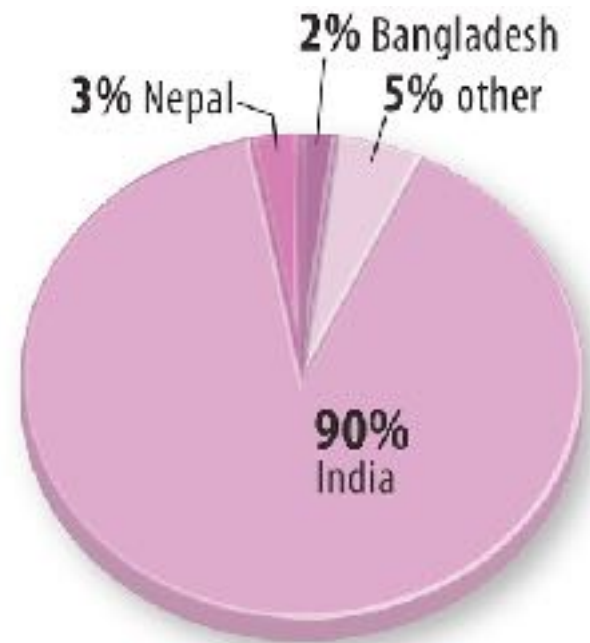


I. Distributions of Religions

- A. Universalizing religion
 - 1. Attempt to be global, to appeal to all people, wherever they may live in the world, not just to those of one culture or location.
 - a. Christianity (33%)
 - b. Islam (24.1%)
 - c. Buddhism (7%)
 - d. Sikhism (0.32%)

- B. Ethnic religion
 - 2. Mostly appeals to one group of people living in one place
 - a. Hinduism (15%)
 - b. Judaism (0.20%)
 - c. Shinto



- d. Chinese Traditional Ethnic Religions/ Philosophies (5.5%) - are syncretic, which means they combine several traditions.
 - (1) Confucianism - Confucius was a philosopher whose teachings emphasized correct behavior.
 - (2) Taoism - Lao-Zi was a government administrator whose writings emphasized the mystical and magical aspects of life.

- e. Primal-Indigenous Ethnic Religions
 - (1) Most of these people reside in Southeast Asia or the South Pacific islands.
 - (2) Followers of primal-indigenous religions believe that because God dwells within all things, everything in nature is spiritual.
 - (3) Included in this group are Shamanism and Paganism.

- f. African Ethnic Traditional Religions
 - (1) Twelve percent of Africa's people follow traditional ethnic religions sometimes called animism, the belief that inanimate objects or natural events have discrete spirits and conscious life.

