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| Connections, Summary and EQ | CN 6-2 p.1 Highlight People, Places and Vocab. |
| Main Idea of the Notes: 3-4 Sentences  Vocabulary: (4)  Images: (2)  Significant Points: (4)  Question: Explain the division between Shiite and Sunni’s and the division with in Buddhism.  Individuals and Contributions:(4) | Origin of Christianity   * Christianity was founded on the teachings of Jesus, born in Bethlehem between 8 and 4 B.C. and died on a cross in Jerusalem about A.D. 30. * Jesus brought together a small band of disciples and preached the coming of the Kingdom of God.   + The disciples eventually wrote the four Gospels of the Christian Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John which covered the extraordinary deeds that the disciples witnessed Jesus perform. * He was named *Christ* from the Greek word for the Hebrew word *messiah*, meaning “anointed.” * In the third year of his mission, Jesus was betrayed to the authorities by one of his companions, Judas Iscariot. After sharing the Last Supper with his disciples, Jesus was arrested and put to death as an agitator. * On the third day after his death, his tomb was found empty.   + Christians believe that Jesus died to atone for human sins, that he was raised from the dead by God, and that his resurrection from the dead provides people with hope for salvation.   Protestant Branch   * Protestantism originated with the principles of the Reformation in the sixteenth century. * The Reformation sparked on October 31, 1517 when Martin Luther posted 95 theses on the door of the church at Wittenberg. * Luther’s main idea was that individuals have primary responsibility for achieving personal salvation through direct communication with God. * Grace is achieved through faith rather than through sacraments performed by the Church.   Roman Catholics   * Roman Catholics accept the teachings of the Bible, as well as the interpretation of the teachings by the church. * Catholics recognize the Pope as the universal primacy authority. * According to a Roman Catholic belief, God conveys his grace directly to humanity through seven sacraments: Baptism, the Eucharist, Penance, Confirmation, Matrimony, Holy Orders, and Anointing the sick.   Orthodox Branch   * Orthodoxy comprises the faith and practices of a collection of churches that arose in the eastern part of the Roman Empire * The split between the Roman and Eastern churches dates to the fifth century. * It was a result of rivalry between the Pope of Rome and the Patriarchy of Constantinople, which was especially intense after the collapse of the Roman Empire.   Origin of Islam  -Islam arose from the teachings of a historical founder Muhamad  -The core of Islamic belief involves performing five acts, known as five pillars of faith.  1. Shahadah:   * Muslims frequently recite their belief that there is only one God, the source of all creation, as well as, that Muhammad is the messenger of God.   2. Salat  five times daily, a Muslim prays, facing the city of Makkah (Mecca), as s direct link to God  3. Zakat:   * A Muslim gives generously to charity as an act of purification   4. Sawm of Ramadan   * A Muslim fasts during the month of Ramadan as an act of self-purification.   5. Hajj:   * If physically and financially able, a Muslim makes a pilgrimage to Makkah   -Islam traces its origin to the same narrative as Judaism & Christianity.   * Adam being the first man * Same story of Abraham. * Jews and Christians trace their story of Abraham's first wife and son, Sarah and Isaac. * Muslims trace their story of Abraham's 2nd wife and son, Hagar and Ishmael.   + The tradition states Abraham took the two to Makkah, known now as Saudi Arabia.   Centuries later, according to Muslim narrative, on of Ishmael’s descendants, Muhammad became the Prophet of  **Prophet Muhammad**   * Was born about 570 * At age 40, he is believed by Muslims to have received his first revelation from God through the Angel Gabriel * Islam teaches that as he began to preach the truth revealed to him, Muhammad & followers feared persecution * In 622 he was commanded to immigrate by God * After his death in 632, Islam had spread through most of present day Saudi Arabia. * His migration marks the beginning of the Muslim Calendar * Quran is accepted by Muslims to be a record of Gods words * Arabic is the lingua franca within Muslims since it is the language the Quran is written in Arabic * Yathrib was renamed Madinah which means “the city”   Shiite and Sunni Branches   * The main difference between the two main branches of Islam is the disagreement over the line of succession in Islamic leadership * Muhammad  had no surviving son and no agreed upon successor * His successor was his father-in-law named Abu Bakr (he became known as caliph) * The next 2 caliphs were Umar and ‘Uthman who expanded the territory to Egypt & Persia * Muhammad’s descendants claim leadership of Islam; the Shiites support this claim. * The Shiites disagree with each other about the exact line of succession from Muhammad to now; they agree the line was broken, but disagree about the exact dates.   Origin of Buddhism  Founder of Buddhism   * Siddhartha Gautama born about 563 B.C in Nepal   The Four Noble Truths   * All living beings must endure suffering * Suffering, which is caused by a desire to live, leads to reincarnation * The goal of all existence is to escape suffering and endless cycle of reincarnation which is achieved through mental and moral self-purification * Nirvana is attained through an Eightfold Path: rightness of belief, resolve, speech, action, livelihood, effort, thought, and meditation   **The Branches of Buddhism**  1. Theravada Buddhism: It means “The Way of the Elders.” It is the oldest branches of Buddhism. They believe that Buddhism was supposed to be practiced full time.  2. Mahayana Buddhism: One of two major traditions of Buddhism. It’s translated as “the great vehicle.” Mahayanists claim that their approach to Buddhism can help more people because it is less demanding and all encompassing. They emphasize Buddha’s later years of teaching and helping others.  