

Unit 2

World Religions and Belief Systems



Name: _____

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What do you know about religions?

Directions: Read the following statements about belief systems. Circle AGREE or DISAGREE.

1. The largest religion in the world is Christianity? AGREE DISAGREE
2. The country of China is officially an atheist country. AGREE DISAGREE
3. Saudi Arabia has the largest number of Muslims in the world. AGREE DISAGREE
4. The world's most shoplifted book is the Bible. AGREE DISAGREE
5. Muslims believe in Reincarnation AGREE DISAGREE
6. Brazil is the country with the largest number of Catholics in the world. AGREE DISAGREE
7. More Americans "regularly" attend church than any other country in the world. AGREE DISAGREE
8. The Torah is the official book for the Jewish religion. AGREE DISAGREE
9. Some religions believe that rocks have souls. AGREE DISAGREE
10. The Pope is the head of the Hindus. AGREE DISAGREE

Name all the religions/belief systems that you know.

Do you have a religion or belief?

What do you know about it?

What do you want to know?

The Indo Europeans

Who are they?

- _____ people

Where did they come from?

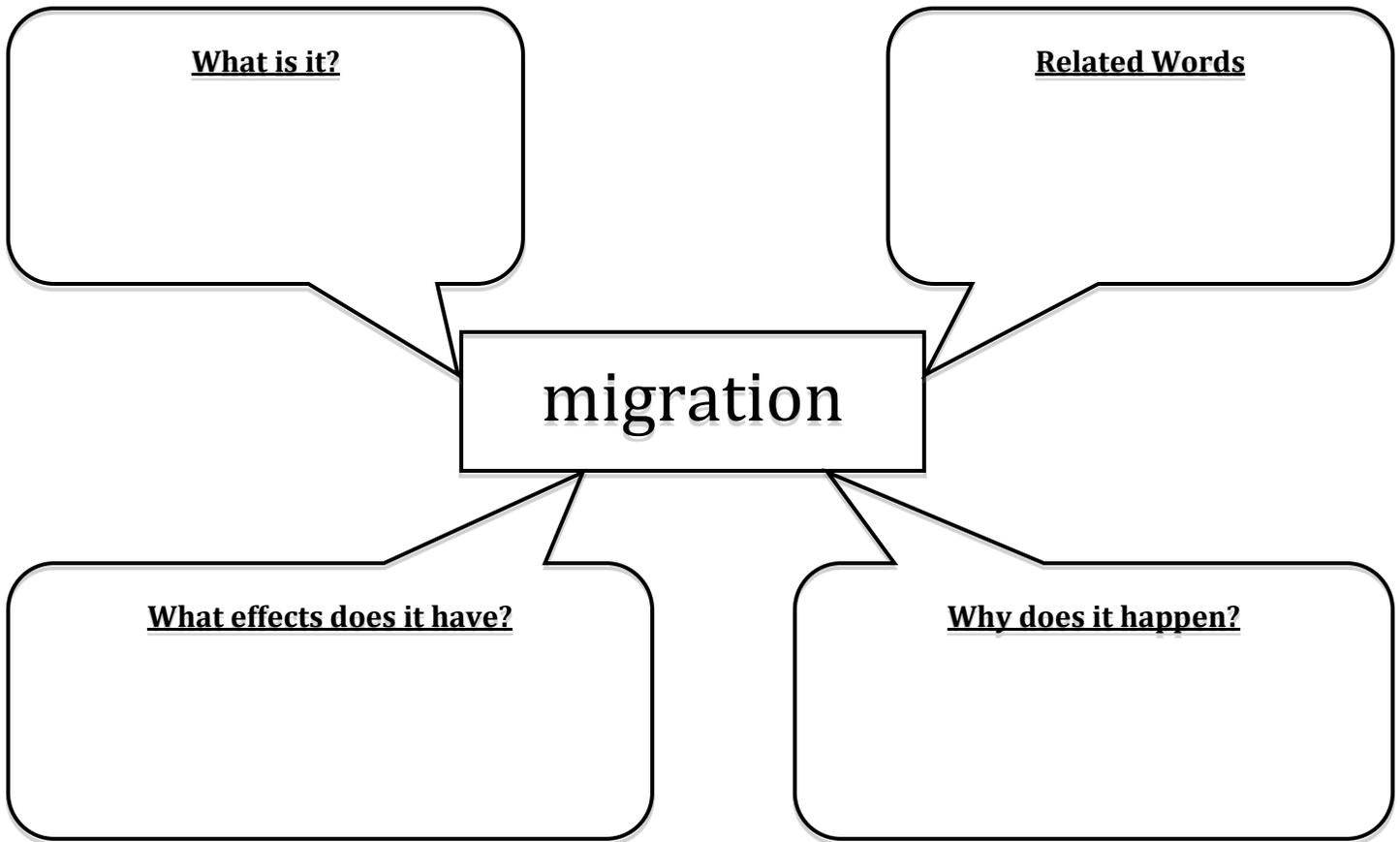
- _____: dry grasslands that stretched north of the Caucasus mountains (between Black and Caspian Seas)

Language:

- Ancestors of many of the _____ languages of Europe, Southwest Asia and South Asia.
- _____, _____, Persian, and Hindi can all trace their origins back

Why did they migrate?

- Nobody knows why
- 1700-1200 BC
- happened in _____ over _____ periods of time



Directions: Use pages 61-64 in your textbook to fill in the chart.

	Hittites	Aryans
1. Land they occupied		
2. Features of their culture		
3. Impact they had		

CHAPTER 3 Section 1 (pages 61–65)

The Indo-Europeans

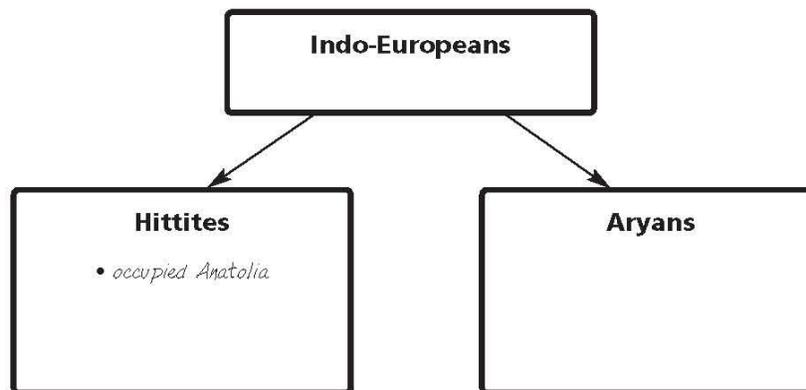
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about peoples who built civilizations in the great river valleys.

In this section, you will learn about the movements of two groups of people who lived on the grasslands of Asia.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on where each group migrated and on the features of its culture.

**TERMS AND NAMES**

Indo-Europeans Group of Asian peoples who migrated to many different places

steppes Dry grasslands

migration Movement of people from one place to another

Hittites Group of Indo-European peoples who occupied Anatolia

Anatolia Large peninsula in modern-day Turkey

Aryans Group of Indo-Europeans

Vedas Sacred literature of the Aryans

Brahmin Priest

caste Class

Mahabharata Poem that tells the story of a great war

Indo-Europeans Migrate (pages 61–62)*Who were the Indo-Europeans?*

The Indo-Europeans were a group of peoples who came from the **steppes**—the dry grasslands of western Asia. The Indo-Europeans rode horses and tended cattle, sheep, and goats. They spoke many different languages, but all of them came from the same original language.