TOOLS



0 400 800 Miles
0 400 800 Kilometers

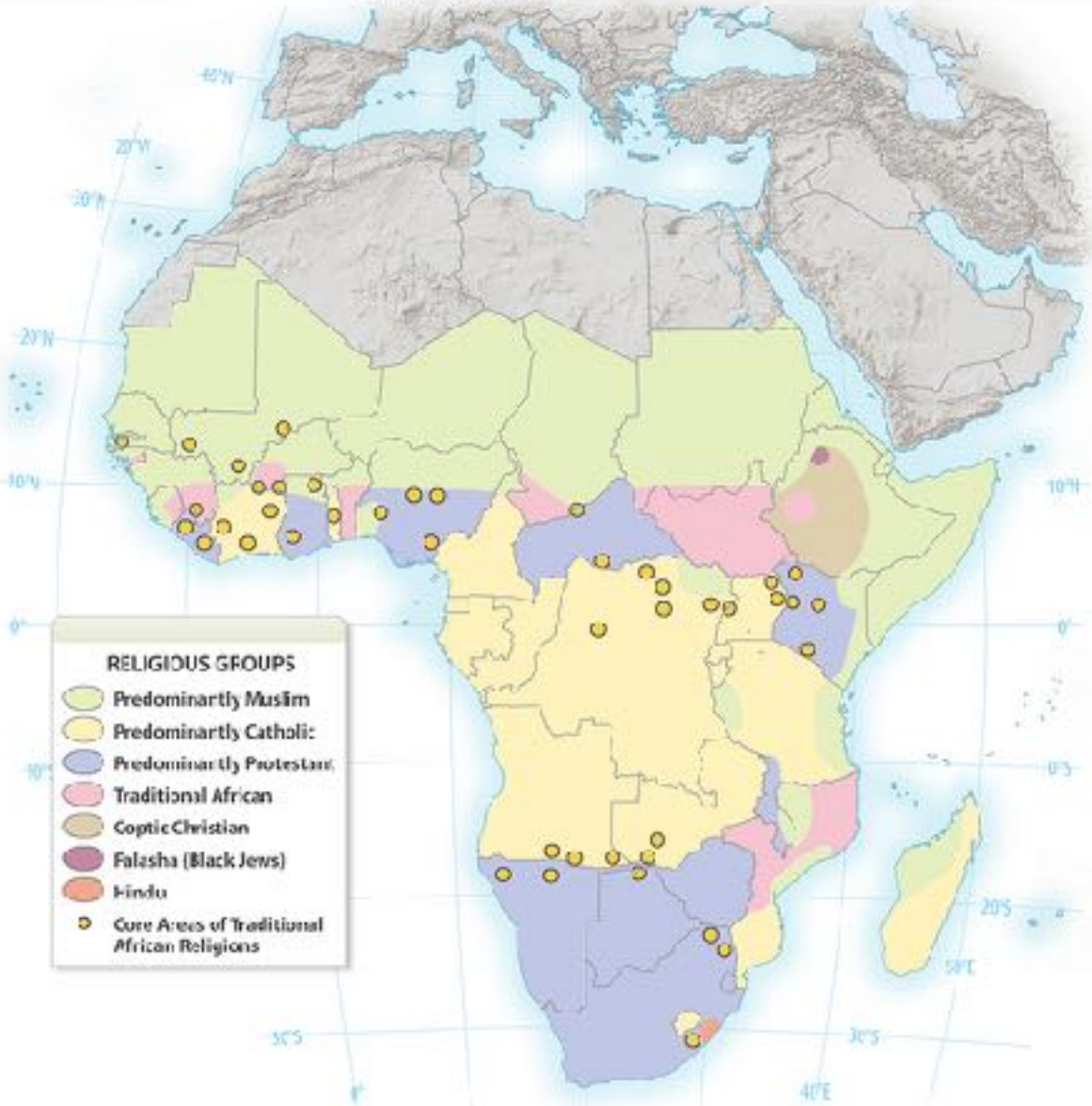
DATA SOURCES



LAT/
LONG

HELP/
FAQS

RESET
MAP

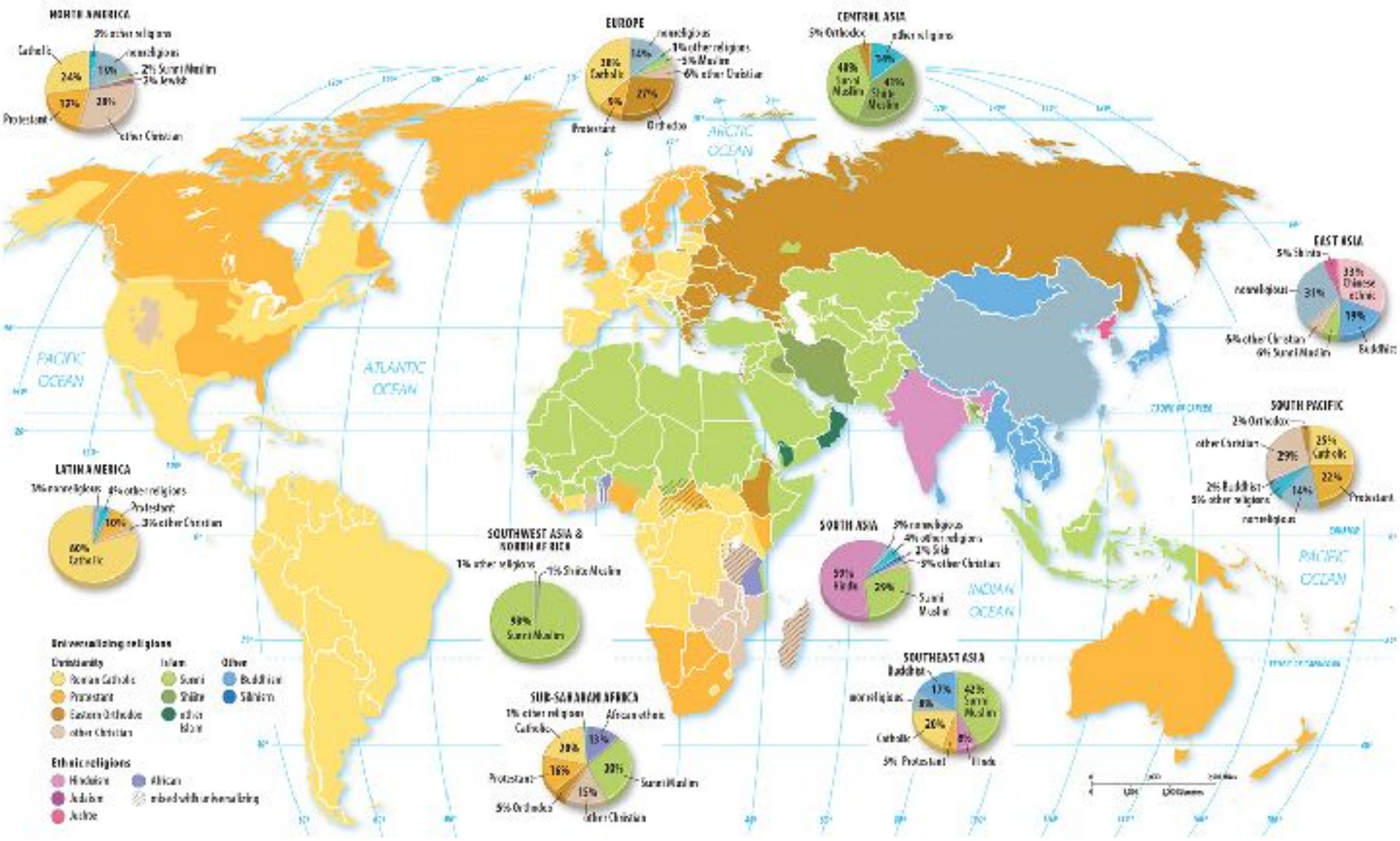


RELIGIOUS GROUPS

- Predominantly Muslim
- Predominantly Catholic
- Predominantly Protestant
- Traditional African
- Coptic Christian
- Falasha (Black Jews)
- Hindu
- Core Areas of Traditional African Religions

- C. Atheism is belief that God does not exist,
- D. Agnosticism is the belief that nothing can be known about whether God exists without proof.

