

GI-Religions

Cultural Diffusion of Religion

- Religions have spread throughout the world over trade routes and location

Shintoism and Animism

- Both believe in nature and that spirits exist in all things and both worship ancestors
- Shintoism is found in Japan
- Animism is found mainly in African tribes

Confucianism

- Stressed filial piety or respect for your elders
- One must know their place in society then order would be brought to an empire
- Stressed the Five Relationships: respect those above you in age or position
- Filial Piety: Focused on the respect for elders
- Stated that order and respect would create a stable society

Polytheism

- Belief in many gods or more than one god
- Examples: Early civilizations like Egypt, Fertile Crescent, Greece, Rome
- More examples: Hinduism, early traditional religions from Africa and Latin America

Hinduism

- No founder, chief religion in India brought there by the Aryans
- Karma: what you do in life, affects your next life
- Dharma: a person's moral duties
- Reincarnation: cycle of rebirth
- All three compare to Buddhism

The Caste System

- Hindu social class pyramid and are FIVE castes
- The caste system was based on birth
- In the caste system there is NO social mobility

Buddhism

- Created by Siddhartha Gautama
- Karma: what you do in this life affects the next
- Dharma: a person's moral duties
- Reincarnation: cycle of rebirth
- Nirvana: complete Enlightenment
- Four Noble Truths: the cause of suffering is desire, the only way to remove suffering is to remove desire
- Eightfold Path: path you live to reach enlightenment

Monotheism

- Belief in one god: Judaism, Christianity, Islam

Christianity

- founded by Jesus Christ
- Based on Judaism and is monotheistic
- Bible and the 10 Commandments
- Has split throughout history into numerous forms (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox)

Islam

- Monotheistic founded by Muhammad
- Practiced the Five Pillars of Faith
 1. Allah is the one true god
 2. Charity
 3. Fasting during Ramadan
 4. Pilgrimage to Mecca called the Hajj
 5. Praying FIVE times a day facing Mecca

All religions have rules or codes of behavior

- Christian and Judaism believe in the 10 Commandments
- Islam has the Five Pillars
- Buddhism: Eightfold Path
- Confucianism: Five Relationships

Sample Questions

1. The doctrines of the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant churches are all based on the
 - (1) concept of reincarnation
 - (2) principles of Christianity
 - (3) teachings of Muhammad
 - (4) leadership of the pope
 2. One way in which the Five Relationships, the Ten Commandments, and the Eightfold Path are similar is that they
 - (1) promote polytheism
 - (2) establish gender equality
 - (3) provide codes of behavior
 - (4) describe secularism
 3. According to Buddhist principles, believers can end personal suffering by
 - (1) doing good deeds
 - (2) eliminating selfish desires
 - (3) making pilgrimages to Mecca
 - (4) relying on divine help
 4. Which belief system is most closely associated with the terms *Eightfold Path*, *Four Noble Truths*, and *nirvana*?
 - (1) Buddhism
 - (2) Christianity
 - (3) Judaism
 - (4) Shinto
 5. Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are similar in that they all ask their followers to
 - (1) believe in reincarnation
 - (2) strive for nirvana
 - (3) follow a code of behavior
 - (4) practice polytheism
- “Just as a man, having cast off old garments, puts on others, even so does the embodied one, having cast off old bodies, take on other, new ones.”
6. Which belief or practice is expressed in this quotation?
 - (1) rigid class structure
 - (2) reincarnation
 - (3) monotheism
 - (4) fasting and prayer
 7. Which belief is most closely associated with the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)?
 - (1) People are born into a specific caste.
 - (2) Believers must follow the Ten Commandments.
 - (3) Followers must fast during Ramadan.
 - (4) People can overcome their desires by following the Eight-Fold Path.
 8. Which action is most closely associated with polytheism?
 - (1) praying in a synagogue
 - (2) accepting the Eightfold Path
 - (3) worshipping many gods
 - (4) reading the Koran

9. The spread of Buddhist ideas and customs to China and Southeast Asia was the result of

- (1) the Mandate of Heaven
- (2) economic dependence
- (3) cultural diffusion
- (4) the civil service system

- Buddhism is introduced into Japan around A.D. 1200.
- Islam extends from the Middle East into Spain by A.D. 732.
- Catholic and Protestant missionaries bring Christianity to Africa in the 1800s.

10. Each of these statements reflects the concept of

- (1) cultural diffusion
- (2) urbanization
- (3) civil disobedience
- (4) isolationism

11. One similarity between animism and Shinto is that people who follow these belief systems

- (1) practice filial piety
- (2) worship spirits in nature
- (3) are monotheistic
- (4) are required to make pilgrimages

12. Which pair of belief systems share a belief that spirits reside in natural objects and forms?

- (1) Hinduism and Confucianism
- (2) Islam and Judaism
- (3) Shintoism and animism
- (4) Christianity and Buddhism

- Showing respect for parents
- Maintaining family honor
- Honoring all elders

13. Which term is most closely related to these three actions?

- (1) nirvana
- (2) animism
- (3) filial piety
- (4) hadj (hajj)

14. In China, Confucianism emphasized the idea that

- (1) equality should exist between all members of society
- (2) salvation could be attained by prayer, meditation, and good deeds
- (3) individual goals should be placed ahead of the needs of the group
- (4) harmony could be achieved by the proper behavior of each member of a family or society

15. The five relationships taught by Confucius encouraged people to

- (1) improve their position in life
- (2) maintain social and political order
- (3) respect and worship nature
- (4) serve the needs of religious leaders

16. Which factor most influenced a person's social position in early Indian societies?

- (1) education
- (2) birth
- (3) geographic location
- (4) individual achievement

17. The caste system in India and the feudal system in Europe were similar in that both

- (1) provided structure for society
- (2) developed concepts of natural rights
- (3) established totalitarian governments
- (4) promoted peace and prosperity