

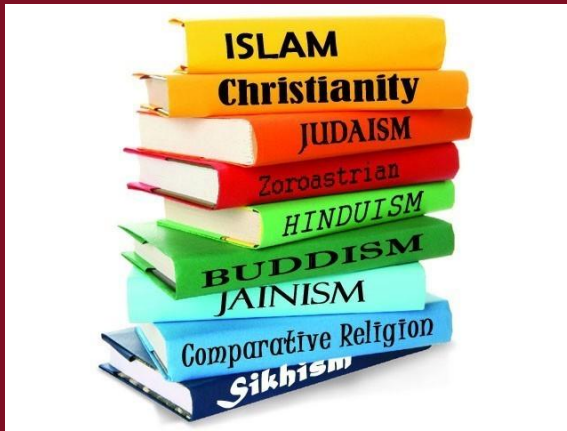
Geography of Religion

Unit 3:

Chapter 7 pages

Day 10





Religion

- A set of beliefs
 - existence of a higher power, spirits or god
 - an explanation of the origins and purpose of humans and their role on earth
 - Which involves rituals, festivals, rites of passage and space (religious landscapes)

- Universalizing Religion: attempts to appeal to all people, not just those living in a particular location.
- Proselytize: to try to convert people to one's belief or opinion.

Key Terms



Key Terms

- Ethnic Religions: concentrated spatial distribution whose principles are likely based on physical characteristics of a particular location.

Key Terms



- Monotheism:
existence of only one god.
- Polytheism:
existence of many gods.

Religious Divisions

- Branch: A large and fundamental division within a religion.
- Denomination: A division *within a branch* of a religion.
- Sect: A relatively small denominational group that has broken away from an established church.

Religious Divisions

Secularization –

a process that is leading to increasingly large groups of people who claim no allegiance to any church.

- Atheists
- Do not practice a religion
- Spiritual, but not religious.
- Common in Europe and the cities of the U.S.
- Common in former Soviet Union and China.

Fundamentalism –

a process that is leading to increasingly large groups of people who claim there is only ONE way to interpret worship.

- Envision a return to a more perfect religion and ethics they imagine existed in the past.
- Common in the U.S. and in some Islamic nations.

Key Terms

Syncretism – the mixing of two or more religions that creates unique rituals, artwork, and beliefs.

Examples include syncretism of Christianity and indigenous beliefs in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

- Caribbean Voodoo (Haiti, Louisiana)
- Christianity in Indigenous Latin American

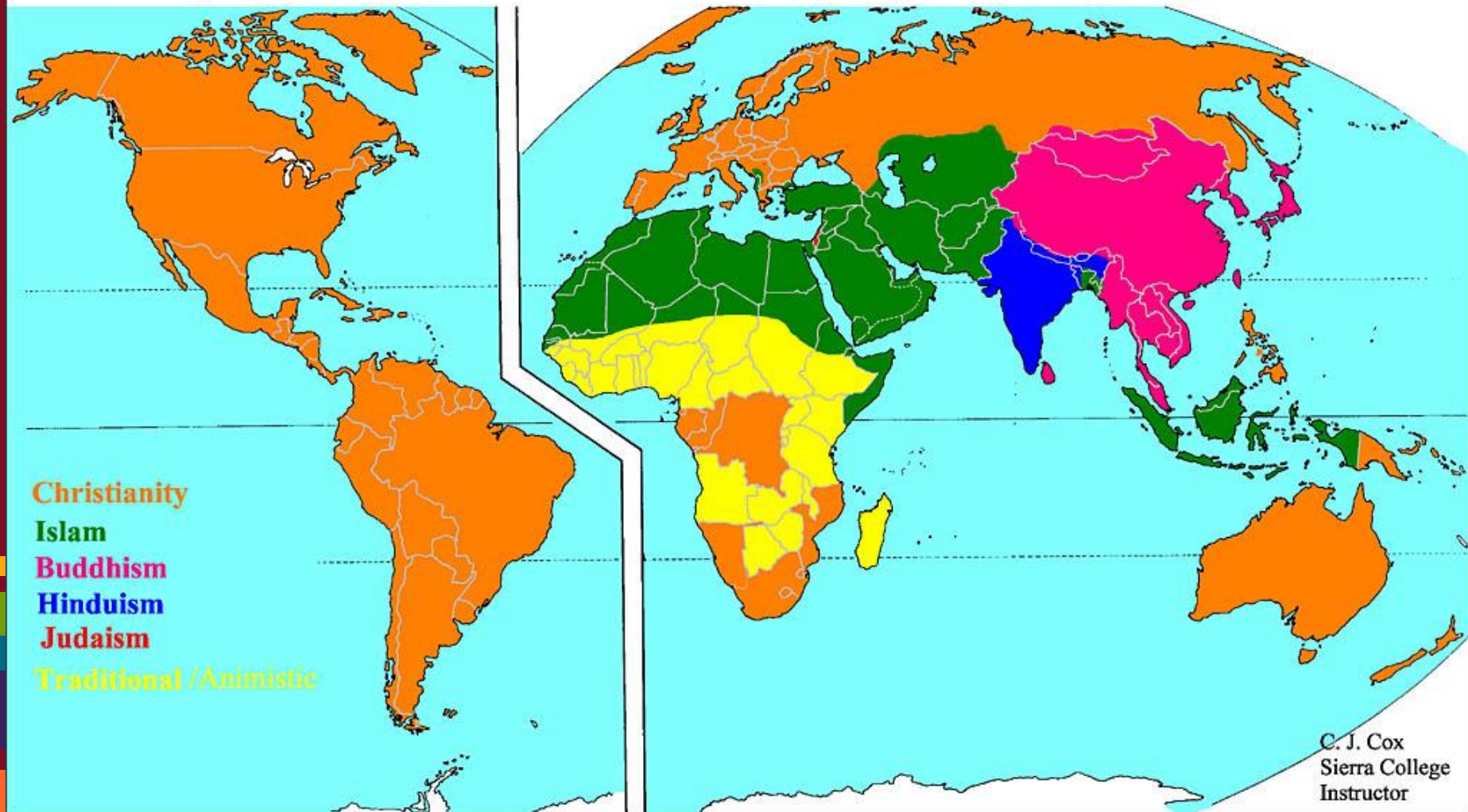
Major World Religions

- Universalizing Religions
 - Christianity
 - Islam
 - Buddhism
- Traced to actions and teaching of a man
- Diffused from specific hearths by followers / missionaries

Major World Religions

- Ethnic Religions
 - Hinduism
 - Judaism
 - all Animistic Religions
- No specific founder
- limited diffusion / no missionaries