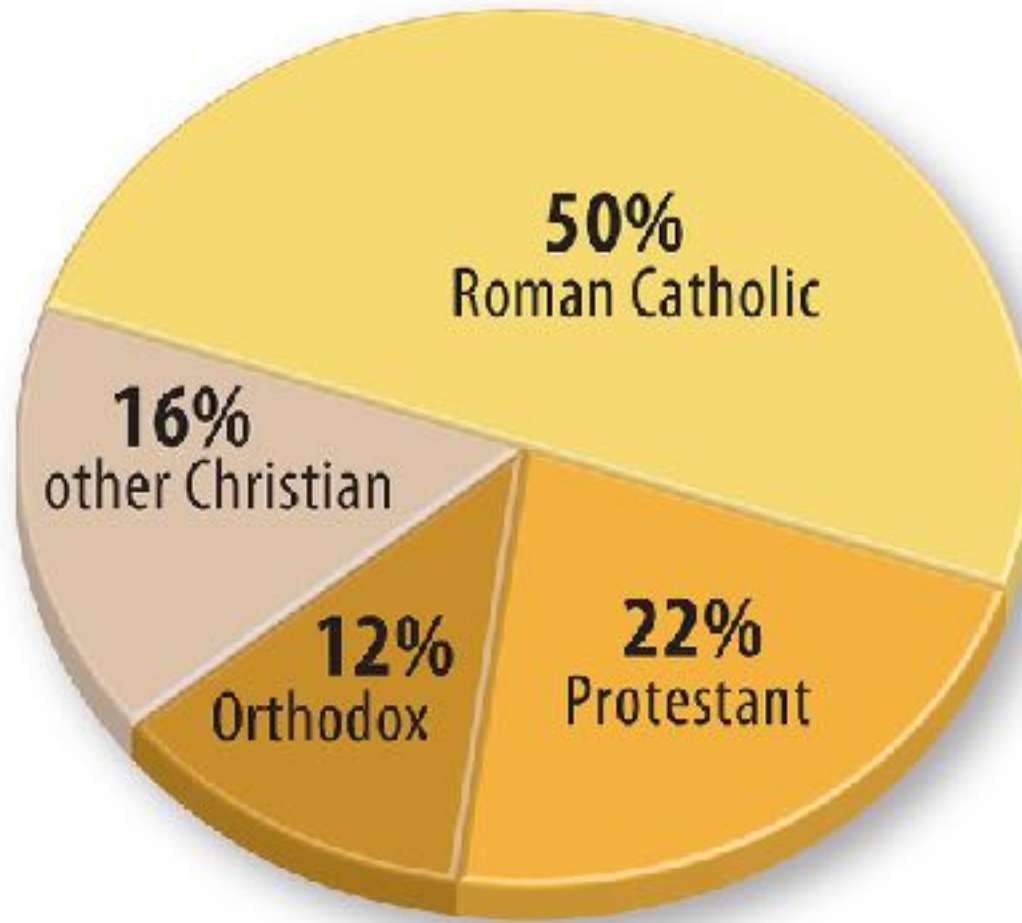
I. Distributions of Religions



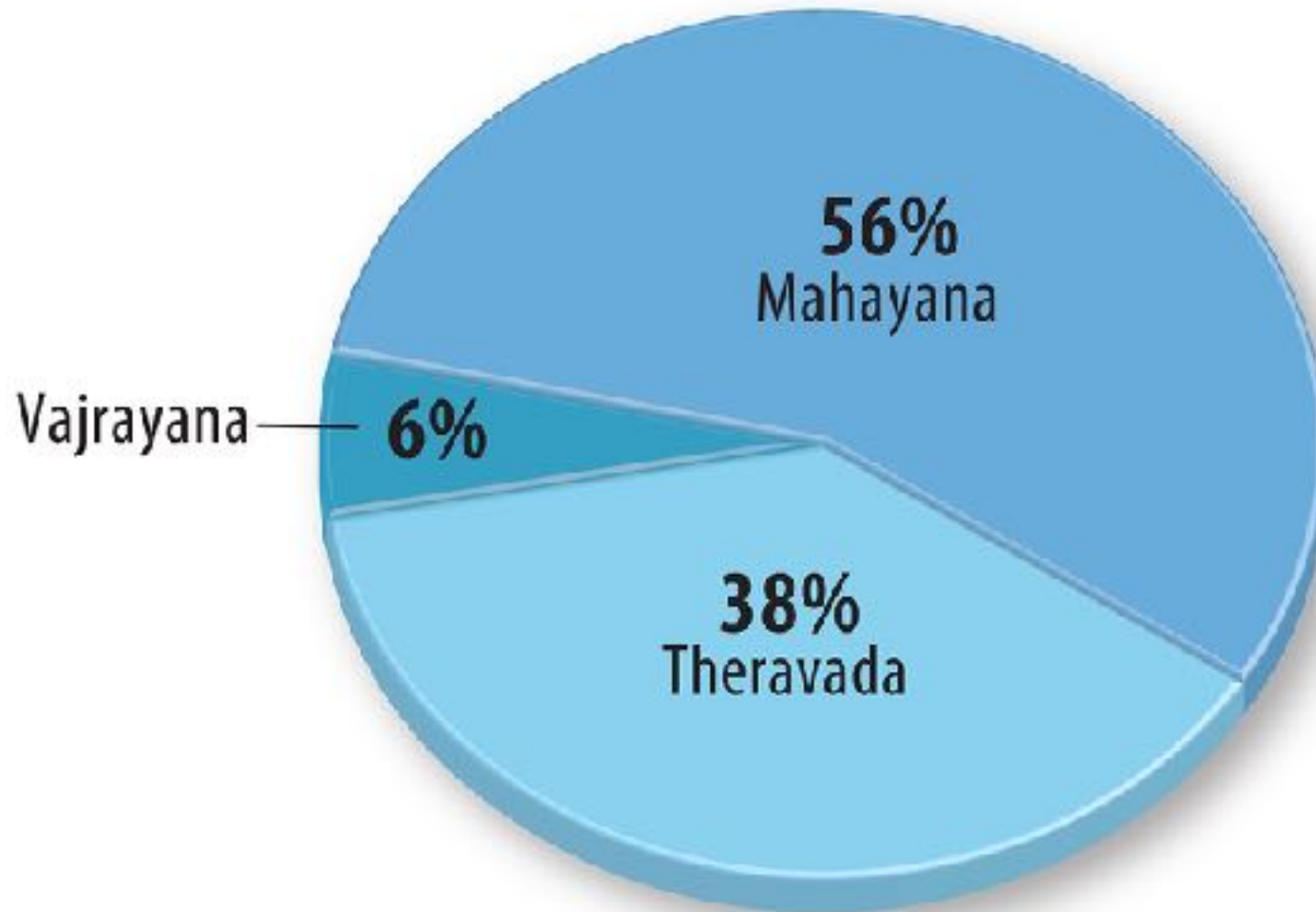
II. Geographic Branches of Religions

- A. Branch
 - 1. A large fundamental division within a religion
- B. Denomination
 - 1. Division of a branch that unites congregations into a single administrative body
- C. Sect
 - 1. Relatively small group that has broken from an established denomination

- Branches of Christianity



- Branches of Buddhism



II. Geographic Branches of Religions

- Example: There are 3 main branches of Christianity: Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, & Protestant
- Example: There are many denominations of Protestant branch: Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Unitarian, Pentecost, Presbyterian..etc..
- Example: There are many Christian sects: Gnostics, Mennonites, Amish..etc..

III. Diffusion of Universalizing Religions

- A. Contagious diffusion - diffusion of religion via direct contact
- B. Hierarchical diffusion – top down conversion (ex: missionaries converting tribal leaders and kings)

III. Diffusion of Universalizing Religions



	Buddhism	Christianity	Islam
Birth	●	●	●
Diffusion by 8th century	→	→	→
Diffusion by 12th century	- - - →	- - - →	- - - →
Diffusion after 12th century	⋯ →	⋯ →	⋯ →

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DIFFUSION OF UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS

IV. Religious Conflicts

- A. Fundamentalism
 - 1. Literal interpretation and strict and intense adherence to the basic principles of a religion
 - a. Christianity – Evangelicalism
 - b. Judaism – Zionism
 - c. Islam – Wahhabi

- B. Islam vs. Western Cultural Values
 - 1. A history of colonialism, 20th & 21st century globalism, and mass migration has exposed local residents of Muslim nations and immigrants to the values and beliefs that originated in developed countries in North America and Europe.
 - a. North Americans and Europeans do not view economic development as incompatible with religious values, but many religious adherents in developing countries do.
 - 2. Contributing to more intense religious conflict has been the resurgence of religious fundamentalism in Muslim nations.

