

**Unit
3**

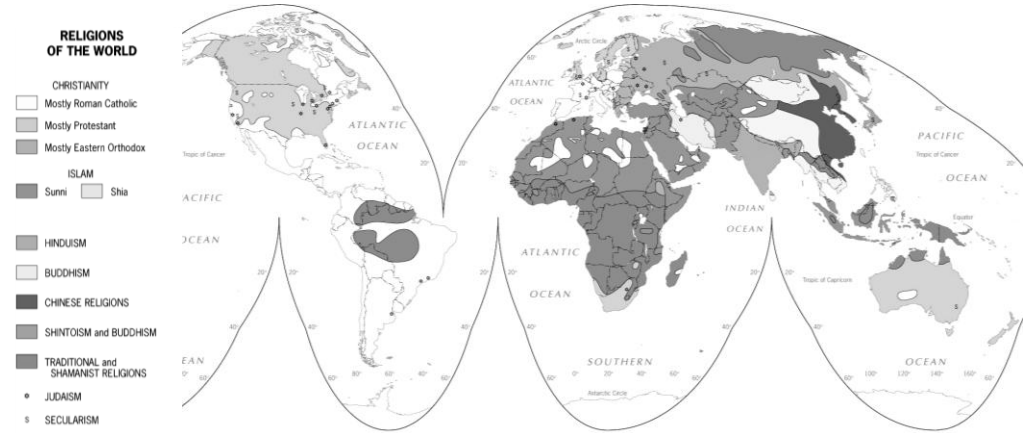
Religion

Cultural Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 7 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

A Geography of Religion

- _____ – 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 _____ when the Catholic Church (which controlled politics, science, farming, ...) was reduced in power).



- **Types of religions:**
 - _____ – worship a single deity; _____ – more than one deity (e.g. Hinduism – thousands); _____ – inanimate objects possess spirits and should be revered.
 - Around 3500 years ago _____ or _____ developed in Southwest Asia as the first monotheistic religion.
 - _____ religions – Christianity, Islam, Buddhism belong in this category; adherents actively seek converts (sometimes referred to as global 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).
 - _____ religion – elements from different cultural and religious sources combine (e.g. Shintoism – a mix of Buddhism and local Japanese religions).
 - _____ – a state whose government is guided by a religious leader or leaders; the opposite of a secular state (Iran is a modern example).
 - _____ - the belief in no deity; _____ - unsure of the existence of a *god*.

Religion	Region(s)	Followers (millions)	Islam		
Christianity	Am, Eur, Aus, Rus	1524		N Afr, SW Asia, Indo.	1157
	C & S Am, Eur	829		N Afr, SW Asia	996
	N Am, N Eur, Aus	503		Iran, Iraq	163
	E Eur, Rus, C Asia	192		India	757
				SE Asia, China, Japan	347

From the Hearth of South Asia

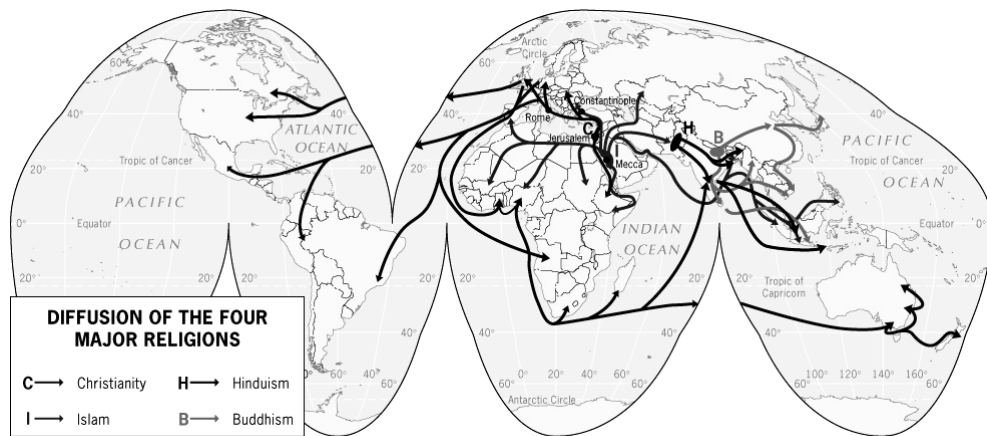
- _____ - the oldest major religion, it originated around the _____ Valley (within modern day Pakistan) around 4,000 years ago. Hinduism diffused into S.E. Asia (mostly India) and into the island of Bali in Indonesia. There are more than _____ million followers today.
- Has no founder, creed, or all-encompassing written text (but most regard the 4 texts of _____ as sacred)
- Hindus do not separate _____ from other aspects of life, for them it is an inextricable part of their existence (there is no single *God*).



