

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

- How do languages and religion differ with relation to migration? migrants take both language and religion with them but usually learn the language of the new location and typically retaining their religion.
- What is an "adherent" with regards to religion (look it up)? _____
- Below list in order the 4 largest religions (incl. est. of total adherents for 2020) & (universalizing/ethnic explained later)?
 - Together, what % of the world's population do they claim together? 78%
 - Christianity 2.4 billion universalizing
 - Islam 1.9 billion universalizing
 - Hinduism 1.2 billion ethnic
 - Buddhism 507 million universalizing
- What classification accounts for 6% of the world's pop. (universalizing/ethnic)? Folk ethnic
 - What are the three largest groups within this classification?
 - Chinese traditional
 - primal-indigenous
 - African traditional
- What four religions have between 14 and 23 million people?
 - Juche
 - Judaism
 - Sikhism
 - Spiritism
- What six religions have between 2 and 10 million adherents?
 - Bahá'í
 - Cao Dai
 - Jainism
 - Shinto
 - Tenrikyo
 - Zoroastrianism
- What % of the world's population is unaffiliated with a religion? 16%
 - What is atheism? the belief that God does not exist
 - What is agnosticism? belief that the existence of God can't be proven or disproven
 - (de Blij p 207) What term refers the indifference to or rejection of formal religion? secularism
- What is the basic difference between a universalizing religion and an ethnic religion? universalizing attempts to be global with appeal to all people, while ethnic religions appeal primarily to one ethnic or cultural group or the people of a specific region.
 - Why is this distinction significant? bc they will display different spatial characteristics including origin, diffusion and distribution
 - (look up) What is a "proselytic" religion? What does it mean to "proselytize"? a religion that seeks converts. To proselytize is to preach in order to draw in converts.
- 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):

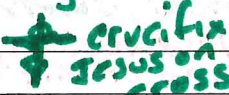


	Universalizing	Ethnic
Origin, diffusion and distribution (p 198, 202)	<u>well-defined places of origin, and widespread and well-documented patterns of diffusion.</u>	(p 194) <u>clustered distribution of a people w/shared history and language. contested origin & limited diffusion unknown/unclear origins (p. 200)</u>
Administration of Space (p 214)	<u>must be connected to ensure communication and consistency of doctrine.</u>	<u>tend not to have organized central authorities</u>
Cosmogony (p 216) Concerned with? <u>origin of the universe</u>	<u>God created universe, incl. Earth's phys. environment. Best way to serve God is by making productive use of God's gift of the natural environment.</u>	(lecture) <u>God is nature and therefore they are less inclined to modify it permanently.</u>
The Calendar (p 218)	<u>major holidays often relate to events in the life of the founder.</u>	<u>refers to shared physical geography like the celebration of the seasons. Prayer for favorable conditions or to give thanks for past success.</u>

10. (de Blij p. 205) How is the cultural landscape marked by religion in obvious ways? churches, synagogues, temples and mosques, cemeteries and shrines, statues and symbols
- a. How do we see it reflected in less than obvious ways? the presence/absence of stores selling alcohol or of signs depicting the human form, religion is proclaimed in modes of dress (veils, turbans) or habits (beards, ritual scars)
11. (de Blij p 208) Besides universalizing vs. ethnic, in what three other ways can religions be classified? List and define.
- a. monotheistic - worship a single deity, God or Allah
- i. What do some believe is the foundation for monotheism (not Judaism)? Zoroastrianism
- b. polytheistic - worship more than one deity, even thousands
- c. animistic - belief that inanimate objects, such as mountains, boulders, rivers and trees possess spirits and should therefore be revered.
12. (Rubenstein p 188) Why must a global map of religion aggregated on a country scale be viewed with caution?
- a. does not display the variety of other religions found in most countries in addition to the most numerous ones.
- b. it doesn't account for regional differences within individual countries
- c. many faiths are divided into branches that have distinctive spatial distributions

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)
	<u>(Eastern) Orthodox</u>	self-governing "national" churches incl. Russian, Greek, Romanian, Serbian, etc.
	<u>Protestant</u>	Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian Anglican/Episcopal
	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") <u>Protestant denominations vary in size (geographic) and level of autonomy.</u> <u>Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist - hierarchical</u> <u>Baptists, United Church of Christ - autonomous</u> <u>Presbyterians - in the middle.</u> <u>Mormons org. into wards which are redrawn to reflect pop & S</u> <u>Roman Catholic - divided into parishes → dioceses</u> <u>smaller parishes mean area has more Catholics b/c of higher density</u>		Create circle graph to reflect proportion of Christians in each branch (p 190, use Encyclopedia Britannica %s for Protestants and "Other")

