Unit 2

World Religions and Belief Systems

Name: _________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animism</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Shintoism</td>
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<td>Hinduism</td>
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<td>Christianity</td>
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<td>Islam</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confucianism</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What do you know about religions?

**Directions**: Read the following statements about belief systems. Circle AGREE or DISAGREE.

1. The largest religion in the world is Christianity?

2. The country of China is officially an atheist country.

3. Saudi Arabia has the largest number of Muslims in the world.

4. The world’s most shopped book is the Bible.

5. Muslims believe in Reincarnation

6. Brazil is the country with the largest number of Catholics in the world.

7. More Americans “regularly” attend church than any other country in the world.

8. The Torah is the official book for the Jewish religion.

9. Some religions believe that rocks have souls.

10. The Pope is the head of the Hindus.
Name all the religions/belief systems that you know.

Do you have a religion or belief?

What do you know about it?  What do you want to know?
The Indo Europeans

Who are they?
• ____________ people

Where did they come from?
• ____________: dry grasslands that stretched north of the Caucasus mountains (between Black and Caspian Seas)

Language:
• Ancestors of many of the ____________ languages of Europe, Southwest Asia and South Asia.
• ____________, ____________, Persian, and Hindi can all trace their origins back

Why did they migrate?
• Nobody knows why
• 1700-1200 BC
• happened in ____________ over ____________ periods of time
Directions: Use pages 61-64 in your textbook to fill in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Land they occupied</th>
<th>Hittites</th>
<th>Aryans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Features of their culture</th>
<th>Hittites</th>
<th>Aryans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Impact they had</th>
<th>Hittites</th>
<th>Aryans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 3  Section 1 (pages 61–65)

The Indo-Europeans

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last chapter, you read about peoples who built civilizations in the great river valleys.
In this section, you will learn about the movements of two groups of people who lived on the grasslands of Asia.

AS YOU READ
Use the chart below to take notes on where each group migrated and on the features of its culture.

TERMS AND NAMES
Indo-Europeans  Group of Asian peoples who migrated to many different places
steppes  Dry grasslands
migration  Movement of people from one place to another
Hittites  Group of Indo-European peoples who occupied Anatolia
Anatolia  Large peninsula in modern-day Turkey
Aryans  Group of Indo-Europeans
Vedas  Sacred literature of the Aryans
Brahmin  Priest
caste  Class
Mahabharata  Poem that tells the story of a great war

Indo-Europeans Migrate [pages 61–62]
Who were the Indo-Europeans?
The Indo-Europeans were a group of peoples who came from the steppes—the dry grasslands of western Asia. The Indo-Europeans rode horses and tended cattle, sheep, and goats. They spoke many different languages, but all of them came from the same original language.

For some reason, starting about 1700 B.C., the Indo-Europeans began to leave their homeland. They moved into some of the settled areas and began to conquer them. These migrations, movements of people from one region to another, took place over a long period of time.

1. What happened to the Indo-Europeans?

The Hittite Empire [pages 62–63]
Who were the Hittites?
The Hittites were one of these Indo-European peoples. They rode two-wheeled chariots and used
iron weapons to conquer Anatolia. Anatolia is also called Asia Minor. It is a huge peninsula in modern-day Turkey. The Hittites moved farther and took the ancient lands of Mesopotamia. When they moved to the south, they ran into the Egyptians. Neither side was able to defeat the other. So, they decided to make peace.

The Hittites adopted many features of the culture that had grown in Mesopotamia before they arrived. They changed others to suit their own ideas. Their laws, for instance, were less harsh than the code of Hammurabi. The Hittites ruled their Southwest Asian empire from about 2000 to 1190 B.C. Then they fell to a new wave of invaders.

2. How did the Hittites react to the culture they found in Mesopotamia?

---

Aryans Transform India

[pages 63-65]

Who were the Aryans?

The Aryans were another group of Indo-European people. They moved into what is now India and transformed it. They first captured the land of the people of the Indus Valley. Archaeology tells almost nothing about the Aryans. But their sacred literature, the Vedas, tells a lot about them.

