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Ethnic religions image

of {{lastPageNumber()}} Religion defined by the ethnicity of its followers For religions sometimes described as folk religions or ethnic religions, see Folk Religion. The altar of Inari Ōkami at the Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto. Shinto is the ethnic religion of the Japanese people. In religious studies, an ethnic religion is a religion or belief associated with a particular ethnic group. Ethnic religions are often different from universal religions, such as Christianity or Islam, which are not limited in ethnic, national or racial terms. [1] Terminology A number of alternative terms have been used instead of ethnic religion. The term primal religion was coined by Andrew Walls at the University of Aberdeen in the 1970s to highlight non-Western forms of religion, which exist in Africa, Asia and Oceania. [2] [3] Expressions such as primal religion, primitive religion, and tribal religion have been challenged by Walls' student, Jim Cox, who argues that such expressions suggest an undeveloped religion that can be seen as a preparation for conversion to Christianity. Cox prefers to use the term indigenous religion. [4] Another term often used is folk religion. While ethnic religion and folk religion have overlapping uses, the latter term implies the appropriation of religious beliefs and practices at a popular level. [5] The term folk religion can therefore be used to talk about Chinese and African indigenous religions, but may also refer to popular terms for more multi-national and institutionalized religions like People Christianity or People of Islam. Use Ethnic religions are characteristic in their relationship to a particular ethnic group and often in the shaping of one's solidarity with an ethnic identity. [6] Some ethnic religions include Judaism of the Jews, Druidism of the Welsh, Hellenism of the Greeks, druzes religion druze, Alawite Alawites, alevism of the Alevites, mandaeism of Mandaeans, Yazidism of the Yazidis, Zoroastrianism of the Iranians, Chinese folk religion of Han Chinese, Kejawèn of the Javanese people, Sikhism of Punjabis, Shinto of the Japanese, Sunda Wiwitan of the Sundian people and fat Roog of Seres of Senegal , Gambia, and Mauritania. [7] Diasporic groups often maintain ethnic religions as a means of maintaining a distinct ethnic identity, such as the role of African traditional religion and African-American religions among African diasporas in America. [8] Some ancient ethnic religions, such as those historically found in pre-modern Europe, have found new vitality in neopaganism. [9] Moreover, non-ethnic religions, such as Christianity, have been known to take on ethnic traits to such an extent that they serve as an important marker of ethnic identity.[10] a notable example of this is the Serbian Saint-Savianiism of the Serbian Orthodox Church. [11] Some neo-pa-like movements, especially in Europe, have chosen ethnic religion as preferred expression, which has adapted to ethnology. This This includes the European Congress of Ethnic Religions, which chose its name after a day-long discussion in 1998, where most of the participants expressed that Pagan contained too many negative connotations and ethnic better described the root of their traditions in certain nations. In the United States and Canada a popular alternative term has been nature religion. [12] In the English language popular and scientific discourse paganism, with a large P, has become an accepted term. [13] See also Religion portal Animism Ancestor worship endogamy Ethnoreligious group Gavari List of ethnic religions List of neopathic movements National god pagan shamanism Slava Totemism Zionism References ^ Hinnells, John R. (2005). Routledge companion to the study of religion. Routledge. p. 439-440. ISBN 0-415-33311-3. Downloaded 2009-09-17. ^ Cox, James L.; Sutcliffe, Steven J. (1 March 2006). Religious studies in Scotland: A persistent tension with divinity. Religion. 36 (1): 1-28. doi:10.1016/j.religion.2005.12.001. ^ Max Assimeng, Traditional religion in Ghana: a preliminary guide to research. Thought and Practice Journal: The Journal of the Philosophical Association of Kenya 3.1 (1976): 65-89. ^ Cox, James L. (2007). From primitive to indigenous: The academic study of indigenous religions. Aldershot: Ashgate. p. 9-31. ISBN 978-0-754-65569-5. ^ys, John (2000). Folk religion. The concise Oxford Dictionary of World Religions. New York: Oxford University Press. 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Thank you for your patience! Understanding religious differences is important for the field of human geography. So how do you as a geographer study religion? Geographers research and document the location of religions and use the findings to explain why certain religions are widespread and why other religions are highly concentrated. There are two types of religions for Human Geography studies: universalization and ethnic religions. After reading this AP® Human Geography study guide, you'll better understand the difference between universalization and ethnic religions. We will also examine why it is important to understand and examine the consequences of the origin, distribution and distribution of religions. This survey guide will conclude with how universalization and ethnic religions