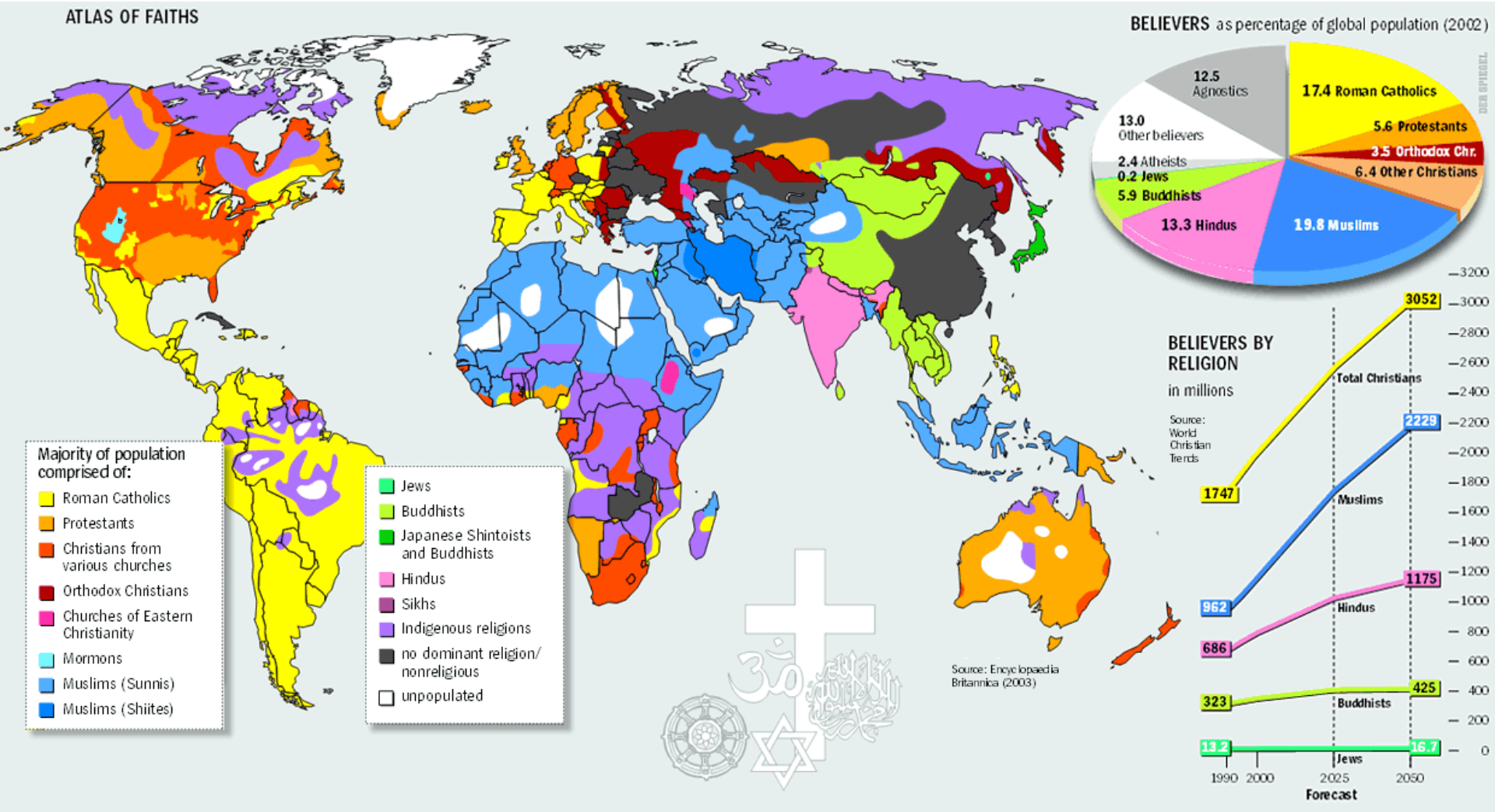
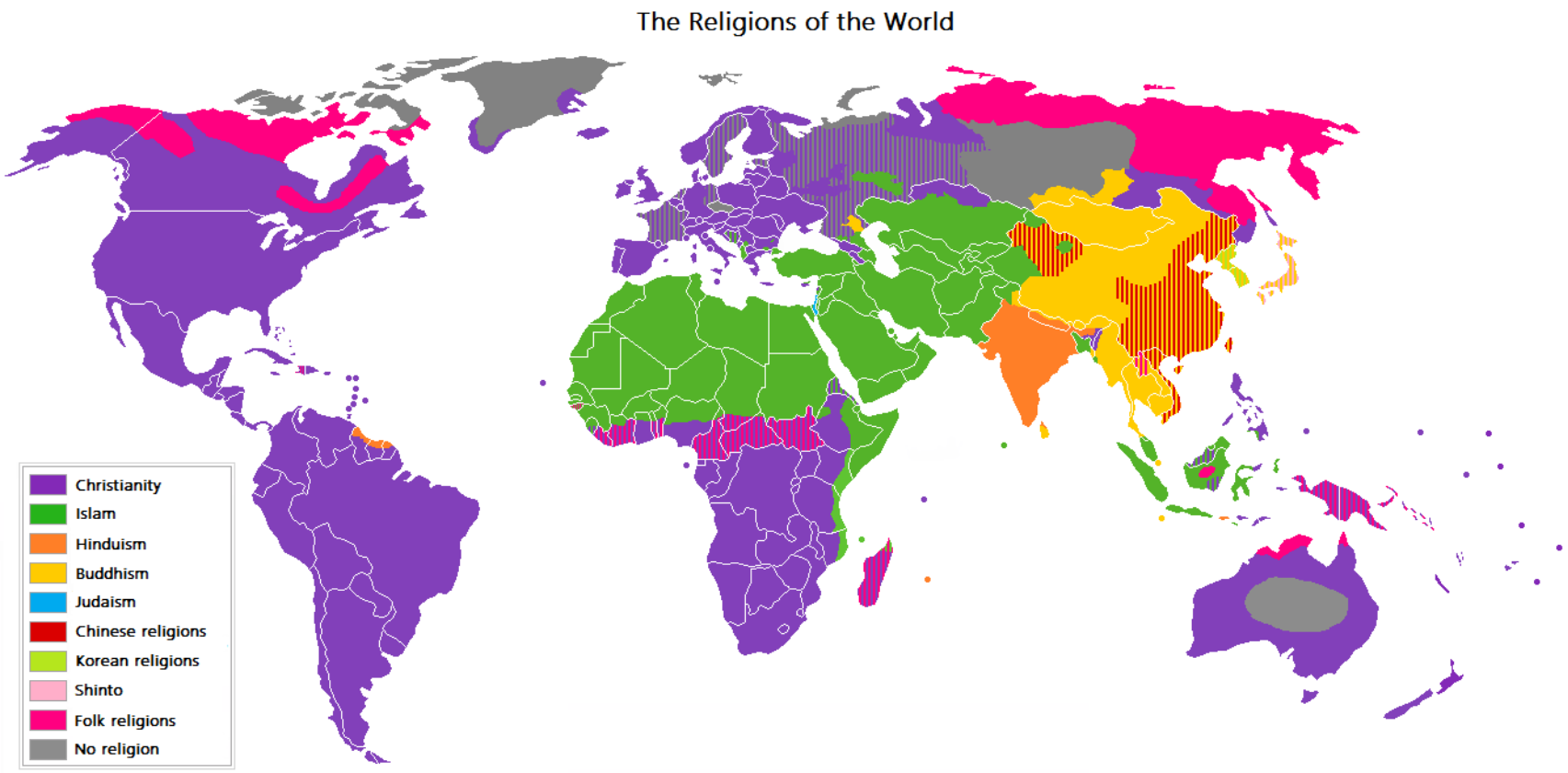