The Aryans were divided into three classes of people. There were priests (Brahmins), warriors, and peasants or traders. They viewed the non-Aryans living in the area as a fourth class. Over time, they made many rules for how people in these classes, or castes, could interact with one another. People were born into their caste for life. Some “impure” people lived in a group outside this class system. They were butchers, grave diggers, and trash collectors. Because they did work that was thought unclean, they were called “untouchables.”

Over many centuries, the Aryans took more and more of what is now India. Eventually many powerful people tried to create their own kingdoms. They fought each other until one kingdom, Magadha, won control over almost all of India. Around this time, an epic poem, the Mahabharata, was written. It tells of the blending of cultures at the time. It also sets down ideals that were to become important in Hindu life.

3. What is the caste system?
# Animism

| Current population | Many ____________ societies throughout the world  
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Location | Particularly _____ and ________  
| Origins | Developed throughout many parts of the world throughout the course of history  
| Places of Worship | ________ take place outdoors in ____________  
| Beliefs |  
|          | • Belief in a ______________ ________ with lesser _____ and ________  
|          | • **Everything** in nature has a ____________  
|          |   - ex.) ________, animals, natural forces, _____, people...everything  
|          | • ________ worship  
|          |   - believe that the souls of the dead can have an impact on daily life  
| Religious Leaders |  
|                   | • ________  
|                   |   - medicine man or woman  
|                   |   - conducts ____________________  
|                   | • ________  
|                   |   - served as interpreters  
|                   |   - job was to explain ____________  
|                   | • ________  
|                   |   - helped families become aware of problems, along with providing ____________  

# Shintoism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current population</th>
<th>___________ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Mostly ____________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Origins**
- Developed around _______ BC in the Japanese archipelago
- No one founder-evolved from ____________ religions with similar views and beliefs

**Places of Worship**
- ____________ are resurrected in places of ____________ ____________, or areas of ____________ importance

**Beliefs**
- Shinto=“______ ___ _____ ______”
- Worship _____ (spirit) found in all living and non-living things
  - Controls _______ _______ such as typhoons and earthquakes
- Carry a deep respect for __________
- Reverence for ______________-ancestor worship

**Famous Writings**
- Kokiji- Record of Ancient Matters
- Nikong-Chronicles of Japan
Comparing Concepts

Topic: ANIMISM & SHINTOISM

Concept 1: ____________________________

Concept 2: ____________________________

How are they alike?

How are they different?

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________
Hinduism and Buddhism Develop

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Hittites and the Aryans.
In this section, you will learn about the roots of Hinduism and Buddhism.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to show features of Hinduism, Buddhism, and also Jainism.

Hinduism Evolves Over Centuries (pages 66–68)

What is Hinduism?

Hinduism is a collection of religious beliefs that forms no one system. Unlike many religions, it was not founded by only one person. It is a religion that allows great variety for its followers. Certain ideas became common to the beliefs of all Hindus.

Hindus believe that each person has a soul. However, there is also a larger soul, called Brahman, that brings together all the individual souls. A person’s goal is to become free of desire and not bothered by suffering. When that takes place, the person’s soul wins escape from life on Earth. Hindus believe in reincarnation. They believe the soul is born again into another body after death. In the next life, the soul has another chance to learn its lessons. According to Hindus, how a person behaves in one life has an effect on the person’s next life. This is the soul’s karma—good or bad deeds.

Another religion that arose in India was Jainism. It was started by Mahavira, a man who lived from about 599 to 527 B.C. He believed that every creature in the world—even an animal—has
a soul. Because of that, people must be sure not to harm any creature. Today, Jains take jobs that are certain not to hurt living things.

1. Name three Hindu beliefs.

The Buddha Seeks Enlightenment (pages 69-71)

What is Buddhism?

Another new religion, Buddhism, arose about the same time as Hinduism and Jainism. Buddhism has millions of followers all around the world. It was started around 528 B.C. by Siddhartha Gautama.

Siddhartha searched for a way that would allow him to escape the suffering of human life. He spent many years searching for this answer. He was looking for enlightenment, or wisdom. Finally, he sat down and meditated under a tree. After 49 days, he had his answer. He was now called the Buddha, which means the “enlightened one.”

The Buddha began to teach others how to attain enlightenment. They were to follow a plan of behavior called the Eightfold Path—right views, right resolve, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration. This would lead to nirvana, or a release from selfishness and pain.