relate to the AP® Human Geography exam. What is religion? Before we can understand the differences between universalising and ethnic religions, we must first have a discussion about the definition of religion itself. You may not have sat down and thought of religion as a pure concept, but religion is an important part of human culture, and it helps us celebrate and understand our place in the world. Religion is a common set of beliefs and practices through which people seek harmony with the power of the universe. It is also a common way to relate a belief that centers on a system of thought, unseen being, person or object that is believed to be supernatural, sacred, or divine. Religion can influence how we interact with other people and our environment, which then shapes the development of a people's cultural landscape. Theistic aspects of ReligionNow, that we know the basic definition of religion and why it is important for us to study religion as part of the AP® Human Geography course, we will now explore the different types of religions based on several factors. One factor that separates different religions is the number of gods that followers worship. In this respect, monotheism and polytheism are the two religions. Religions are monotheistic because they believe in a supreme being or god. Unlike monotheism, polytheistic religions believe in more than one supreme or deity. Polytheistic religions practiced today include Hinduism and Shintoism. As geographers, we need to examine religions with an eye on universality Ethnicity. Origin and and the location define ethnic and universalizing religions as well as helping to explain how religion spread over time. Universalizing ReligionsFirst, let's look at the definition of universalizing religion. Universalizing religions offer belief systems that are attractive to the universal population. They are looking for new members and welcoming anyone who wants to adopt their belief system. Universalizing religions have many different members who come from different ethnic backgrounds, hence the term universal. Therefore, it is obvious that universal religions consist of many different ethnic groups because they convert and accept someone of any background and are not usually closely related to one place. Christianity Christianity is the largest universalizing religion, both in the area and in number, with about two billion followers. Founded on the teachings of Jesus, Christianity is monotheistic, believing that God is a trinity and Jesus Christ is the Son of God. The three main branches of Christianity are Catholics, Orthodox and Protestants. Catholics are dominant in Southwest Europe and Latin America, Protestants in Northwest Europe and North America, and Orthodox in Eastern Europe. Eastern Orthodoxy is the largest single religious faith in Greece, Cyprus, and Russia.Islam Islam is the second largest universalizing religion with over 1.5 billion followers. In Arabic, Islam means submission to God's will. Those who practice Islam are Muslims, which means surrendering to God. Islam begins with Abraham as Christianity and Judaism, but traces their history through Abraham's second wife and son, Hagar and Ismael, not Sarah and Isaac as the Christians and the Jews. Your leader and prophet are Muhammad. The two branches of Islam are Sunni and Shiites. The split between the Sunnis and the Shias arose in a disagreement over the leadership after Muhammad's death in 632 e.Kr. Islam is the dominant religion in the Middle East from North Africa to Central Asia. More than half of the world's Muslims live in four countries outside the Middle East: Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India.buddhismBuddhism is the fourth largest religion, with about 350 million followers. Buddhism was founded in northern India by the first known Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama. The core Buddhist faith is reincarnation. In this concept, people reborn after dying. Nirvana can be achieved if you release their attachment to desire and self. Today, Buddhism has a majority faith in Southeast Asia, China and Japan.Ethnic ReligionsIn contrasting with universalizing religions, ethnic religions usually consist of beliefs, superstitions, and rituals handed down from generation to generation within an ethnicity and culture. It follows one's ethnicity because religion does not tend to convert. In some ways, ethnic religions behave like a popular culture. It expands through redistribution and often increases through birth rates. Ethnic religions relate to close culture, ethnic and to the physical geography of a specific location. Ethnic religions do not seek to appeal to all people, but only one group, perhaps in a locality or within an ethnicity. Judaism and Hinduism are two good examples of ethnic religions. Hinduism Hinduism is the largest ethnic religion and the world's third largest religion with about 1 billion followers. Hinduism existed before recorded history and had no specific founder. The origins of Hinduism in India are unclear; However, the oldest manuscripts go to 1500 f.Kr. Hinduism consists of many different religious groups developed in India since 1500 f.Kr. Other religions are more centrally organized than Hinduism, and it is up to the individual to decide the best way to worship God. The principle of reincarnation is the cornerstone