

I. Distributions of Religions

A. Universalizing religion

1. Attempts to have _____

- a. Christianity (33%)
- b. Islam (24.1%)
- c. Buddhism (7%)
- d. Sikhism (0.32%)

B. Ethnic religion

1. Mostly appeals to _____

- a. Hinduism (15%) - _____
- b. Judaism (0.20%)
- c. Shinto (Japan & the Koreas)
- d. Chinese Traditional Ethnic Religions/Philosophies (5.5%) - are _____, 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 _____.
- f. African Ethnic Traditional Religions
 - (1) Twelve percent of Africa's people follow traditional ethnic religions sometimes called _____, the belief that inanimate objects or natural events have discrete spirits and conscious life.

C. Non-religious (16%)

- a. Atheism is _____ that higher power exists.
- b. Agnosticism is belief that nothing can be known about whether a higher power exists, proof is needed.

II. Geographic Branches of Religions

A. Branch

- 1. A large _____ within a religion (Example: There are 3 main branches of Christianity: Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, & Protestant)

B. Denomination

- 1. _____ that unites congregations into a single administrative body (Example: There are many denominations of Protestant branch: Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Unitarian, Pentecost, Presbyterian...etc...)

C. Sect

- 1. Relatively _____ that has broken from an established denomination (Example: There are many Christian sects: Gnostics, Mennonites, Amish...etc...)

III. Diffusion of Universalizing Religions

A. Contagious diffusion – diffusion of religion via _____

B. Hierarchical diffusion – _____ conversion (ex: missionaries converting tribal leaders and kings)

IV. Religious Conflicts

A. Fundamentalism

1. _____ and strict and intense adherence to the _____ principles of a religion
 - a. Christian - _____
 - b. Judaism - _____
 - c. Islam - _____
2. In a world increasingly dominated by a global culture and economy, religious fundamentalism can be seen as a way to _____.
3. A group convinced that its religious view is the correct one may _____ upon territory controlled by other religious groups and wish to impose their religion on others.

B. Islam vs. Western Cultural Values

1. A history of _____, 20th & 21st century globalism, and _____ has exposed local residents of Muslim nations and immigrants to the _____ that originated in developed countries in North America and Europe.
 - a. North Americans and Europeans do not view economic development as _____ with religious values, but many religious adherents in developing countries do.
2. Contributing to more intense religious conflict has been the _____ of religious fundamentalism in Muslim nations.
 - a. When the _____ (“religious students”) gained power in 1996 in _____, they imposed very strict laws (Sharia law) 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 led by religious students in 1979 and the development of _____ (ISIL) in Syria and Iraq.
 - (1) Islamic scholars criticized these groups as being poorly educated in Islamic law and history and for _____.
 - (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 _____, which is a class or distinct _____ into which Hindus are assigned, according to _____.

1. There are four castes and then the “_____” group are called Dalits or “untouchables.”

D. Religion v. Communism - _____ 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 (hard to do) and practice (easy to do).

E. Israel/Palestine

1. Jews, Muslims, and Christians have fought for control.
2. _____ —The Promised Land, The Kingdom of Israel, Judea (dominant religion from around 1200 BCE to about 80 BCE and since 1950 AD).
3. Christianity—_____ (dominant religion from around 330 AD to about 640 AD)
4. Islam—_____ (dominant religion from about 640 AD to about 1950 AD)

F. Palestinian perspectives

1. _____ 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 _____
 - d. People who fled from the occupied territories after the _____
 - e. Citizens of other countries who identify themselves as Palestinians

G. Israeli perspectives

1. A minority surrounded by a _____ majority
 - a. _____ barrier – a wall under construction separating Israel from Palestinian territory.

V. Jerusalem: Contested Space

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

B. Judaism's Jerusalem

1. Western (_____) Wall (the main sacred site in Judaism) – 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 (3rd most sacred site in Islam) – site of ancient Jewish temple, site where Muslims believe _____ ascended into Heaven to meet with the prophets.