5 Major Religion Families of the World



HINDUISM

JUDAISM

BUDDHISM

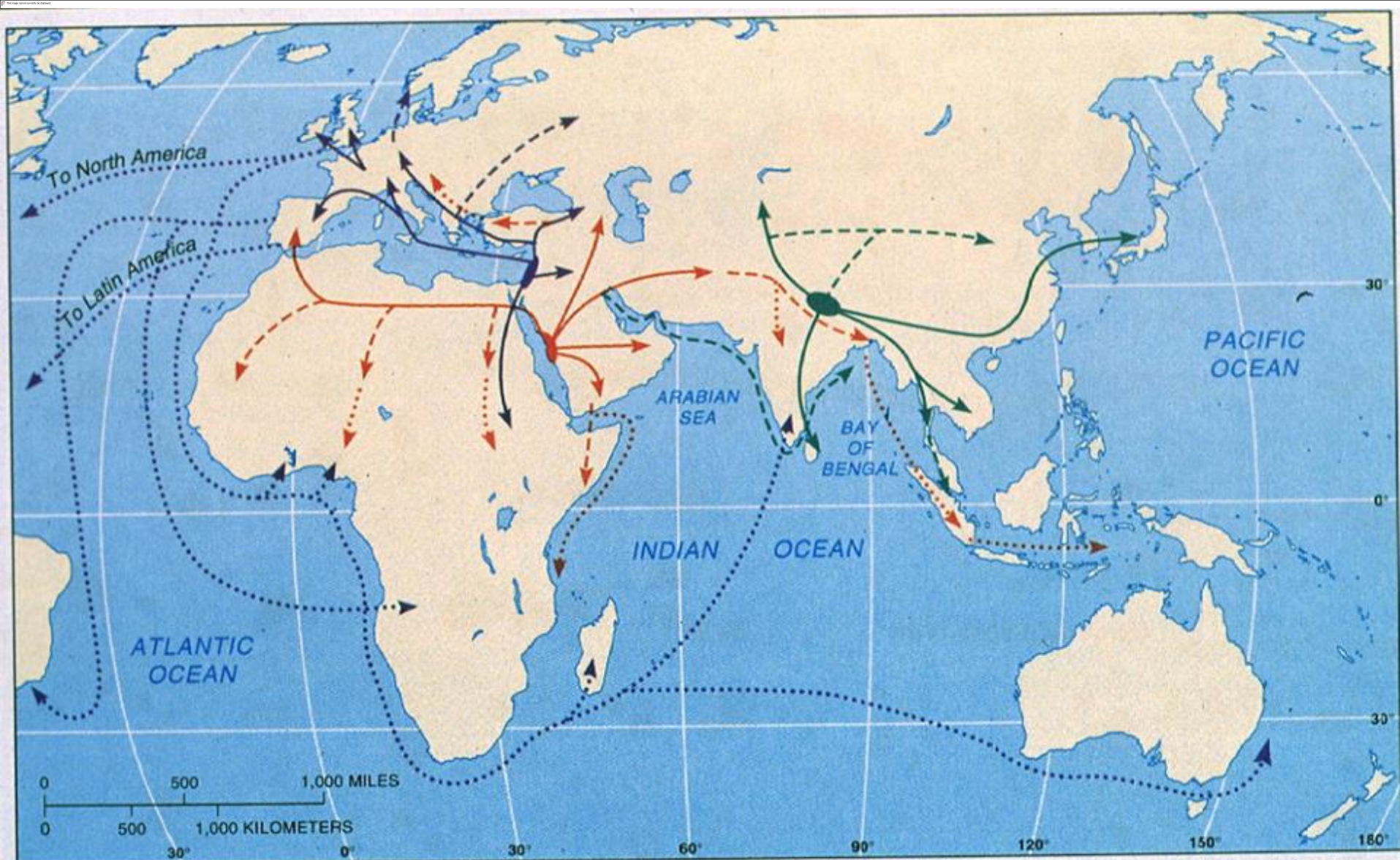
CHRISTIANITY

ISLAM

BUSINESS
INSIDER

WORLD RELIGION





HEARTH

- Christianity
- Islam
- Buddhism

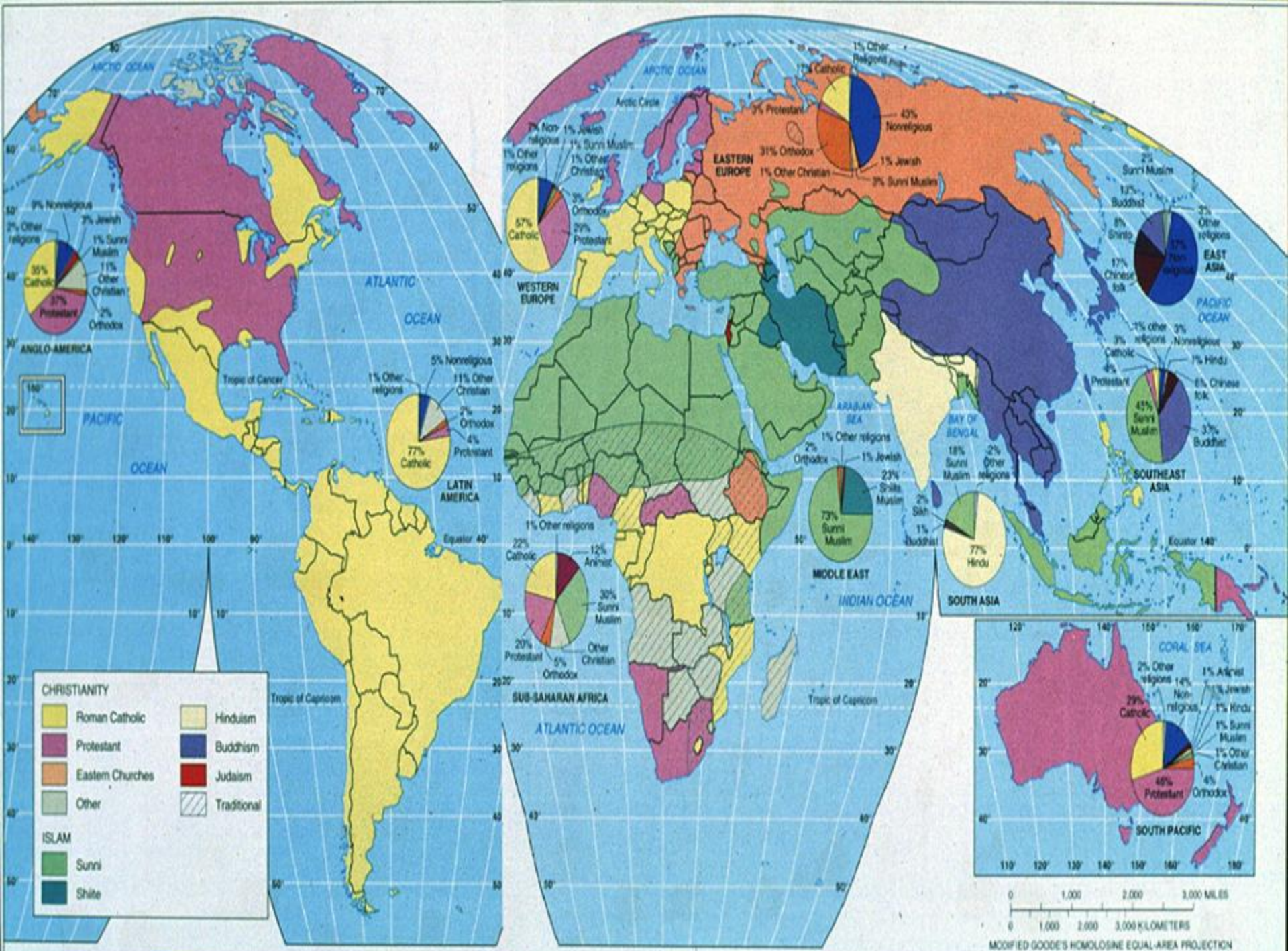
By 8th century

By 12th century

After 12th century

Christianity

- Origin and Diffusion
 - Palestine (modern Israel)
 - Universalizing Religion
 - Messiah: Jesus



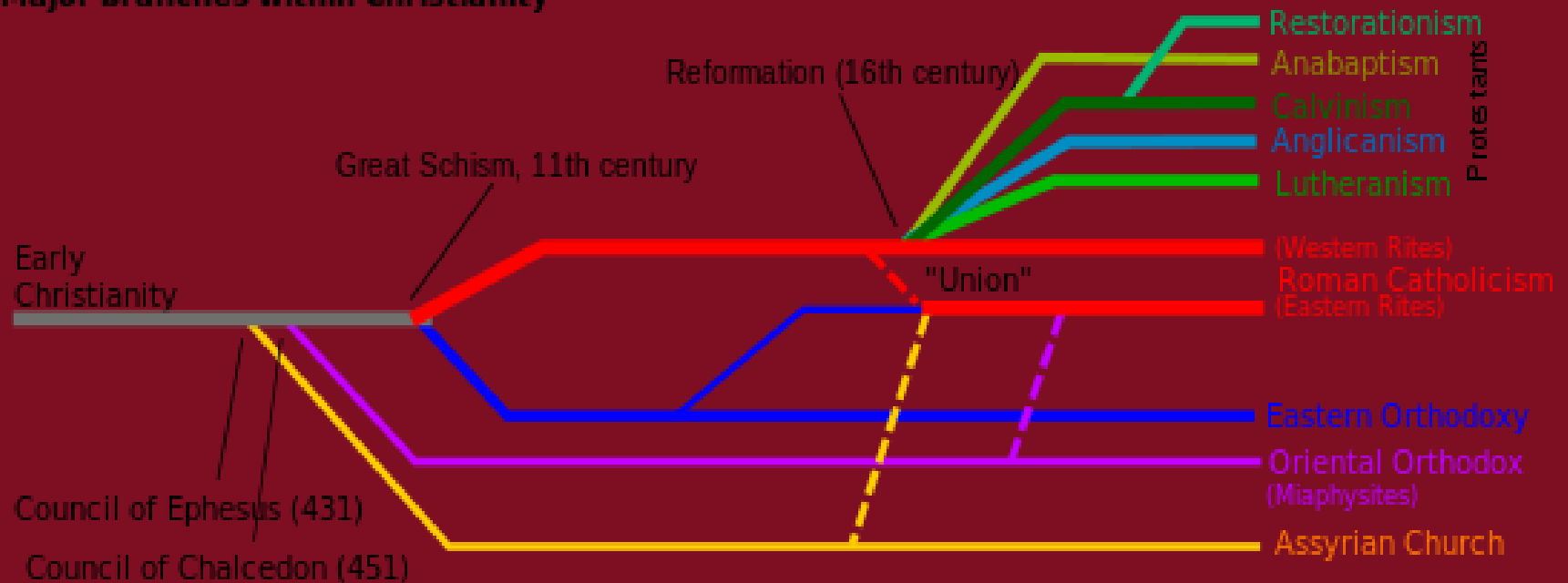
Christianity

- Basic Precepts
 - Belief in One God
 - Father, Son & Holy Spirit
 - Covenant (contract) with God
 - New Testament - *salvation* to those who believe in Jesus Christ and his teachings
 - Salvation is by grace or belief not works
 - Believers to to heaven with everlasting life
 - Conversion of others (proselytize)

- Branches
 - Roman Catholic
 - Protestant
 - Eastern Orthodox

Christianity

Major branches within Christianity



Christianity

- Catholicism - largest branch
 - Headed by the Pope
 - direct link to God
 - Ceremonial - 7 sacraments
 - baptism, marriage, Eucharist, etc.
 - Very traditional

Christianity




- Protestantism - (1517) Reformation era
 - No Pope needed
 - individual has direct link to God
 - Grace through faith rather than sacraments
 - forgiveness for sins through indiv. prayers
 - Spread though N. Europe and England
 - arose same time as 1466 Gutenberg Bible and the printing press




