

**Classification and definitions related to religion (Rubenstein p 186 – 187):**

1. How do languages and religion differ with relation to migration? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is an “adherent” with regards to religion (**look it up**)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Below list in order the 4 largest religions (incl. est. of total adherents for 2020) & (universalizing/ethnic explained later)?
  - a. Together, what % of the world’s population do they claim together? \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. \_\_\_\_\_
4. What classification accounts for 6% of the world’s pop. (universalizing/ethnic)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. What are the three largest groups within this classification?
    - i. \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
5. What four religions have between 14 and 23 million people?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_
6. What six religions have between 2 and 10 million adherents?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_
7. What % of the world’s population is unaffiliated with a religion? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. What is atheism? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. What is agnosticism? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. (**de Blij p 207**) What term refers the indifference to or rejection of formal religion? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the basic difference between a universalizing religion and an ethnic religion? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Why is this distinction significant? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. (**look up**) What is a “proselytic” religion? What does it mean to “proselytize”? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Describe the general differences (detail w/reference to particular religions to follow later) between Universalizing and Ethnic Religions (**introductory paragraphs on the Rubenstein pages indicated, also de Blij p 209**):

	Universalizing	Ethnic
<b>Origin, diffusion and distribution</b> (p 198, 202)		(p 194)
<b>Administration of Space</b> (p 214)		
<b>Cosmogony</b> (p 216) Concerned with?		(lecture)
<b>The Calendar</b> (p 218)		

10. (de Blij p. 205) How is the cultural landscape marked by religion in obvious ways? \_\_\_\_\_

a. How do we see it reflected in less than obvious ways? \_\_\_\_\_

11. (de Blij p 208) Besides universalizing vs. ethnic, in what three other ways can religions be classified? List and define.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

i. What do some believe is the foundation for monotheism (not Judaism)? \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

12. (Rubenstein p 188) Why must a global map of religion aggregated on a country scale be viewed with caution?

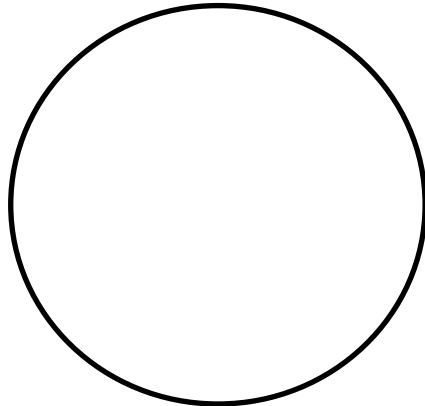
a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

The following graphic organizers gather similar information from various sections of the chapter based on each major religion. Follow the page guidance in the various fields in order to summarize the information and organize it by faith.

**13. Christianity (begin reading @ Rubenstein p. 190, follow page guidance)**

% global adherents		Ex. of denominations	Origin/Diffusion (read p 198, note diffusion patterns from 203)
Major Branches (p 198, 214)	Roman Catholic	N/A: highly centralized and hierarchical (see below)	Where is the hearth of Christianity? Through what methods of diffusion did it spread (give examples)
		self-governing "national" churches incl. Russian, Greek, Romanian, Serbian, etc.	What civilization is the origin for the Orthodox branch?
		Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian Anglican/Episcopal	Who, when and where was the origin of Protestantism (look up Wittenberg)?
	Other	Mormons (Latter-day Saints) Coptics, Armenians, Jehovah's Witnesses	
Admin. of Space (p. 214 – 215) (note Roman Catholic hierarchy and differences in Protestant branches and Mormons with regards to "autonomy")			<p>Create circle graph to reflect proportion of Christians in each branch (p 190, use <i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i> %s for Protestants and "Other")</p> 

<b>Places of Worship (p 208)</b> In what type of building do Christians congregate?	<b>Disposal of the Dead (p. 217)</b> What is the most common way that Christians dispose of their dead?  What is a disadvantage of this type of disposal?	
Effect on "Built Landscape (p 208 and lecture). Include differences in church architecture between branches.		
Roman Catholic	Protestant	Eastern Orthodox

<b>14. Islam (start at page 192 - 193)</b>			
Major Branches	%	Where found	Define <i>Islam</i> : Define <i>Muslim</i> : Summarize the duty in each of the five pillars of Islam (p 199) 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.
		Most Muslim countries are predominantly Sunni except in those areas listed as Shiite below.	
		Where majority?	

