

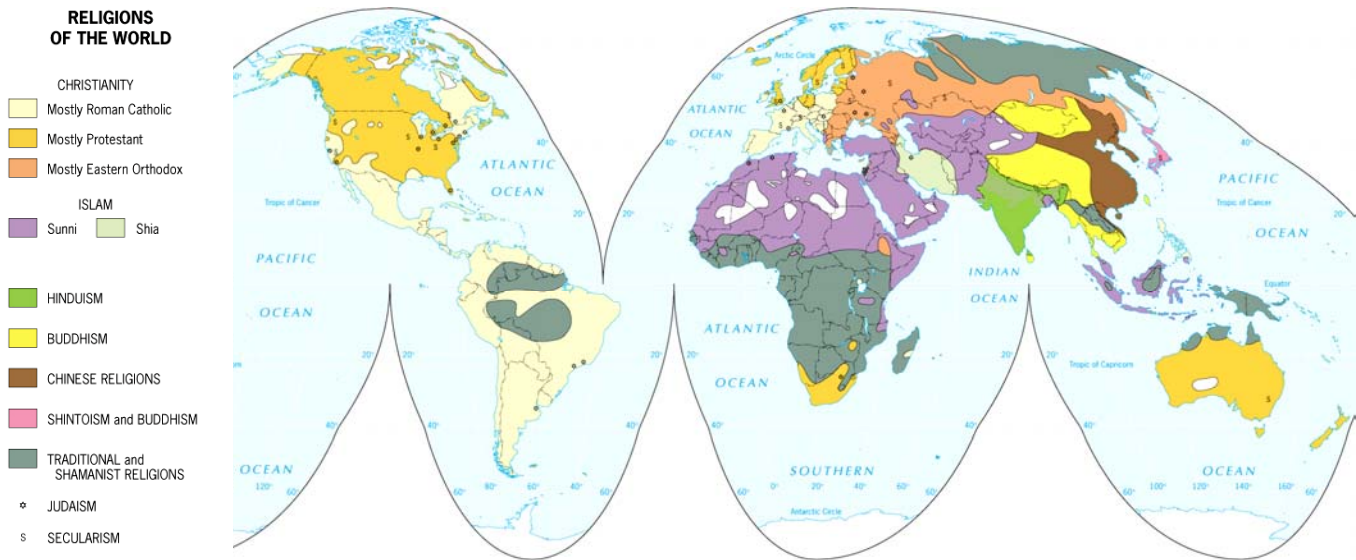
**Unit
3**

Religion

Cultural Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapters 11 and 12 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, not just the blanks you fill in.

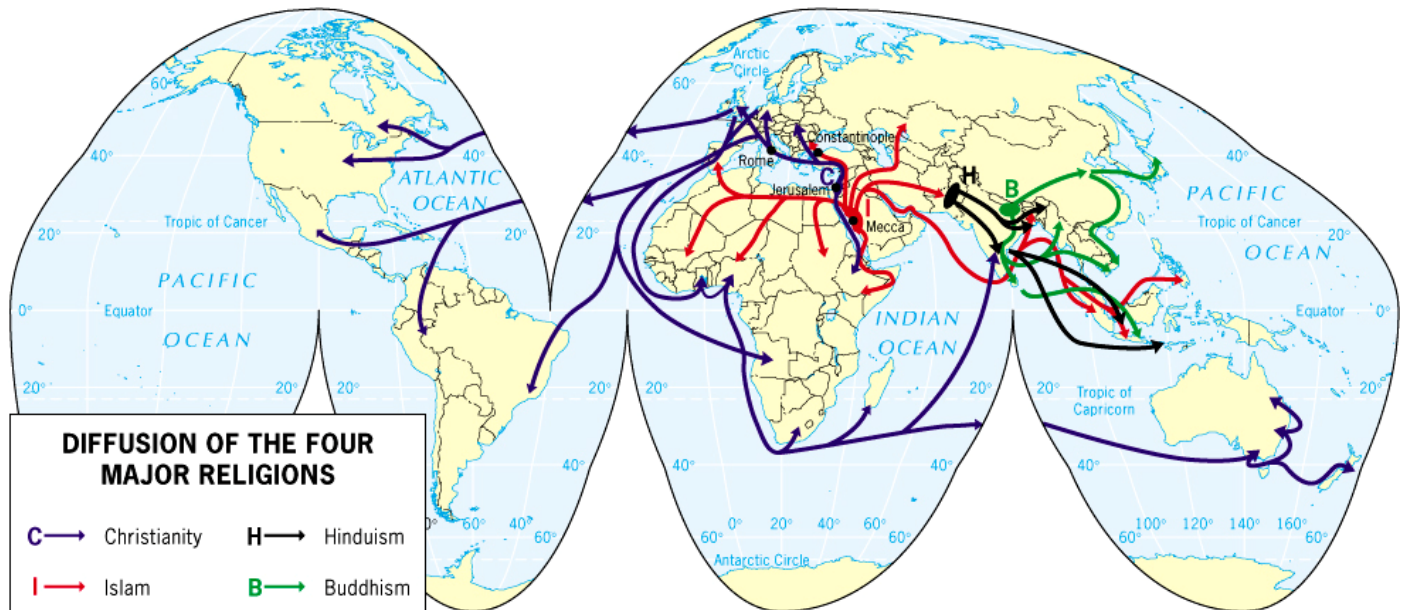
A Geography of Religion



- _____ 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).
- Other types of religions: _____ – worship a single deity; _____ – more than one (e.g. Hinduism – thousands); _____ – inanimate objects possess spirits and should be revered.
- _____ religion – elements from different cultural and religious sources combine (e.g. Shintoism – a mix of Buddhism and local Japanese religions).
- _____ – 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).
- _____ – 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		
				N Afr, SW Asia, Indo.	1157
Christianity	Am, Eur, Aus, Rus	1524		N Afr, SW Asia	996
	C & S Am, Eur	829		Iran, Iraq	163
	N Am, N Eur, Aus	503		India	757
	E Eur, Rus, C Asia	192		SE Asia, China, Japan	347

Religious Origins and Diffusion



- _____ - 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.
- _____ - appeared in eastern India around the sixth century B.C., as a reaction to certain aspects of Hinduism (such as the caste system). It truly began diffusing around the third century B.C. into Nepal, and South and East Asia. There are more than _____ million followers today.
- _____ - originated with the birth of _____ near Jerusalem. 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 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).

Hinduism

- Hinduism has no founder, creed, all-encompassing written text, or single authority.
- 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, but not a being, that permeates everything), 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



- 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).



Christianity



- _____ - the oldest established denomination (or branch) originated in the eastern part of the Roman Empire after its break up.
- _____ - the papacy was established which gave rise to the second branch in Rome. The power of the Church peaked 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.
- _____ 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



- _____, 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 Shiah) represent around 13% of all Muslims and dominate _____.

believe that _____ are the sole sources of true knowledge.

- _____ dominate the cultural landscape (often with domes or spires).