Christianity

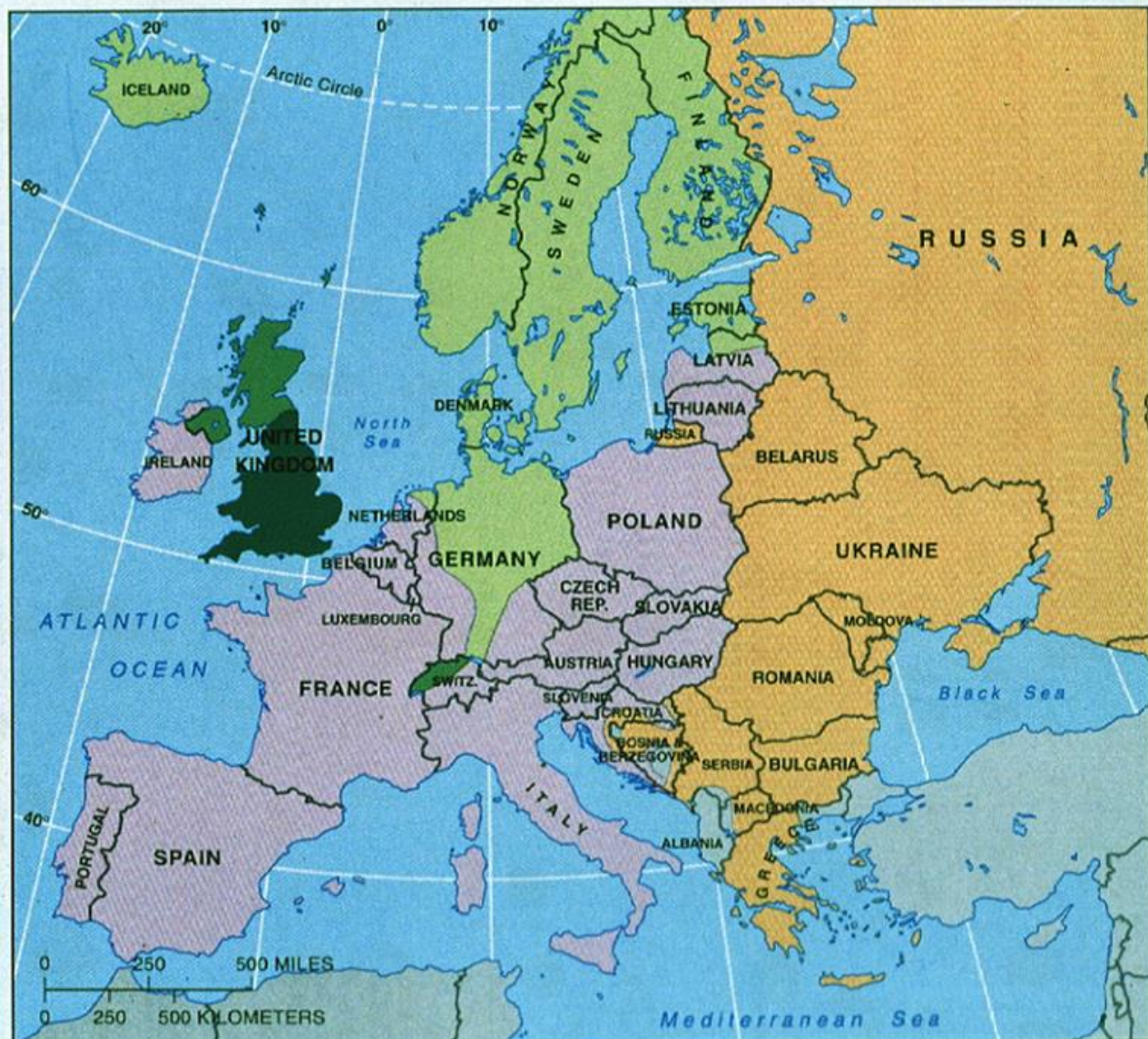
- Eastern Orthodoxy - 5th Century split
 - Rivalry between Pope and Patriarch of Constantinople (Istanbul)
 - Rome remained center for Roman Catholicism
 - Rejected Roman Catholicism doctrine
 - by 1054 officially split
 - National Churches
 - Russian, Greek, Serbian Orthodox, etc.

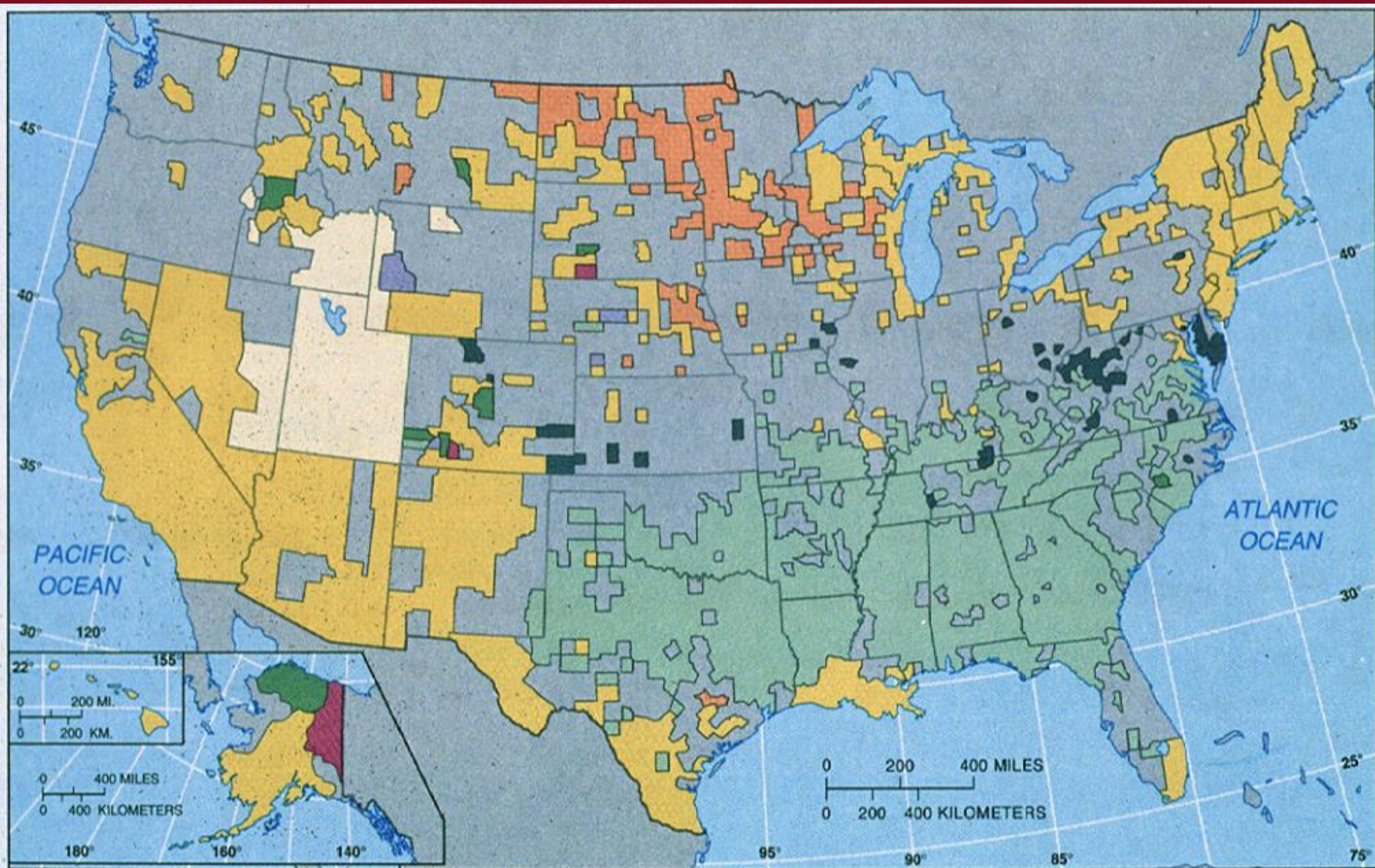
CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE

Protestant majority

-  Lutheran
-  Calvinist
-  Church of England

-  Roman Catholic majority
-  Eastern Orthodox majority
-  Not Christian majority





