

Global Perspectives Religions Unit

Ch. 3-2 p. 62-66

Hinduism

- a collection of religious beliefs that developed slowly over centuries in India

Define:

Moksha -

Reincarnation -

Karma -

Polytheism (glossary) -

Caste and karma

Class system in India that developed in Vedic Age; divided people by cultural group, wealth, job

Name the four original castes and the jobs associated with each (p. 60)

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Castes became very rigid and numerous; determined entire station in life; karma determined caste in next life

Buddhism

- Siddharta Gautama, Indian prince, seeks an end to human suffering
- Spent years seeking "enlightenment", or wisdom
- Debated, fasted, meditated and achieved an understanding
- From then on, known as Buddha, or "the enlightened one"

Define:

Nirvana -

Accepted Hindu ideas of **reincarnation** but rejected many gods and the caste system

	Hinduism	Buddhism
Founder/country of origin		
Key Beliefs		
Gods		
Sacred Literature		
Effect on society		

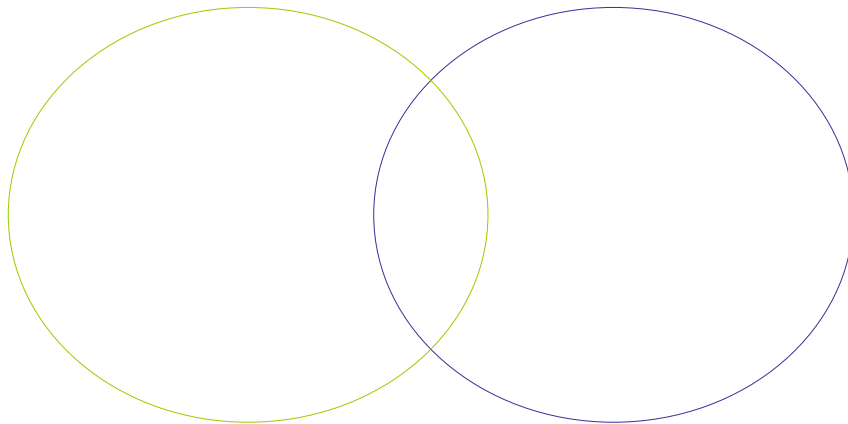
List three beliefs common to both Hinduism and Buddhism:

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List three areas in which Hinduism and Buddhism differ significantly (greatly):

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Hinduism



Buddhism

Ch. 4-4 p. 97-101

Confucianism

- Confucius - born 551 B.C. in China; China's most influential scholar
- Believed that **social order, harmony, and good government** could be restored and maintained if society was organized around 5 basic relationships:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
- Respect for parents and elders important
- Education necessary for both individual and society
- **Bureaucracy** -

Daoism

- Laozi - lived during 6th century B.C. China
- Natural order most important; universal force called the Dao, or "the Way", guides all things
- In nature, only humans fail to follow the Dao
- Yin and yang - two powers that together represent the natural rhythms of life

YIN and YANG assignment - see back page

Understanding Ancient Chinese Values

A. Categorizing Yin and Yang

Read the passage below and then complete the activities that follow.

The ancient Chinese thought that the universe had two fundamental energies, *yin* and *yang*, which opposed each other. *Yin* meant "shaded" and *yang* meant "sunlit." The *yin* stood for "female, dark, terrestrial, recessive, cool, submissive." The *yang* stood for "male, bright, celestial, aggressive, warm, dominant." In time, almost everything in the world, living and non-living, was categorized as *yin* or *yang*. Horses, for example, were categorized as *yang* because they rose front-end first; camels were categorized as *yin* because they rose hind-end first. The ideal world was thought to require a balance of *yin* and *yang*.

Make up your own list of *yin* and *yang*. Exchange your list with a classmate. Do you both agree on what should be categorized as *yin* and what should be categorized as *yang*?

Yin	Yang

How do you think the idea of *yin* and *yang* may have affected family life in Chinese society?

Ch. 3-4 p. 72-76

Judaism

- Originated in Middle East about 2000 B.C.
- **Abraham** - "father" of the Hebrews, later called the Jews
- Where is **Palestine**?

- Where is **Canaan**?