Places of Worship (p 208) In what type of building do Christians congregate? Churches prominent b/c collective worship is important. usually largest tallest building	Disposal of the Dead (p. 217) What is the most common way that Christians dispose of their dead? Burial in a specially designated area called a cemetery What is a disadvantage of this type of disposal? incr. competition for scarce land, removes land from agriculture
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Effect on "Built Landscape" (p 208 and lecture). Include differences in church architecture between branches.		
Roman Catholic	Protestant	Eastern Orthodox
Reflects role of church as intermediary between God & faithful. Structure meant to inspire awe. ornate, stained glass, statuary 	Churches are simple reflects church as assembly hall. Some denominations are iconoclastic, view RCs as idol worshippers Simple cross 	Reflect Byzantine art & architecture onion dome, mosaics Greek cross 

14. Islam (start at page 192 - 193)			
Major Branches	%	Where found	Define Islam: Submission to the will of God Define Muslim: one who surrenders to God Summarize the duty in each of the five pillars of Islam (p 199)
Sunni	88	Most Muslim countries are predominantly Sunni except in those areas listed as Shiite below.	1. recite belief that there is one God (Allah) and that Mohammad is the messenger of God
Shiite (Shia)		Where majority? Azerbaijan Bahrain Iran center Iraq Lebanon Yemen	2. pray 5x daily facing Makkah (Mecca) 3. give generously to charity 4. fast during month of Ramadan (self-purification) 5. Muslim makes a pilgrimage to Mecca if financially/physically able "Hajj"

Islam (continued) (diffusion covered in a separate reading)	
Holy Places, why? (p 210) life of Mohammad	Calendar (p 218) lunar calendar, 30 year cycle
1. Makkah (Mecca) • What is located here? Ka'ba, black stone given to Abraham by Gabriel	19 years @ 354 days & 11 years @ 355 days What effect does this have on the timing of Islamic holidays? they arrive at different times/seasons
2. Madinah (Medina) - supported Mohammad, location of M's tomb.	Why would you rather observe Ramadan in winter than summer? days are shorter and therefore time fasting will be shorter.
3. (lecture). Dome of the Rock (Jerusalem) M's night journey to Paradise	

Places of Worship, discuss purpose/organization (p 208). **Mosque, place for community to gather for worship. organized around central courtyard, pulpit placed at Mecca side of courtyard. courtyard surrounded by schools and other non-religious activity**

Administration of Space (p 214) → **most local autonomy, no religious or territorial org.**
In absence of hierarchy how is Islam most often territorially organized? **coincides with secular states governments incl. bureaucracy to administer Islamic institutions**

What is a pilgrimage and why is it important in Islam (p 210)? **see fifth pillar above. Most pilgrims dress alike stressing equality in eyes of Allah. Saudis issue visas 1% / 1000 Muslims**

Effect on "Built Landscape" (lecture) **minarets (towers placed at corners of mosques) used by the muezzin to call faithful to prayer.**
Islam is iconoclastic, meaning they reject figurative art and idols. No images of humans. in mosques instead mosques are decorated in calligraphy (intricate handwriting usually of verses from the Quran), Arabesques/geometric patterns cover walls/ceilings.
Islam uses crescent as symbol. Purdah (seclusion of women) requires homes with secluded courtyards which allow women to not wear hijab/burka when at home.

