

# World Religions

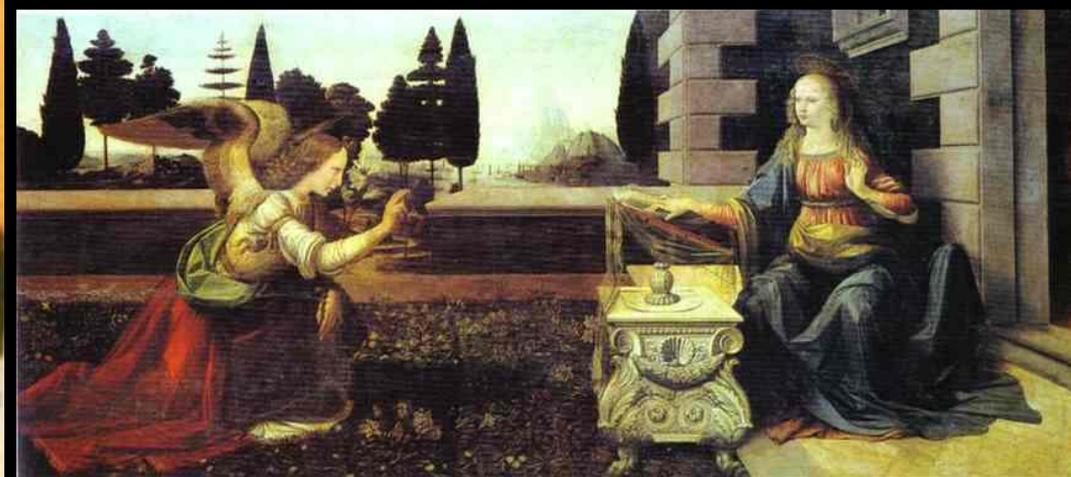
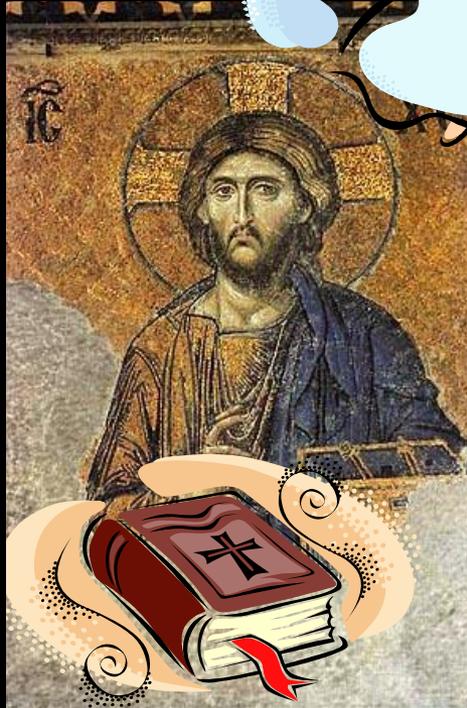
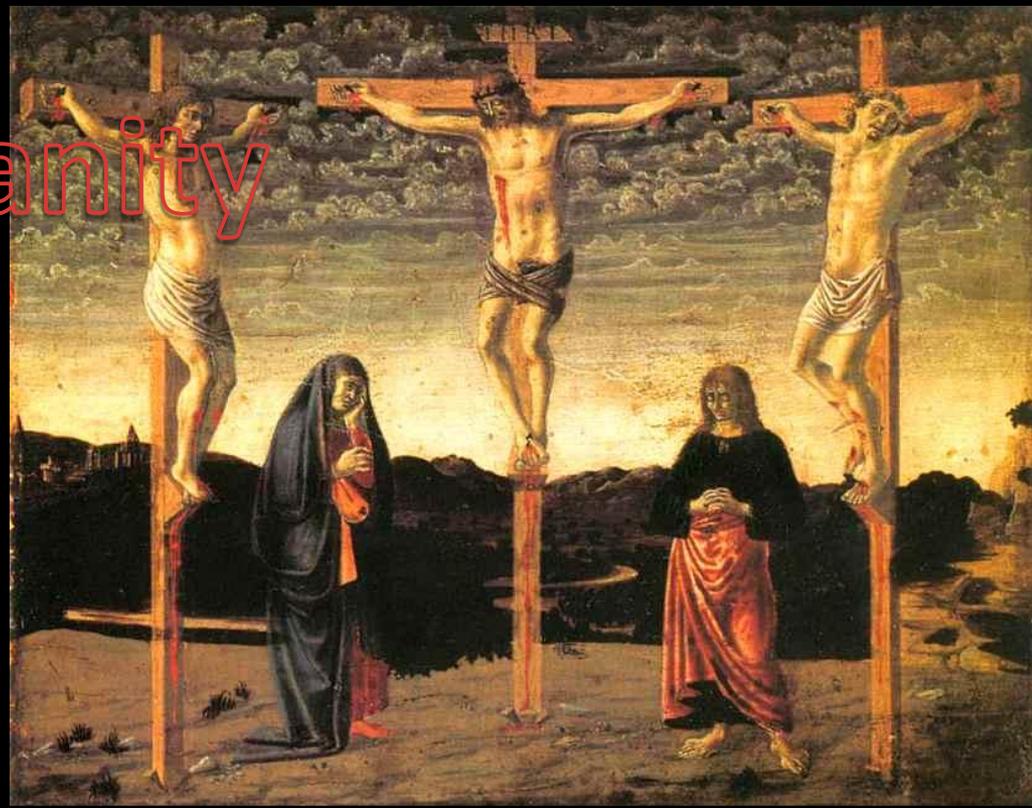
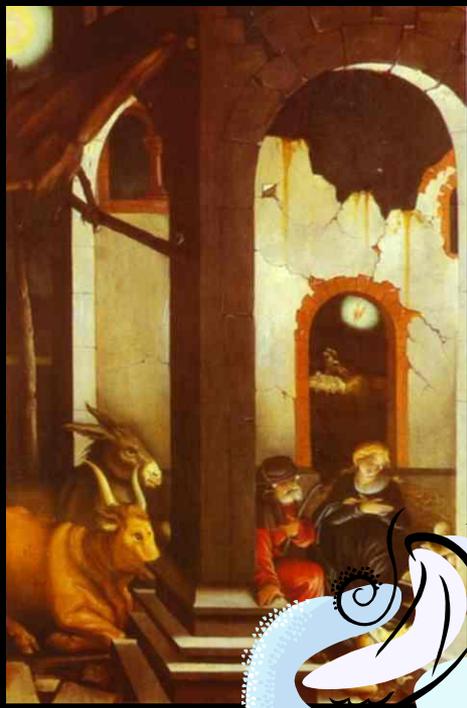
End of Course Review  
– World History

