni -  
   • Shiites -
22. Shiites are clustered in a handful of countries: __________, __________, __________, and __________.

Islam in North America and Europe p. 175
23. Muslims in North American range from ___ million to ___ million.
24. In Europe Muslims account for ___% of the population.
25. __________ has the largest Muslim population.
26. Muslims in Europe are part of a legacy of __________ from predominately former colonies in ________________.
27. Islam also has a presence in the USA through the __________ also known as Black Muslims.

BUDDHISM

28. Buddhism the 3rd universalizing religions has nearly ____ million adherents who are found in __________ and ________________. P. 175-176
29. Buddhism is built around “Four Noble Truths” as taught by the Buddha. Summarize them.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
30. Complete this chart dividing Buddhism into its three main branches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>% of all global Buddhist population</th>
<th>Regions where predominant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

31. Why are Buddhists difficult to count?

Other Universalizing Religions p. 176
32. Where are Sikhs concentrated?
33. What is the main belief of the Bahá’í?
Ethnic Religions p. 176-177

- Largest # of followers of an ethnic religion are the Hindus
- 900 million adherents
- 3rd largest religion behind Christianity and Islam
- Ethnic religions typically have more clustered distributions than do universalizing religions

HINDUISM

34. Where are Hindus concentrated? What % of all Hindus live there?

35. Where are the rest? (include %)

36. Hinduism does not have different branches, but because it is polytheistic, it does have more gods than others. Include basic facts about the Hindu religion.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Other Ethnic Religions

Write down important facts about these Ethnic Religions p. 177-178

A. CONFUCIANISM
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

B. DAOISM (Taoism)
   a.
   b.
   c.
C. SHINTOISM
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

D. JUDAISM
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

monotheism is: ____________________________________________
polytheism is: ____________________________________________

E. ANIMISM
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.
ORIGIN OF RELIGIONS

1. Complete the table below describing the origins and branches of the major universalizing religions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Christianity</th>
<th>Islam</th>
<th>Buddhism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of Origin</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Founder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Book</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Worship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beliefs</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d.</td>
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</tbody>
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2. Regarding Hinduism:
   a. How was its origin different than universalizing religions?
   b. When did it originate?
   c. Where did it originate?
   d. What two ancient people’s beliefs blended to form Hinduism?
   i. 
   ii. 
   iii. 
   iv. 

4. Give 3 ways in which Islam spread.
   i. 
   ii. 
   iii. 

5. Give 2 reasons for the expansion of Buddhism.
   i. 
   ii. 

6. Provide 4 examples of cases in which religions, or religious practices, have blended.
   LACK OF DIFFUSION OF ETHNIC RELIGIONS p. 184

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions which have blended</th>
<th>Location and description p. 184</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Regarding Judaism: AN EXCEPTION p. 185
   a. How is its distribution very different from other ethnic religions?
   b. What was the diaspora?
   c. How were most Jews treated as they lived among other nationalities?
   d. What is the origin of the term ghetto?
8. What is a pilgrimage?

9. Read the section (pp. 185-188) and make notes on three case studies; Buddhism, Islam, and Hinduism. Then read the section titled Places of Worship (pp. 195-97) and complete the right hand side of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDDHIST HOLY SITES</th>
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<tr>
<th>ISLAMIC HOLY SITES</th>
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<th>HINDU HOLY SITES</th>
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11. What is a cosmogony?
12. What is the most prominent feature of the calendar in ETHNIC religions?

13. What is the principle purpose of the calendar in UNIVERSALIZING religions?

14. How is the Jewish calendar typical of ethnic use of the calendar?

15. What is the solstice? P. 189

16. Both the Jewish and the Muslims use a lunar calendar, yet in a different way and with very different results. Explain.