of Hinduism, and their doctrine closely reflects India's caste system. Almost all Hindus live in one country, India, but also are in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.Judaism Judaism is an ethnic religion that has more than 14 million followers worldwide. There are 6 million Jews in Israel and 5 million in the United States. Two of the main universalizing religions, Christianity and Islam, find some of their roots in Judaism, recognizing Abraham as a patriarch. Jews believe in a true God, and the Western Wall of the Ancient Temple of Jerusalem is one of their most sacred sites. The three branches of Judaism are Orthodox, conservative and reformed. Judaism is distributed throughout a part of the Middle East and North Africa, the United States, Russia and Europe. Image Source: Wikimedia CommonsReligious DiffusionHow did all religions get to where they are today? Religions spread over time through a process called diffusion. The map shown above indicates where the identified religions are most prominent. There are two methods of deployment: expansion and relocation. In expansion diffusion, faith in a religion sends by direct contact between believers and non-believers. This contact causes the number of believers to increase over time either by direct contact between believers and nonbelievers (contagious diffusion) or by converting non-believers of missionaries (hierarchical diffusion). Relocation occurs when a group of believers move to a new place, where they then spread the doctrine of a religion that is often not yet widely known or practiced in the region. So let's look at how universalising and ethnic religions have spread across the globe. The spread of universalising religions The top three universalizing religions spread through expansion and relocation. Each has a hotbed of Asia: Christianity in Israel, Islam in Saudi Arabia, and Buddhism in India. A hot is an area where a set of cultural traits and concepts evolves. Followers of each religion migrated, preaching the message of religions to people far beyond the hot. Christianity spread through the proliferation of missionaries and hierarchical distribution Empire made Christianity its official religion. Christianity became the dominant religion in The Americas because of the early explorers and colonizers from Europe were Christians. Islam spread most through the contagious spread of military conquest in North Africa and Western Europe and through Arab traders traveling to Indonesia. Buddhism spread primarily through the exodus of missionaries and was slow to spread beyond the area of origin. The distribution of ethnic religions By its definition, ethnic religions are found in the vicinity of the hot, but are spread through relocation rescue. Unlike universal religions, ethnic religions have not spread primarily because of the lack of missionaries. In some cases, the universalization of religions such as Christianity and Islam replaces ethnic religions. Judaism spread by the spread of Jews around the world after the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70 e.Kr. Universalization and ethnic religions in AP® Human Geography Exam Course Description of AP® Human Geography lets you know that you have to distinguish between ethnic and universalizing religions. In turn, the AP® Human Geography exam focuses on how religion affects elements of the cultural landscape, so focus your studies on how aspects of a religion affect the way people interact with each other. Universalization and ethnic religions have appeared in the multiple-choice section of the AP® Human Geography exam. In 2006, there were three questions about the spread of ethnic and universalizing religions, but that doesn't mean they will be in future multiple-choice parts of the exam. ConclusionThis study guide briefly compared the universalizing and ethnic religions how these religions have spread over time and are present in the areas of the world they are today. You can also see how each of these religions in the fields has evolved and influenced each other. After reading this AP® Human Geography Crash Course, you'll be more confident in this section of ap® Human Geography and are prepared for the AP® Human Geography exam. Do you feel prepared for the AP® Human Geography exam on this subject? If you want to ace ap® Human Geography exam, you need to read the One Month Human Geography Study Guide.To help you apply this study guide to the exam as best as possible, here's an example from Barron's AP® Human Geography Practice Test.When religions work to expand their membership by converting others to their belief systems, they are the termethuniversalizingqanimiststribalAnswer : BUniversal religions, such as Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam, all seek to convert new believers to their religions and are thus global (or universal) in their spread. Let us put everything into practice. Try this AP® Human Geography practice question: Looking for more AP® Human Geography practices? Check out our other articles about AP Geograpy.You can also find thousands of practice questions about Albert.io. Albert.io allows you to your learning experience to target practices where you need help most. We will give you challenging practice questions to help you achieve mastery in AP® Human

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