RHS

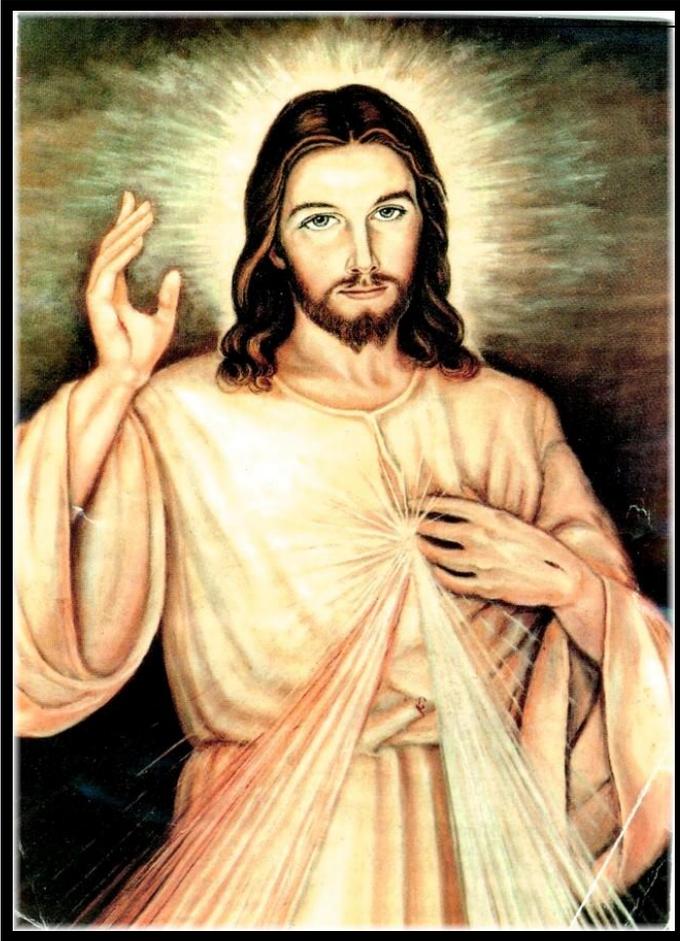
Mrs. Osborn

# Christianity

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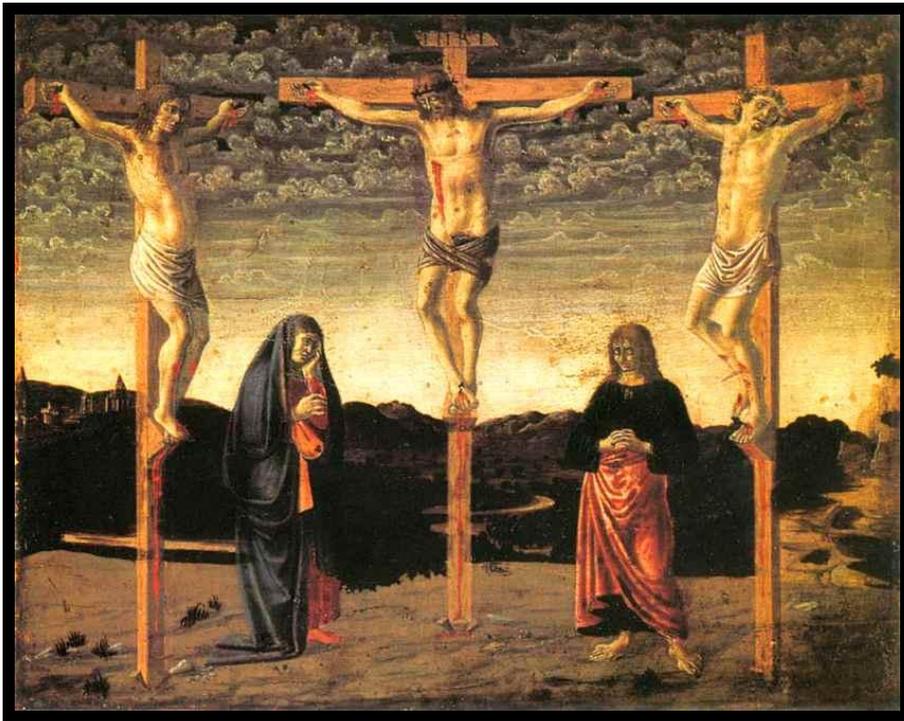
# Jesus Christ



- Jesus Christ is the founder of Christianity.
- His teachings form the backbone of Christian beliefs.