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).
Mahayana	56	China, Japan, Korea, "The Great Vehicle", less demanding, emphasize Buddha's compassion and years of teaching and helping others How do they view Buddha? often as a God worthy of worship
Theravada	38	Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand "way of the elders", follow Buddha's approach, good Buddhists must renounce worldly goods and become a monk How do they view Buddha? teacher, perfect example wisdom
Vajrayana Lamaists Tantrayana	6	Tantrayana, Lamaism Tibet, Mongolia emphasize the practice of rituals (Tantras) more mystical, supernatural
Why is difficult to accurately count Buddhists? few participate in institutions, differs from Western concept of religion, can follow Buddhism and ethnic religion at same time		
What is syncretism (p 195)? combination of several traditions		
With what traditional Chinese religious practices is Buddhism especially syncretic? Confucianism/Taoism		
Summarize the geographic origin and diffusion of Buddhism (Rubenstein p 202) hearth in NE India/Nepal Emperor Ashoka (sent missionaries), merchant's (along Silk Road) brought to China, then Korea → Japan.		
To what extent is Buddhism still practiced in India? not practiced except in Sri Lanka		
Why (lecture)? Buddhism mixed w/ Hinduism. Hindus consider Buddha to be an avatar of Vishnu, Buddhism was absorbed by the dominant faith.		
Holy Places (p 211, list top four) All relate to: Buddha's life		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lumbini, S. Nepal, Buddha's birthplace Bodhi Gaya, NE India, reached perfect wisdom Dear Park, Sarnath, India, 1st. sermon Kushinagar, died at 80 and reached Nirvana state of peaceful extinction 		<p>Cultural landscape (de Blij 227-29)</p> <p>Stupas (de Blij p 229) bell-shaped structures that protect burial mounds</p> <p>Pagoda - shape derived from burial mounds, shape is distinctive Buddhist</p>
Disposal of the Dead (p 217) include problems with Chinese burial practices.		
Tibetan Buddhists and Parsi/Zoroastrians practice what? exposure of dead to scavenging animals and birds		

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

Religion	# of adherents	Geographic clustering (or not)	Main belief
Sikhism	23 million	Punjab region of India	God was revealed to Guru Nanak Most famous place of worship? Golden Temple @ Amritsar
Jurche		North Korea	"self-reliance" govt. cult
Spiritism		Brazil	human live continues after death and can communicate w/ living
Bahá'í		Africa, W. Hemisphere, Iran, India, global	overcome disunity of religions est. universal faith
Tenrikyo	2 million	Japan	
Jainism	4 million	India	non violence, self control lead to liberation
Shinto	100 million?	Japan	ethnic, Japanese culture
Cao Dai	4 million	Vietnam	God = supreme being, creator, ultimate reality
Zoroastrianism	2-3 million	India, Iran, U.S.	

de Blij p. 213

ETHNIC RELIGIONS:

17. Hinduism (begin p 194) (pages refer to Rubenstein unless otherwise noted)			
Major Manifestations	% of Hindus	Countries where found?	Hindu approach to religious autonomy (p 214):
God: Vishnu	80	India 97% Nepal 2%	highly autonomous b/c worship is done alone or in household, no centralized structure of religious control
God: Shiva	////	Island (de Blij 212)? Bali	Origin and diffusion and current distribution (p 201)
Holy Places (p 216)	riverbanks, coastlines		unknown origins possibly the Indus River Valley 2500-1500 BCE
To what river do Hindus make pilgrimages?	Ganges		Aryans invade 1400 BCE, conquer and intermingle w/ Dravidians modify religious beliefs - spread through Ganges River Valley
What do they achieve there? How?	purification by bathing in the Ganges		
Places of Worship (p 209, de Blij 227)	most worship done at home, temples designed to bring individual closer to their gods size and style determined by local custom		
Disposal of the Dead (p 217)	Antyesti - cremation, body is washed, wrapped in cloth and burned on a funeral pyre		Where did British imperialism affect the distribution of Hindus outside South Asia (de Blij p 212)?
What is an environmental impact of this practice?	strains India's wood supply		British transported 100 thousands of Hindus to their other colonies in East and South Africa, the Caribbean, northern South America and the Pacific Islands.
Effect on "Built Landscape" (lecture)	Pilgrimages to Ganges increase pollution and overcrowding. Temples are ornate with lots of statuary due to polytheistic nature of Hinduism.		