<b>Islam (continued) (diffusion covered in a separate reading)</b>	
<b>Holy Places, why? (p 210)</b> 1. (hearth) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is located here?</li> </ul> 2.  3. <b>(lecture).</b>	<b>Calendar (p 218)</b>  What effect does this have on the timing of Islamic holidays?  Why would you rather observe Ramadan in winter than summer?

Places of Worship, discuss purpose/organization (p 208).

Administration of Space (p 214)→  
 In absence of hierarchy how is Islam most often territorially organized?

What is a pilgrimage and why is it important in Islam (p 210)?

Effect on "Built Landscape" (lecture)

15. Buddhism (start at p 192, pages refer to Rubenstein unless otherwise noted)		
Major Branches/Sects	%	Where found (p 192)? Synonyms/Differences in belief (p 200).
		How do they view Buddha?
		How do they view Buddha?
Vajrayana		Tantrayana, Lamaism
Why is difficult to accurately count Buddhists?		
What is syncretism (p 195)?		
With what traditional Chinese religious practices is Buddhism especially syncretic?		
Summarize the geographic origin and diffusion of Buddhism (Rubenstein p 202)		
To what extent is Buddhism still practiced in India? Why (lecture)?		
Holy Places (p 211, list top four) All relate to: 1. 2. 3. 4.		Shrines (p 211)  Stupas (de Blij p 229)
Disposal of the Dead (p 217) Include problems with Chinese burial practices.		
Tibetan Buddhists and Parsi/Zoroastrians practice what?		

16. Summarize other religions (p 196 – 197):

Religion	# of adherents	Geographic clustering (or not)	Main belief
Sikhism			Most famous place of worship?
Jurche			
Spiritism			
Bahá'í			
Tenrikyo			
Jainism			
Shinto			
Cao Dai			
Zoroastrianism			

**ETHNIC RELIGIONS:**

<b>17. Hinduism (begin p 194) (pages refer to Rubenstein unless otherwise noted)</b>			
<b>Major Manifestations</b>	% of Hindus	Countries where found?	Hindu approach to religious autonomy ( <b>p 214</b> ):
God:		Island ( <b>de Blij 212</b> )?	Origin and diffusion and current distribution ( <b>p 201</b> )
God:			
Holy Places ( <b>p 216</b> ) To what river do Hindus make pilgrimages? What do they achieve there? How?			
Places of Worship ( <b>p 209, de Blij 227</b> )			
Disposal of the Dead ( <b>p 217</b> )  What is an environmental impact of this practice?			
Effect on “Built Landscape” ( <b>lecture</b> )			
Where did British imperialism affect the distribution of Hindus outside South Asia ( <b>de Blij p 212</b> )?			

**18. Other Ethnic Religions (Rubenstein p 195, 216):**

	#	Founder	Basic ideas ( <b>p 195, 216 &amp; de Blij p 214 – 215</b> )	
Confucianism	Several hundred million often syncretic with Buddhism			Yin/Yang ( <b>p 216</b> )
Taoism (Daoism)			What is Feng Shui ( <b>de Blij p 214</b> )?	
African Traditional Folk Religions	<p>Define animism.</p> <p>What has contributed to the recent decline in the # of adherents to Ethnic African religions?</p> <p>What astronomical phenomenon has a special significance for ethnic religions? Describe (<b>p 219</b>).</p> <p>What English landmark reflects the importance of this to ancient pagans (<b>p 219</b>)? Define an “indigenous” religion (<b>de Blij p 222</b>)</p> <p>Define Shamanism (<b>de Blij p 222</b>)</p> <p>Based on the map (<b>de Blij p 210</b>) describe the common attribute linking where Traditional and Shamanist religions are still in the MAJORITY.</p>			