ATLAS OF FAITHS
Majority of population comprised of:
Roman Catholics
Protestants
Christians from various churches
Orthodox Christians
Churches of Eastern Christianity
Mormons
Muslims (Sunnis)
Muslims (Shiites)
Jews
Buddhists
Japanese Shintoists and Buddhists
Hindus
Sikhs
Indigenous religions
no dominant religion/ nonreligious
unpopulated
Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica (2003)
BELIEVERS as percentage of global population (2002)
17.4 Roman Catholics
5.6 Protestants
3.5 Orthodox Chr.
6.4 Other Christians
19.8 Muslims
13.3 Hindus
5.9 Buddhists
0.2 Jews
2.4 Atheists
13.0 Other believers
12.5 Agnostics
DER SPIEGEL
BELIEVERS BY RELIGION
in millions
Source: World Christian Trends
Total Christians
Muslims
Hindus
Buddhists
Jews
1747
3052
962
2229
686
1175
323
425
13.2
16.7
1990
2000
2025
2050
Forecast
3200
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0

Prevailing World Religions Map

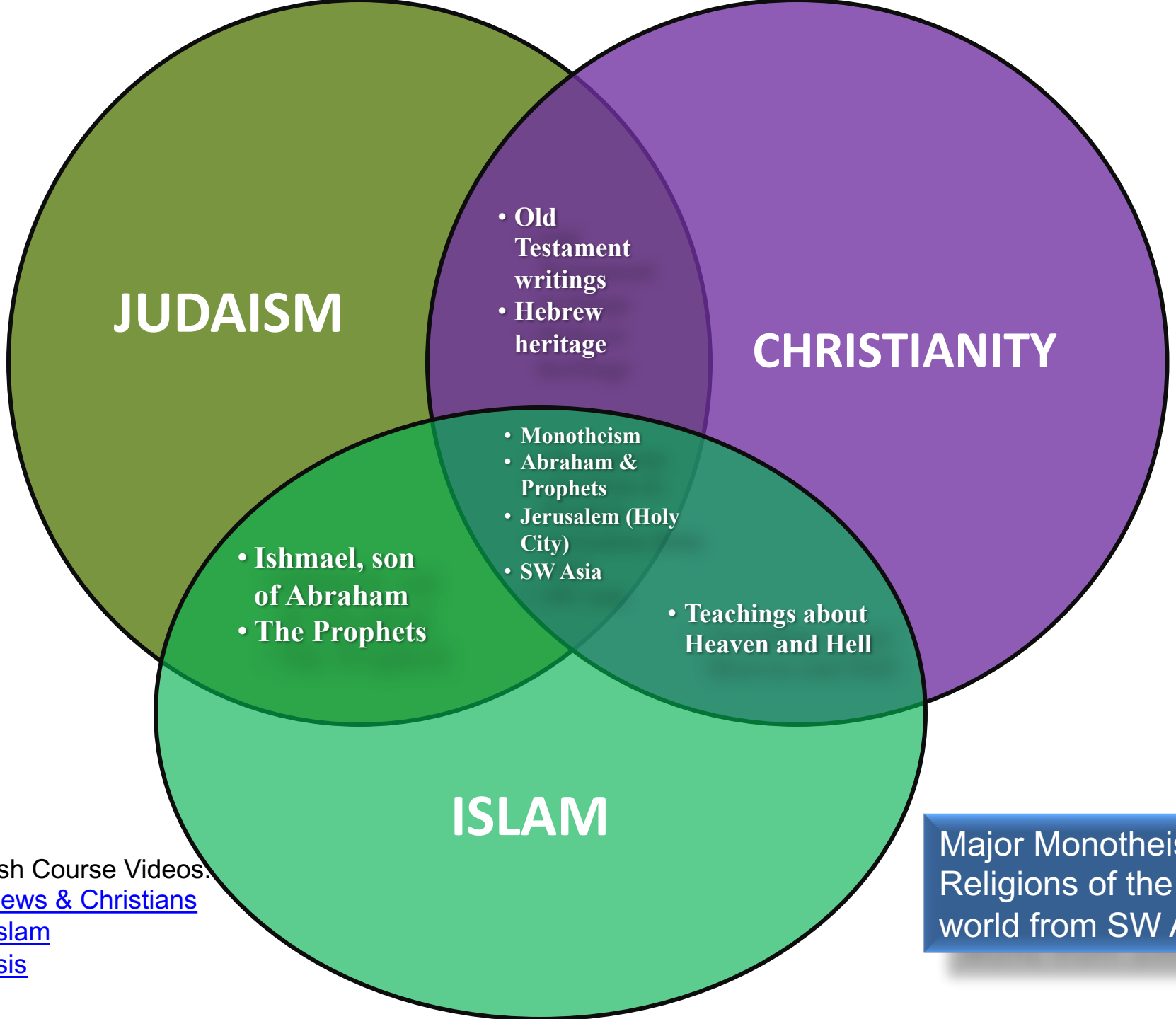


Major Religions (Chronological Order)

- Hinduism ~2500 BCE (900 million)
- Judaism ~ 2000BCE (14 million)
- Christianity 33 CE (2.1 billion)
- Islam ~610 CE (1.5 billion)
- Sikhism 1469 CE (30 million)

Major Life Philosophies (Chronological Order)

- Taoism 550 BCE (20 million)
- Buddhism 520 BCE (360 million)
- Confucianism ~495 BCE (5-6 million)



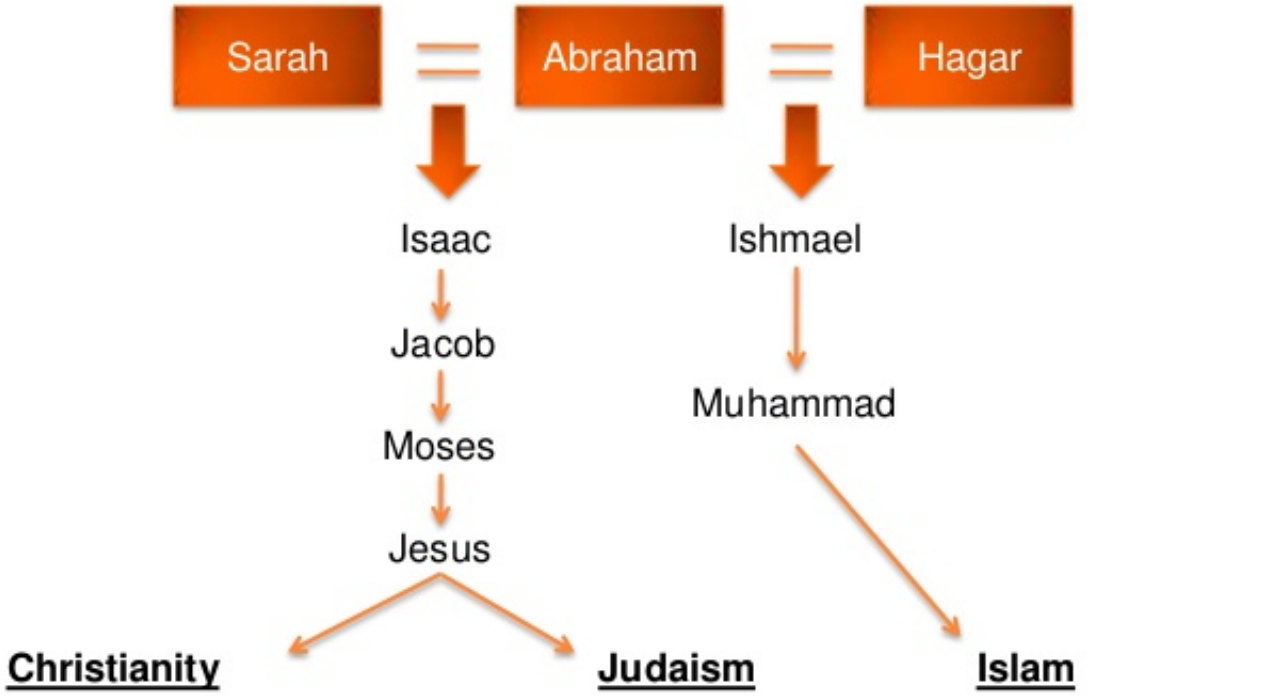
Crash Course Videos:

- Jews & Christians
- Islam
- Isis

Major Monotheistic Religions of the world from SW Asia

The family …

Genealogy of Abraham



Judaism, Islam and Christian all relate back to Abraham. Many generations after Abraham, Jesus and Muhammad were born.