As with Hinduism, the Buddha taught that the soul would be reborn into a new life. This chain of new lives would continue until the soul, like Buddha, reached understanding.

These ideas attracted many followers. Many people who lived in the lower classes of Indian society saw these ideas as a chance to escape from the limits placed on them. This teaching also spread in southern India. There the Aryans did not have much influence. Some followers took the ideas to other lands.

In the centuries after Buddha’s death in 483 B.C., Buddhism appeared in Southeast Asia. Later it was carried to China and then to Korea and Japan. Merchants and traders played an important role in spreading the religion. Strangely, in India where Buddhism was founded, the religion faded. Many places that are important to Buddhism remain in India, however. Buddhists from around the world come there to visit locations connected to the life of Buddha.

2. Name four basic beliefs of Buddhism.

### Four Noble Truths of Buddhism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noble Truth</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Noble Truth</strong></td>
<td>Life is filled with suffering and sorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Noble Truth</strong></td>
<td>The cause of all suffering is people’s selfish desire for the temporary pleasures of this world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Noble Truth</strong></td>
<td>The way to end all suffering is to end all desires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fourth Noble Truth</strong></td>
<td>The way to overcome such desires and attain enlightenment is to follow the Eightfold Path, which is called the Middle Way between desires and self-denial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skillbuilder

Use the chart to answer the questions.

1. What is the subject of the first three noble truths?

2. What is the Eightfold Path?
# Hinduism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current population</th>
<th>_______ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Largest portion of population in _________ and South _________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origins</td>
<td>___ ___________ - developed through ancient _____________ traditions and beliefs around the Indus Valley Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vedas</td>
<td>Aryan traditions were eventually _________ down in a series of works, know as the _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Contains hymns, __________, magical spells, and instructions for conducting __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Were recorded in the spoken and written language of _____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ____ Veda- oldest and most _____________ of the Vedas (means all of nature is holy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- _____________ - collection of works, written by Hindu _________ to _____________ the Vedas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beliefs</td>
<td>• One true ________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- an all powerful spirit that creates and destroys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- unites all ____________ (souls of living beings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ________________ - anything that has ever lived does not die entirely. Its inner-self is _________ into another form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All wise Hindus seek _____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Moksha- a state of ________________ _____________ (reincarnation stops and the souls blend with Brahman)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### System

- Written in the _____ _____________
- People are divided into four groups of classes, known as ________
- The varna (or groups) make up the parts of the Hindu god
  - Brahmin: ________ class - the highest class
    - (make up the gods _______)
  - Kshatriya: Ruler and warrior class
    - (make up the gods _______)
  - Vaishya: __________, __________ and __________ class
    - (make up the gods _______)
  - Shudra: ______ and ____________
    - (make up the gods _______)

- People considered ______________ of the ________ system
- Considered __________ who must stay away from others
- Viewed as very ________ people
**Hindu Caste System**

The Varna make up the parts of the Hindu God

**Directions:** Illustrate the Hindu God using the four different caste systems. (Use the definitions on the left to help you.) Be creative!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste Class</th>
<th>Role and Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brahmin:</strong></td>
<td>Priest class, the highest class (make up the god's mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kshatriya:</strong></td>
<td>Ruler and warrior class (make up the god's arms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaishya:</strong></td>
<td>Landowner, artisan and merchant class (make up the god's legs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shudra:</strong></td>
<td>Slaves and servants. (make up the god's feet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hinduism (continued)

| Caste System (continued) | People are ________ into a specific caste  
|                         | There is ___ chance to move ____ or ________ in this lifetime  
|                         | Position in today's world is based on earlier ______ made in a previous ________ |
| Rules of the Caste:     | Always ________ within your caste  
|                         | Each caste lives in a __________ part of the ________  
|                         | Stay in the caste for a __________  
|                         | Each caste has its own ____________  
|                         | ____________ life is sacred (many vegetarians) |
| Karma:                  | Ethical law of ________ and ________  
|                         | ▪ Moral behavior in one life guarantees ________ in a ________ caste |
| Dharma:                 | ________ or ________ that each member of a caste has  
|                         | o One must be a ________ member of their caste to move ________  
|                         | Ex.) Boy born in a the Kshatriya (warrior) caste must be willing to ________ |
| Places of Worship:      | ________ River: holy river used for bathing and ________  
|                         | Benares: holy ________ located on the Ganges River |
| Famous Writings:        | 1. ________: 4 major collections of hymns and prayers  
|                         | 2. ___ ________: oldest, most important religious document of Hinduism  
|                         | 3. ________________ -written teachings that explain the Vedas |
| Religious Leader:       | ____________ priests- conducted the major ceremonies and rituals |
|                         | People follow the Vedas and dharma to improves status, and achieve ____________  
|                         | Ex.) Boy born in a the Kshatriya (warrior) caste must be willing to ________ |

