

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

- How do languages and religion differ with relation to migration? migrants usually learn the language of their new location, while retaining the religion they brought with them
- What is an "adherent" with regards to religion (look it up)? someone who holds a particular belief
- Below list in order the 4 largest religions (incl. est. # of adherents for 2020) & (universalizing/ethnic explained later)?

Religion	# of adherents	"Universalizing" or "Ethnic" (p 187)
<u>Christianity</u>	<u>2.4 billion</u>	<u>universalizing</u>
<u>Islam</u>	<u>1.9 billion</u>	<u>universalizing</u>
<u>Hinduism</u>	<u>1.2 billion</u>	<u>ethnic</u>
<u>Buddhism</u>	<u>507 million</u>	<u>universalizing</u>

- Together, what % of the world's population do the above religions claim together? 78%
- What classification accounts for 6% of the world's population? folk religions
 - Are religions in this classification considered "universalizing" or "ethnic"? ethnic
 - What are the three largest groups within this classification?
 - Chinese traditional
 - primal-indigenous
 - African traditional
 - What % of the world's population is unaffiliated with a religion? 16%
 - What is atheism? belief that god does not exist
 - What is agnosticism? existence of god cannot be proven or disproven.
 - (de Blij p 207) What term refers the indifference to or rejection of formal religion? secularism
 - What is the basic conceptual difference between a universalizing religion and an ethnic religion? a universalizing religions attempt to be global - appeal to all people wherever they may live in the world, ethnic religions appeal primarily to one ethnic/cultural group or the people of a specific region.
 - Why is this distinction significant? they will display different spatial characteristics incl. origin, diffusion and distribution.
 - (look up) What is a "proselytic" religion? What does it mean to "proselytize"? to engage in trying to convert a person to a doctrine or religion
 - (de Blij p 208) Besides universalizing vs. ethnic, in what three other ways can religions be classified? List and define.
 - monotheistic - worship a single god (god or allah)
 - polytheistic - worship more than one deity
 - animistic - believe that inanimate objects such as mountains, borders, rivers and trees possess spirits and should be revered.
 - (Rubenstein p 188) Why must a global map of the distribution of religion aggregated on a country scale be viewed with caution?
 - it does not display the variety of other religions found in most countries in addition to the most numerous ones.
 - it also does not account for regional variations within individual countries.
 - many branches faiths are divided into branches that have distinctive spatial distributions
 - (de Blij p. 205) List how the cultural landscape is marked by religion in obvious ways? churches, synagogues, temples and mosques, cemeteries, and shrines, statues and symbols.
 - How do we see it reflected in less obvious ways? absence of stores selling alcohol or of signs depicting the human form.

* modes of dress - I think this is obvious

* personal habits (beards-obvious, dietary restrictions - not as obvious!)

10. Describe the general differences (detail w/reference to particular religions will follow later) between Universalizing and Ethnic Religions found in the INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPHS on the indicated pages in Rubenstein:

	Universalizing	Ethnic
Origin (hearths)	(p 198) <i>well-defined</i> Based on what? <i>Known and derived from events in the life of a specific person</i>	(p 200) <i>unknown of unclear origins, not tied to single historical individuals</i>
Distribution (incl. general description and reason for it)	Describe (de Blij p 209): <i>widespread</i> Why? <i>because they seek converts and view themselves as offering belief systems w/ universal appropriateness and appeal</i>	Describe (p 194): <i>clustered</i> Why? <i>religion is embedded in the culture where it originated, typically with a shared history language and destiny.</i>
Cosmogony (p 216) What is "cosmogony" concerned with? <i>the origin of the universe</i>	Belief: <i>god created the universe incl. phys. envir. & humans. best serve the creator by making productive use of natural features that god made.</i> How does the above affect how humans treat the environment? <i>universal religions will modify environment by cultivating the land, draining wetlands, clearing forests, building new settlements</i>	(lecture) <i>modifying the environment accept would be altering the spirits/gods</i>
The Calendar (p 218)	<i>relate to events in the life of the founder</i>	<i>relates to shared history, distinctive physical geography such as celebration of the seasons, annual cycle of climate conditions.</i>

DETAILS REGARDING INDIVIDUAL RELIGIONS ARE FOUND ON THE GRAPHIC ORGANIZER PREPARED IN CLASS.