- a. When the Taliban (“religious students”) gained power in 1996 in Afghanistan, they imposed very strict laws inspired by Islamic values as they interpreted them,. They believed that they had been called by Allah to purge Afghanistan of sin and violence and make it a pure Islamic state. This was also the motivation for the fundamentalist takeover of Iran in 1979 and the development of ISIS in Syria and Iraq.
 - (1) Islamic scholars criticized these groups as being poorly educated in Islamic law and history and for misreading the Quran.
 - (2) Actions taken by the Taliban were as follows:

- (a) Banned all “Western, non-Islamic” leisure activities including watching TV, playing music, using the Internet, kite flying, etc...
- (b) Soccer stadiums were converted to places for public punishments and executions.
- (c) Men were beaten if they shaved their beards, women were stoned to death for committing adultery, homosexuals were buried alive & they hung prostitutes in front of large audiences.
- (d) They cut off the hands of thieves and the fingers of women who wore nail polish.

- (3) A U.S.-led coalition overthrew the Taliban in 2001, but the Taliban still have control in many remote, rural areas.

- C. Hinduism v. Social Equality - India has been strongly challenged to dismantle the caste system, which is a class or distinct hereditary order into which Hindus are assigned, according to religious law.
 - 1. There are four castes and then the “outcast” group are called Dalits or “untouchables.”
- D. Religion v. Communism - organized religion was challenged in the 20th century by the rise of communism in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Asia. Communist regimes discouraged or outright banned religious belief and practice.

IV. Religious Conflicts: The Middle East

- E. Israel/Palestine
 - 1. Jews, Muslims, and Christians have fought for control.
 - 2. Canaan —The Promised Land, The Kingdom of Israel & Judea (dominant religion from around 1200 BCE to about 80 BCE and since 1950 AD).
 - 3. Christianity— under the Roman & Byzantine Empires (dominant religion from around 330 AD to about 640 AD)
 - 4. Islam—under various caliphates (dominant religion from about 640 AD to about 1950 AD)

IV. Religious Conflicts: The Middle East



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BOUNDARY CHANGES IN PALESTINE/ISRAEL

IV. Religious Conflicts: The Middle East

- F. Palestinian perspectives
 - 1. Five groups of people consider themselves Palestinians.
 - a. People living in the territories captured by Israel in 1967
 - b. Muslim citizens of Israel
 - c. People who fled from Israel after Israel was created in 1948
 - d. People who fled from the occupied territories after the 1967 war
 - e. Citizens of other countries who identify themselves as Palestinians

IV. Religious Conflicts: The Middle East

- G. Israeli perspectives
 - 1. A minority surrounded by a hostile majority
 - a. West Bank barrier – a wall under construction separating Israel from Palestinian territory.

IV. Religious Conflicts: The Middle East



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ISRAELI SETTLEMENT IN THE WEST BANK