For some reason, starting about 1700 B.C., the Indo-Europeans began to leave their homeland. They moved into some of the settled areas and began to conquer them. These **migrations**, move-

ments of people from one region to another, took place over a long period of time.

1. What happened to the Indo-Europeans?

The Hittite Empire (pages 62–63)*Who were the Hittites?*

The **Hittites** were one of these Indo-European peoples. They rode two-wheeled chariots and used

iron weapons to conquer **Anatolia**. Anatolia is also called Asia Minor. It is a huge *peninsula* in modern-day Turkey. The Hittites moved farther and took the ancient lands of Mesopotamia. When they moved to the south, they ran into the Egyptians. Neither side was able to defeat the other. So, they decided to make peace.

The Hittites adopted many features of the culture that had grown in Mesopotamia before they arrived. They changed others to suit their own ideas. Their laws, for instance, were less harsh than the code of Hammurabi. The Hittites ruled their Southwest Asian empire from about 2000 to 1190 B.C. Then they fell to a new wave of invaders.

2. How did the Hittites react to the culture they found in Mesopotamia?

Aryans Transform India

(pages 63–65)

Who were the Aryans?

The **Aryans** were another group of Indo-European people. They moved into what is now India and *transformed* it. They first captured the land of the people of the Indus Valley. *Archaeology* tells almost nothing about the Aryans. But their sacred

literature, the **Vedas**, tells a lot about them.

The Aryans were divided into three classes of people. There were priests (**Brahmins**), warriors, and peasants or traders. They viewed the non-Aryans living in the area as a fourth class. Over time, they made many rules for how people in these classes, or **castes**, could interact with one another. People were born into their caste for life. Some “impure” people lived in a group outside this class system. They were butchers, grave diggers, and trash collectors. Because they did work that was thought unclean, they were called “*untouchables*.”

Over many centuries, the Aryans took more and more of what is now India. Eventually many powerful people tried to create their own kingdoms. They fought each other until one kingdom, Magadha, won control over almost all of India. Around this time, an *epic* poem, the **Mahabharata**, was written. It tells of the blending of cultures at the time. It also sets down ideals that were to become important in Hindu life.

3. What is the caste system?

Animism

Current population	
Location	<p>Many _____ societies throughout the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly _____ and _____
Origins	<p>Developed throughout many parts of the world throughout the course of history</p>
Places of Worship	<p>_____ take place outdoors in _____</p>
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief in a _____ with lesser _____ and _____ • Everything in nature has a _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ex.) _____, animals, natural forces, _____, people...everything • _____ worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - believe that the souls of the dead can have an impact on daily life
Religious Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medicine man or woman - conducts _____ ▪ _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - served as interpreters - job was to explain _____ ▪ _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - helped families become aware of problems, along with providing _____

Shintoism

Current population	_____ million
Location	Mostly _____
Origins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed around _____ BC in the Japanese archipelago • No one founder-evolved from _____ religions with similar views and beliefs
Places of Worship	_____ are resurrected in places of _____, or areas of _____ importance
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shinto= “ _____ ” • Worship _____ (spirit) found in all living and non-living things <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Controls _____ such as typhoons and earthquakes • Carry a deep respect for _____ • Reverence for _____-ancestor worship
Famous Writings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kokiji- Record of Ancient Matters • Nikong-Chronicles of Japan

Comparing Concepts

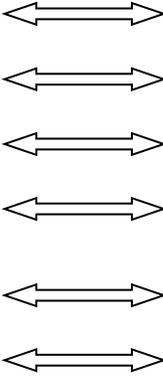
Topic: ANIMISM & SHINTOISM

Concept 1:

Concept 2:

How are they alike?

How are they different?



CHAPTER 3 Section 2 (pages 66–71)

Hinduism and Buddhism Develop

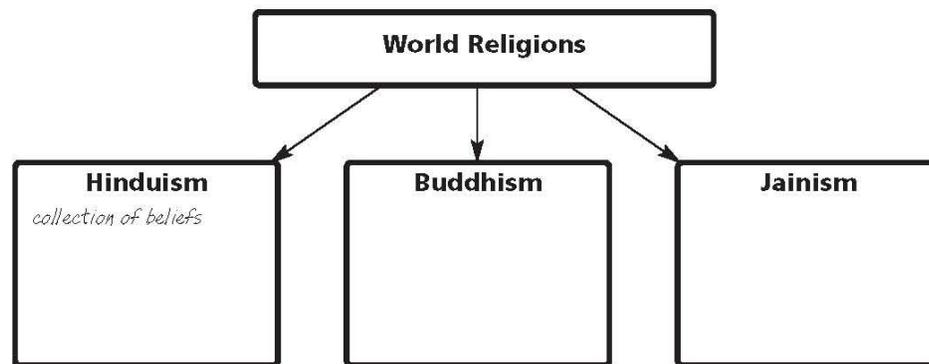
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Hittites and the Aryans.

In this section, you will learn about the roots of Hinduism and Buddhism.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to show features of Hinduism, Buddhism, and also Jainism.



TERMS AND NAMES

reincarnation Belief that the soul is reborn

karma Good or bad deeds

Jainism Religion that teaches every living creature has a soul and no living creature can be harmed

Siddhartha Gautama Founder of Buddhism

enlightenment Wisdom

nirvana Buddha's word for release from selfishness and pain

Hinduism Evolves Over Centuries

(pages 66–68)

What is Hinduism?

Hinduism is a collection of religious beliefs that forms no one system. Unlike many religions, it was not founded by only one person. It is a religion that allows great variety for its followers. Certain ideas became common to the beliefs of all Hindus.

Hindus believe that each person has a soul. However, there is also a larger soul, called *Brahman*, that brings together all the individual souls. A person's goal is to become free of desire

and not bothered by suffering. When that takes place, the person's soul wins escape from life on Earth. Hindus believe in **reincarnation**. They believe the soul is born again into another body after death. In the next life, the soul has another chance to learn its lessons. According to Hindus, how a person behaves in one life has an effect on the person's next life. This is the soul's **karma**—good or bad deeds.

Another religion that arose in India was **Jainism**. It was started by Mahavira, a man who lived from about 599 to 527 B.C. He believed that every creature in the world—even an animal—has

a soul. Because of that, people must be sure not to harm any creature. Today, Jains take jobs that are certain not to hurt living things.

1. Name three Hindu beliefs.

The Buddha Seeks Enlightenment (pages 68–71)

What is Buddhism?

Another new religion, Buddhism, arose about the same time as Hinduism and Jainism. Buddhism has millions of followers all around the world. It was started around 528 B.C. by **Siddhartha Gautama**.

Siddhartha searched for a way that would allow him to escape the suffering of human life. He spent many years searching for this answer. He was looking for **enlightenment**, or wisdom. Finally, he sat down and *meditated* under a tree. After 49 days, he had his answer. He was now called the Buddha, which means the “enlightened one.”

The Buddha began to teach others how to attain enlightenment. They were to follow a plan of behavior called the Eightfold Path—right views, right resolve, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right

concentration. This would lead to **nirvana**, or a release from selfishness and pain.

As with Hinduism, the Buddha taught that the soul would be reborn into a new life. This chain of new lives would continue until the soul, like Buddha, reached understanding.

These ideas attracted many followers. Many people who lived in the lower classes of Indian society saw these ideas as a chance to escape from the limits placed on them. This teaching also spread in southern India. There the Aryans did not have much influence. Some followers took the ideas to other lands.