JUDAISM

- **Second oldest and continuously practiced religion**
- **First monotheistic religion**
- **Founder: Abram whom God renamed Abraham 2000-1500 BC**
- **God: Yaweh**
- **Salvation through belief in God of the Torah**
- **Holy Books: Torah, Talmud, Tanakh (these make up the Law, Prophets, & Writings)**
- **No place of "Hell" or torment for sin**
- **Called: Jews**
- **Place of Worship: Synagogue or Temple**

Christianity

	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
Middle East, Jerusalem 30 C.E. Spread north and west throughout Europe, Americas	Founded by Jesus of Nazareth - Bible Splinter group of Jews, quickly spread throughout Roman Empire despite persecution Jesus, son of God, Messiah of Jewish prophecy Devotion to God, love of fellow man - monotheistic Jesus sent to redeem man from sin Salvation by faith in divinity, death, and resurrection of Jesus. Crucified by Roman gov't 30 CE	Emphasis on salvation, eternal life after death appealed to lower classes, women Combo of religion & empire = huge impact on political, social development of Europe Missionary Religion

Judaism

ABRAHAM ABOUT TO SACRIFICE HIS SON ISAAC

	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
Middle East, Caanan Jerusalem 3000 B.C.E.	Founded by Abraham, Moses Hebrews were chosen by God, special status Personal relationship with God – a covenant Afterlife, tradition, doctrines, philosophy, personal salvation. To honor, serve God, promote prophets – Wailing Wall A religion & culture - Torah 10 Commandments, waiting for messiah	The First Monotheistic Belief System Led to Christianity and Islam Forced migration – Exodus, Diaspora, Holocaust Like Hinduism – Stationary faith

Judaism

- Began in Israel

Islam

	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
Middle East, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem 622 C.E. Spread North Africa, S.E.Asia, U.S.	Founded by Muhammad- Prophet – Koran Five Pillars of Faith: Allah is one true God, Prophet is Muhammad Pray Five times a day facing Mecca Almsgiving – give to the poor Ramadan – Fasting Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca Can not eat pork, gamble, drink alcohol, smoke Jihad – Struggle in God's service	Led to Islamic Empires Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasids, Ottoman, Mughal Shiite-Sunni Split Crusades – Holy wars Missionary religion

12/7/16

- Please see the Unit 3 test date
  - Make sure you READ ON YOUR OWN (or this test will be very difficult) chapter 4, 5, and 6 in the white book (see corresponding chapters for yellow on the board) and read the review book section on culture
- Current events
- Complete video and questions
- Present posters and fill in religion chart
- RELIGION VOCAB WILL BE ON WEBSITE TONIGHT – DUE DAY OF UNIT 3 TEST

Confucianism

Drawing of Confucius

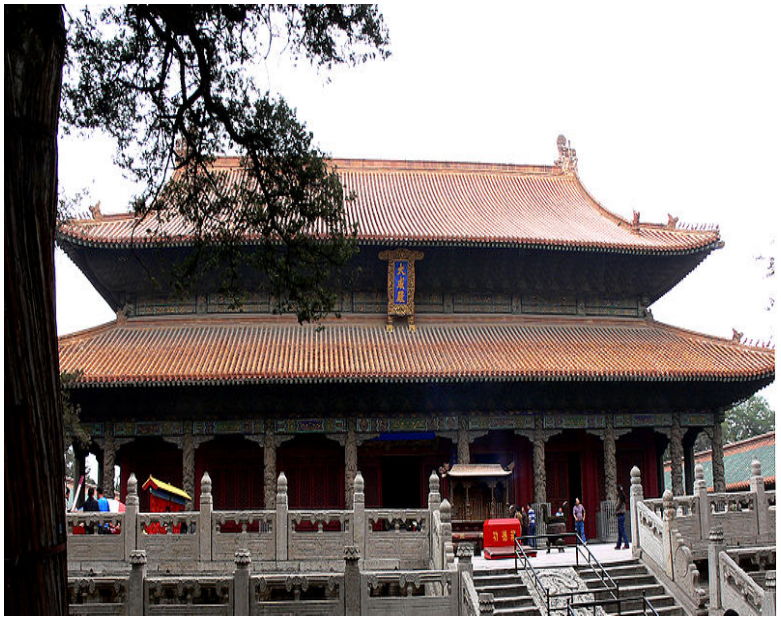
- Confucius
  - Scholar
  - Social order and good
  - Education

    government
  - Respect for elders
- Offers solutions to the problems plaguing China
  - Focus on life rather than the afterlife
  - *Text: Analects*
- Does not advocate a specific deity
  - Emphasizes worship of ancestors

Basic Beliefs of Confucianism

- *Li* draws our attention more to the social or conventional aspects of benevolent human conduct
- *Ren* draws our attention more to the moral and spiritual aspects of that conduct
- Together, they comprise a social - moral - spiritual human phenomena that can only be reduced for the purposes of analysis

- Goal is to promote harmony on Earth through relationships
  - **Five Relationships**



Dacheng Temple in Confucius' hometown of Qufu in China.

Confucius 5 Relationships

- 1) Emperor/subject - the emperor has the responsibility to take care of his subjects, and subjects must obey
  the emperor
  2) Father/son - the father takes care of the son, and the son obeys the father
  3) Older brother/younger brother - the older brother takes care of the younger brother, who in turn obeys him
  4) Husband/wife - the husband takes care of the wife, who in turn obeys him
  5) Friend/friend -The only relationship that does not assume inequality should be characterized by mutual care and obedience

Confucius

Statue of Confucius at the Confucius Temple in Beijing China

Tomb of Confucius in Qufu China

Confucius, *The Analects*, 400s BCE

- “He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the north polar star, which keeps its place and all the stars turn toward it.”
- “The man of virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practices virtue will have neighbors.”
- **“What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.”**
- “The man of virtue is driven by responsibility; the non-virtuous man is driven by profit. “
- “When a ruler’s personal conduct is correct, his government is effective without the issuing of orders. If his personal conduct is not correct, he may issue orders, but they will not be followed.”
- “The relation between wise rulers and their inferiors is like that between the wind and the grass. The grass must bend when the wind blows across it.”
- “To give one's self earnestly to the duties due to men, and, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep distant from them, may be called wisdom.”