Define:

Monotheism -

- What is the Hebrew word for "God"?
 - What did the Hebrews believe about their God?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

Torah -

Covenant -

- **Explain** these two covenants written about in the Hebrews' sacred (holy) literature:
 - 1. God and Abraham -**

 - 2. God and Moses -**

Moses - greatest figure in Jewish history; why?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Briefly explain what the 10 Commandments are:

Ethical monotheism (top of p. 75) -

What is Israel?

Where is Israel?

Who were the three kings of Israel?

Tribute -

Identifying Problems (p. 76):

What were the main problems faced by the Hebrews between 2000 B.C. and 700 B.C.?

Think about:

- the quest for a homeland
- other peoples
- hardships
- problems among Hebrews

Ch. 6-3 p. 153-157

Christianity

- Jews came under Roman rule around 63 B.C.
- Some believed a Messiah would restore the kingdom of the Jews

The Life and Teachings of Jesus

Jesus' early life

- Born in Bethlehem between 6 - 4 B. C.
- Both a Jew and a Roman subject
- Raised in Nazareth and took up carpentry
- Baptized by John the Baptist

Jesus' message:

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- Message attracted many, especially the poor; many believed him to be promised **Messiah (Christ)**

Apostles - name disciples came to be known as; those who spread message of Jesus

Jesus' death:

- **When?**
- **Why?**
- **Who** ordered it?
- **What** do Christians believe about Jesus' death?

Gospels -

How did the following people help to develop and/or spread Christianity?	
Leader	Religious influence
Jesus	
Pontius Pilate	
Peter	
Paul	
Constantine	
Theodosius	

Spread of religion **also helped by** (see page 155):

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Christians used as political and economic **scapegoats** for Rome's troubles

- Christians refused to worship Roman gods or emperors
- Emperor Nero the worst persecutor but others exiled, imprisoned or killed Christians as well

However, Christianity still **appealed to many** because:

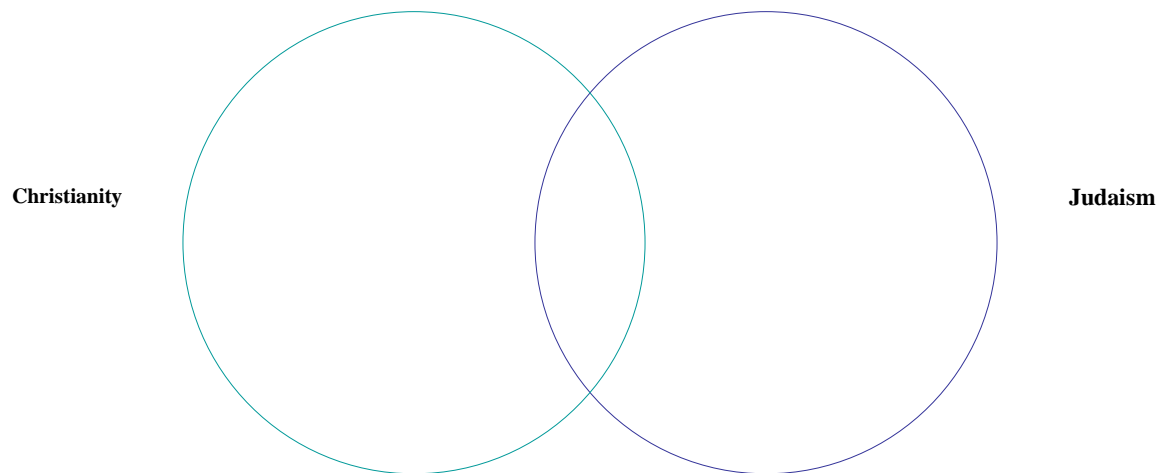
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Structure of early church:

- priests, bishops, pope
- Peter, the "rock" that church would be built upon; first bishop of Rome
- Bishop of Rome would be the "pope" or father of Christian Church

Heresy -

In the Venn diagram, list the similarities and differences between Christianity and Judaism.



