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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 to ensure consistency of doctrine. **• Hierarchical Religions** – Exemplifies a well-defined geographic structure and organizes territory into local administrative units. » Roman Catholic Church created administrative units on much of Earth’s inhabited land with each being headed by a leader who is accountable to the next higher-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 physical geography 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 bathing in holy rivers—e.g., Ganges River • **Solstice** – Special significance in some ethnic religions » Stonehenge is a prominent remnant of a pagan structure aligned so that sun rises between two stones on solstices.  **Disposing of the Dead** – Climate, topography, and religious doctrine combine to create differences in practices to shelter the dead. **• Burial** – Christians, Muslims, and Jews typically bury the deceased in designated areas called cemeteries. » Cemeteries were typically only public open space in congested urban places prior to the nineteenth century. **• 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 the calendar 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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