Social Impact of Confucianism

- Becomes foundation of Chinese government
- It confirmed the power of the emperor, but held him responsible for his people
- Reinforced importance of patriarchal relationships
- Reinforced family as the center of Chinese society
- Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore are influenced by Confucian ethic

Family altar in Malaysian Chinese home. Family is inviting ancestors to partake in the Hungary Ghost festival

Daoism (Taoism)

- Founded by Laozi in China
- Sacred Text: Dao De Jing
- Goal: Create societal harmony by living according to the natural laws of the universe
- Appealed to peasants in China because of their connection to the land

Taoist Values

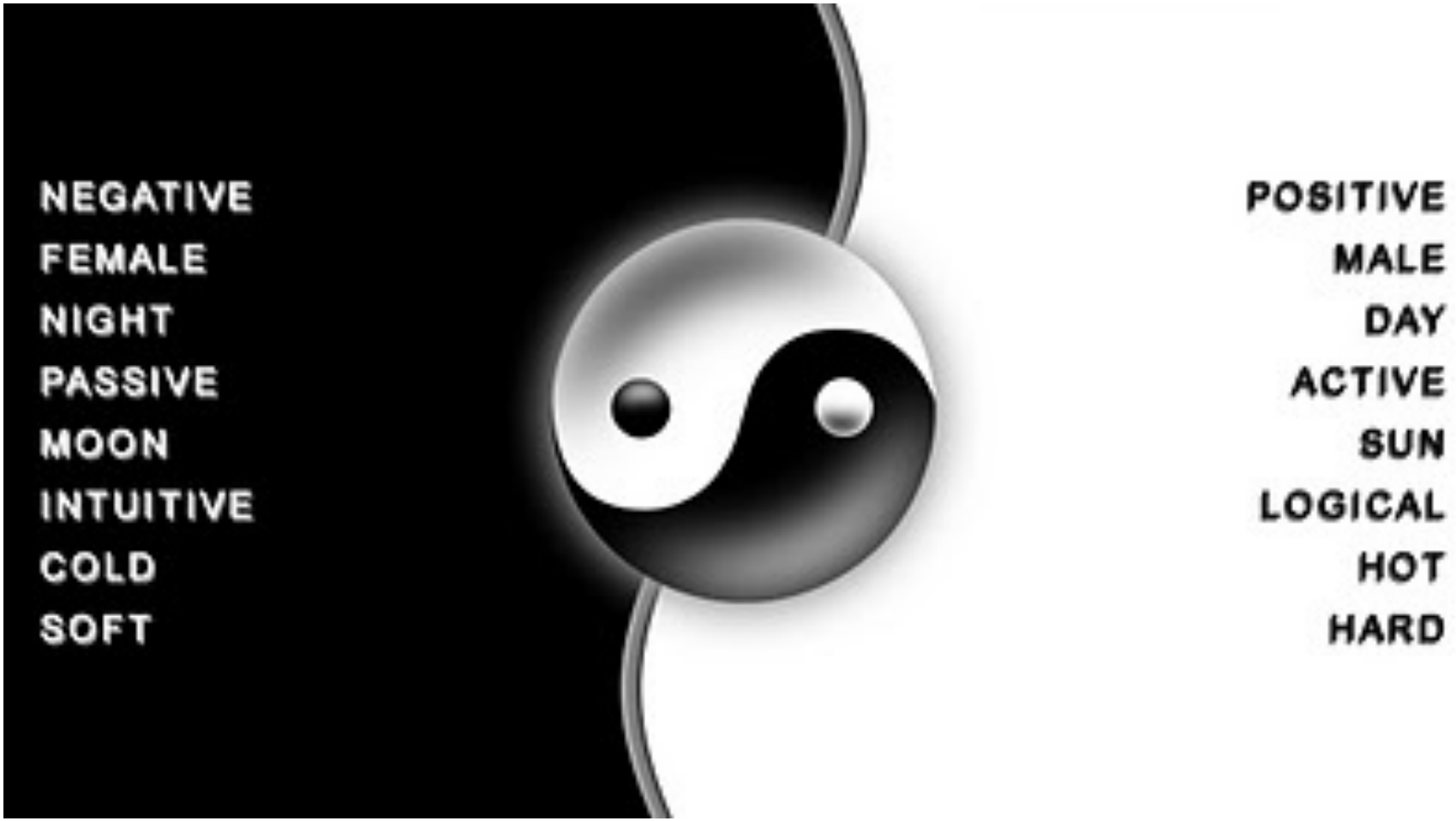
- Rejection of self-assertiveness and competition
  - “Standing on tiptoe you are unsteady” (24)
- Avoidance of aggression
  - “If you want to grab the world and run it/I see that you will not succeed” (29)
- Naturalism, naturalness, simplicity
- Relativity

- Daoists viewed education and moral striving as useless
- In the face of disorder and chaos, urged withdrawal into the world of nature
- Encouraged behavior that was spontaneous, individualistic, and natural
- Emphasized nature and its mysterious patterns
- Daoism encouraged people to live in nature and to live naturally

Laozi's Daoism

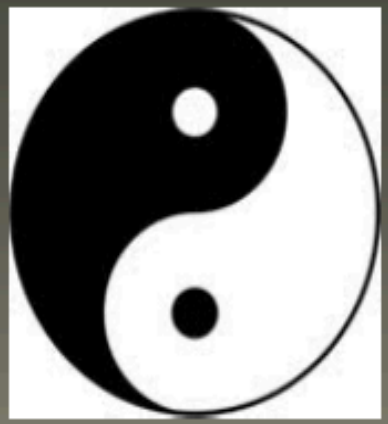
Yang	Yin
"What Is"	"What Is Not"
Light	Dark
Masculine	Feminine
Creative	Receptive
Active	Non-action
Heaven	Earth
Life	Death

Daoism


NEGATIVE
FEMALE
NIGHT
PASSIVE
MOON
INTUITIVE
COLD
SOFT
POSITIVE
MALE
DAY
ACTIVE
SUN
LOGICAL
HOT
HARD

Yin

陰



Yang

陽

- Produces form
- Grows
- Substantial
- Matter
- Contraction
- Descending
- Below
- Water

- Produces energy
- Generates
- Non-substantial
- Energy
- Expansion
- Rising
- Above
- Fire

Daoist Architectural Influence

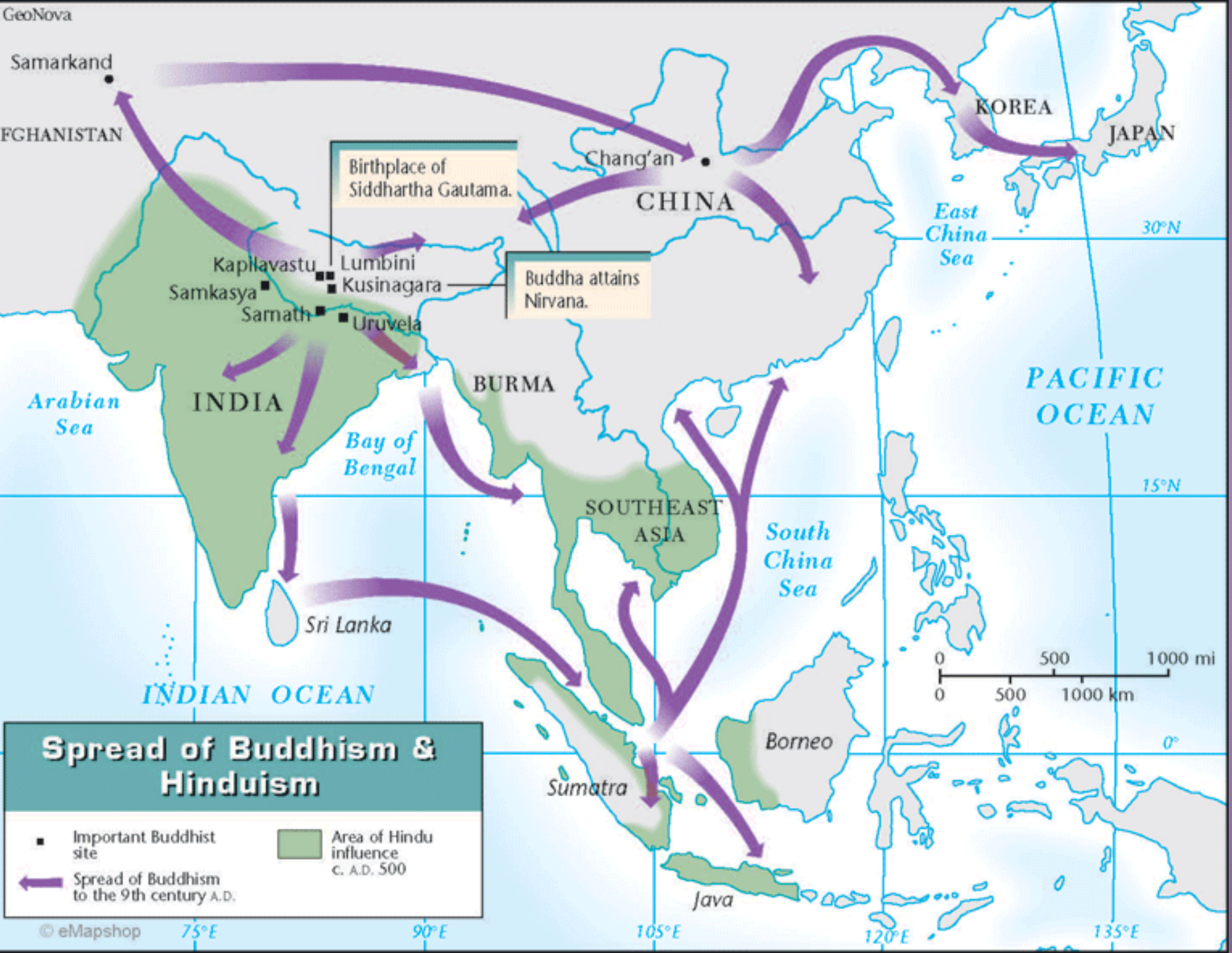
- They built temples which conformed to the contours of the land. They also built their temples with wooden frames, symmetrically, and included gardens with pavilions or walkways, or incorporated the natural scenery into the building