11. Religious Conflict

Communism (R p 221)	<p>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? <i>atheism with the goal of discouraging and suppressing religious practice. Arrested religious leaders closed churches, seized church bells, seized religious paraphernalia, converted churches to practical uses, closed synagogues</i></p> <p>What has happened in Eastern Europe regarding religion since the end of Communist rule? <i>religion was revived especially where Roman Catholicism is most prevalent. Property confiscated by communist govts. reverted to church ownership. Attendance struggling to determine the extent to which laws s/be rewritten to conform to Islam rather than secular tradition inherited from the Soviet Union.</i></p> <p>What are Central Asian governments struggling with?</p> <p>In what region controlled by China is the conflict between communist rule and religion especially acute? <i>Tibet</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What religion dominated daily life in this region before the Communist takeover? <i>Buddhism</i> • What did the Chinese communists do after suppressing an unsuccessful rebellion there in 1959? <i>installed a communist government, sought to reduce Buddhist influence by destroying monasteries and temples and requiring people to work on agricultural communes rather than pursuing the traditional, nomadic livestock herding.</i> • What are other examples of the conflict between the communist party and religion in China (lecture). <i>The communist party sees non-native religions as "foreign influences. They have tried to "sinicize" (make Chinese) these populations by restricting religious freedom. Christian practices tightly controlled - Uyghur Muslims in NW China (Xinjiang), monitor mosques, prevent beards, forced sterilization, forced labor, internment camps to assimilate products like cotton, tomato-based, pepper-based fabric/minerals may be components of products made by multi-national corps.</i>
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(back to p 220) What is fundamentalism? **a literal interpretation and strict/intense adherence to the basic principles (their def.) of a religion.**
 What do fundamentalists claim? **their views are the only correct views.**
 What do SOME fundamentalist advocate for in order to enforce this claim? **violence**
 By what term can we call this (de Blij p 244)? **religious extremism**

Hinduism (p 220): What is the caste system (in general)? **class/hereditary order into which a Hindu is born. From which develop differences in social/economic positions. Affects how Hinduism is practiced. Limits social interact.**
 How does religious belief reinforce the caste system on an individual level (lecture)? **split into subcastes with assigned "dharma's" - duties since following your dharma allows higher rebirth, Hindus are resistant to challenging the role established for them under the caste system.**

Examples (use de Blij p 244 - 245 to continue the discussion on religion vs. social change):
Christianity: How does doctrine in the Roman Catholic Church reflect fundamentalist ideas? **ban on birth control and the role of women in the religious bureaucracy (no women priests)**
 What do some fundamentalist Protestant sects argue for? **align contemp. society w/ Bible. prayer in school, teach creationism, ban abortion, outlaw gay marriage**

Judaism: What political policy relating to the West Bank is supported by Jewish fundamentalists?
Israeli settlements on the West Bank (Palestinian land occupied by Israel since 1967)
 What sect would be an example of Jewish fundamentalist extremism? **Kach and Kahane (Chai)**
 What idea (targeting a group of people) does this sect espouse? **anti-Arabism (Islamophobia)**

Islam: What South/Central Asian govt adopted fundamentalist policies, where? **Taliban in Afghanistan**
 What are some examples of their policies? **destroy all statues depicting human form, req. Hindus to wear identifying markers, forbade women to appear in public with their head exposed.**
 Who did they provide a haven for?
 • What did this group seek to promote?

9/11 attackers, Osama bin Laden (al-Qaeda)
jihad or holy war against the West
 What country has championed fundamentalist Wahhabi Islam? **Saudi Arabia**
 What are two GEOGRAPHIC concerns have fueled the Wahhabi movement?
1) infidels (Western military and business interests) have invaded the Islamic holy land (Arabian peninsula) over the last 80 years, 2) the establishment of the state of Israel, the support given to Israel by European and American govts. 2) diffusion and impact of modern tech/culture on trad.

vs. Social Change

What is secularism? **indifference to or rejection of formal religion**
 Where is secularism most prevalent? **EUROPE**

de Blij p 207, 223	Beneficial (less secular)	How has religion had an effect on society?	Detrimental (more secular)
	combating social ills, sustaining the poor, educating; advancing medical knowledge	blocked scientific study, oppressed dissidents, supported colonialism & exploitation, condemned women to inferior status	
What has the French government done recently to protect its version of secularism? banned the wearing of overt religious symbols in public schools to remove "disruption"			