In the centuries after Buddha’s death in 483 B.C., Buddhism appeared in Southeast Asia. Later it was carried to China and then to Korea and Japan. Merchants and traders played an important role in spreading the religion. Strangely, in India where Buddhism was founded, the religion faded. Many places that are important to Buddhism remain in India, however. Buddhists from around the world come there to visit locations connected to the life of Buddha.

2. Name four basic beliefs of Buddhism.

Four Noble Truths of Buddhism	
First Noble Truth	Life is filled with suffering and sorrow.
Second Noble Truth	The cause of all suffering is people’s selfish desire for the temporary pleasures of this world.
Third Noble Truth	The way to end all suffering is to end all desires.
Fourth Noble Truth	The way to overcome such desires and attain enlightenment is to follow the Eightfold Path, which is called the Middle Way between desires and self-denial.

Skillbuilder

Use the chart to answer the questions,

1. What is the subject of the first three noble truths?

2. What is the Eightfold Path?

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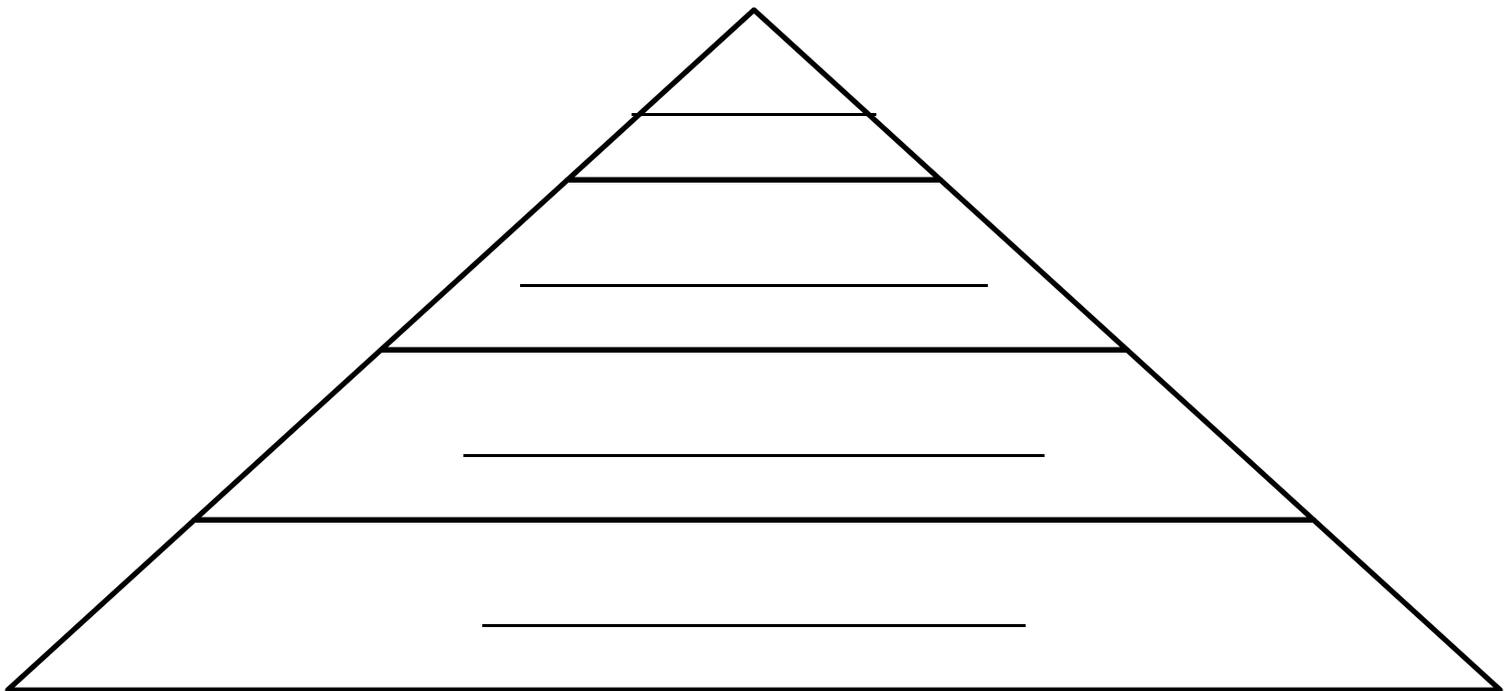
Hinduism

Current population	_____ million
Location	Largest portion of population in _____ and South _____
Origins	_____-developed through ancient _____ traditions and beliefs around the Indus Valley Region
Vedas	<p>Aryan traditions were eventually _____ down in a series of works, know as the _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contains hymns, _____, magical spells, and instructions for conducting _____ - Were recorded in the spoken and written language of _____ - ____ Veda-oldest and most _____ of the Vedas (means all of nature is holy) - _____ - collection of works, written by Hindu _____ to _____ the Vedas
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One true _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an all powerful spirit that creates and destroys - unites all _____ (souls of living beings) • _____ - anything that has ever lived does not die entirely. Its inner-self is _____ into another form • All wise Hindus seek _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moksha- a state of _____ (reincarnation stops and the souls blend with Brahman)

System

- Written in the _____
- People are divided into four groups of classes, know as _____
- The varna (or groups) make up the parts of the Hindu god
- Brahmin: _____ class-the highest class
 - (make up the gods _____)
- Kshatriya: Ruler and warrior class
 - (make up the gods _____)
- Vaishya: _____, _____ and _____ class
 - (make up the gods _____)
- Shudra: _____ and _____.
 - (make up the gods _____)

- _____
- People considered _____ of the _____ system
 - Considered _____ who must stay away from others
 - Viewed as very _____ people



Name: _____

Hindu Caste System

The Varna make up the parts of the Hindu God

Directions: Illustrate the Hindu God using the four different caste systems. (Use the definitions on the left to help you.) Be creative!

Brahmin:

Priest class-
the highest
class (make
up the gods
mouth)

Kshatriya:

Ruler and
warrior
class (make
up the gods
arms)

Vaishya:

Landowner,
artisan and
merchant
class (make
up the gods
legs)

Shudra:

slaves and
servants.
(make up
the gods

Hinduism (continued)

Caste System (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are _____ into a specific caste • There is ___ chance to move ___ or _____ in this lifetime • Position in today's world is based on earlier _____ made in a previous _____
Rules of the Caste:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always _____ within your caste • Each caste lives in a _____ part of the _____ • Stay in the caste for a _____ • Each caste has its own _____ • _____ life is sacred (many vegetarians)
Karma:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical law of _____ and _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moral behavior in one life guarantees _____ in a _____ caste
Dharma:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ or _____ that each member of a caste has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One must be a _____ member of their caste to move _____ ➤ Ex.) Boy born in a the Kshatriya (warrior) caste must be willing to _____
Places of Worship:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ River: holy river used for bathing and _____ • Benares: holy _____ located on the Ganges River
Famous Writings:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____: 4 major collections of hymns and prayers 2. _____: oldest, most important religious document of Hinduism 3. _____-written teachings that explain the Vedas
Religious Leader:	<p>_____ priests- conducted the major ceremonies and rituals</p>
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People follow the Vedas and dharma to improves status, and achieve _____ ➤ Moksha- a state of perfect understanding (reincarnation stops and the souls blend with Brahman)