Hinduism

Basic facts:

1) Has no single founder
2) 3rd largest religion in the world
   a) 1 Billion world-wide
   b) Most live in India today

Countries, capitals, and major religions of South Asia. India dominates the subcontinent by virtue of its large population and area.


GeoNova
Samarkand
FGHANISTAN
Birthplace of Siddhartha Gautama.
Chang'an
CHINA
KOREA
JAPAN
East China Sea
30°N
Kapilavastu
Lumbini
Kusinagara
Samkasya
Samath
Uruvela
Buddha attains Nirvana.
Arabian Sea
INDIA
BURMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Bay of Bengal
15°N
SOUTHEAST ASIA
South China Sea
Sri Lanka
INDIAN OCEAN
0 500 1000 mi
0 500 1000 km
Borneo
0°
Sumatra
Java
Spread of Buddhism & Hinduism
Important Buddhist site
Spread of Buddhism to the 9th century A.D.
Area of Hindu influence c. A.D. 500
© eMapshop
75°E
90°E
105°E
120°E
135°E

Hinduism

- 3000 years old
- Brought to Indus River Valley Region by Aryans
- Vedas – Holy Text
  - Written in Sanskrit
  - All are part of an all-powerful spiritual force called *Brahman*
- Not exactly Polytheistic or monotheistic….

Hinduism

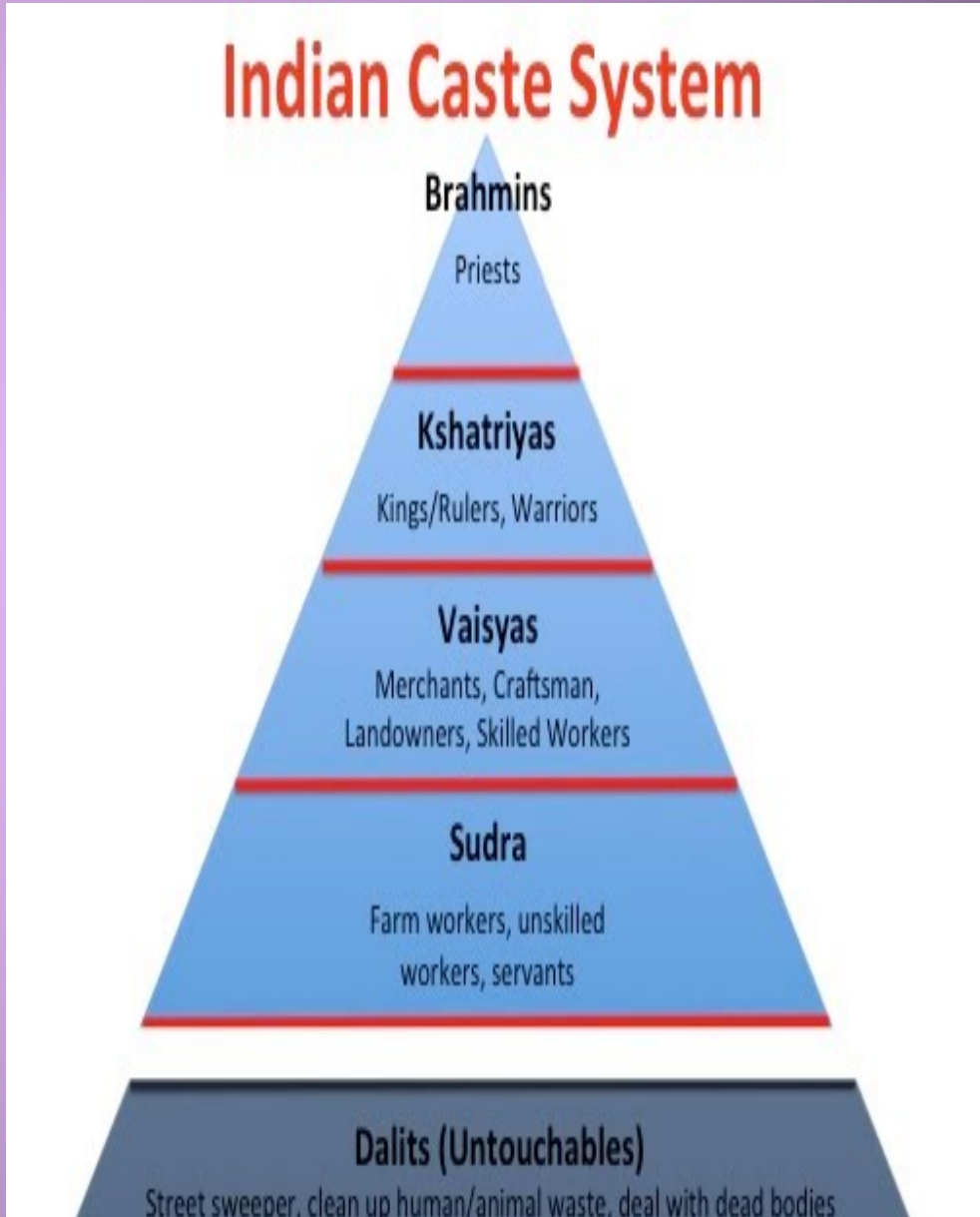
- Three most important Hindu Gods (forms of Brahman)
  - Brahma (creator), Vishnu (protector), Shiva (destroyer)

- Belief in reincarnation: Rebirth of the soul, or when the soul enters the body of another being
  - Respect for ALL living things
- Ultimate goal *Moksha*
  - Free the soul from the cycle of reincarnation & the soul can unite with Brahman.

