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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  |