<b>19. Judaism (Rubenstein p 196)</b>	
<b>Total #</b>	Current Distribution (#, location and % of Jewish people and where clustered?)
<b>Fundamental beliefs</b>	How is Judaism connected to Christianity and Islam?  What is the name of a place used by Jews for study, public assembly and prayer?
<b>Calendar (p 219)</b>	What are Jewish holidays connected to? Why are they known as “pilgrimage” festivals?  Where do some Jews observe these holidays and pray since the destruction of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> temple?  What are the holiest days in Judaism?
<b>Diffusion (p 207)</b>	To where do Jews trace their origins?  (Unlike other ethnic religions) Why did Jews, before the modern period, not live in their ancestral homeland?  What was the result?  What often happened to the European Jews?  What happened during the Holocaust?

**20. Religious Conflict**

<b>vs.</b>	<b>Summarize examples</b>
<b>Social Change (Rubenstein p 220 - 221)</b>	<p>What is fundamentalism?</p> <p>What do fundamentalists claim?</p> <p>What do some fundamentalist advocate for in order to enforce these claims?</p> <p>By what term can we call this (<b>de Blij p 244</b>)?</p> <p>Examples (<b>use de Blij p 244 – 245 for the rest of this box</b>):</p> <p>What do some fundamentalist Protestant sects argue for?</p> <p>What sect would be an example of Jewish fundamentalist extremism?</p> <p>What South/Central Asian government adopted Islamic fundamentalist policies?</p> <p>What are some examples of their policies?</p> <p>Who did they provide a haven for?</p> <p>What did this group seek to promote?</p> <p>What state has championed fundamentalist Wahhabi Islam?</p> <p>What are two geographic concerns have fueled the Wahhabi extremist movement?</p>

	<p>Hinduism vs. social equality: What is the caste system (in general) and why has it been criticized <b>(R p 220)</b>?</p> <p>How does religious belief reinforce the caste system on an individual level <b>(lecture)</b>?</p>			
de Blij p 207	<p>What is secularism?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Where is secularism most prevalent?</p>			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Beneficial</td> <td style="width: 34%; text-align: center;"><b>How has religion had an effect on society?</b></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Detrimental</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficial	<b>How has religion had an effect on society?</b>	Detrimental
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	<p><b>(de Blij p 223)</b> What has the French government done recently to protect its version of secularism?</p>			
<b>Communism (p 221)</b>	<p>Orthodox Christianity/Islam vs. Soviet Union <b>(read de Blij p 203 – 205 as well)</b>. What was the official policy of the Soviet Union towards religion? How did this affect religious practice in the USSR?</p> <p>What has happened in both Eastern Europe and Central Asia since the end of Communist rule?</p> <p>Where else is the conflict between communist rule and religion especially acute?</p> <p>Other examples from this country <b>(lecture)</b>.</p>			
<b>Religion vs. Religion</b>	<p>Differentiate between interfaith and intrafaith boundaries <b>(de Blij p 235 – 236)</b></p>			
	<p>Northern Ireland <b>(read both Rubenstein p 190 and de Blij 242 – 244)</b>. Read and then summarize overlapping political and religious divisions.</p> <p>How were Catholics treated <b>(p 190)</b></p> <p>How did this conflict affect the population spatially <b>(de Blij p 243)</b>?</p>			
	<p>Summarize the religious differences in Nigeria <b>(de Blij p 237 – 240)</b></p> <p>What other economic/environmental factors have intensified the religious conflict in Nigeria?</p>			
	<p>The Former Yugoslavia <b>(de Blij p 240 - 241)</b>. Summarize ethnic/religious divisions and what happened in Bosnia.</p>			
	<p>Jerusalem <b>(de Blij 226 – 227)</b> Describe how the city is holy to three religions.</p>			