- **Moksha** - a state of perfect understanding (reincarnation stops and the souls blend with Brahman)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Also known as:</strong></th>
<th>The ____________ Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Population:</strong></td>
<td>____ million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Location:** | • Originally began in _____  
| | • (only 1% of the population in India today)  
| | • Has spread throughout the ______: mostly _____, _____ and Southeast Asia |
| **Origins:** | • Founded by _______ Gautama (528BC)  
| | o Aka: _______  
| | ➢ Challenged ideas of the _____ Priests  
| | ➢ Saw life as an endless cycle of _____ - only way to escape was through _____  
| | ➢ Gain wisdom through ____________, harsh _________ and _________  
| | o ________________ came to him after meditating deeply for 49 days |
| **Beliefs** | ______ ________ _________ |
| | 1. Everything in life is _______ and sorrow  
| | 2. The cause of suffering is people’s _____ _______ desire  
| | 3. The way to end suffering is eliminate one’s ____________  
| | 4. Follow the _________ path |
The Eightfold Path

- Buddha’s guide for ____________
- Movement through path is like a staircase
  - each step must be ____________ before moving on to the next (can take multiple ____________)
  1. right ____________
  2. right ____________
  3. right ____________
  4. right ____________
  5. right ____________
  6. right ____________
  7. right ____________
  8. right ____________
  - by following the Eightfold Path, ____________ could reach ____________
  - Buddha taught followers to treat all living things with loving kindness

Enlightenment

Nirvana-

Religious Leaders

- Most famous leader- ____________ ____________ - leader of Tibetan Buddhism

Places of Worship

- Buddhist monks and followers tend to worship in ________
  - ____________ - religious shrines established that contain the relics of Buddha. Many make pilgrimages to stupas and other religious sites

Famous Writings

Tripitaka (Three Baskets of Wisdom)
  - earliest written scriptures based on Buddha’s teachings

Religious Sects

Theravada Buddhism
  - Stressed ____________ life as the way to reach nirvana
  - Respected Buddha as a ____________, but not as a ____________
  - Spread to Ceylon, Burma, Thailand

Mahayana Buddhism
  - Worshipped Buddha and other enlightened ones as _________
  - Spread to China, Tibet, Japan and Korea
Comparing Concepts

Topic: HINDUISM & BUDDHISM


**Judaism**

**Current population:** _____ million

**Location:** scattered throughout the world, largest area is ________ and ________________________

**Origins:**
- Began around 1800 B.C.
- Abraham was instructed by God (__________) to move his people to Canaan.
  - The agreement became known as the __________.
- Hebrews moved to ______ to escape famine in 1650B.C.
  - ________ by the Egyptians
- _____ led the Hebrews out of Egypt between 1300 and 1200 B.C.
  - Known as the __________
- Moses made another covenant with Yahweh and received the ___ ______________________
  - ____________ came during the reign of three kings - Saul, David and Solomon
    - Led to the establishment of _______
- Kingdom of Israel ______ in two after Solomon
  - ______ to the north
  - ______ to the south
- Forced from their homeland by the Romans in 132 A.D.
  - Know as ___________: __________________________________
- Regained land of Israel in 1948 A.D. following WWII

**Beliefs:**
- Monotheism: ______ ______
  - ______________
- Yahweh loves and protects _______, but expects people to be held accountable for their _______
- Serve God by studying the Torah and living it’s teaching
• The ______ ______________________
  o First four concern Hebrews relationship with ______
  o Last six concern the Hebrews relationship with ___ _____

![Ten Commandments Diagram]