Ch. 10-1 p. 233-237

Islam

- Originated on the **Arabian Peninsula**, where there was a religious mix of polytheists and Christian/Jewish/Arab monotheists who worshipped *Allah*
- Important cities: **Mecca**, Medina
- Started by **Muhammad**, A.D. 622

Define:

Islam -

Muslim -

The Hijrah -

Qur'an -

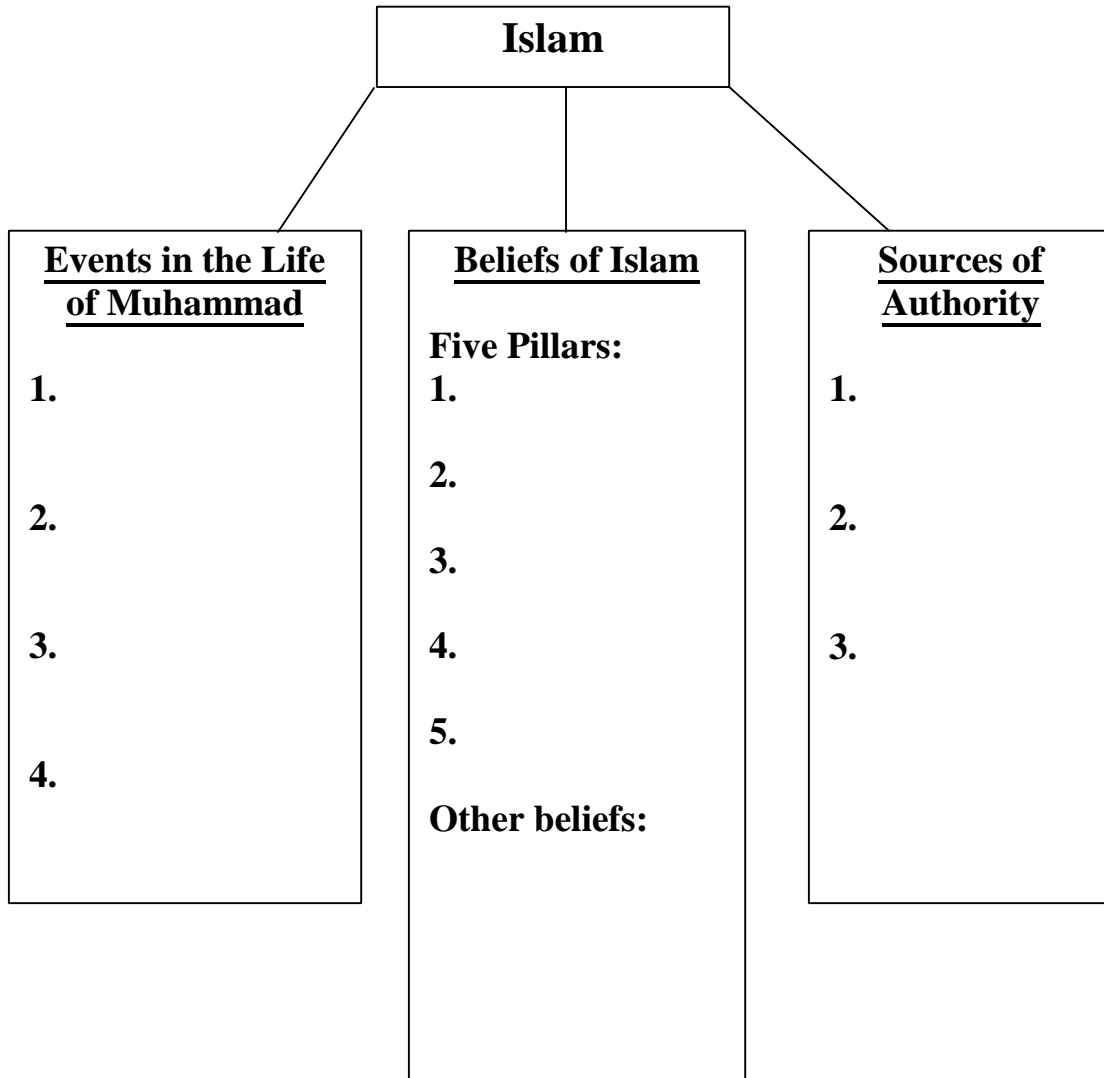
Mosque -

Hajj -

Sunna -

Shari'a -

Taking Notes



Islamic links to Judaism and Christianity - ALL believe the following:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.