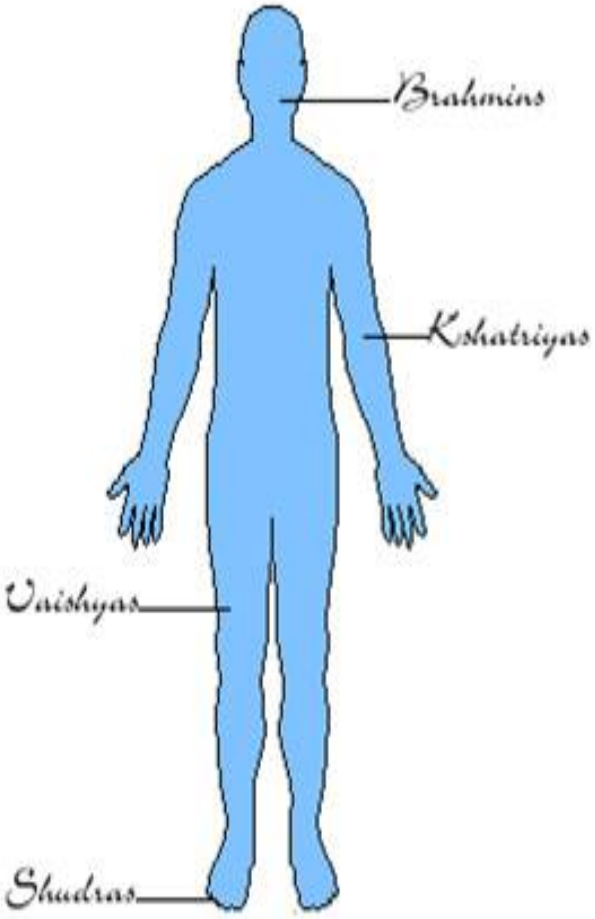
Sacred Cow of India

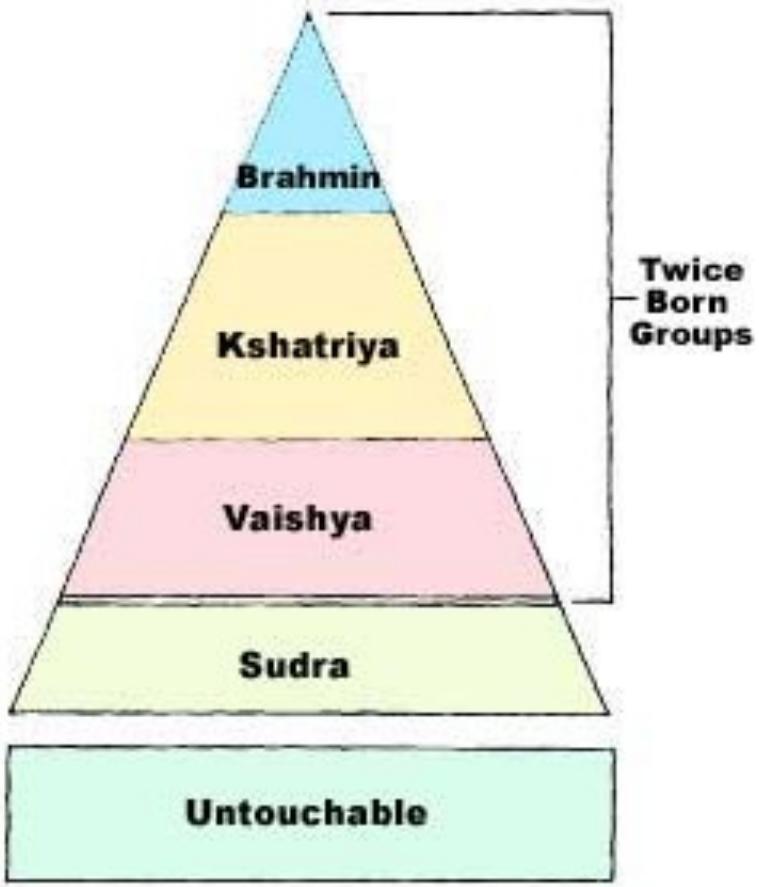
Hinduism

- Karma: Every action produces a Justified effect based on its moral worthiness.
- Dharma: ethical duty based on the divine order of reality. The word is the closest equivalent to “religion.”



Social Impact of Hinduism





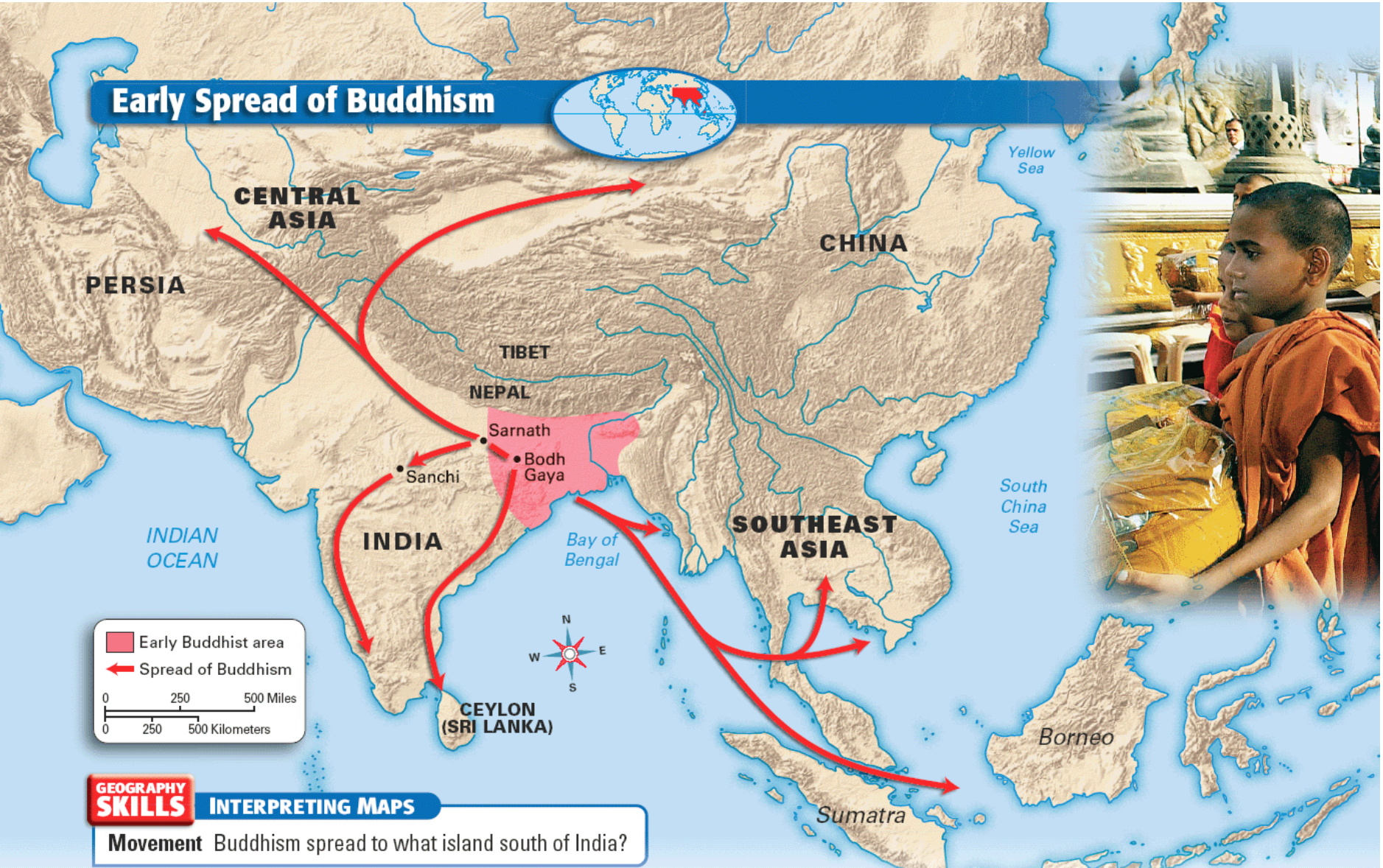
Modern Untouchables

Modern India has 160 million untouchables or approximately 15% of India's population.