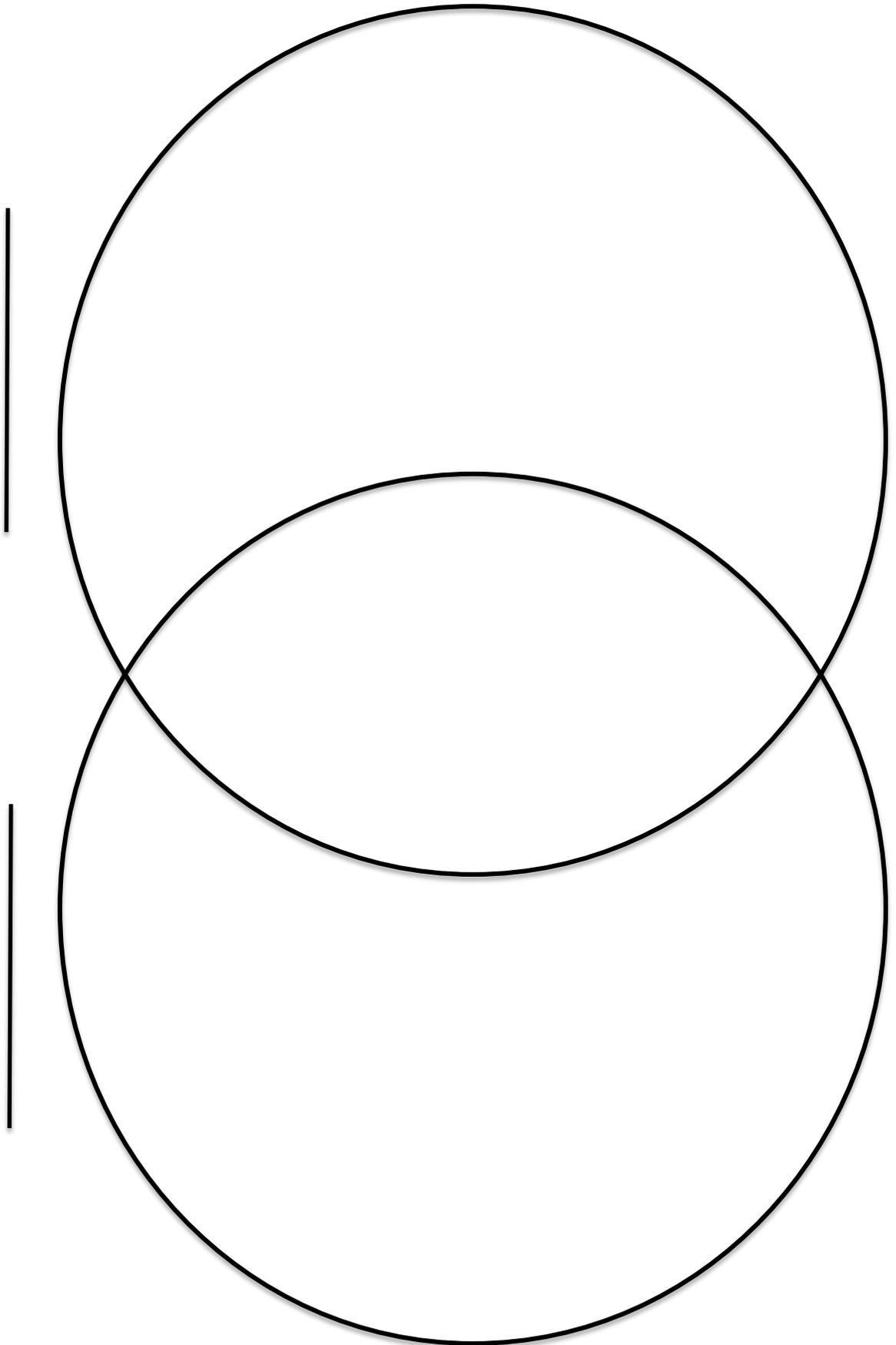
Buddhism

Also known as:	The _____ Path
Current Population:	_____ million
Location:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally began in _____ • (only 1% of the population in India today) • Has spread throughout the _____: mostly _____, _____ and Southeast Asia
Origins:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded by _____ Gautama (528BC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aka: _____ ➤ Challenged ideas of the _____ Priests ➤ Saw life as an endless cycle of _____ - only way to escape was through _____ ➤ Gain wisdom through _____, harsh _____ and _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ came to him after meditating deeply for 49 days
Beliefs	<p>_____</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everything in life is _____ and sorrow 2. The cause of suffering is people's _____ desire 3. The way to end suffering is eliminate one's _____ 4. Follow the _____ path

<p>The Eightfold Path</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha's guide for _____ • Movement through path is like a staircase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ each step must be _____ before moving on to the next (can take multiple _____) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. right _____ 2. right _____ 3. right _____ 4. right _____ 5. right _____ 6. right _____ 7. right _____ 8. right _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ by following the Eightfold Path, _____ could reach _____ ○ Buddha taught followers to treat all living things with loving kindness
<p>Enlightenment</p>	<p>Nirvana-</p>
<p>Religious Leaders</p>	<p>- _____ - Most famous leader- _____ - leader of Tibetan Buddhism</p>
<p>Places of Worship</p>	<p>-Buddhist monks and followers tend to worship in _____ - _____ - religious shrines established that contain the relics of Buddha. Many make pilgrimages to stupas and other religious sites</p>
<p>Famous Writings</p>	<p>Tripitaka (Three Baskets of Wisdom) - earliest written scriptures based on Buddha's teachings</p>
<p>Religious Sects</p>	<p><u>Theravada Buddhism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stressed _____ life as the way to reach nirvana - Respected Buddha as a _____, but not as a _____ - Spread to Ceylon, Burma, Thailand <p><u>Mahayana Buddhism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worshipped Buddha and other enlightened ones as _____ - Spread to China, Tibet, Japan and Korea

Comparing Concepts

Topic: **HINDUISM & BUDDHISM**



Judaism

Current population: _____ million

Location: scattered throughout the world, largest area is _____ and _____

Origins:

- Began around 1800 B.C.
- Abraham was instructed by God (_____) to move his people to Canaan.
 - The agreement became known as the _____.
- Hebrews moved to _____ to escape famine in 1650B.C.
 - _____ by the Egyptians
- _____ led the Hebrews out of Egypt between 1300 and 1200 B.C.
 - Known as the _____
- Moses made another covenant with Yahweh and received the _____

- _____ _____ came during the reign of three kings- Saul, David and Solomon
 - Led to the establishment of _____
- Kingdom of Israel _____ in two after Solomon
 - _____ to the north
 - _____ to the south
- Forced from their homeland by the Romans in 132 A.D.
 - Know as _____: _____
- Regained land of Israel in 1948 A.D. following WWII

Beliefs:

- Monotheism: _____
 - _____
- Yahweh loves and protects _____, but expects people to be held accountable for their _____
- Serve God by studying the Torah and living it's teaching

- The _____
 - First four concern Hebrews relationship with _____
 - Last six concern the Hebrews relationship with _____



Famous Writings:

- Tenakh- known as the _____
 - _____ - part of the Old Testament
 - Contains the first five books of the Hebrew Bible
- Talmud-
 - Contains stories laws, medical knowledge, and debates about moral choices