- His followers were the 12 disciples.

# The Crucifixion

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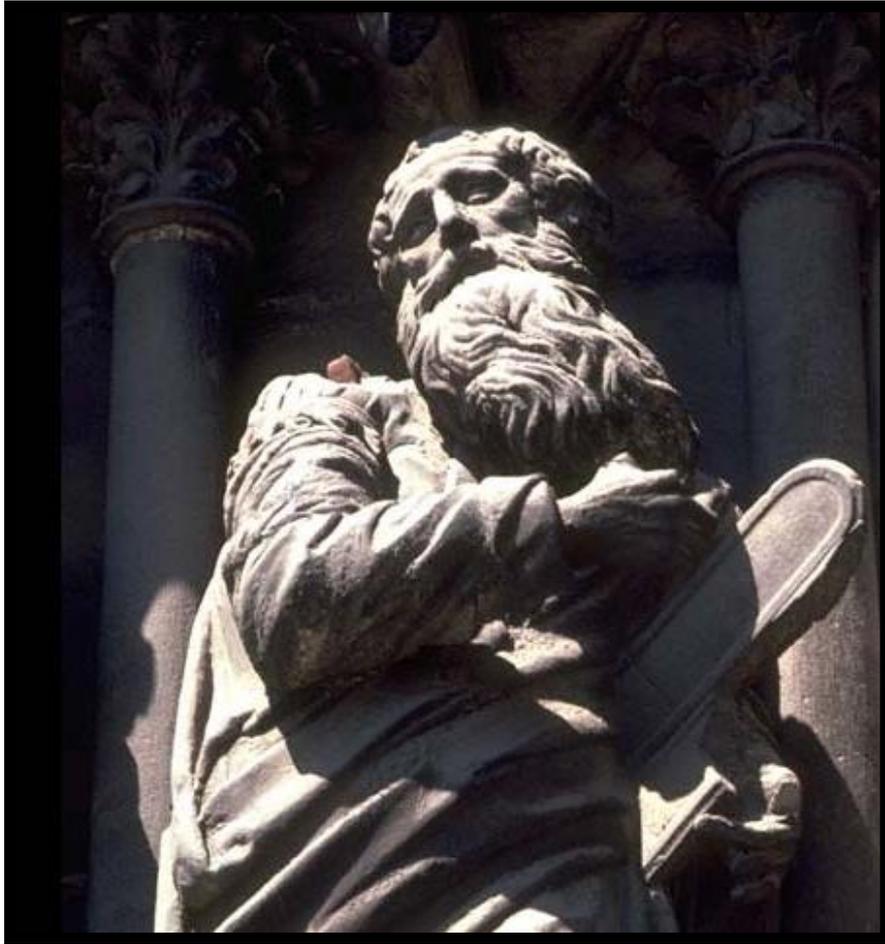


*Painting, "The Crucifixion."*

- Christians believe that Jesus was crucified, dead and buried.
- 3 Days later, he was resurrected from the dead.