17. How is the date of Easter related to physical geography (the natural world) through the calendar?

18. Why do different Christian branches celebrate Easter on different days?

19. How is this similar to Buddhism’s major holidays?
Key Issue #3 - Chp. 12 Religion: Why Do Religions Organize Space in Distinctive Patterns? pp. 191-195

1. Geographers study the major impact on the landscape made by all religions regardless of whether they are ethnic or universalizing. Therefore, whether in small or big cities or villages around the world, religious structure are usually
   a. 
   b. 

Places of Worship
2. Christian Churches' structures revolve around 3 ideas:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

3. Muslim Mosques - Write down important points about mosques.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

4. Hindu Temples - Write down points about temples
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

5. Bahai Houses of Worship – Write down points about houses of worship.
   a. 
   b. 

Sacred Space
6. Christians, Muslims, and Jews usually bury their dead in a specially designated area called a cemetery. Write down important facts about cemeteries.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

Other Methods of Disposing of Bodies
7. Hindus dispose of their bodies
   a. 
   b. 

8. Zoroastrians dispose of their bodies (two facts)
9. Tibetan Buddhists dispose of their bodies:
   a. 

10. Micronesia (sub area of Oceania - thousands of islands - Polynesian)
   a. 
   b. 

Religious Settlements
11. Explain the utopian settlement as a way of religious life.

12. Explain the beginnings of the utopian movement in the USA with the Mormons in 1848.

13. Explain the utopian settlement of New England with the Puritans.

14. Explain the religious place names employed by the Roman Catholic immigrants in the US and Canada (Quebec and Ontario). Give two example names.

15. Definition: hierarchical religion:

16. Explain the hierarchical religion of the Later-Day Saints.

17. List the top 4 hierarchy of Roman Catholic Church.
18. Definition: autonomous religions:

19. Explain Local Autonomy in Islam
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

20. Explain local autonomy for Protestant Denominations
    a.
    b.
    c.
    d.

21. Explain Ethnic Religions like Judaism and Hinduism's no centralized structure of religious control.
    a.
    b.
    c.
    d.
Religion: Key Issue 4
Why Do Territorial Conflicts Arise Among Religious Groups?
Rubenstein, pp. 195-203.

1. The element of ____________ ____________ has led to conflicts in many localities in religion.

● RELIGION VERSUS GOVERNMENT POLICIES
2. Religious groups may oppose __________ policies seen as promoting social change conflicting with traditional religious ________________.

3. Islam has been affected by a perceived conflict ________________

4. Hinduism has been forced to react to ________________

5. Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam have all been challenged by __________

Religion versus Social Change p. 196

6. In what ways did the Taliban government of Afghanistan raise conflicts with Western/modern ideas after it took control of the country in 1996?

7a. What aspect of Hinduism has clashed with Western/modern ideas?

Define caste system:

7b. What western groups criticized this aspect? Why?

7c. How has the Indian government responded to this issue?

Religion Versus Communism p. 196

8. In Russia/Soviet Union, how did each of the following attempt to limit the influence of religion, specifically the Eastern Orthodox Church?
   a) Czar Peter the Great:
b) Communism:

Religion Versus Religion p. 197

9. Define fundamentalism:

Religious Wars in Ireland p. 197

10. Give important facts about the Wars in Ireland
   
   a.
   
   b.
   
   c.
   
   d.
   
   e.
   
   f.
   
   g.
   
   h.

Religious Wars in the Middle East p. 199

- Conflict in the Middle East is among the world’s longest standing and most unresolved between: ____________, ____________, ____________
- All 3 groups trace their origins to ____________.

11. What is the hostility or claim of the following religions desiring Israel as theirs?
    Judaism:

Islam:

Christianity:
12. Explanation of the Crusades
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

Jews Versus Muslims in Palestine – Explain the problem over Palestine
13. a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

Conflict Over the Holy Land: Palestinian Perspective
14. a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

Conflict Over the Holy Land: Israeli Perspective
15. a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

The ultimate obstacle to comprehensive peace in the M.E. is the status of __________. p. 203
Chap 6 Religion Notes