- The entire universe is part of the Divine – the universe is part of _____ (a supreme spirit, the universal soul), however, it shows itself in many forms, which is why it is often considered to be _____.

- Its fundamental doctrine is _____, which deals with the transferability of the soul. The principle of _____ is a cornerstone of Hinduism; a soul moves upward or downward according to the individual's behavior.

- The _____, which is dominant in India, locks people into particular social classes, and imposes many restrictions on the lower castes.
- Since Hindu doctrines include the belief that constructing temples or shrines bestows merit on the _____, the cultural landscape is inundated with them; temples should be in a _____ position for easy access for their gods.



Buddhism



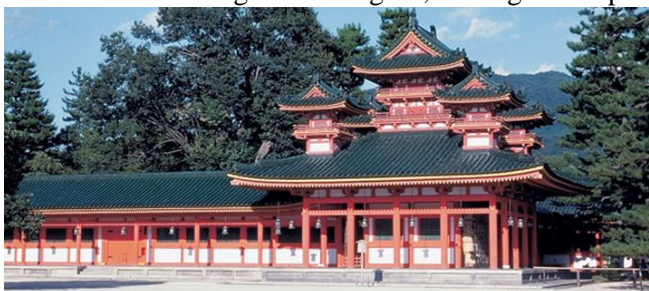
- Appeared in eastern India around the sixth century B.C., as a reaction to certain aspects of Hinduism (such as the _____). It truly began diffusing around the third century B.C. into Nepal, and South and East Asia. There are more than _____ million followers today.
- Founded by Prince _____, the heir 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 _____ (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 all life is _____ (nothing permanent), and seek to achieve _____ (highest level of enlightenment).
- Buddhists believe in no true _____, but do believe 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

- Shintoism ("The Way of the Gods") has mixed _____ with local religions in Japan.
- It is an _____ religion which focuses on _____ and _____ worship.
- The Japanese emperor made Shintoism the state religion in the _____ century.
- Japan separated Shintoism from the emperor after _____; taking away the state sanctioning of the religion; forcing the emperor to give up his divinity.



- The number of adherents is around _____ million today.



Unit

3

Religion (cont'd)

Cultural Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 7 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

From the Hearth of the Huang He River

- _____ (“The Way Things Are”) may have come about through Lao-Tsu. _____, the art and science of organizing living spaces, came out of the idea of living in harmony with nature. Competition, possession, and even the pursuit of knowledge are to be _____. War, punishment, and taxes are viewed as evil. The best government was the _____ government.
- _____ focuses on 13 texts “classics;” became the focus of Chinese society for 2,000 years. The real meaning of life lay in the _____, not in a future abstract existence.
- Confucianism especially, along with Taoism diffused into the _____ Peninsula, Japan, and _____ Asia, influencing the practice of _____.

From the Hearth of the Eastern Mediterranean

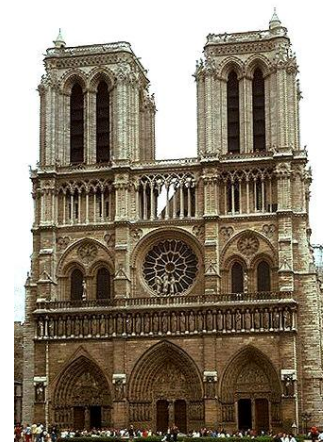
- _____ is one of the oldest religions, emerging before 2,000 B.C. Its religious traditions lie in the teachings of _____. _____ led the Jews from Egypt into Canaan, but split into two branches - _____ and _____. The Romans destroyed their capital, _____, around 70 A.D. and their scattering after this event is known as the _____. Unlike other _____ religions, Judaism is not confined to a specific area.
- For centuries the Jews were persecuted, denied citizenship, driven into _____, and massacred. Perhaps more than six million Jews were exterminated at the hands of the Nazis during the _____.
- The _____ goal of a homeland became a reality in 1948.
- There is no predominant design of their _____, but all have an ark containing the Five Books of Moses known as the _____. The most symbolic landscape is the _____.