Ganges River

Pollution in the Ganges

Early Spread of Buddhism

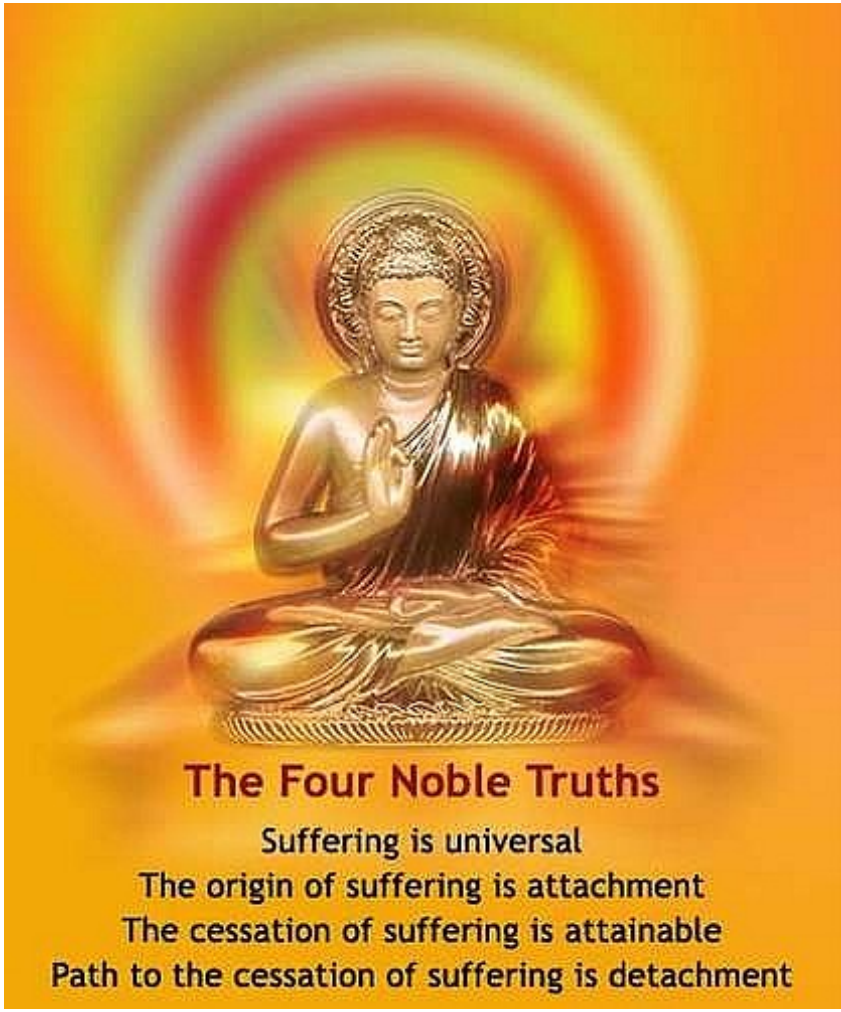


Rise of Buddhism

- Emerged after Hinduism
- Began in Nepal
- Siddhartha Gautama – Founder of Buddhism
  - Became known as the "Enlightened One"
  - Born into royal life, left to pursue search for religious truth and end to life's suffering
- People seek enlightenment through meditation, instead of priests, formal rituals and gods

Four Noble Truths

- 1) All life is full of suffering and sorrow
- 2) Suffering is caused by a desire to satisfy ourselves (being selfish)
- 3) The way to end suffering is to end all desires
- 4) End desire by following the eightfold path



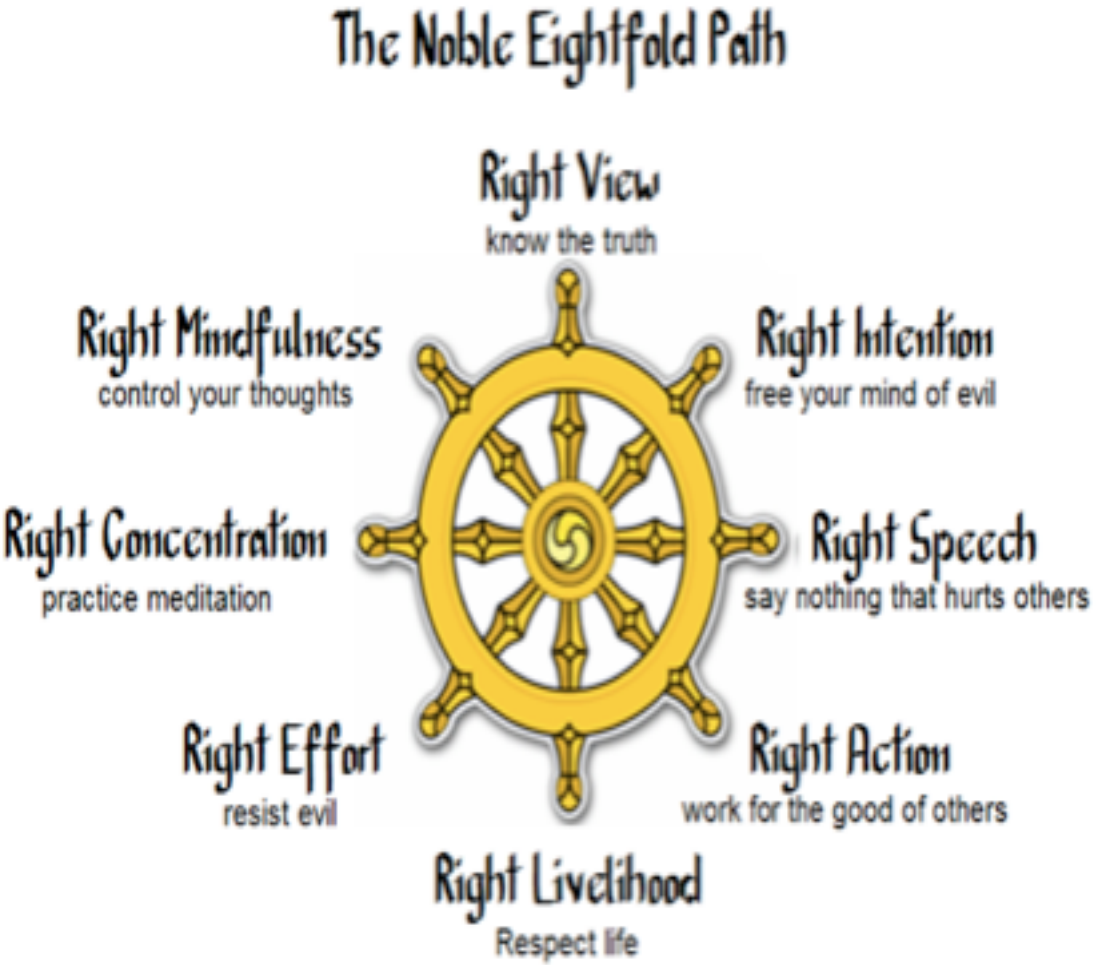
Eight Fold Path

* Steps you must take in order to reach NIRVANA

Nirvana – Release from all selfishness and pain

Eightfold Path:

- 1) Right Understanding
- 2) Right aspirations
- 3) Right speech
- 4) Right Conduct
- 5) Right livelihood
- 6) Right Effort
- 7) Right Mindfulness
- 8) Right Concentration



Buddha

- Accepted the idea of reincarnation
- Rejected the many gods of Hinduism
- Rejected the caste system
- Did not want to be worshipped

What is the fundamental cause of all suffering?

Desire!

- Therefore, extinguish the self, don't obsess about oneself.