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

	#	Founder	Basic ideas (p 195, 216 & de Blij p 214 - 215)	
Confucianism	often million	Confucius Kong Fuzi (551-479)	emphasized "li" or correct behavior ethical principles for orderly conduct following traditions, fulfilling obligations, treating others w/ sympathy & respect. 5 key relationships	Yin/Yang (p 216) 2 forces exist in everything Yin (earth, darkness, female, cold, depth, passivity and death)
Taoism (Daoism)	Several hundred	Laozi (604-531 BCE)	mystical and magical aspects over public service. Tao "the way/path" is unknowable. Study nature don't try to change it. What is Feng Shui (de Blij p 214)? The art and science of organizing living spaces in order to change the life forces that exist in nature in favorable ways.	Yang (heaven, light, male, heat, height, activity and life) needs to be balanced imbalance causes chaos & disorder
African Traditional Folk Religions			<p>Define animism. elements of the natural world such as plants, stones and events such as earthquakes and thunderstorms are "animated" or have discrete spirits and conscious life.</p> <p>What has contributed to the recent decline in the # of adherents to Ethnic African religions? the growth of universalizing religions (Christianity, Islam)</p> <p>What astronomical phenomenon has a special significance for ethnic religions? Describe (p 219). winter solstice (Dec. 21/22) is the shortest day of the year. Sun is lowest in the sky and reverses direction. Days become longer signifying triumph of the Sun over darkness</p> <p>What English landmark reflects the importance of this to ancient pagans (p 219)? Stonehenge</p> <p>Define an "indigenous" religion (de Blij p 222) local in scope, usually have a reverence for nature and passed down through family units. No central tenet or belief unites indigenous religions</p> <p>Define Shamanism (de Blij p 222) a community faith in which people follow their shaman - religious leader, teacher, healer and visionary.</p> <p>Based on the map (de Blij p 210) describe the common attribute linking where Traditional and Shamanist religions are still in the MAJORITY. isolated/remote areas</p>	

19. Judaism (Rubenstein p 196)	
Total #	Current Distribution (#, location and % of Jewish people and where clustered?) <i>14 million 2/5th Israel 2/5ths U.S.</i>
Fundamental beliefs	<i>monotheism - belief there is only one God</i> How is Judaism connected to Christianity and Islam? <i>they find their roots in Judaism Jesus was a Jew, Ishmael (father of Arabs) was Abraham's son.</i> What is the name of a place used by Jews for study, public assembly and prayer?
Calendar (p 219)	What are Jewish holidays connected to? <i>Hebrew Bible, agricultural calendar</i> Why are they known as "pilgrimage" festivals? <i>because the Torah called for Israelites to come to the temple in Jerusalem</i> Where do some Jews observe these holidays and pray since the destruction of the 2 nd temple? <i>the Western Wall</i> What are the holiest days in Judaism? <i>Rosh Hashanah (New Year) and Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)</i>
Diffusion (p 207)	To where do Jews trace their origins? <i>Land of Israel, King David's establishment of the Kingdom of Israel 3,000 years ago</i> (Unlike other ethnic religions) Why did Jews, before the modern period, not live in their ancestral homeland? <i>Romans forced them to disperse throughout the world Roman Empire, an action known as the "diaspora" Greek for "dispersion"</i> What was the result? <i>many Jews migrated to Europe where they lived among other nationalities retaining their religion but adopting other cultural practices such as language.</i> What often happened to the European Jews? <i>persecution, forced to live in ghettos. Persecution sparked Zionism</i> What happened during the Holocaust? <i>Nazis (Germany) systematically murdered 6 million Jews (2/3rds of population)</i>

20. Religious Conflict

vs.	Summarize examples
Social Change (Rubenstein p 220 - 221)	What is fundamentalism? <i>literal interpretation and strict intense adherence to the basic principles of a religion</i>
	What do fundamentalists claim? <i>they their views are the only correct ones</i>
	What do some fundamentalist advocate for in order to enforce these claims? <i>violence</i>
	By what term can we call this (de Blij p 244)? <i>religious extremism</i>
	Examples (use de Blij p 244 - 245 for the rest of this box):
	What do some fundamentalist Protestant sects argue for? <i>prayer in public schools, the teaching of creationism, strict ban on abortion, laws outlawing gay marriage</i>
	What sect would be an example of Jewish fundamentalist extremism? <i>Kahane Chai</i>
	What South/Central Asian government adopted Islamic fundamentalist policies? <i>Taliban (Afghanistan)</i>
	What are some examples of their policies? <i>destroy all human statues, made Hindus wear markers, forbade women to appear in public with head exposed</i>
	Who did they provide a haven for? <i>Islamic extremist engage in Jihad, Osama bin Laden</i>
	What did this group seek to promote? <i>Holy War against the West</i>
	What state has championed fundamentalist Wahhabi Islam? <i>Saudi Arabia</i>
	What are two geographic concerns have fueled the Wahhabi extremist movement? <i>- infidels have invaded the Islamic holy land over the last 80 years ↳ U.S. military and business interests on the Arabian peninsula ↳ the establishment of the state of Israel</i>
	<i>- diffusion of modern culture/technology and its impact on traditional lifestyles and spiritual practices.</i>

lecture).