Baptist



Episcopal



Methodist



Presbyterian



Roman Catholic



Lutheran



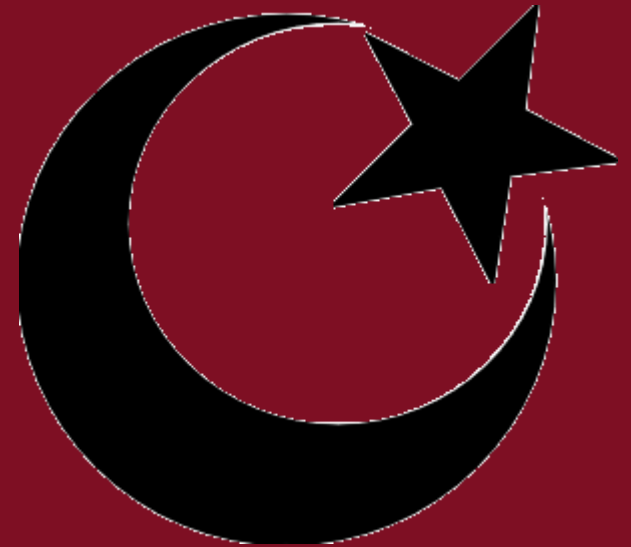
Mormon

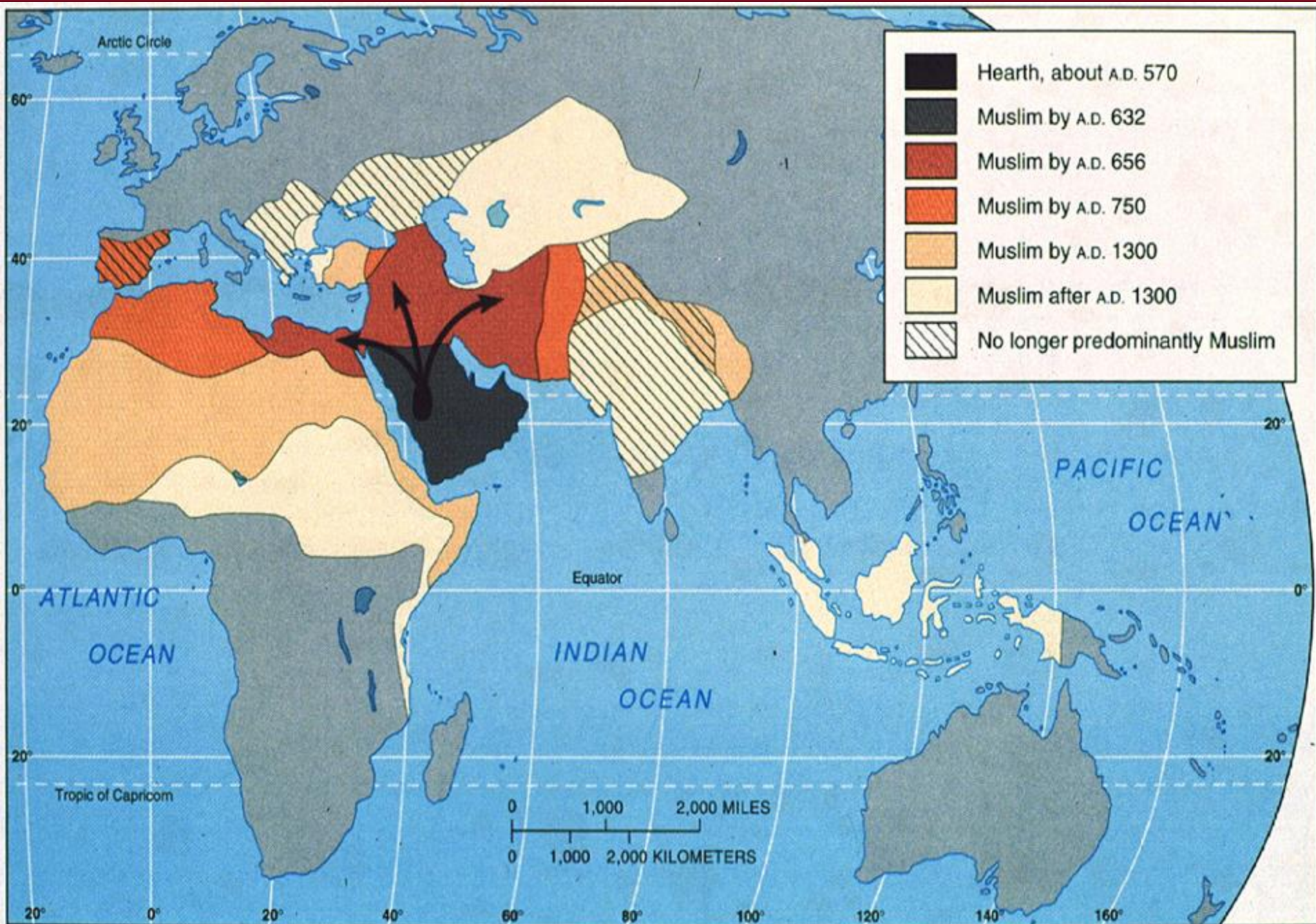


United Church of Christ

Islam

- Origin and Diffusion
 - Mecca, Muhammad
 - Universalizing Religion
- Branches
 - Sunni (majority)
 - Shiite





Islam

- Basic Precepts
 - Submission to the will of God (Allah)
 - Lineage - Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, & Mohammed (different lineage)
 - Holy Book - Koran - built on Old Testament
 - Worship in a *Mosque* (not considered 'sanctified')
 - Five (5) pillars of faith

1 Faith

Muslims must believe and confess that "There is no God but God (Allah) and Muhammad is the Messenger of God"



2 Prayer

Muslims must offer prayers towards the city of Mecca 5 times a day: at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset and evening



3 Fasting

During the month of Ramadan, all the able-bodied Muslims must fast from food, drink and sexual relations from sundown to sunset. Muslims celebrate the end of Ramadan with a festival called "Eid al-Fitr" or simply "Eid"