Three braches of Buddhism:

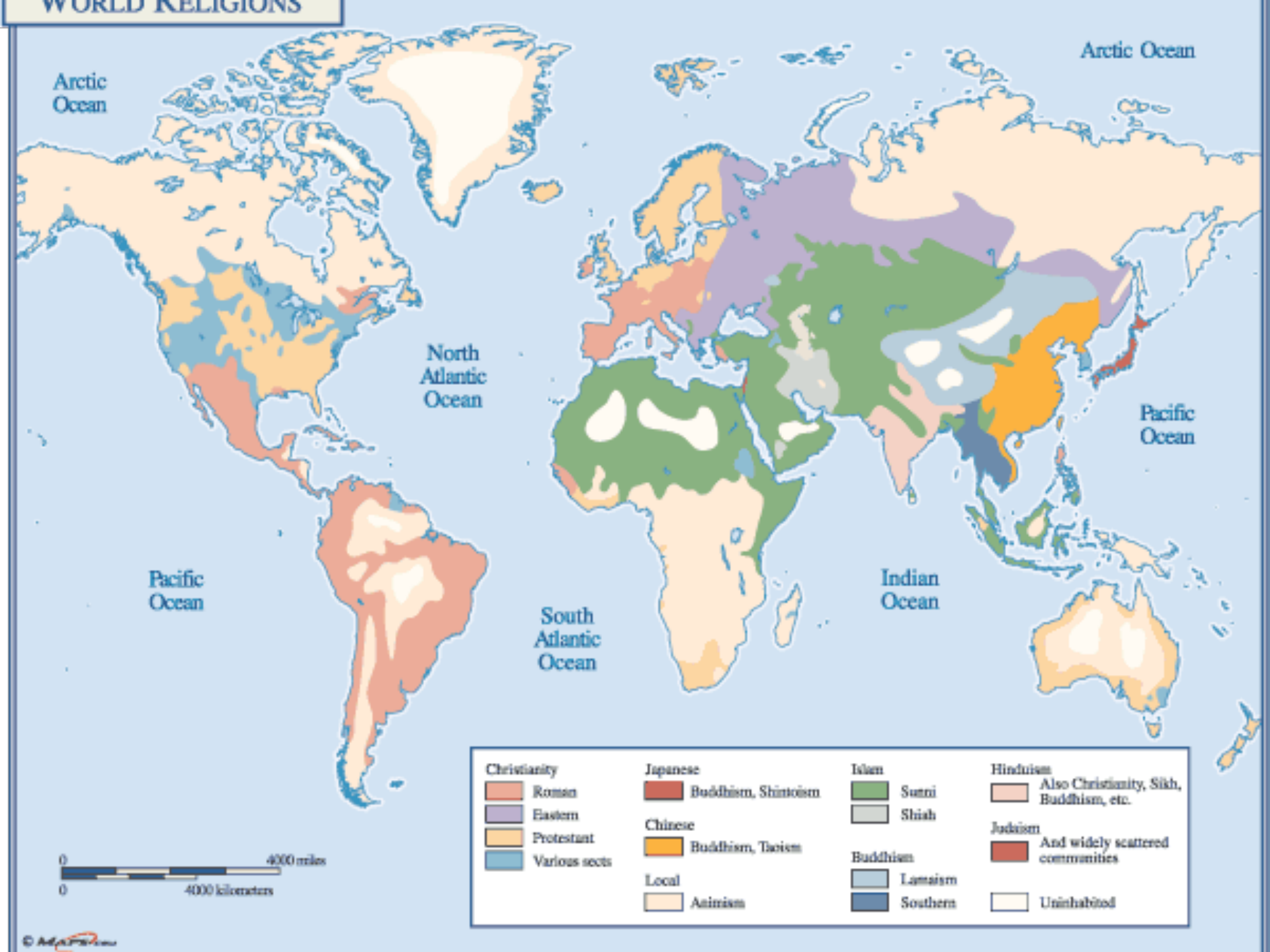
- **Theravada** (Way of the Elders): Focus is the monastic community and the need for self-discipline in order to attain nirvana
- **Mahayana** (Greater Vehicle): Focuses on compassion in the bodhisattva form (holy person who postpones nirvana in order to help people). This subdivision has the most followers, since it is geared towards the layman.
- **Vajrayana** (Diamond Vehicle): Dominant form of Buddhism in Tibet. It is known for its mystical rituals, which include, tantras, mantras, and mandalas

The lotus represents a pattern of growth that signifies the progress of the soul from the primeval mud of materialism, through the waters of experience, and then into the sunshine of enlightenment.

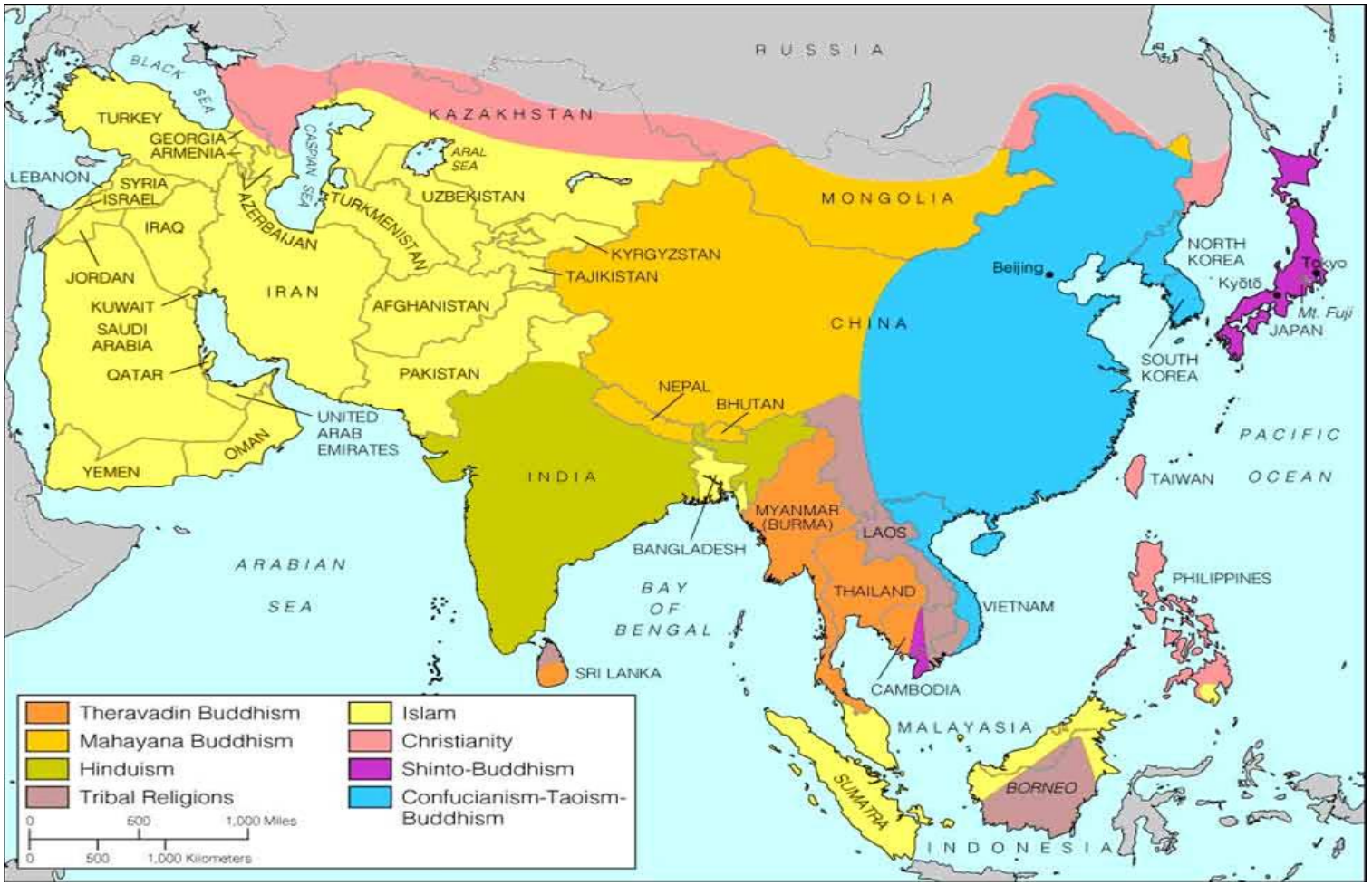
Buddhist stupas in Indonesia

In Japan, Buddhism has mixed with Shinto, which originated in Japan. A Shinto shrine in Kyoto

World Religions



Spread of Buddhism



Social Impact of Buddhism

- Spread to Central Asia, East Asia, & SE Asia
  - Often blends with existing beliefs
- Built monasteries for men and women
  - Provides elite women an alternative to traditional living