

Unit 7.1 What is Religion, & What Role does it play in Culture?

AP Human Geography

3 Where did they originate & how did they diffuse?

Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text, (pgs.193-212)

Field Note: Dying and Resurrecting

Religion in the Soviet Union under communism was a threat because they said, "Religions cause _____" setting _____ against _____, so the official policy was _____. Many religious practices went _____.

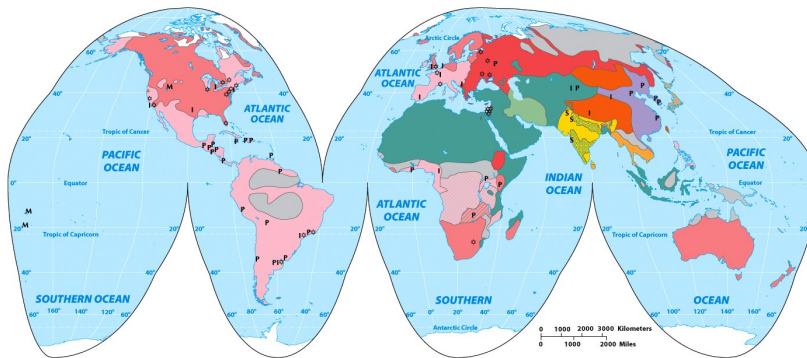
The Soviet policy to diminish differences between _____ & _____ failed when the Soviets drew boundaries for _____ control, separating _____ groups within small areas. The Christian Armenian enclave, Nagorno-Karabakh was completely surrounded by Muslim _____. The Muslim exclave, _____ was separated from Azerbaijan by _____. The _____ plan worked only as long as the _____ controlled both republics. When they became independent states _____ strife broke out. With the fall of communism in Russia, there was a rapid rise of resurgence of religion from the underground. Churches were rebuilt and religion made a comeback. Religion can be a strong _____ force, but it can also divide and foster _____.



What is Religion and What Role Does it Play in Culture?

Religion has diffused across cultural barriers and language barriers through _____, _____, _____, and _____.

- Religion is marked by _____ (veils, yarmulke), personal _____ (beards, choice of foods) and is manifested in different ways: worship of the souls of _____, belief in one or more _____, rituals and practices used during both waking and sleeping hours. Some religions practice rituals that mark important events like: _____ & _____, attainment of _____ or _____. A common ritual is _____.
- _____ is now common in some societies, where organized _____ has become less significant in the lives of most people, yet religious influences are still evident in the determination of the work week, what is eaten (or not eaten), where you shop and what you may (or may not buy).
- _____ is a major influence in handling _____, taking care of the _____, and promoting the arts, and advancing _____ knowledge.
- _____ has also blocked _____, encouraged _____ of dissidents, supported _____ and _____, and condemned _____ to an inferior status.



RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| CHRISTIANITY | ISLAM | HINDUISM |
| Mostly Roman Catholic | Sunni | BUDDHISM – TANTRAYANA |
| Mostly Protestant | Sunni in India | BUDDHISM – THERAVADA |
| Mostly Eastern Orthodox | Shia | CHINESE RELIGIONS and BUDDHISM – MAHAYANA |
| ☆ JUDAISM | P EVANGELICAL PROTESTANTS | SHINTOISM and BUDDHISM – MAHAYANA |
| S SIKH | I ISLAM | TRADITIONAL and SHAMANIST RELIGIONS |
| M MORMANISM | | TRADITIONALIST MIXED |

Figure 7.6
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Where Did The Major Religions of the World Originate, and How Do Religions Diffuse?

- _____ - worship a single deity; _____ - more than one (e.g. Hinduism - thousands); _____ - inanimate objects possess spirits and should be revered.
- _____ - an early monotheistic religion which developed in SW Asia (Parsi in India from Ch 4)
- Four major hearths of religion and philosophy by 500 BCE, _____ philosophy along the S. Mediterranean Sea, _____ from S. Asia along the Indus River (Pakistan), _____ in the E. Mediterranean, and the _____ philosophies from the Huang He River Valley