Hinduism vs. social equality: What is the caste system (in general) and why has it been criticized (p 220)? **rigid class divisions that is based on birth into which a Hindu was born. Hindus are supposed to follow the rules (dharma) set for their subcaste.**

How does religious belief reinforce the caste system on an individual level (lecture)? **restricts social mobility in that Hindus are resistant to violating their dharma and accumulating bad karma which may result being born into a lower caste**

What is secularism?

indifference or rejection of formal religion

Where is secularism most prevalent? **EUROPE**

de Blij p 207

Beneficial	How has religion had an effect on society?	Detrimental
Combating social ills, sustaining the poor, promoting the arts, and educating the deprived.		blocked scientific study, encouraged oppression of dissidents, supported colonialism and exploitation, condemned women to inferior status in some societies

(de Blij p 223) What has the French government done recently to protect its version of secularism? **banned the wearing of overt religious symbols in public schools.**

Communism (p 221)

Orthodox Christianity/Islam vs. Soviet Union (read de Blij p 203 – 205 as well). What was the official policy of the Soviet Union towards religion? How did this affect religious practice in the USSR? **Atheism, role of religion greatly reduced, church bldgs seized, young people had little contact, religion prevent from social/cultural work, religion dwindled in daily life.**

What has happened in both Eastern Europe and Central Asia since the end of Communist rule? **religious revival, esp in Catholic areas, property return, attendance increased.**

Where else is the conflict between communist rule and religion especially acute? **China**
China invaded Tibet 1951 sought to reduce Buddhist influence
after rebellion in 1959, Dalai Lama forced to emigrate
Other examples from this country (lecture). **NW China = Muslim Uighurs. China forcing reeducation**

Differentiate between interfaith and intrafaith boundaries (de Blij p 235 – 236) **intrafaith = boundaries within a single major faith. interfaith = boundaries between major faiths.**

Northern Ireland (read both Rubenstein p 190 and de Blij 242 – 244). Read and then summarize overlapping political and religious divisions. **N. Ireland (UK) = Protestant (six counties NE part of island) Rep. of Ireland = Catholic (rest of island). Catholics in N. Ireland want to unite with Republic, Protestants want to remain part of UK**

How were Catholics treated (p 190) **exclusion from higher paying jobs and better schools. Campaigns to end discrimination led to the "Troubles"**

How did this conflict affect the population spatially (de Blij p 243)? **3,000 people died they separated themselves, clustered into own neighborhoods. Activity space reflected coreligious preferences, different toponyms for the same neighborhood, read different newspapers.**

Religion vs. Religion

Summarize the religious differences in Nigeria (de Blij p 237 – 240) **Muslim in North, Christians (and Animists) in the South - persistent violence between groups.**

What other economic/environmental factors have intensified the religious conflict in Nigeria? **North people are herders, South rural populations are farmers. Grasslands of central Nigeria are coveted by both. Land use methods are not compatible. Violence has broken out, reinforcing the sense that religion is at root of conflict.**

The Former Yugoslavia (de Blij p 240 - 241). Summarize ethnic/religious divisions and what happened in Bosnia.
Roman Catholic | Eastern Orthodox: After Tito dies and collapse of communism
Roman alphabet | Cyrillic alphabet. Yugoslav republics declare independence.
Pro-German | Pro-Russian: Serbs? Croats attempt to cleanse multi-ethnic Bosnia from territory. 2.5 mil.
Both Serbo-Croatian: Bosnians driven from their homes. Peace agreement partitions country. Serb vs. Croat
Bosnia Muslims are stuck in the middle (Cottoman)

Jerusalem (de Blij 226 – 227) Describe how the city is holy to three religions. **sacred to Jews, Christians and Muslims. Western/Wailing Wall of the Temple Mount site of two Jewish temples (Abraham sacrifice Isaac) - JEWS, For Christians - site of Jesus' crucifixion, Church of the Holy Sepulchre - Jesus tomb. Muslims - Dome of the Rock (on top of Temple Mount) marks site where Mohammed ascended into heaven (NIGHT JOURNEY, Allah shows M heaven met prophets and bring back God's commandments to faithful)**