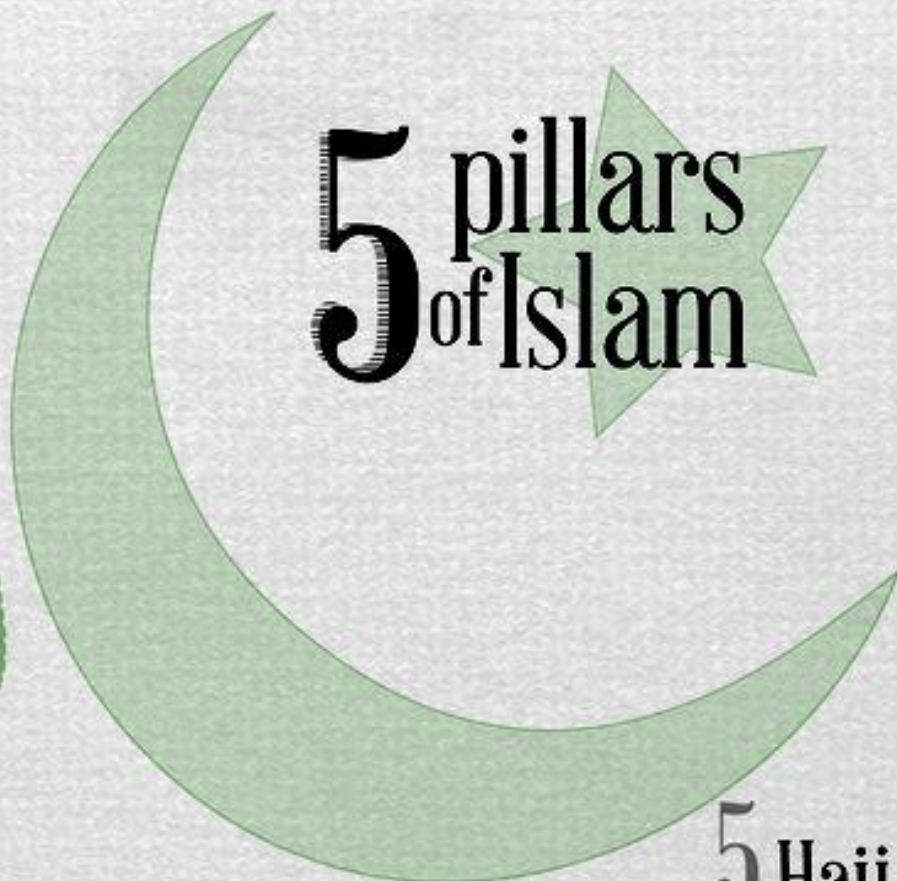


4 Almsgiving

As a gesture of social responsibility, Muslims must donate a portion of their income to the welfare of the community, especially to supply the needs of the poor

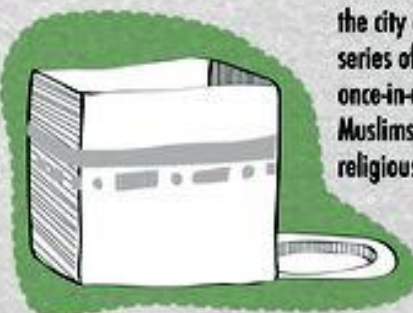


5 pillars of Islam



5 Hajj

All physically and financially able Muslims must make a pilgrimage to the city of Mecca and participate in a series of ceremonies there. This is a once-in-a-lifetime requirement, which Muslims consider the peak of their religious experience





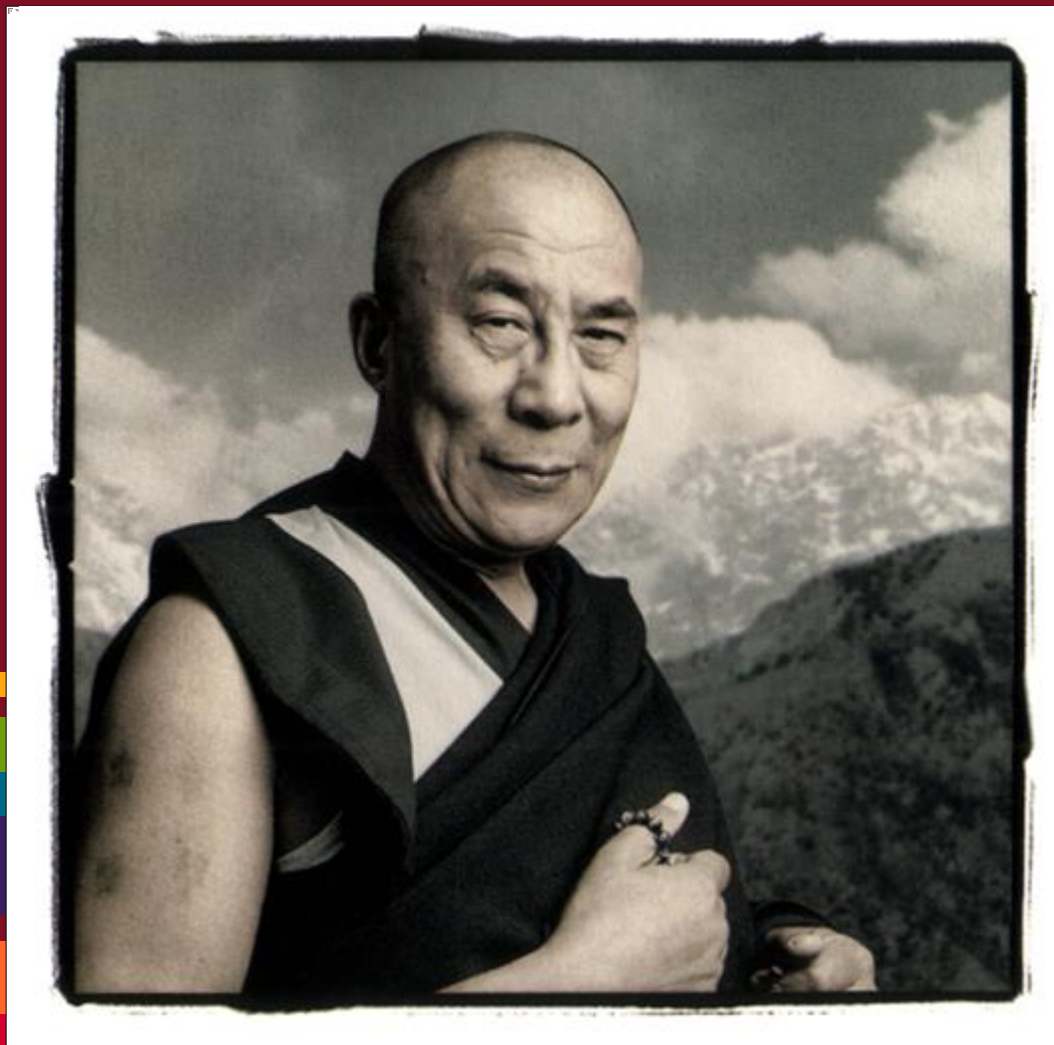
Buddhism

- Origin and Diffusion
 - Founder: Siddhartha Gautama
 - Universalizing Religion
- Branches
 - Theravada
 - Mahayana
 - Zen





