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| Connections and Summary  | Chapter 6 Section 3 Highlight People Places and Vocab  |
| Main Idea of the Notes: Images: (2)Significant Points (4)Why is it important for religions to have and administrative structure? What role do calendars play in religion? | Sacred Space* Geographers study the impact on the landscape made by all religions.
* Places of worship are sacred structures that physically anchor religion to landscape.

Christian Church -More significant role in Christianity than in other religions because of belief that building is the house of God. » Church traditionally largest and tallest building in a community. Additional significance given to it by locating it in a prominent location—e.g., square or center of town » No single architectural style Bahá’í Houses of Worship  » Dispersed to different continents » Open to adherents of all religions  Muslim Mosques » Space for community assembly » Not viewed as a sanctified place » Attention to cardinal directions is emphasized— e.g., pulpit at end of a courtyard faces Makkah. » Distinctive feature is a minaret, a tower where a man known as a muezzin summons people to worship. – Buddhist Pagodas » Prominent and ornate element on landscape that often includes tall, many-sided towers arranged in a series of tiers, balconies, and slanting roofs. » Contain relics believed to be a portion of Buddha’s body or clothing. » Not designed for congregational worship. **HIndu Temples** * Important religious functions are more likely to take place at home within the family.
* Hindu Temples are structured designed to bring individuals closer to their gods.
* The temple serves as a shrine to one or more gods and as a place for individual reflection and meditation accordance with one’s personal practices within the faith.
* Size and number of temples are determined by local preferences and commitment of resources rather than standards imposed by religious doctrine.

Sacred Places in Universalizing Religions – Cities and places associated with the founder’s life are endowed with holiness. • Not necessarily in close proximity of each other. (Event, Encounter) • Not needed to be related to any particular physical environment. – Buddhism and Islam place most emphasis on identifying shrines that mark locations of important events in the life of Buddha or Muhammad. • Pilgrimages, journeys for religious purposes, are incorporated in Islamic doctrine.– Holy Places in Islam • Holiest locations are in cities associated with Prophet Muhammad. – Holiest City is Makkah (Mecca), birthplace of Muhammad. » Now contains the holiest object in the Islamic landscape—al-Ka’ba—a cube like structure encased in silk that stands in Islam’s largest mosque, Masjid al-Haram. – Second-most-holy place is Madinah (Medina). » Muhammad’s tomb is in Madinah. **Administration of Space**– Universalizing religions must be connected toensure consistency of doctrine.**• Hierarchical Religions**– Exemplifies a well-defined geographic structure andorganizes territory into local administrative units.» Roman Catholic Church created administrative unitson much of Earth’s inhabited land with each beingheaded by a leader who is accountable to the nexthigher-ordered leader.**• Locally Autonomous Religions**– Islam» No religious hierarchy» No formal territorial organization**Hierarchical Religions****Roman Catholic Church, Latter Day Saints, Protestants; Lutheran, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian** **Autonomous Religions:** **Hinduism, Islam, Majority of the World’s Ethnic Religions, Non denominational Protestant Churches.** Ethnic Landscape**The Landscape in Ethnic Religions**– Ethnic religions are closely tied to the physicalgeography of a particular place.**• Hindu Landscape**– Hinduism closely tied to physical geography of India» Mt. Kailas is holy because it is home to Siva.» Holiest places are riverbanks and coastlines.» Hindus believe that they achieve purification by bathingin holy rivers—e.g., Ganges River• **Solstice**– Special significance in some ethnic religions» Stonehenge is a prominent remnant of a pagan structurealigned so that sun rises between two stones on solstices.**Disposing of the Dead**– Climate, topography, and religious doctrinecombine to create differences in practices toshelter the dead.**• Burial**– Christians, Muslims, and Jews typically bury thedeceased in designated areas called cemeteries.» Cemeteries were typically only public open space incongested urban places prior to the nineteenthcentury.**• Cremation**– Hindus wash the bodies of the deceased with water from the Ganges River first, then burn them with a slow fire on a funeral pyre.Religious Calendars**The Calendar**– Universalizing and ethnic religions approach thecalendar differently.• Ethnic Religion– Holidays are closely aligned with natural events associated with the physical geography of the homeland. (New Moons, Solstice) – Prominent feature is celebration of the seasons.» Closely tied to local agriculture**• Universalizing Religion**– Major holidays relate to events in the life of the founder rather than the seasons of one particular place.» Ramadan (Islam): part of five pillars of faith» Easter (Christian): resurrection of Jesus |
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