**Famous Writings:**
• Tenakh- known as the ______ _____________
  o ____________- part of the Old Testament
    ▪ Contains the first five books of the Hebrew Bible
• Talmud-
  o Contains stories laws, medical knowledge, and debates about moral choices

**Places of Worship:**
• __________

**Religious leaders:**
• __________
Directions: Complete the cluster map based on your discussion in class.

Prefix and it's meaning:  

Root word and it's meaning:  

monotheism

Related words:  

Meaning of entire word:

Directions: Use your textbook to complete the chart.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Who was Abraham and what role did he play in Judaism?</strong> (pp. 77-78)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. How did the religious beliefs of the Hebrews differ from other groups?</strong> (p. 78)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. What was the “new covenant” between God and the Hebrews after they fled Egypt?</strong> (p. 79)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Why did the kingdom of Israel divide in 922 BC?</strong> (p. 81)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Christianity

Current Population: 2 billion
- (_____________________________________________________)  

Location: Scattered throughout the world.
- Largest areas- _____ and ____________

Origins:
- Began with the birth of _______ ________ in the town of Bethlehem between 6 and 4 AD
- Christ grew up in the holy land of Jerusalem
- Christ was a _____ and spread the belief of ________________
- He promised _________________and ____________________
- Viewed by many as the Messiah (savior of the Jews)
- Because of his rising popularity and refusal to worship Roman gods, Roman leader Pontius Pilate sentenced Jesus to _________
  - Christians believe ______________________________
- Christians were persecuted by the Romans for over 250 years  
  - Those willing to die for their religion were known as ___________
- 312AD Constantine legalizes Christianity in the Roman Empire
- 392AD Emperor Theodosius makes Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.  
  - Christianity will now spread throughout _________
Beliefs:
• ____________________: there is only one God
• Jesus was the ______________________________
• Jesus died to save humanity from ________
• Jesus’ death and resurrection prove eternal life exists and is possible for others
• Add Jesus’ life and teachings
  o the _____ Testament
• to the teachings of the _______
  o the _____ Testament

Famous Writings: _______________
  o Contains written records of _________________ and teachings (the New Testament) to the teachings of _______________ (the Old Testament)

Places of Worship: _______________

Religious Leaders:
• __________- head of the Roman Catholic Church
• ____________- head of the Greek Orthodox Church
• ___________, ___________, monks, and ___________

How is Christianity similar to Judaism?
CHAPTER 10  Section 1  (pages 263–268)

The Rise of Islam

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about early civilizations in South America.
In this section, you will read about the rise of Islam.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the rise of Islam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BATTLE/POLITICAL ISSUE</th>
<th>EFFECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>geography of the Arabian peninsula</td>
<td>desert nomadic way of life near trade routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic beliefs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TERMS AND NAMES

Allah  One god of Islam
Muhammad  Arab prophet who founded Islam
Islam  Religion based on the belief in Allah
Muslim  Follower of the religion Islam
Hijrah  Muhammad’s move from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) in 622
mosque  Islamic house of worship
hajj  Pilgrimage to Mecca
Qur’an  Holy book of Islam
Sunna  Islamic model for living based on the life and teachings of Muhammad
shari’a  Body of Islamic law

Deserts, Towns, and Trade Routes (pages 263–264)

How did the desert help shape Arab life?

The harsh environment of the Arabian Peninsula left its mark on the Arab peoples. The land is almost completely covered by desert. The desert people were nomads. They herded animals, leading them from one fertile spot, or oasis, to another. Over time, many of these people, called Bedouins, began to live in towns and cities. They also began to trade goods.

By the early 600s, trade became an important activity in the Arabian Peninsula. Merchants from the north brought goods to Arabia. They traded for spices and other goods. They also brought new ideas.

At this time, some Arabs believed in one God, called Allah in Arabic. Others believed in many gods. Religious pilgrims came to Mecca to worship at an ancient shrine called the Ka’aba.

1. When and how did trade become important?
The Prophet Muhammad
[pages 254–255]

Who was Muhammad?

Around the year 570, Muhammad was born into this Arab society. At around age 40, he took religion as his life’s mission and became a prophet. According to Muslim belief, the angel Gabriel visited Muhammad and told him to speak the word of God to his people.

Muhammad began to teach that Allah was the one and only God. The religion based on his teachings is called Islam. Its followers are called Muslims.