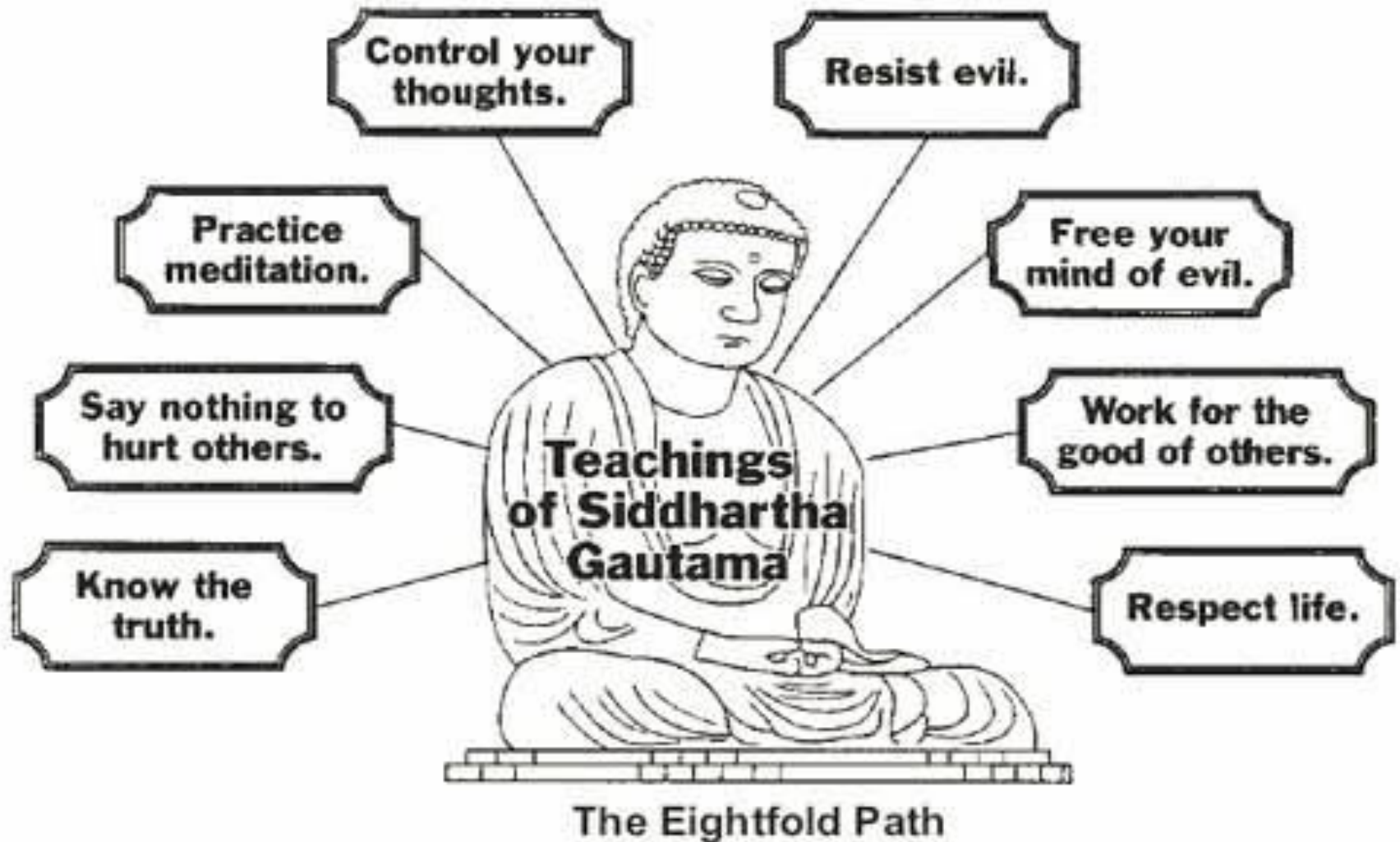
His Holiness the 14th Dali Lama



Buddhism

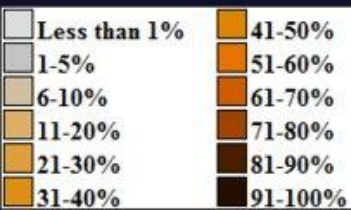
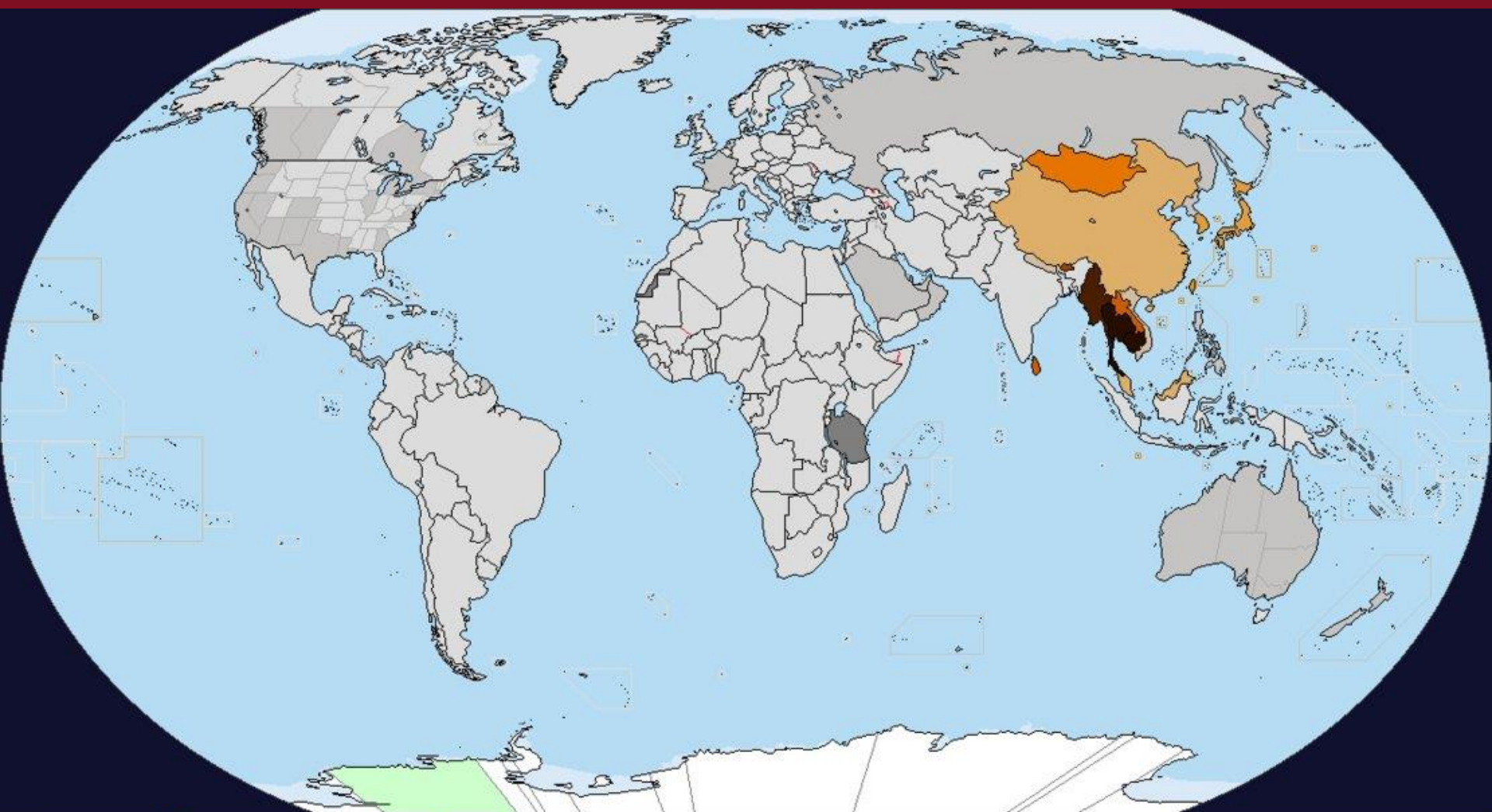
- Basic Precepts
 - Buddha - the enlightened one
 - Nirvana - highest degree of consciousness
 - 4 noble truths
 - Life involves suffering
 - Cause of suffering is desire
 - Extinguish desire
 - Nirvana reached through 8 fold path