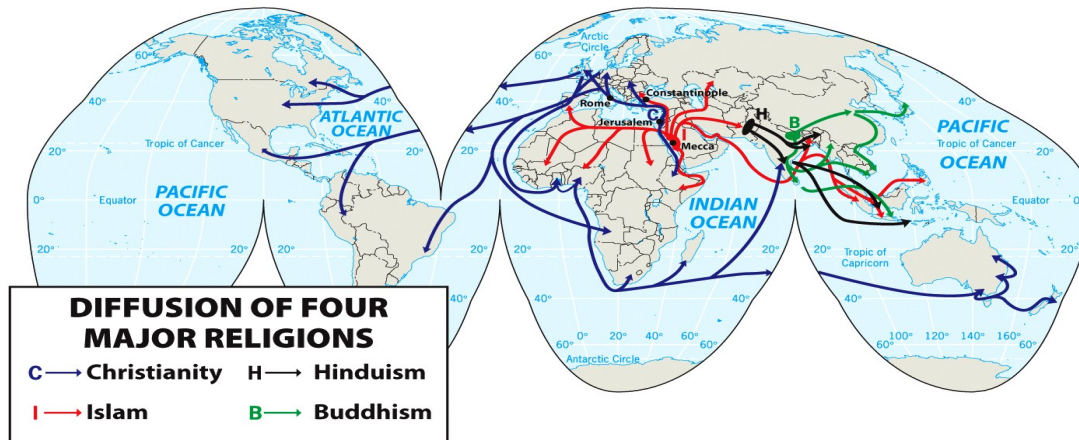


Figure 7.8
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- The two religions with the largest number of followers _____ & _____ were both influenced by _____ and _____ philosophy.
- _____ religions - Christianity, Islam, Buddhism belong in this category; adherents actively seek converts (sometimes referred to as global religions or universalizing religions).
- _____ religions (cultural) - Hinduism, Judaism, Shintoism, ... particular to one distinct group of people; generally do not seek converts & are spatially concentrated (Judaism is the exception - the Jews are scattered mostly due to forced and voluntary migration, but not for seeking converts).
- **Syncretic religions** - elements from different cultural and religious sources combine (e.g. Shintoism - a mix of Buddhism and local Japanese religions & Sikhism - a mix of Hinduism and Islam).
- **Atheist** - the belief in no deity; **Agnostic** - unsure of the existence of a *god*.
- **Secularism** - indifference to or rejection of organized religion; ethical and moral standards should only apply to life on Earth (became more widespread in the Christian realm after the Reformation when the Catholic Church, which controlled politics, science, farming, ..., was reduced in power).

Hinduism

Hinduism has no founder, creed, all-encompassing written text, or single authority, and ranks third in numbers of adherents. Hindus do not separate religion/faith from other aspects of life, for them it is an inextricable part of their existence.

- The entire universe is part of the Divine - the universe is part of _____ (a supreme spirit, but not a being, that permeates everything), however, it shows itself in many forms, which is why it is often considered to be a _____ religion.
- Its fundamental doctrine is _____, which deals with the transferability of the soul. The principle of _____ is a cornerstone of Hinduism; an eternal cycle ending through a union with Brahman.
- The _____, which is dominant in India, locks people into particular social classes, and imposes many restrictions on the lower castes. . Good deeds & adherence to the faith lead to a higher level in the next life; bad behavior leads to a lower level in the next life.
- _____, Indonesia remains a Hindu outpost, serving as a

TABLE 7.1

Adherents to Major World Religions

Religion	Number of Adherents	Percent of Total Global Adherents
Christianity	2.1 billion	41.79%
Islam	1.34 billion	26.67%
Hinduism	950 million	18.91%
Buddhism	347 million	6.90%
Traditional beliefs	250 million	4.97%
Sikhism	24 million	.48%
Judaism	13 million	.26%

Table 7.1
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Figure 7.7
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refuge for Hindu holy men, nobles and intellectuals from the 16th c. when Islam took _____, which still has many architectural remnants of its Hindu age.

- Since Hindu doctrines include the belief that constructing temples or shrines bestows merit on the builder so the cultural landscape is inundated with them. Temples should be in a comfortable place for easy access for their gods. This makes a distinctive cultural landscape.



Figure 7.9
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Buddhism

- Founded by Prince _____, the heir to a wealthy kingdom of what is now Nepal. He was upset by the poverty caused by the Hindu castes.
- Often referred to as the _____ (enlightened one), he received his vision when he sat under the Bodhi (awakening) tree. He was perhaps the first Indian religious leader to speak out against the _____ system, and believed that enlightenment could be attained by anyone through knowledge.

- Buddhists believe that enlightenment would come through _____; elimination of _____, _____, & _____; complete _____; and never hurting a _____ or _____.
- Emperor _____ became a convert and sent _____ to carry Buddha's teachings to distant lands.
- Although Buddhism began in _____, it has relatively few followers today, with most followers in _____, SE Asia, _____, _____, & _____.
- Two major branches, _____ (practiced mainly in _____, _____, _____, _____) spending much time in meditation and worship, AND _____, a monastic faith (practiced in _____, _____, _____, _____).
- The cultural landscape contains pagodas and shrines that are often bell-shaped (to protect burial mounds); statues of the Buddha may also be seen (with the classic cross-legged pose).

Shintoism

Buddhism mixed with a local religion in _____ became Shintoism, an _____ religion focused on _____ & _____. The majority of _____ observe both _____ & _____.