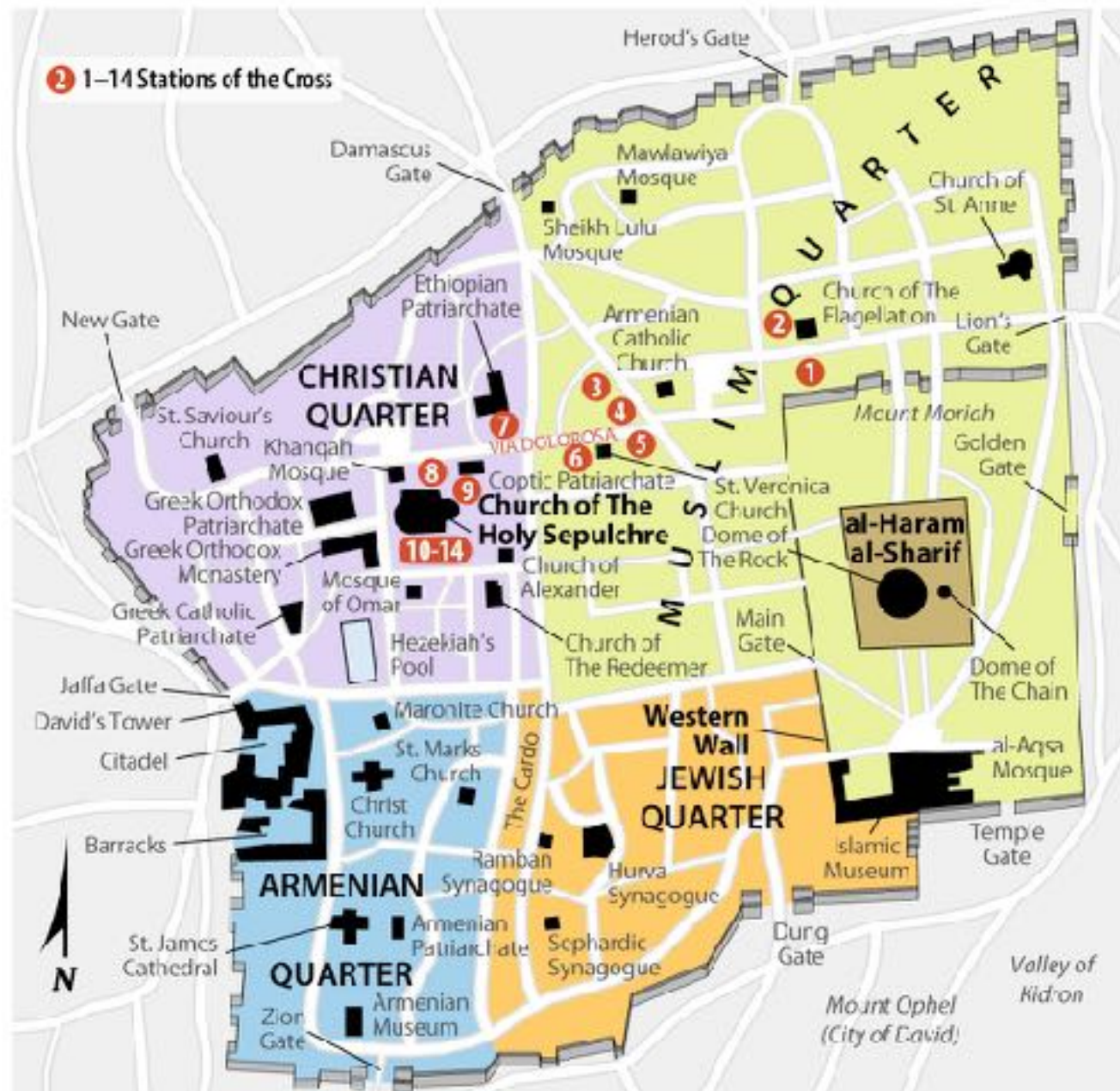
IV. Religious Conflicts: The Middle East



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ISRAEL'S SEPARATION FENCE

V. Jerusalem: Contested Space



- A. Holy site for Judaism, Islam, Christianity
 - sacred sites are literally built on top of one another

V. Jerusalem: Contested Space

- B. Judaism's Jerusalem
 - 1. Western (Wailing) Wall - believed by Jews to be the only remaining part of the 2nd Temple on site of what they believe was where Solomon's temple was located.
- C. Islam's Jerusalem
 - 1. Dome of the Rock - site of ancient Jewish temple, site where Muslims believe Mohammad ascended into Heaven

V. Jerusalem: Contested Space



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JEWS PRAYING AT THE WESTERN WALL

V. Jerusalem: Contested Space

- Islam's Jerusalem
 - Dome of the Rock



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DOMES OF THE ROCK

V. Jerusalem: Contested Space



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WESTERN WALL AND DOME OF THE ROCK