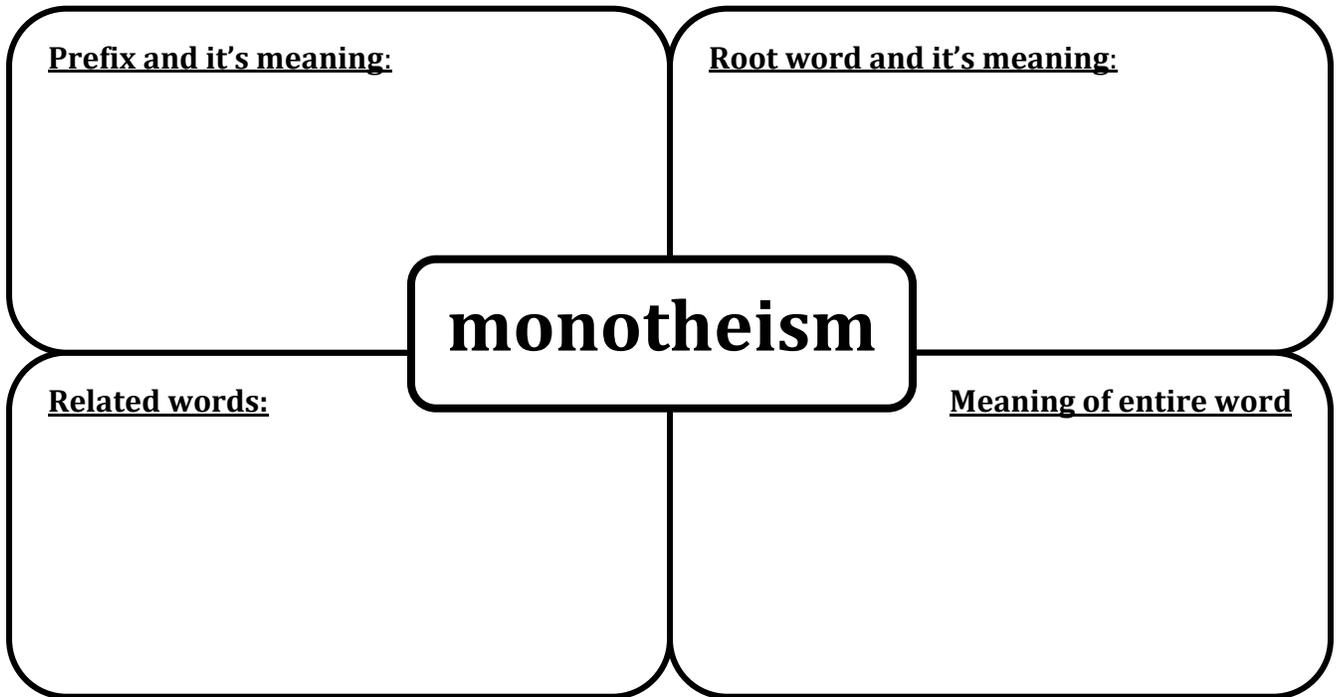
Places of Worship:

- _____

Religious leaders:

- _____

Directions: Complete the cluster map based on your discussion in class.



Directions: Use your textbook to complete the chart.

1. Who was Abraham and what role did he play in Judaism? (pp. 77-78)	
2. How did the religious beliefs of the Hebrews differ from other groups? (p. 78)	
3. What was the "new covenant" between God and the Hebrews after they fled Egypt? (p.79)	
4. Why did the kingdom of Israel divide in 922 BC? (p. 81)	

Christianity

Current Population: 2 billion

- (_____)

Location: Scattered throughout the world.

- Largest areas- _____ and _____

Origins:

- Began with the birth of _____ in the town of Bethlehem between 6 and 4 AD
- Christ grew up in the holy land of Jerusalem
- Christ was a _____ and spread the belief of _____
- He promised _____ and _____
- Viewed by many as the Messiah (savior of the Jews)
- Because of his rising popularity and refusal to worship Roman gods, Roman leader Pontius Pilate sentenced Jesus to _____
 - Christians believe _____
- Christians were persecuted by the Romans for over 250 years
 - **Those willing to die for their religion were known as** _____
- 312AD Constantine legalizes Christianity in the Roman Empire
- 392AD Emperor Theodosius makes Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.
 - Christianity will now spread throughout _____

Beliefs:

- _____: there is only one God
- Jesus was the _____
- Jesus died to save humanity from _____
- Jesus' death and resurrection prove eternal life exists and is possible for others
- Add Jesus' life and teachings
 - the _____ Testament
- to the teachings of the _____
 - the _____ Testament

Famous Writings: _____

- Contains written records of _____ and teachings (the New Testament) to the teachings of _____ (the Old Testament)

Places of Worship: _____

Religious Leaders:

- _____ - head of the Roman Catholic Church
- _____ - head of the Greek Orthodox Church
- _____, _____, monks, and _____

How is Christianity similar to Judaism?

CHAPTER 10 Section 1 (pages 263–268)

The Rise of Islam

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about early civilizations in South America.

In this section, you will read about the rise of Islam.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the rise of Islam.

TERMS AND NAMES

Allah One god of Islam

Muhammad Arab prophet who founded Islam

Islam Religion based on the belief in Allah

Muslim Follower of the religion Islam

Hijrah Muhammad's move from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) in 622

mosque Islamic house of worship

hajj Pilgrimage to Mecca

Qur'an Holy book of Islam

Sunna Islamic model for living based on the life and teachings of Muhammad

shari'a Body of Islamic law

BATTLE/ POLITICAL ISSUE	EFFECT
<i>geography of the Arabian peninsula</i>	<i>desert nomadic way of life near trade routes</i>
<i>Muhammad</i>	
<i>Islamic beliefs</i>	

Deserts, Towns, and Trade Routes

(pages 263–264)

How did the desert help shape Arab life?

The harsh environment of the Arabian Peninsula left its mark on the Arab peoples. The land is almost completely covered by desert. The desert people were nomads. They herded animals, leading them from one *fertile* spot, or *oasis*, to another. Over time, many of these people, called *Bedouins*, began to live in towns and cities. They also began to trade goods.

By the early 600s, trade became an important activity in the Arabian Peninsula. Merchants from the north brought goods to Arabia. They traded for spices and other goods. They also brought new ideas.

At this time, some Arabs believed in one God, called Allah in Arabic. Others believed in many gods. Religious pilgrims came to Mecca to worship at an ancient shrine called the *Ka'aba*.

1. When and how did trade become important?

The Prophet Muhammad

(pages 264–265)

Who was Muhammad?

Around the year 570, **Muhammad** was born into this Arab society. At around age 40, he took religion as his life’s mission and became a *prophet*. According to Muslim belief, the angel Gabriel visited Muhammad and told him to speak the word of God to his people.

Muhammad began to teach that **Allah** was the one and only God. The religion based on his teachings is called **Islam**. Its followers are called **Muslims**.

At first many people in Mecca opposed Muhammad’s views. They feared Meccans would neglect traditional Arab gods. Muhammad and his followers were forced to leave Mecca for Yathrib (later called Medina) in 622. This became known as the **Hijrah**. The Hijrah was a turning point for Muhammad.

Gradually, Muhammad and his followers gained power. Finally, in 630, Muhammad went to the Ka’aba in Mecca and destroyed the *idols*. Many of the people of Mecca adopted Islam. They began to worship Allah as the only God. Muhammad died soon after, in 632. Much of the Arabian Peninsula was already united under Islam.

2. What was the Hijrah?

Beliefs and Practices of Islam

(pages 267–268)

What do Muslims believe and practice?

Muslims have five duties to perform. These duties include faith, prayer, *alms*, *fasting*, and pilgrimage to Mecca. The duties show a person’s acceptance of the will of Allah:

- A Muslim must state the belief that, “There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.”
- A Muslim must pray to Allah, facing Mecca, five times every day. This may be done at a **mosque**, an Islamic house of worship.
- A Muslim must give alms, or money for the poor, through a tax.
- A Muslim must fast during the holy month of Ramadan. Muslims eat only one meal a day, after sunset, every day during this month.
- A Muslim should perform the **hajj**—a trip to the holy city of Mecca—at least once in his or her life.