# The Bible

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*Statue of Moses and the Laws*

- The Bible is the sacred text for Christians.
- The Old Testament – writings from the *Hebrew's Torah*. 10 Commandments given to Moses by God. The Prophets.
- The New Testament – the life's teachings of Jesus and his disciples.

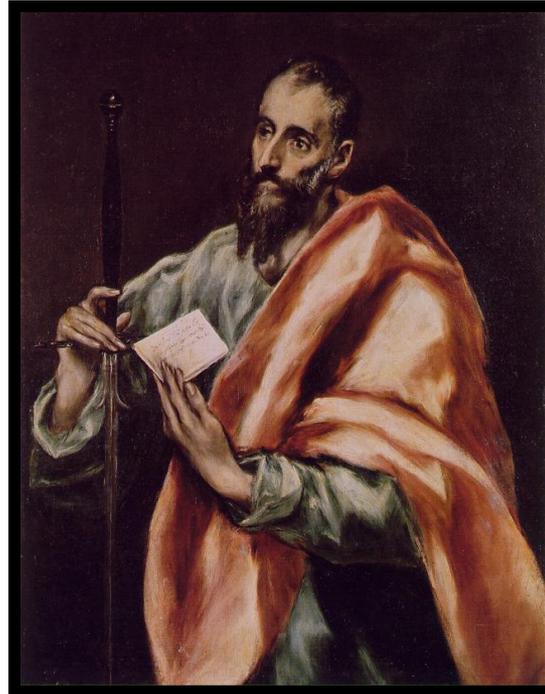
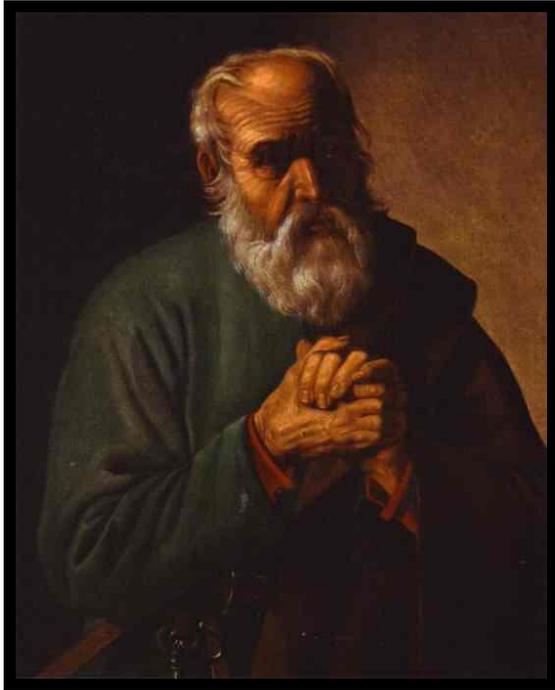
# The Spread of Christianity



**Roman roads allowed Christianity to spread quickly from Jerusalem to other areas controlled by Rome.**

# Peter and Paul

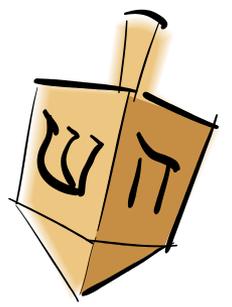
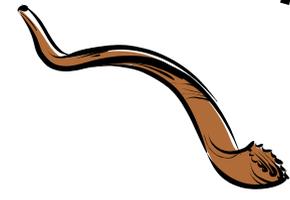
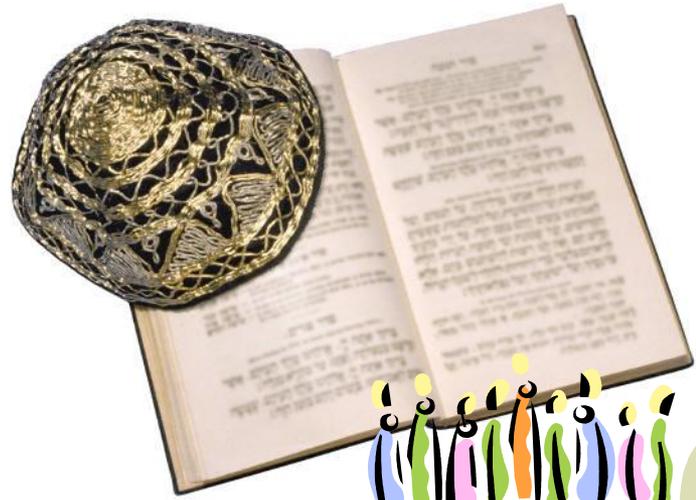
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- Peter, established the Roman Catholic church.
- Paul started many churches and wrote letters to the churches that became a part of the New Testament.