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Taoism & Confucianism - Chinese Philosophies

- Taoism is attributed to _____, (a contemporary of Confucius) who published the _____ or "Book of the Way" which outlined his view - the best government is the _____ government, and people should learn to live _____.
- Taoism's _____ - the art and science of organizing living space to channel life forces in a favorable way are still utilized today.
- _____ - a philosophy became the blueprint for the Chinese civilization. His writings, The Analects, published by his pupils, said the real meaning of life was in the _____, not in some future existence. The _____ became the focus of education in China for 2000 years.
- Confucianism diffused to _____, _____, & _____.
- Confucianism and Taoism are both entrenched in Chinese culture, and communist attempts to ban religion were not effective.
- Feng Shui _____ have the responsibility for identifying suitable _____, to leave the dead in perfect harmony with their natural surroundings.

Judaism

Judaism has its roots in the teachings of _____ (from Ur in ancient Mesopotamia) who united his people to worship one God, and God agrees to protect his chosen people, the Jews.

- _____ led the them from Egypt to Canaan, but the Jews split into two branches _____ & _____.
- The Romans destroyed their holy city _____, driving the Jews out and scattering them in the _____.
- Today of all the 18 million Jews, 40.5% live in _____, 40.2% live in _____ followed by less than 5% in _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
- The desire for a homeland in the 19c. led to the ideology of the _____. The events of the _____

campaign against the Jews persuaded many to adopt _____, with a goal of a _____, which became a reality in _____. Many Jews have moved to _____ since the Law of Return was passed in 1950

Christianity

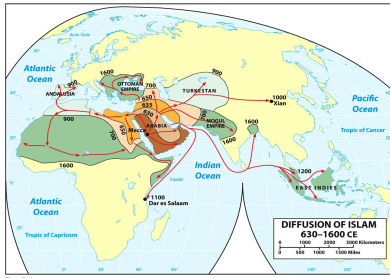
Christianity can be traced to the same hearth as _____ in the eastern Mediterranean. Like _____ & _____, it begins with a single founder. For Christianity, the founder is Jesus of Nazareth, the son of God.

- Christianity split with _____ but is a _____ religion
- In 1054 the two divisions of the Christian Church, _____ (centered in Rome) and the _____ (centered in Constantinople) split in the Great Schism
- The _____ had major setbacks when the Turks defeated the Serbs in _____ in 1389 (the date of Franz Ferdinand's assassination), when the Turks took Constantinople in 1453 (fall of the Eastern Roman Empire), and under communism by the Soviet Union in the 20th c.
- The _____ claims the most adherents of all Christian denominations (more than _____)
- During the middle ages, the Church controlled sources of _____ and worked with _____ to rule much of Western Europe, but in the early 1300s division resulted in _____ three people claiming to be _____.
- The _____ challenged the practices of the church leaders, and created the third major branch of Christianity, and forced the Roman Catholic Church to counter with the _____.
- Today, Christianity is the largest and most widely dispersed religion with more than _____ billion adherents with some _____ million in Europe, _____ million in N & S America, about _____ in S. America, _____ million in Africa, and _____ million in Asia.
- Christianity spread through _____ and _____ diffusion in early times, but worldwide diffusion occurred during the era of _____. Today there are _____ denominations, many of which are _____ (purposeful spreading of religious teachings)



Islam

Like Judaism & Christianity, Islam, the youngest major religion, has a single founder, _____, who believed Allah had already revealed himself through the prophets including Judaism's _____ and Christianity's _____, but Muhammad came to be viewed as the one _____ among Muslims. The sacred text is the _____



- The _____ of Islam include 1) repeated expressions of the _____ (**shahado**), 2) frequent _____ (in the direction of Mecca - Muhammad's birthplace), 3) a month of _____ (**Ramadan**), 4) _____, and 5) at least one pilgrimage to _____ (**hajj**).
- _____, _____, and _____ are forbidden
- The _____ represent the largest sect of Islam. The _____ (or Shiah) represent around 13% of all Muslims and dominate _____. They believe that _____ are without sin and infallible and the sole sources of true knowledge.

- Islam spread west through _____ and _____ through N. Africa eventually extending from Morocco to _____ and from Turkey to _____, and through trade to _____. Recent diffusion has been a result of _____ - of _____ diffusion.
- Islam has _____ billion followers (2nd to _____) and is the _____ of the world major religions
- _____ has _____ million followers & more than _____ of Muslims live outside of SW Asia & N. Africa

Indigenous and Shamanist

- _____ - religions are local in scope, with reverence for nature. Each group has its own belief system
- _____ - is a community faith with followers look to their _____, a religious leader, teacher, healer, and visionary. They are small and usually isolated.

Secularism

Secularism - the indifference to or rejection of _____ affiliations and ideas

- The _____ banned the wearing of overt _____ in public schools.
- In many areas labeled _____ on the map, there is a decline of organized religion as a cultural force is evident. In strongly Catholic _____ & _____ many are dissatisfied with the papal teachings on _____.
- Participation in church activities has declined, even if they continue to be members. _____ has also weakened (shopping on Sunday)
- Religious traditions are strong in some regions of the US (Mormon, Evangelical) and worldwide some smaller religions are growing _____, _____, _____, and the _____.