At first many people in Mecca opposed Muhammad’s views. They feared Meccans would neglect traditional Arab gods. Muhammad and his followers were forced to leave Mecca for Yathrib (later called Medina) in 622. This became known as the Hijrah. The Hijrah was a turning point for Muhammad.

Gradually, Muhammad and his followers gained power. Finally, in 630, Muhammad went to the Ka’aba in Mecca and destroyed the idols. Many of the people of Mecca adopted Islam. They began to worship Allah as the only God. Muhammad died soon after, in 632. Much of the Arabian Peninsula was already united under Islam.

2. What was the Hijrah?

Beliefs and Practices of Islam
[pages 257–258]

What do Muslims believe and practice?

Muslims have five duties to perform. These duties include faith, prayer, alms, fasting, and pilgrimage to Mecca. The duties show a person’s acceptance of the will of Allah:

- A Muslim must state the belief that, “There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.”
- A Muslim must pray to Allah, facing Mecca, five times every day. This may be done at a mosque, an Islamic house of worship.
- A Muslim must give alms, or money for the poor, through a tax.
- A Muslim must fast during the holy month of Ramadan. Muslims eat only one meal a day, after sunset, every day during this month.
- A Muslim should perform the hajj—a trip to the holy city of Mecca—at least once in his or her life.

The central ideas of Islam are found in the Qur’an. Muslims believe this book states the will of Allah as revealed to Muhammad. Muslims are also guided by the example of Muhammad’s life, called the Sunna, and by a set of laws and rules, the shari’a.

Muslims believe that Allah is the same God that Jews and Christians worship. To Muslims, the Qur’an perfects the earlier teachings of God found in the Jewish Torah and the Christian Bible. Because their holy books were related to the Qur’an, Jews and Christians enjoyed special status in Muslim societies.

3. What are the five duties of Muslims?
Islam

Current Population: ______ Billion

Location: Most reside in the countries that make up the ______ _____

Origins:
- _______ _____ ___________ (570 BC)
- Muhammad was an Arab Trader who was instructed by the Angel Gabriel to “proclaim” the word of GOD.
- Forced to flee Mecca to Medina- had not converted many people
- Hegira
  - _________ of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina
  - __________ _________ in Islam
  - Marked the ___________ of Islam - gained many converts
- Muhammad Returns:
  - 630 AD returns to ______ with a large following
  - _____________ images of other ______
  - _________ becomes the _____ ______ for all Muslims
- Death of Muhammad
  - 632AD
  - _____ ______ across the Arabian Peninsula and brought ____
    ___ _____ __________ ______ ___ ______

Famous Writing:
- _______ (Qur'an)
  - ______ _____ of the Muslims
  - Contains the revelations of Muhammad

Places of Worship:
- ______
- ______ - most famous place to worship

Religious Leaders:
- ______- ultimate religious leader of the Muslims
- No clergy- _______ ________ classes (ulama and imam) may conduct ceremonies)
Beliefs: The ___ ______ of Islam

The Five Pillars

- Jihad: (____ _____)- __________________________
The Family
- Extended families
- __________ - men were allowed to have more than one wife
- Women - treated differently depending on the region
  - Islam says that __________________________
    - Allowed to inherit property
    - Manage a business
    - Get divorced
  - Over time their rights have weakened
- _____ asserted greater control
  - Women lived in secluded sections of the house where called the haram - men could not enter
- _______ - became a custom in many areas
  - Forced women to cover themselves in a dark veil with exception of the ______
  - Not allowed to look directly into a _____ ______
- Women were expected to do all ___________
- Marriages were usually ___________

Beliefs and Islamic Law and Government:
- Sharia
  - Governs all aspects of life
  - Based on the teachings of the __________
  - ________________________________
  - Regulates moral conduct, family life, business practices and government decisions
  - Punishment is similar to the Code of Hammurabi (Eye for an Eye)
  - ________________________________
- Government
  - Traditionally ruled by a ______ or __________
  - Territory subdivided into regions called caliphates
    - Rulers were called a ________

Division of Islam:
- ______: any proper Muslim could become a caliph
  - ______ of Muslims today
- ______: only descendants of Muhammad could become caliph
  - ____ is the only modern nation where Shiites rule
Comparing Concepts

Topic: JUDAISM, CHRISTIANITY, & ISLAM

How are they alike?