# JUDAISM





- **2,000 BC, Abraham – the patriarch or founder of Judaism, took his family from Ur, for the “Promised Land” (Holy Land), of Israel.**
- **He is the 1<sup>st</sup> person to claim that there is only 1 God, Yahweh. (Monotheistic).**



# Three Semitic Religions



- Abraham was the patriarch of three great religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

- All lay claim to the Holy land of Israel.

*“Abraham’s Journey from Ur to Canaan.”*

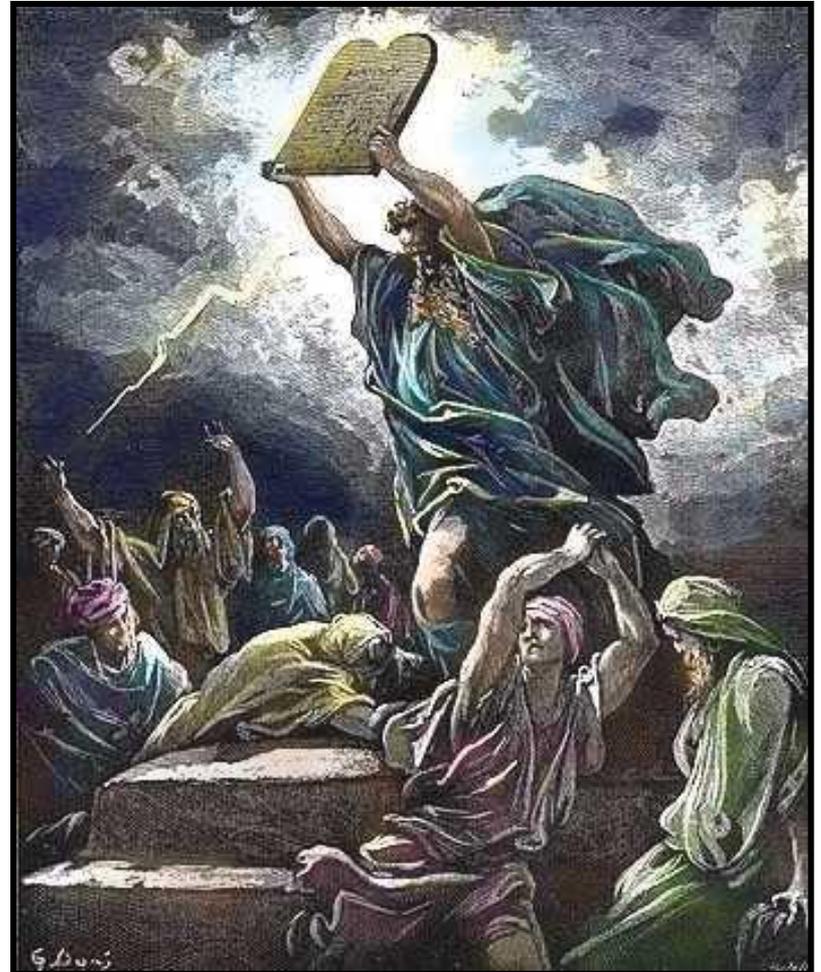


# Moses, the Lawgiver

**“And God spoke all these words; ...” -  
Exodus 20:1**

**• In 1250 BC, Moses  
God’s laws called the 10  
Commandments.**

**• Mosaic law has  
impacted US laws in  
theory and design.**



# Links to the American Legal System

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*Oath taking  
by the  
American  
President  
and a  
Colonial  
court room.*



- The 10 C's and Mosaic law-  
allowed a person to not  
incriminate himself.
- Witnesses were called when a  
person was charged with a  
crime.
- Oaths were binding – in court  
rooms today, most people  
promise to tell the truth, so  
help them God.

# Links to the American Legal System



*The U.S. Supreme Court above*

- Mosaic law had procedures to be followed as the law was applied and enforced.
- “Due Process” or procedural laws are a key part of the American legal system.