The central ideas of Islam are found in the **Qur’an**. Muslims believe this book states the will of Allah as revealed to Muhammad. Muslims are also guided by the example of Muhammad’s life, called the **Sunna**, and by a set of laws and rules, the **shari’a**.

Muslims believe that Allah is the same God that Jews and Christians worship. To Muslims, the Qur’an perfects the earlier teachings of God found in the Jewish Torah and the Christian Bible. Because their holy books were related to the Qur’an, Jews and Christians enjoyed special status in Muslim societies.

3. What are the five duties of Muslims?

Islam

Current Population: _____ Billion

Location: Most reside in the countries that make up the _____

Origins:

- _____ (570 BC)
- Muhammad was an Arab Trader who was instructed by the Angel Gabriel to “proclaim” the word of GOD.
- Forced to flee Mecca to Medina- had not converted many people
- Hegira
 - _____ of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina
 - _____ in Islam
 - Marked the _____ of Islam - gained many converts
- Muhammad Returns:
 - 630 AD returns to _____ with a large following
 - _____ images of other _____
 - _____ becomes the _____ for all Muslims
- Death of Muhammad
 - 632AD
 - _____ across the Arabian Peninsula and brought _____

Famous Writing:

- _____ (Qur'an)
 - _____ of the Muslims
 - Contains the revelations of Muhammad

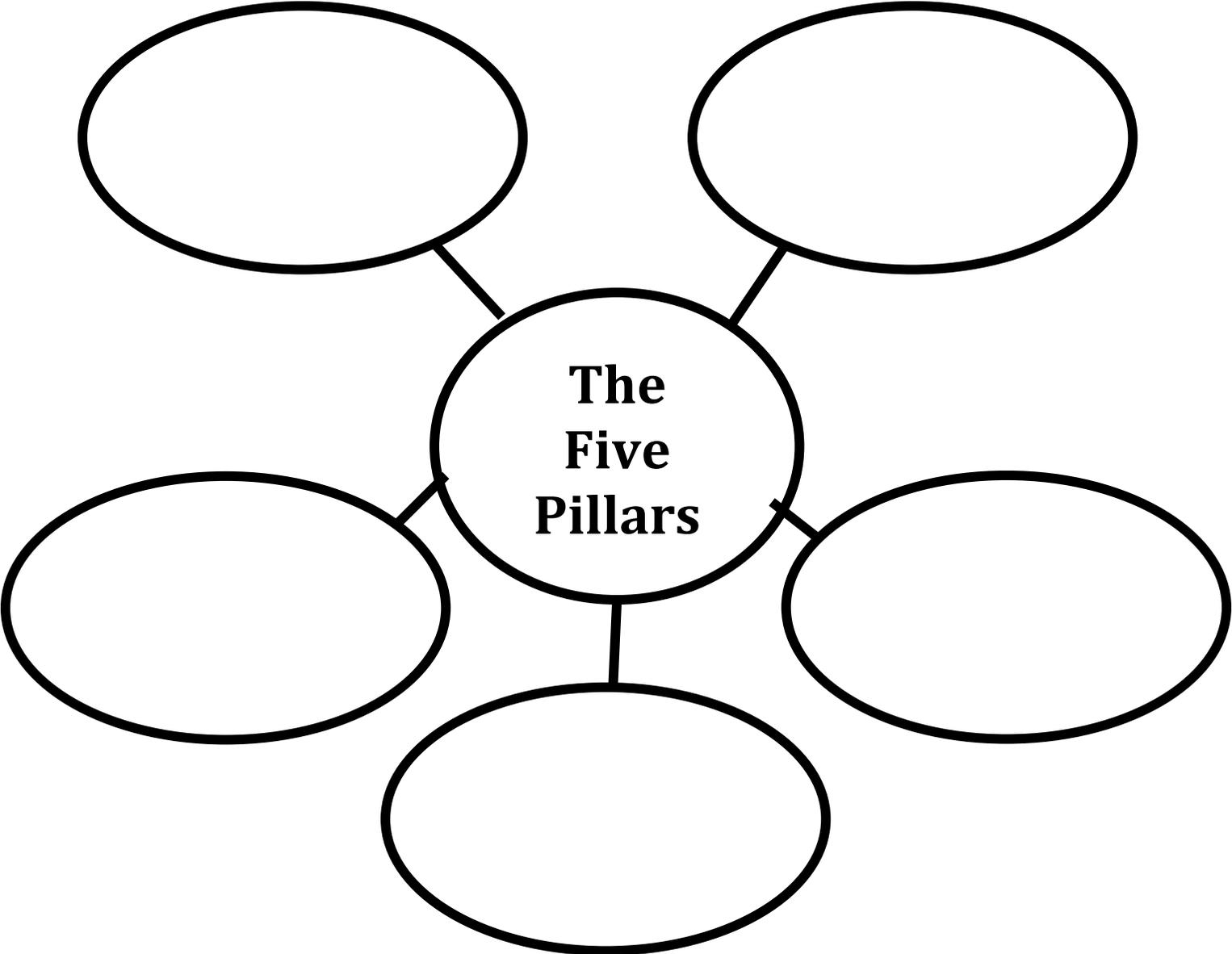
Places of Worship:

- _____
- _____ - most famous place to worship

Religious Leaders:

- _____ - ultimate religious leader of the Muslims
- No clergy- _____ classes (ulama and imam) may conduct ceremonies)

Beliefs: The _____ of Islam



• Jihad: (_____) - _____

The Family

- Extended families
- _____ - men were allowed to have more than one wife
- Women- treated differently depending on the region
 - Islam says that _____
 - Allowed to inherit property
 - Manage a business
 - Get divorced
 - Over time there rights have weakened
- _____ asserted greater control
 - Women lived in secluded sections of the house where called the haram- men could not enter
- _____ - became a custom in many areas
 - Forced women to cover themselves in a dark veil with exception of the _____
 - Not allowed to look directly into a _____
- Women were expected to do all _____
- Marriages were usually _____

Beliefs and Islamic Law and Government:

- Sharia
 - Governs all aspects of life
 - Based on the teachings of the _____
 - _____
 - Regulates moral conducts, family life, business practices and government decisions
 - Punishment is similar to the Code of Hammurabi (Eye for an Eye)