Differentiate between interfaith and intrafaith boundaries (de Blij p 235 - 236) **interfaith boundaries are between the world's major (different) faiths, while intrafaith boundaries are within a single major faith (between branches, denominations or sects)**

Nigeria. Summarize the religious differences in Nigeria. What type of religious conflict boundary does this represent? Who lives where? (de Blij p 237 - 240) **Muslims in the North, Christians (and animists) in the South. This is an interfaith boundary**
 What other economic/environmental factors have intensified the religious conflict in Nigeria? **South is wet tropical rainforest as move North becomes hotter/drier. In South - mostly farmers, in North - mostly cattle herders compete for fertile grasslands in between (Central Nigeria) Central area is location of worst violence between faiths**

Religion vs. Religion

Northern Ireland (read both Rubenstein p 190 and de Blij 242 – 244 then answer these questions).

Which of the above types of religious conflict boundaries would this conflict represent? *intrafaith*

When Ireland declared its independence from the UK, what did Northern Ireland (incl. Belfast) decide?

they voted to remain in the United Kingdom

How was the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland treated (Rubenstein p 190)? *victimized by discrimination excl. from higher paying jobs and better schools*

What did this result in (Rubenstein p 190)? *campaign to end violence led to three decades of violence known as "the Troubles" during which > 3,000 died*

What violent extremist group advocated for ending British control over ALL of Ireland (de Blij p 242)? *Irish Republican Army (IRA)*

How did this conflict affect the population spatially (de Blij p 243)? *Catholics and Protestants distanced themselves, developed different activity spaces. Result is they had to travel farther to grocery stores and catch buses. gave neighborhood different toponyms, read different newspapers*

- What unit 1 concept does this relate to? *activity space*

What policy did the British government support to help lessen this conflict (this is a political geography concept which we will return to) (de Blij p 243)? Define it (de Blij p 265). *DEVOLUTION: the movement of power from central to regional govts. w/in the state*

*• what was adopted in 1998? what did it reinstate? } 2025
• what did it allow? (lectures)*

The Former Yugoslavia (de Blij p 240 - 241).

What religious groups existed within the former Yugoslavia, provide ethnicities and religious affiliation (don't forget to include Bosnia and Kosovo from further down in the column)? *Slovenes & Croats are Catholics
Serbs: Montenegrans are Eastern Orthodox and Bosnians/Kosovo are Muslims (Macedonians)*

What linguistic differences also exist among these groups? *speak "Serbo-Croatian" but now recognized as two separate languages. Croats use Roman alphabet, Serbs use Cyrillic*

What dictator suppressed ethnic divides when he ruled Yugoslavia from 1945 to 1980? *Josip Broz Tito*
What happened in Bosnia as Yugoslavia began to break apart in the 1990s? Who were the aggressors? What "crime against humanity" did they engage in? Who were the victims? *Serbs tried to force others to stay in Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia. Serbs vs. Croats in war w/ Bosnians caught between. Serbs/Croats try to ethnically cleanse the Bosnians*

What did the Serbs try to do in Kosovo (who are these people?) in 1999? How were they stopped? *Serbs tried to ethnic cleanse Kosovo Albanians (Muslims) but were stopped by a NATO bombing campaign, installed peacekeepers*
What is the political status of Kosovo today? *U.S. & many others recognize independent Kosovo while Russia & Serbia and their allies do not.*

Jerusalem (de Blij 226 – 227, Rubenstein p 226). This conflict is covered in more detail in a separate assignment.

Here describe how the city is holy/sacred to three different religions.

- Judaism *site of the Western Wall (Wailing) at edge of the Temple Mount. this is where the two temples of the Jewish people stood, each of which were destroyed by invaders.*

- Christianity *site of Jesus' crucifixion and burial (Church of the Holy Sepulchre)*

- Islam *Dome of the Rock, mosque marking site where Mohammed ascended to heaven (Night journey to witness paradise) built on top of the Temple Mount.*

How has this changed since the 1990s?