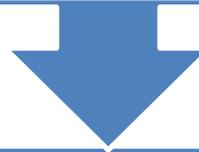
# Connections to America's Legal Traditions



## Thou Shall Not Kill/Murder

Still against the law today

Rationale to differentiate between Murder, Capital Punishment, Warfare, Self-Defense and Manslaughter.



## Thou Shall Not Bear False Witness Against thy Neighbor

Oath-taking -In American courts of law – most people promise to tell the truth – so help them God.

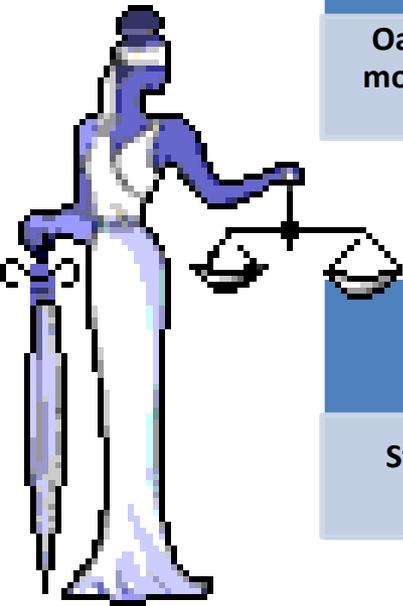
The penalty for lying under oath is called perjury, and it carries a penalty – fine/jail time.



## Thou Shall Not Steal

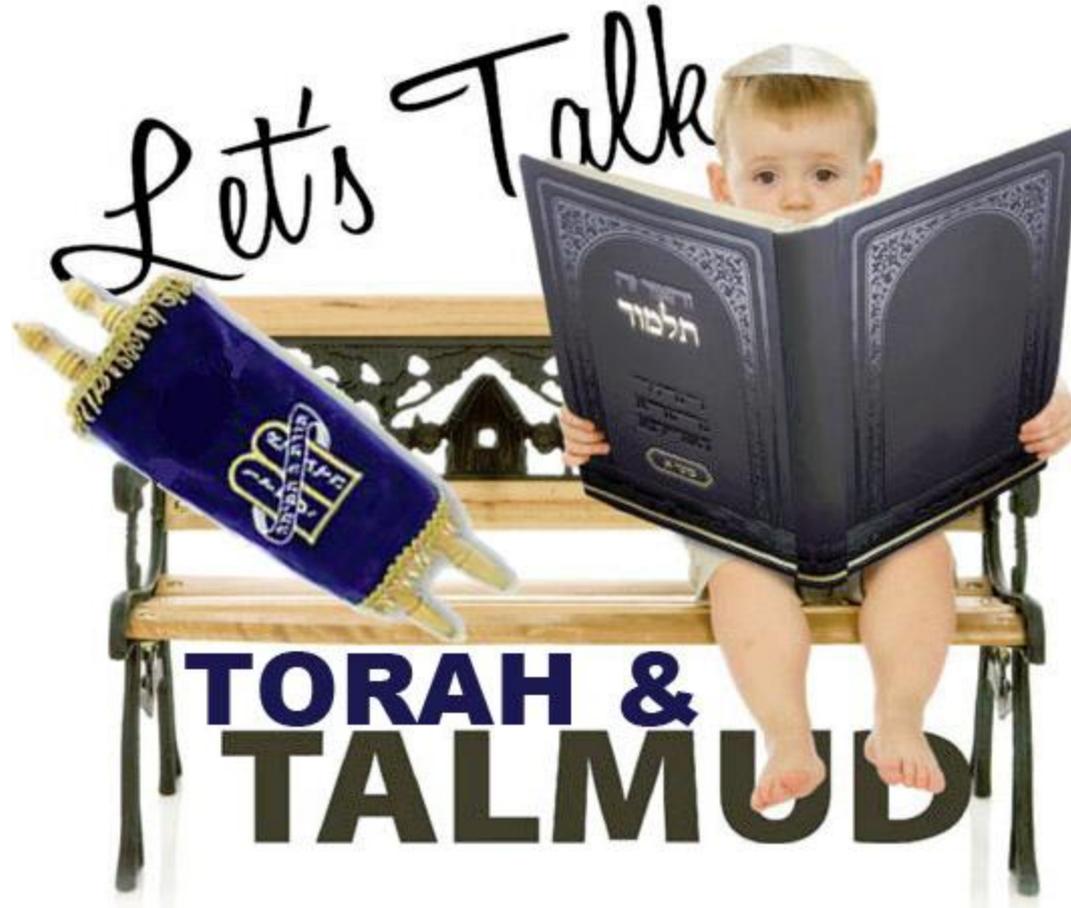


Stealing is still against the law. Crimes of theft were also categorized according to how severe they were.