Christianity



- Originated with the birth of Jesus near _____. It diffused rapidly throughout Europe when the Roman Emperor _____ was converted to Christianity in A.D. 312. It was diffused worldwide through the European Age of _____ beginning around the late 15th century. There are more than _____ billion followers today, more than any other religion.
- _____ - the oldest established denomination (or branch) originated in the eastern part of the Roman Empire after its break up. _____ dominated as the papacy was established which gave rise to the second branch in Rome, peaking during the Middle Ages. This branch still maintains the largest bureaucracy of all faiths. Catholicism began to weaken during the _____ beginning with the teachings of Martin Luther (95 theses) and John Calvin, giving rise to _____.
- _____ was a manifestation of God, whose teachings are found in the Gospels found in the New Testament of the _____, their holy book. Even though they believe in the Trinity (God, the Son, and the Holy Spirit), they are considered one God, so it is _____.

- The cultural landscape (especially of Catholicism) has differed greatly over time. In Medieval Europe, the _____ or _____ was the focus of life. They towered over the other buildings, which were clustered around them.
- For _____, the church didn't have to be large or ornate, so they tend to blend in to the local architecture.
- Christians utilize more land for their _____ than in any other religion.



Islam

- _____ - the youngest of the major world religions, arose out of the teachings of _____, who was born in A.D. 571 around eastern Arabia. It spread from _____ mostly by hierarchical diffusion through Arab traders into S.W. Asia and North Africa. It has also spread eastward and dominates Indonesia (the largest Muslim nation today). There are more than _____ billion followers today, and is the fastest growing religion (in part due to the high growth rates of the regions in which it dominates).



- _____, believed he was the real and ultimate prophet and received a series of revelations from _____, written in the _____, their holy book.
- The _____ of Islam include 1) repeated expressions of the basic creed (_____), 2) frequent _____ (in the direction of Mecca – Muhammad’s birthplace), 3) a month of daytime fasting (_____), 4) _____, and 5) at least one pilgrimage to _____.
- According to Muhammad, _____, _____, and _____ are forbidden. _____ was tolerated, but monogamy was preferred.
- The orthodox _____ represent the largest sect of Islam. The _____ (or Shiahs) represent around 13% of all Muslims and dominate _____. They believe that _____ are the sole sources of true knowledge.



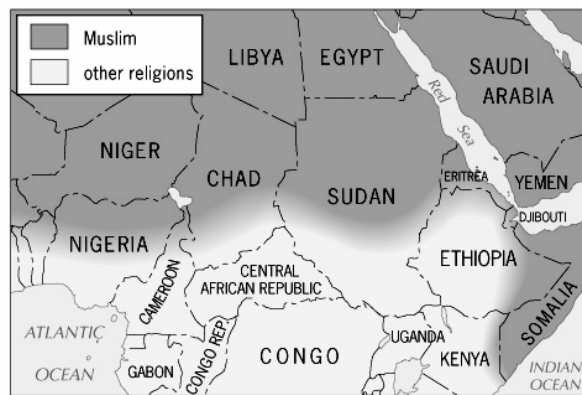
- _____ dominate the cultural landscape (often with domes or spires). Five times a day, from the towering _____, the faithful are called to prayer.

Traditional Religions

- These religions are an intimate part of a local culture and society. _____ is a community faith in which people follow a religious leader, teacher, healer, or visionary. These religions can be found in various places like _____ America, _____ - _____ Africa, and even _____ Asia.
- Many _____ religions involve beliefs in a god as creator and provider; Christianity and Islam have converted some, but have failed to convert most _____ peoples.

Interfaith Boundaries

- One of the most recognized conflicts exists between _____ and the _____ - in the Middle East along a territory that was once the British mandate of Palestine.
- A conflict has existed in the Horn of Africa between _____ (Coptic Christian) and _____ (Muslim), which gained independence in 1991.
- Former _____ is a region in the Balkans with great linguistic and religious fragmentation; _____ was perpetrated by the _____ over the Kosovo _____ in the late 1990s.
- _____ straddles an interfaith boundary between _____ in the North and _____ & animism in the South.



Intrafaith Boundaries - Ireland

- Intrafaith boundaries tend to be _____ divisive than boundaries between religions.
- Northern Ireland historically had a _____ (Anglican) majority and a _____ minority (it is just recently changed to the opposite).
- The conflict today is over access to opportunities, civil rights, and _____ influence – but religion is at the heart of the conflict.

Major Religious Influences Today

- Religious _____ - born out of frustration over the perceived breakdown of a society’s morals, values, economics, religious influence, or violation of a religion’s core territory. This can be seen in every religion (e.g., the expansion of _____ laws in the Islamic world).
- Religious _____ - fundamentalism carried to the point of violence (e.g., Islamic extremists who promote _____, or holy war, against the West in general and the United States in particular).