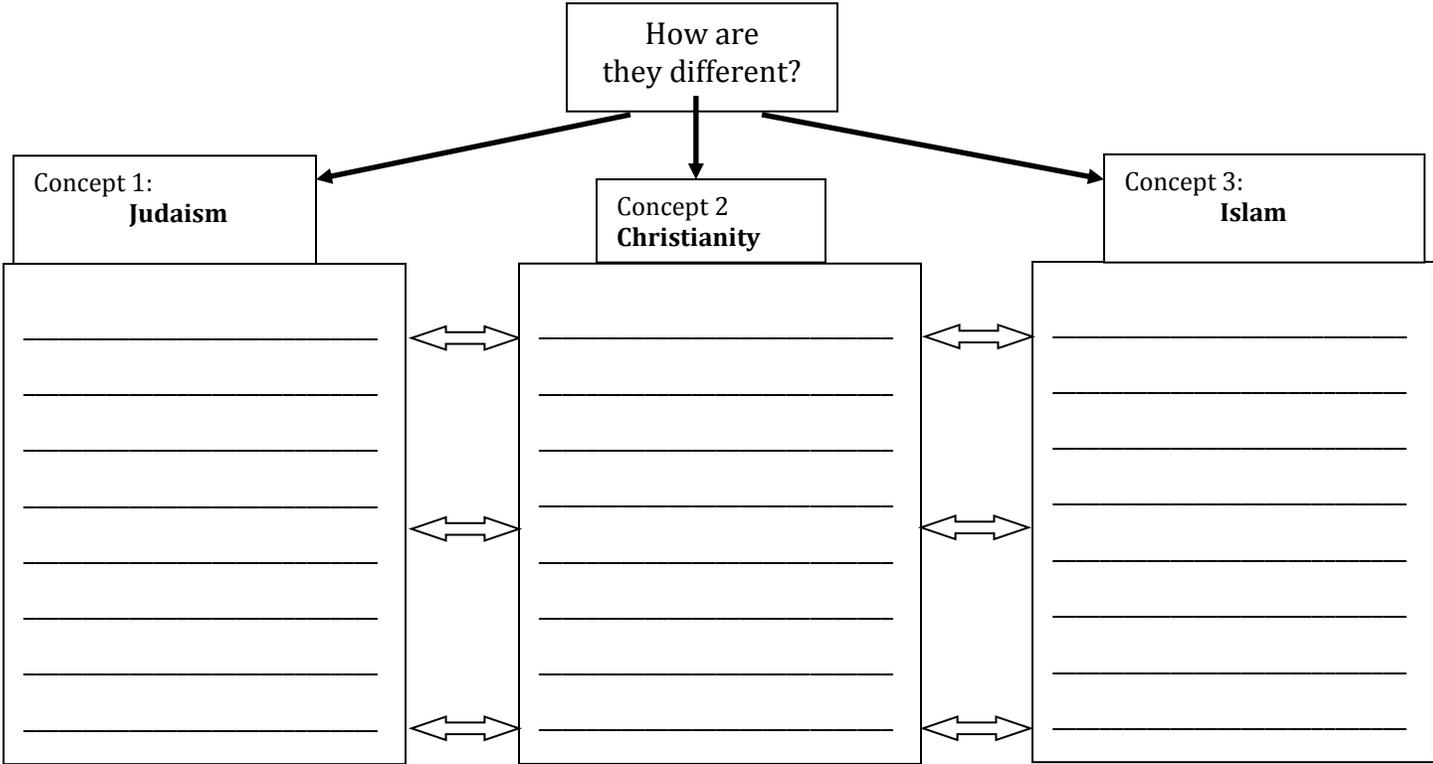
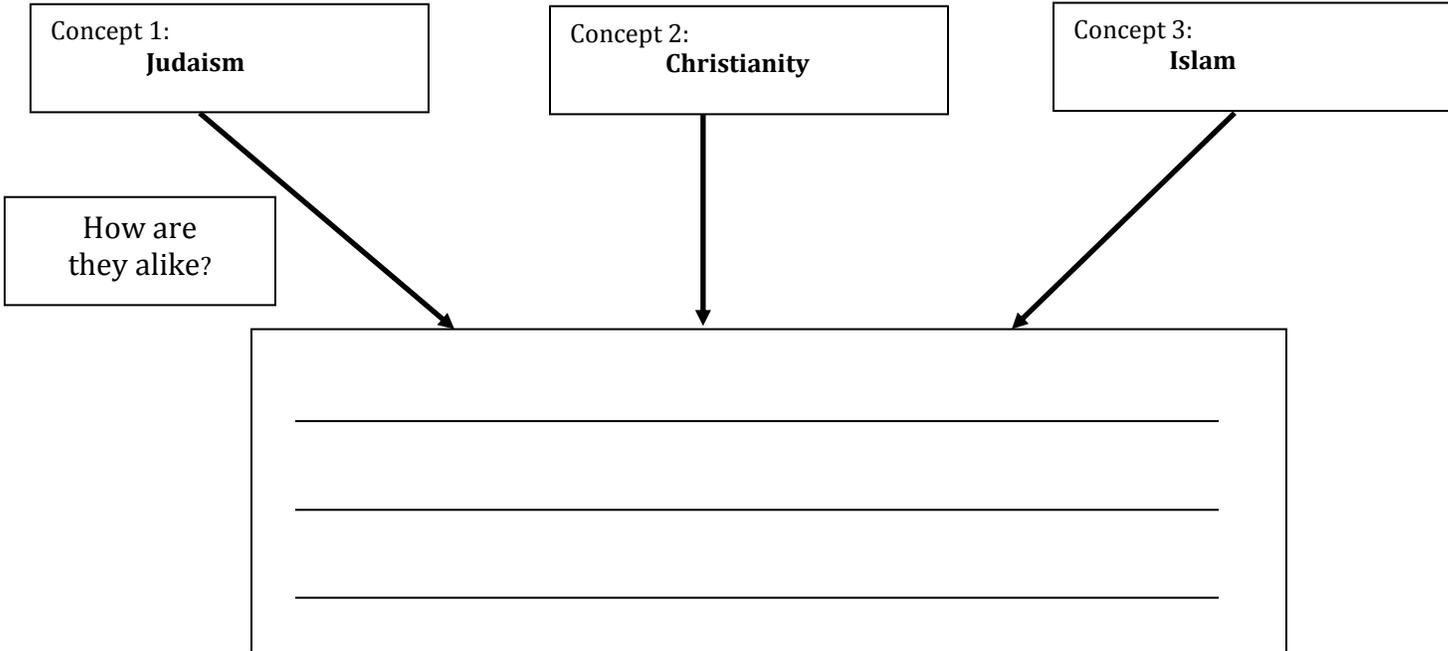
- Government
 - Traditionally ruled by a _____ or _____
 - Territory subdivided into regions called caliphates
 - Rulers were called a _____

Division of Islam:

- _____: any proper Muslim could become a caliph
 - _____ of Muslims today
- _____: only descendents of Muhammad could become caliph
 - _____ is the only modern nation where Shiites rule

Comparing Concepts

Topic: JUDAISM, CHRISTIANITY, & ISLAM



Confucianism

Current Population: _____ million

Location: Majority of believers are Chinese

Origins:

- Developed by _____ (551-479 BC)
- Developed during the “ _____ ” era of the Zhou Dynasty
 - _____ made in response to the turmoil of the time
- Considered an _____ system, not a religion
- Formed principles of _____ that became the foundation for social order in Chinese _____

Beliefs:

- _____: the good of the _____ and _____ came before the good of the _____
- **The** _____: restore order & must govern society
 - Ruler to _____
 - Father to _____
 - Older Brother to _____
 - Husband to _____
 - Friend to _____
- Human nature is essentially _____
- There should be respect for _____ and _____
- There should be ordered society. Do what is expected.
- _____, _____ and temperance are necessary.
- Ruler has the responsibility to rule for the _____
- Ruler should choose the most _____ and able of _____ social classes to serve as officials. The mandarins became the highest social class
 - Problem: _____
 - Problem: _____

Holy Book:

- The _____
 - collection of _____ recorded by his students

Places of Worship:

- _____.
- Members are required to conduct _____ to honor their _____

Religious Leaders:

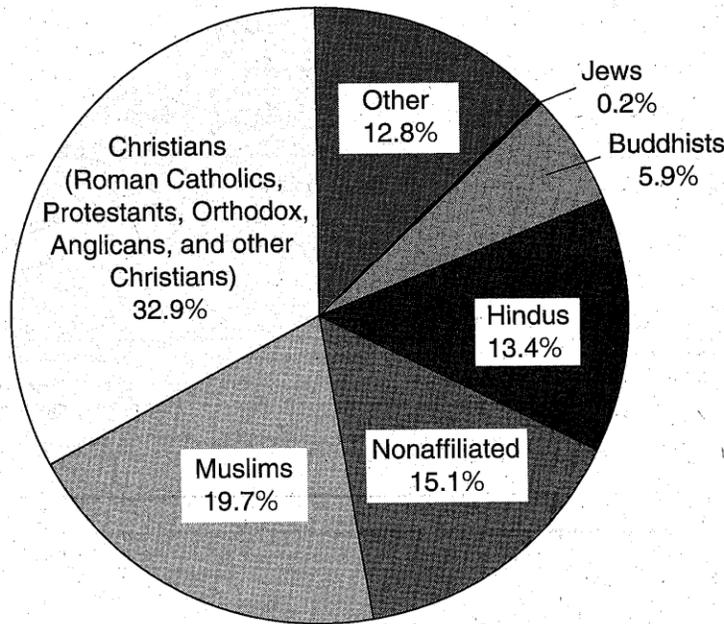
- _____ - viewed as an ethical system

MapMaster Skills: Reading a Circle Graph

A circle graph enables you to compare parts with a whole. The complete circle represents all of something. Each section represents a percentage of the whole. Together, the sections add up to 100 percent. The circle graph below shows how the world's population is divided among different religions.

Directions: Study the circle graph below, and answer the questions that follow. Then, draw your own circle graph.

Estimated Religious Population of the World



Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica Almanac, 2003

1. What percentage of the world's population is Muslim? _____
2. What percentage is Jewish? _____
3. Which religious group has the most members? _____
4. Which religious group is the second largest in the world? _____
5. Which is larger, the Buddhist population or the Hindu population? How many times larger? _____
6. On a separate sheet, draw a circle graph that shows how the world's population is divided by region. Use the following figures: Africa 12.9%; North America 5.1%; Latin America and the Caribbean 8.6%; Asia 60.9%; Europe 12%; Oceania 0.5%. What does your circle graph tell you about the world's population distribution?

Study the relationship between the first set of words. Pick one word from the word bank that completes the second pair with this same relationship.

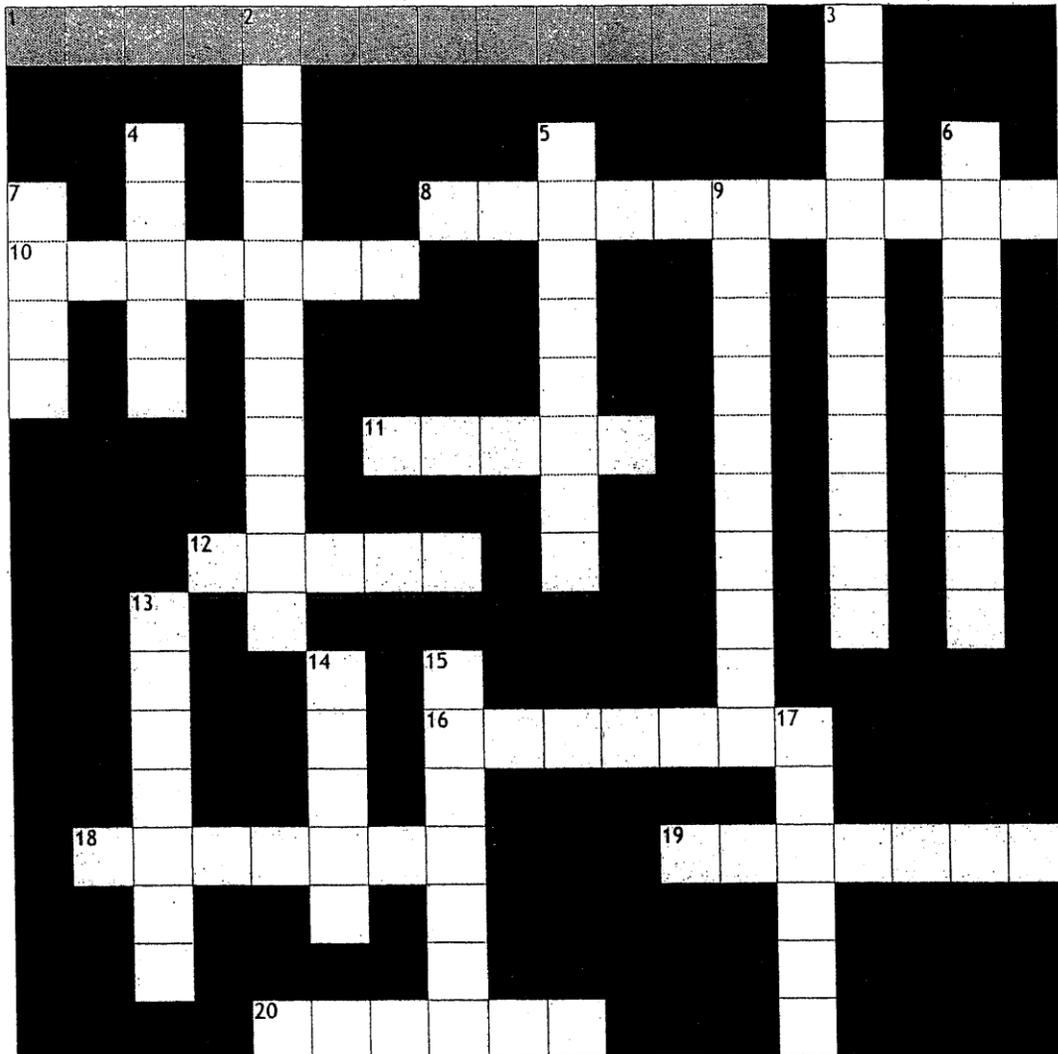
Theology	reincarnation	India
atheism	Sutras	karma
Siddhartha	disciple	martyr
Polytheism	Confucianism	

Example: belief in one god : monotheism :: belief in many gods : polytheism

1. the study of humans and their cultures : anthropology :: the study of religion : _____
2. belief in one god : monotheism :: belief that there is no god : _____
3. the essential nature of the universe : dharma :: the belief that a person's actions, good or bad, determine their destiny : _____
4. person who betrayed another : traitor :: person who died for a religious cause : _____
5. god : deity :: follower : _____
6. redemption : salvation :: rebirth of a soul into a new body : _____
7. Taoism : China :: Hinduism : _____
8. Christianity : Bible :: Buddhism : _____
9. Muhammad : Islam :: Buddhism : _____
10. Torah : Judaism :: Analects : _____

NAME: _____

WORLD RELIGIONS CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. Belief of both Hindus/Buddhists
8. Sacred site for Hindus (2 words)
10. Early type of religion found in Africa
11. Islamic Holy City
12. First five books of the Hebrew bible
16. Father of the Hebrew People
18. Reaching enlightenment in Buddhism
19. Main records of Jesus' life and teachings
20. Traditional Japanese religion

DOWN

2. How Jesus was killed
3. Respect children show their parents (2 words)
4. Hindu Destroyer God
5. Collected teachings of Confucius
6. Birthplace of Jesus
7. "Divine Wind"
9. First name of Buddhism founder
13. First montheistic religion
14. Oldest Hindu scriptures
15. Islamic Holy Month
17. Muslim house of worship