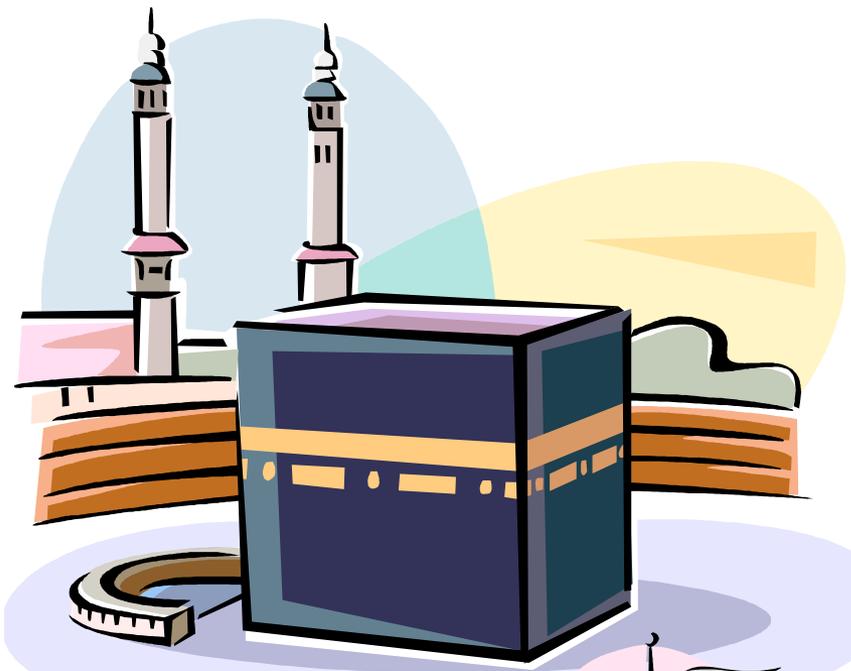


# Sacred Texts

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- The Torah and the Talmud.



