

## AP Human Geography Religion Answers

1. Distinctive place of origin of religions, the extent of diffusion of religions from their places of origin, the processes by which religions diffused to other locations, and the religious practices and beliefs that lead some religions to have more widespread distributions
2. One that attempts to be global, to appeal to all people, wherever they may live in the world
3. One that appeals primarily to one group of people living in one place
4. Islam, Christianity, Buddhism
5. A large and fundamental division within a religion
6. A division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations in a single legal/administrative body
7. A relatively small group that has broken away from an established denomination
8. 2 billion adherents, far more than any other world religion and has the most widespread distribution
9. North America, South America, Europe, and Australia; countries w/ a Christian majority exist in Africa and Asia as well
10. Eastern Orthodox-11%, Roman Catholic-50%, Protestant-24%;
11. southwest and east
12. northwest and Eastern Orthodoxy in the east and southeast
13. Roman Catholic; only 30% of North America is Roman Catholic
14. SW and NE US and Quebec
15. Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal, Lutheran, Latter-Day Saint, Presbyterian, Episcopal
16. southeast
17. upper Midwest
18. Utah
19. from N Africa to Central Asia; Morocco to Pakistan
20. Indonesia and Bangladesh
21. There is no god worthy of worship except the one God, the source of all creation and Muhammad is the messenger of God; 5 times daily a Muslim prays, facing the city of Mecca, as a direct link to God; A Muslim gives generously to charity as an act of purification and growth; A Muslim fasts during the month of Ramadan, as an act of self-purification; If physically/financially able, A Muslim makes a pilgrimage to Mecca
22. Shiite-sectarian; Sunni-orthodox
23. Sunni; 83%
24. Iran; 90%
25. China and Southeast Asia
26. All living beings must endure suffering; Suffering, which is caused by a desire to live, leads to reincarnation; the goal of all existence is to escape from suffering and the endless cycle of reincarnation into Nirvana, which is achieved through mental and

moral self-purification; Nirvana is attained through an 8-fold path, which includes rightness of belief, resolve, speech, action, livelihood, effort, thought, and meditation

27. Theravada and Mahayana
28. Only a few people in Buddhist countries participate in Buddhist institutions; Buddhism can be combined with other religions
29. Hinduism
30. 3<sup>rd</sup> after Christianity and Islam
31. Much more clustered than universalizing religions
32. India-97%; Nepal-2%; rest of world-1%
33. There is more than one way to reach God because people start from different backgrounds/experiences
34. Hinduism does not have a central authority or a single holy book; each individual selects suitable rituals
35. It is not considered a mistake or a stray from the orthodox doctrine
36. Many Chinese accept the teachings of both universalizing and ethnic religions
37. A philosopher and teacher in the Chinese province of Lu
38. It is especially strongly rooted in traditional values important to Chinese people
39. Lao-Zi
40. dao-way or path
41. It was banned in China by the Communists in 1949; still practiced in China and legal in Taiwan
42. Consider forces of nature to be divine esp. the Sun and Moon
43. Japan
44. 6million-US; 4 million-Israel; 2 million-former Soviet Union republics; 2 million-somewhere else
45. The number of Jews living in the former Soviet Union has declined rapidly when emigration laws were liberalized; for many years, their religious practices were strongly discouraged but few were able to emigrate
46. Christianity and Islam; Jesus was born a Jew and Muhammad traced his ancestry to Abraham
47. It was the first recorded religion to espouse monotheism, belief that there is only one God
48. Monotheism-one God; Polytheism-collection of gods
49. belief that objects, such as plants and stones, or natural events, like thunderstorms and earthquakes have a discrete spirit and conscious life
50. Few holy books or other written documents have come down from ancestors; By word of mouth
51. Monotheistic concepts; below the supreme god there is a hierarchy of divinities
52. The increases in the numbers of Christians and Muslims; the growth of the two universalizing religions is at the expense of ethnic religions
53. Can be traced to the actions and teachings of a man who lived since the start of recorded history
54. The teachings of Jesus

55. The interpretation of those teachings by the Church hierarchy, headed by the Pope
56. As a result of the rivalry between the Pope of Rome and the Patriarchy of Constantinople, which was especially intense after the collapse of the Roman Empire
57. Originated with the principles of the Reformation in the 16<sup>th</sup> century; when Martin Luther posted 95 theses on the door of the church at Wittenberg, individuals had primary responsibility for achieving personal salvation through direct communication with God; Grace is achieved through faith rather than through sacraments
58. the same narrative as Judaism and Christianity
59. Adam-first man; Abraham-one of his descendants
60. Muhammad
61. Mecca about 570
62. Back to the earliest days of Islam, and basically reflect disagreement over the line of succession in Islam leadership
63. Siddhartha Gautama; born about 563 B.C. in Lumbini in present-day Nepal
64. Hinduism existed prior to recorded history
65. The 3 universalizing religions diffused from specific hearths to other regions of the world while ethnic religions typically remained clustered in one location
66. Relocation, Hierarchical, and contagious
67. Relocation-missionaries carried the teachings of Jesus along the Roman Empire's protected sea routes and excellent road network to people in other locations; Paul of Tarsus, a disciple of Jesus, traveled especially extensively through the Roman Empire as a missionary
68. individuals who help to transmit a universalizing religion through relocation diffusion
69. the word for a polytheistic follower in ancient times deriving from the Latin word for countryside
70. Through permanent resettlement of Europeans, Christianity became the dominant religion in N and S America, Australia, and New Zealand; conversions of indigenous populations and by intermarriage; In recent decades it diffused to Africa where it is now the most widely practiced religion
71. Their territory was colonized by the Spanish and Portuguese
72. Their early colonists came primarily from Protestant England
73. Immigration from predominantly Roman Catholic countries
74. At first the Mormons settled in Fayette, NY, but after the death of their founder Joseph Smith, the group moved several times in search of religious freedom; eventually under the leadership of Brigham Young, they migrated to the sparsely inhabited Salt Lake Valley
75. Arab traders that brought the religion there in the 13<sup>th</sup> century
76. The diffusion of universalizing religions esp. Christianity and Islam come at the expense of ethnic religions
77. Buddhism

78. Shintoism and Buddhism
79. Judaism is practiced in many countries not just its place of origin
80. A journey for religious purposes to a place considered sacred; Hinduism and Islam
81. Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad
82. It is thought to have been built by Abraham and Ishmael and contains a black stone given to Abraham by Gabriel as a sign of the covenant with Ishmael and the Muslim people
83. The Ganges River, because it is supposed to spring forth from the hair of Siva; Hardwar
84. a prominent and visually attractive element of the Buddhist and Shintoist landscapes
85. Cremation because it is considered an act of purification; children, ascetics, and people with certain diseases
86. A religion in which a central authority exercises a high degree of control.
87. A literal interpretation and a strict and intense adherence to basic principles of a religion