Buddhism



Buddhism

- Basic Precepts
 - Buddhists believe:
 - not in any God, blind faith, or savior
 - what is created is impermanent
 - True Permanent Absolute Reality
 - uncreated, unborn, permanent bliss of Nirvana



World Buddhist Population Percentages by Country

No Data

Ethnic Religions



Hinduism

- Origin & Diffusion - unknown
 - Collection of scriptures 1500BC - 500AD
 - Not widely diffused
 - Almost exclusive to India

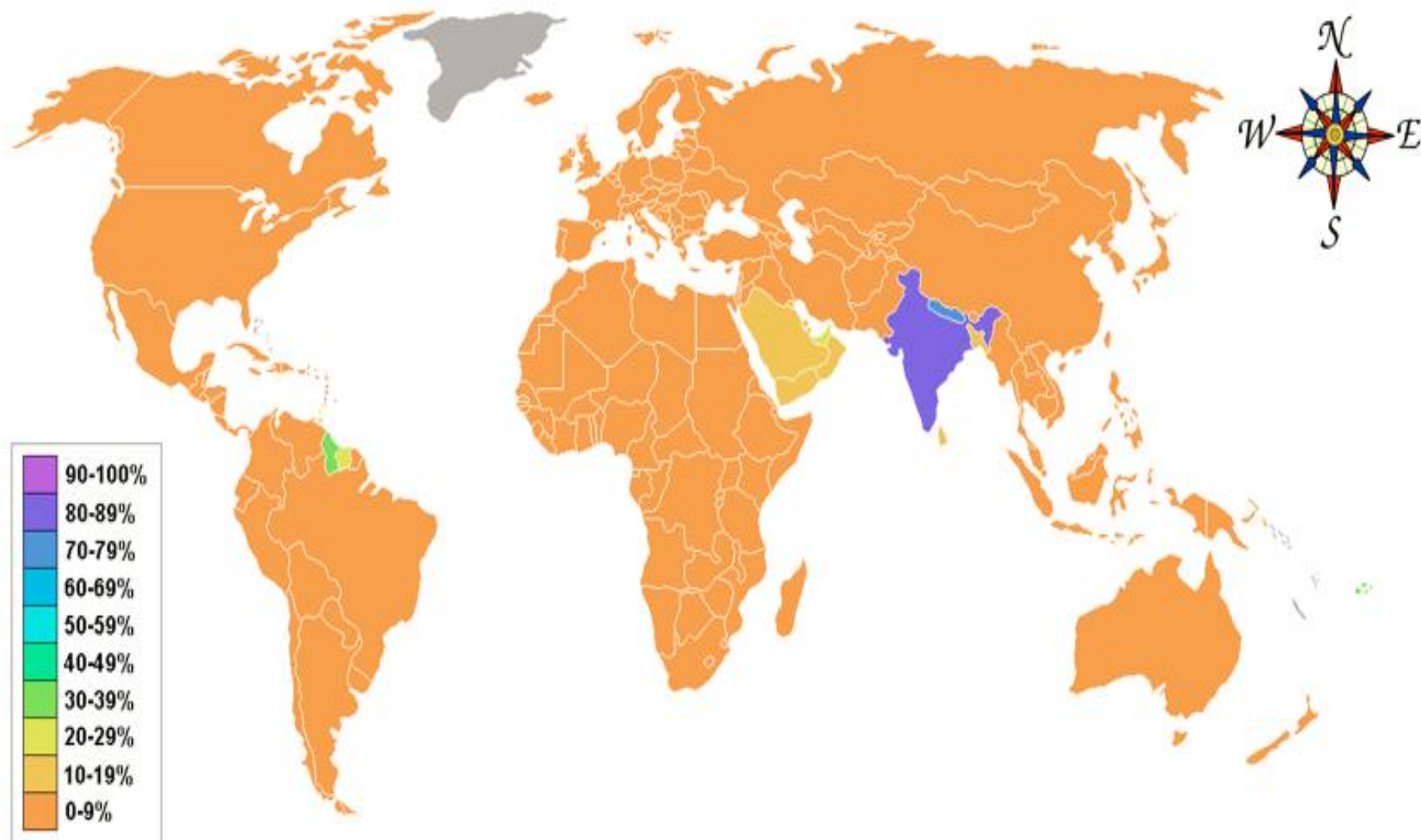




Hinduism

- Ethnic religion almost exclusively in India
- Oldest religion in Asia (1500 B.C)
- No authority or holy book (ancient scriptures)
- Polytheistic (perceived)
 - Numerous Gods
 - Yet one reality - Brahman - one God

SPREAD OF HINDUISM GLOBALLY TODAY



Hinduism

- Basic Precepts
 - Caste: The class or distinct hereditary order into which a Hindu is assigned according to religious law.
 - Brahman (manifestations)
 - Vishnu (preserver)
 - Shiva (destroyer)
 - Shakti (mother god)

Hinduism

- Basic Precepts
 - Maya - forms, categories, structures are an illusion from our perspective
 - Reincarnation - chain of rebirths of each soul
 - Law of Karma - “is the form of creation, where from all things have their life” (life’s baggage)
 - Moksha - break the bonds of karma; experience that everything, including ourselves, is Brahman

Caste System- Case Study

- <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0306/feature1/>

Judaism

- Origin and Diffusion
 - Ethnic Religion (origins of Christianity)
 - Diaspora: In 70 A.D., Romans forced Jews to disperse throughout the world.
 - Ghetto: During the Middle Ages, a neighborhood in a city set up by law to be inhabited only by Jews.

Judaism

- Basic Precepts
 - Belief in One God
 - Torah - original 5 chapters of Bible
 - Prophecy of Moses
 - Coming of the Messiah still to come
 - Atonement accomplished by sacrifices, penitence & good deeds

- Sacred Places

pg. 215 – read Global Forces, Local Impacts
(fill in for Judaism, Islam and Christianity)

Ethnic Asian Religions

- Confucianism
 - moral code
- Daoism
 - philosophy of harmony & balance
- Shintoism
 - Japanese traditional religion

