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| Connections and Summary | Chapter 6 Section 4 Places, People and Vocabulary |
| 1. Main idea of Notes  2. Significant Points (4)  3. Images (2)  4. Questions: What are the different types of conflicts geographers identify in regards to religion?  5. Places: Identify 2 places and their significance from the notes | **Religion versus Government Policies**   * Religious groups may oppose policies seen as contradicting to their religious values.   -Teaching of Evolution in the US  -Abortion Rights  -Same Sex Marriage   * Religion is element of cultural diversity that has led to most conflict in places. * **Religious fundamentalism**, a literal interpretation and strict adherence to basic principles of a religion, has spurred more intense conflict recently. * Taliban versus Western Values – Taliban’s control of Afghanistan’s government in the 1990s led to strict laws opposing Western values.   » “Western, non-Islamic” leisure activities banned  » Ex: Soccer stadiums converted to settings for executions and floggings.  **Religion versus Social Change**   * Participation in the global economy and culture can expose residents of LDCs to values and beliefs originating in MDCs. * Hinduism versus social equality – Hinduism has been challenged since the 1800s when the British introduced British social and moral concepts to India   » Since 1950, India has enacted many laws and social initiatives to protect and improve the socioeconomic conditions of its lower caste population  » Discrimination against lower castes is illegal in India under Article 15 of its constitution.  -Today the UN has encouraged members to expand rights.  -Diplomacy has also encouraged greater extension of rights and freedoms all over the world.  **Religion versus Religion**   * Conflicts most likely to occur at a boundary between two religious groups.   • Religious Wars in Ireland – A small faction chose to join the United Kingdom when Ireland became independent in 1937.  » 46 percent protestant and 40 percent Roman Catholic (2001) – Roman Catholics have been victimized by discriminatory practices, such as exclusion form higher-paying jobs and better schools.  – Belfast, the capital city, is highly segregated. – Protests by Roman Catholics began in 1968 with bloodshed of both Protestants and Roman Catholics.  Religious Wars in the Middle East   * Conflict in the Middle East is among the world’s longest standing. * Jews, Christians, and Muslims have fought nearly 2,000 years to control the same small strip of Land in the Eastern Mediterranean. * Judaism: special claim to the territory it calls the “Promised Land” where major events in the development in the religion occurred. * Islam: Muslim army conquered this land in seventh century A.D. Jerusalem is the third holiest city to Muslims, because it is believed to be where Muhammad ascended into heaven. – * Christianity: considers it the “Holy Land” and Jerusalem the “Holy City,” because the major events in Jesus’s life, death, and resurrection occurred there. * Israel’s “Separation Fence” * Conflicting Perspectives of the Holy Land * After the 1973 war, the Palestinians emerged as Israel’s principal opponent. * Palestinians viewed themselves as the legitimate rulers of Israel.   • Biggest obstacle to peace in the Middle East is the status of Jerusalem.  – Peace will likely not be possible, if one religion has political control over Jerusalem. |
|  | Summary |