How are they different?

Concept 1: Judaism

Concept 2: Christianity

Concept 3: Islam
Confucianism

Current Population: _______ million
Location: Majority of believers are Chinese

Origins:
• Developed by __________________ (551-479 BC)
• Developed during the “______________” era of the Zhou Dynasty
  o __________ ________ made in response to the turmoil of the time
• Considered an _________ system, not a religion
• Formed principles of_________ ___ ______that became the foundation for social order in Chinese ________

Beliefs:
• _______ _______ : the good of the _______ and ________ came before the good of the ________
• The _____ _______________ : restore order & must govern society
  ▪ Ruler to ______
  ▪ Father to ______
  ▪ Older Brother to _________________
  ▪ Husband to _____________
  ▪ Friend to _____________
• Human nature is essentially __________
• There should be respect for _____ and ___________
• There should be ordered society. Do what is expected.
• ________________ , _______________ and temperance are necessary.
• Ruler has the responsibility to rule for the _______ ___ ______ ______ ______
• Ruler should choose the most _______________ and able of __________ social classes to serve as officials. The mandarins became the highest social class
  o Problem: ________________________________
  o Problem: ________________________________

Holy Book:
• The ______________
  o collection of _______________ ______________ recorded by his students

Places of Worship:
• _______ ______________ ________.
  • Members are required to conduct ________ to honor their ____________

Religious Leaders:
• ____________ - viewed as an ethical system
MapMaster Skills: Reading a Circle Graph

A circle graph enables you to compare parts with a whole. The complete circle represents all of something. Each section represents a percentage of the whole. Together, the sections add up to 100 percent. The circle graph below shows how the world’s population is divided among different religions.

Directions: Study the circle graph below, and answer the questions that follow. Then, draw your own circle graph.

Estimated Religious Population of the World

- **Christians (Roman Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox, Anglicans, and other Christians)**: 32.9%
- **Muslims**: 19.7%
- **Hindus**: 13.4%
- **Nonaffiliated**: 15.1%
- **Buddhists**: 5.9%
- **Jews**: 0.2%
- **Other**: 12.8%

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica Almanac, 2003

1. What percentage of the world’s population is Muslim? ________________
2. What percentage is Jewish? ________________
3. Which religious group has the most members? ________________
4. Which religious group is the second largest in the world? ________________
5. Which is larger, the Buddhist population or the Hindu population? How many times larger? ________________

6. On a separate sheet, draw a circle graph that shows how the world’s population is divided by region. Use the following figures: Africa 12.9%; North America 5.1%; Latin America and the Caribbean 8.6%; Asia 60.9%; Europe 12%; Oceania 0.5%. What does your circle graph tell you about the world’s population distribution?
Study the relationship between the first set of words. Pick one word from the word bank that completes the second pair with this same relationship.

Example: belief in one god : monotheism :: belief in many gods : polytheism

1. the study of humans and their cultures : anthropology :: the study of religion :

2. belief in one god : monotheism :: belief that there is no god :

3. the essential nature of the universe : dharma :: the belief that a person's actions, good or bad, determine their destiny :

4. person who betrayed another : traitor :: person who died for a religious cause :

5. god : deity :: follower :

6. redemption : salvation :: rebirth of a soul into a new body :

7. Taoism : China :: Hinduism :

8. Christianity : Bible :: Buddhism :

9. Muhammad : Islam :: Buddhism :

10. Torah : Judaism :: Analects :
ACROSS
1. Belief of both Hindus/Buddhists
8. Sacred site for Hindus (2 words)
10. Early type of religion found in Africa
11. Islamic Holy City
12. First five books of the Hebrew bible
16. Father of the Hebrew People
18. Reaching enlightenment in Buddhism
19. Main records of Jesus' life and teachings
20. Traditional Japanese religion

DOWN
2. How Jesus was killed
3. Respect children show their parents (2 words)
4. Hindu Destroyer God
5. Collected teachings of Confucius
6. Birthplace of Jesus
7. "Divine Wind"
9. First name of Buddhism founder
13. First monontheistic religion
14. Oldest Hindu scriptures
15. Islamic Holy Month
17. Muslim house of worship