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| Connections, Summary, and EQ | Notes: 6-1 p.3 Highlight People Places and Vocab. |
| Main Idea of the Notes: (2-3 sentences)  Vocabulary: (4)  Significance: (4 points)  People: List at least (3) individuals and their contributions.  Question: How has religion changed in Africa? | **Distribution of Ethnic Religions**  •Ethnic religions typically have much more **clustered distributions** than do universalizing religions.  •Unlike universalizing religions, which typically diffuse from one culture to another, most of the adherents/followers of the world’s leading ethnic religions have **remained embedded in the culture where they originated.**  **Distribution of Hindus**  •The ethnic religion with by far the largest number of followers is **Hinduism** which is the world’s third largest universalizing religions.  •97% of Hindus are concentrated in just one country, India. 2% are in Nepal, and 1% are in Bangladesh.  •The average Hindu has allegiance to a particular god or concept within a broad range of possibilities. (33 million gods)  •**Two main gods; 80% adherents**  1.Vishnu (Krishna) loving god  2.Shaivism: protection and destruction  **Chinese Traditional Ethnic Religions**  •Religions based in East Asia show the difficulty of classifying ethnic religions and counting adherents.  •Chinese traditional religions are **syncretic:** which means they combine several traditions.  •Most **Chinese** who consider themselves religious **blend together Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, or other traditional Chinese practices.**  •**Confucianism:** Chinese philosopher and teacher named Confucius emphasized the importance of the ancient Chinese Tradition of “Ii”, which is translated to “propriety” or “correct behavior.”  •Teaches ethical principles for **orderly conduct of daily life. Fulfilling obligations, treating others with sympathy and respect.**  •The rules applied to China’s rulers as well as to their subjects.  •**Taoism:** developed by Lao-Zi’s writings, which emphasized the mystical and magical aspects of life rather than the importance of public means.  •“The way” or “the path” cannot be comprehended by reason and knowledge because not everything is knowable.  •It **emphasizes** the importance of **studying nature to find one’s place in the world instead of striving to change the world.**  **Primal-Indigenous Ethnic Religions**  •Followers of primal-indigenous religions believe that because God dwells within all things, everything in nature is spiritual.  •Included in this group are Shamanism and Paganism.  •According to Shamans, invisible forces or spirits affect the lives of the living.  •“Pagan” used to refer to the practices of ancient peoples, such as the Greeks and Romans who had multiple gods with human forms.  •The term Paganism has been expanded to include other beliefs that originated with religions that predate Christianity and Islam.  **African Traditional Folk Religions**  •Approximately 27 million Africans, 2% of the continents people are estimated by Pew to follow folk religions.  •Animism (Folk Religions) believe that inanimate objects such as plants, stones or natural events (thunderstorms, earthquakes) are “animated” or have discrete spirits and conscious life.  •Today Africa is 51% Christian, split evenly between Catholics and Protestants. 43% Muslim.  •1900-70% folk religions,  •1980- 50% folk religionist  •2010- North Africa predominantly Muslim, and Sub-Saharan Africa predominantly Christian.  •The remaining folk religionists in Africa are clustered primarily in a belt that separates Muslim Africa from Christian Africa. |
| EQ: | Summary: |