3. Vajrayana Buddhism: Vajrayanas emphasize the practice of rituals known as Tantras. Buddha began to practice Tantras during his lifetime. Other Buddhists regard Vajrayana as an approach to Buddhism that evolved from Mahayana Buddhism several centuries later.  Unknown Origin of Hinduism   * Hinduism is an ethnic religion based in India from unknown origins. * The word Hinduism originated in the sixth century B.C. to refer to people living in what is now India.   + Religious practices, however, existed prior to recorded history. * Elements of Hinduism may have originated in the Indus Valley civilization, which flourished between approximately 2500 B.C. and 1500 B.C. in the valley along the Indus River in present-day eastern Pakistan. * Archaeological evidence of possible rituals include bathing rituals, animal sacrifices, and sculptures that may depict Hindu gods. * Aryan tribes in 1400 B.C. brought the Indo-European languages and their religion from Central Asia. * They first settled in Punjab and later migrated to the Ganges River Valley (all the way to Bengal). * Dravidians who were already living in the area changed the Aryans religious beliefs to what would become Hinduism. * Some of the earliest Hindu texts (Vedas) were written in 1100 B.C. and include traditions that have lasted since then (worship of various gods representing Earth, atmosphere, and sky) * At around 2,000 years ago key texts were written that developed rituals which are now used in contemporary Hinduism.   Diffusion of Religions: Christianity  The universalizing religions have diffused from specific hearths, or places of origin. The hearths of the three largest universalizing religions originated are based on the events in the lives of the three key individuals. All three hearths are in Asia (Christianity and Islam in Southwest Asia and Buddhism in South Asia) Followers of these religions diffused them across Earth’s surface.  **Diffusion of Christianity**  Christianity’s diffusion has been recorded since Jesus set forth in the Roman province at the time as Judea. Christianity diffused through a combination of hierarchical diffusion and contagious diffusion.  **Relocation Diffusion**   * First spread from its heart in Judea through relocation diffusion (spread through bodily movement of people)   + They carried the teachings of Jesus along the Roman Empire’s protected sea route and excellent road network to people in other locations * People in commercial towns and military settlements that had access to communication networks received message first from Paul and missionaries * Primarily spread widely within the empire through contagious diffusion (rapid widespread diffusion throughout population)   + Daily contact between believers in town with non-believers in surrounding countryside   Hierarchical Diffusion  The spread of Christianity was encouraged when the Roman Empire´s key elite figure, Emperor Constantine, embrace the religion in 313, and Emperor Theodosius proclaimed it the empire's official religion in 380.  Contagious Diffusion   * Since the year 1500, contagious diffusion, especially through migration and missionary activity by Europeans, has extended Christianity around the world. * Through permanent resettlement of Europeans, Christianity became the dominant religion in North and South America, Australia, and New Zealand.   Diffusion of ISLAM   * Muhammad’s successors organized followers who extended the region of Muslim control over an extensive area of Africa, Asia, and Europe * Within a century  of Muhammad’s death, Muslims controlled Palestine, the Persian Empire, and much of India, which resulted in the conversion of many non-Arabs to Islam, often through intermarriage * They diffused across North Africa and retained much of present day Spain until 1492.   The five pillars of faith   * One god * Pray five times daily * Being generous * Fasts during month of Ramadan * Make a trip to Makkah   - Islam is a universalizing religion  -The world's fourth most populous country is home to more Muslims than anywhere else in the world which  took place in the 13 century due to migration  Diffusion of Buddhism   * The most responsible for the spread of Buddhism was Asoka (Emperor of the Magadha Empire from 273 to 232 B.C.) * About 250 B.C., Asoka became a Buddhist and therefore attempted to put into practice Buddha’s social principles. * Emperor Asoka’s son, Mahinda, led a mission to the island of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), where the king and his subject were converted to Buddhism. * Sri Lanka is the country that claims the longest continuous tradition practicing Buddhism. * Missionaries were sent in the 3rd century B.C. to Kashmir, the Himalayas, Burma (Myanmar), and elsewhere in India. * Merchants along the trading routes from northeastern India introduced Buddhism to China. * Many Chinese were accepting to the ideas by Buddhists and the text was translated to Chinese. * Chinese rulers allowed their people to become Buddhists monks during the fourth century. * Buddhism was alter diffused to Korea then from Korea to japan two centuries later and Buddhism lost its original base support in India. |
| EQ: What are the three forms of diffusion in regards to religion? What evidence from the notes supports each type of diffusion? | Summary: |