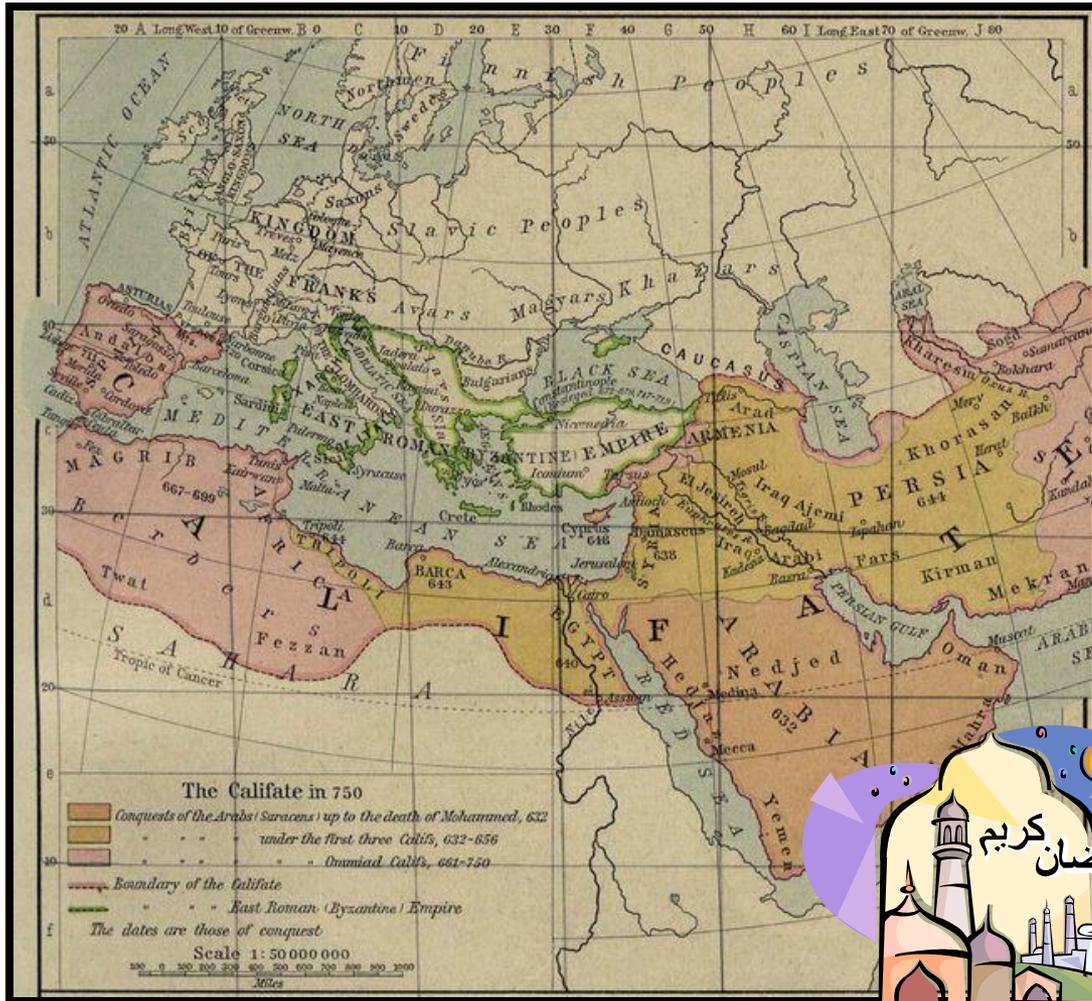
# Key Beliefs



*“Allah” the name of God. Written in calligraphy – image courtesy of Wikipedia Commons.*

- One God, Allah.  
Koran is the Word  
of God.
- Muslims believe that Mohammed is his prophet – and the founder of Islam.

# Map of the Region



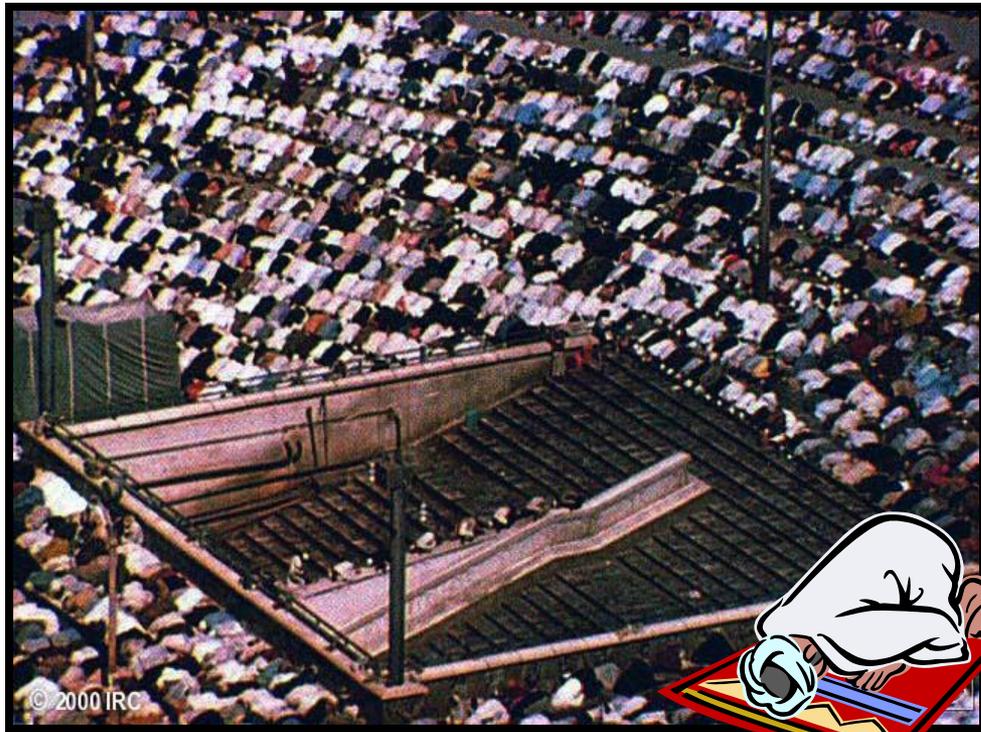
• Saudi Arabia is home to the holiest of Muslim cities, Mecca and Medina.



Map of the Caliphate in 750 AD – image  
Wikipedia Commons.

# The Five Pillars

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- 1- Faith
- 2 – Prayer
- 3 – Charity
- 4 – Fasting
- 5 – Hajj or pilgrimage to the Holy sites.

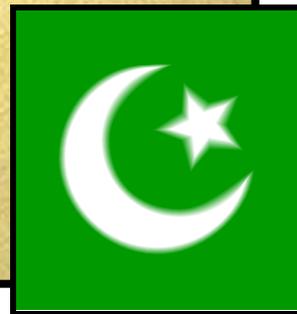
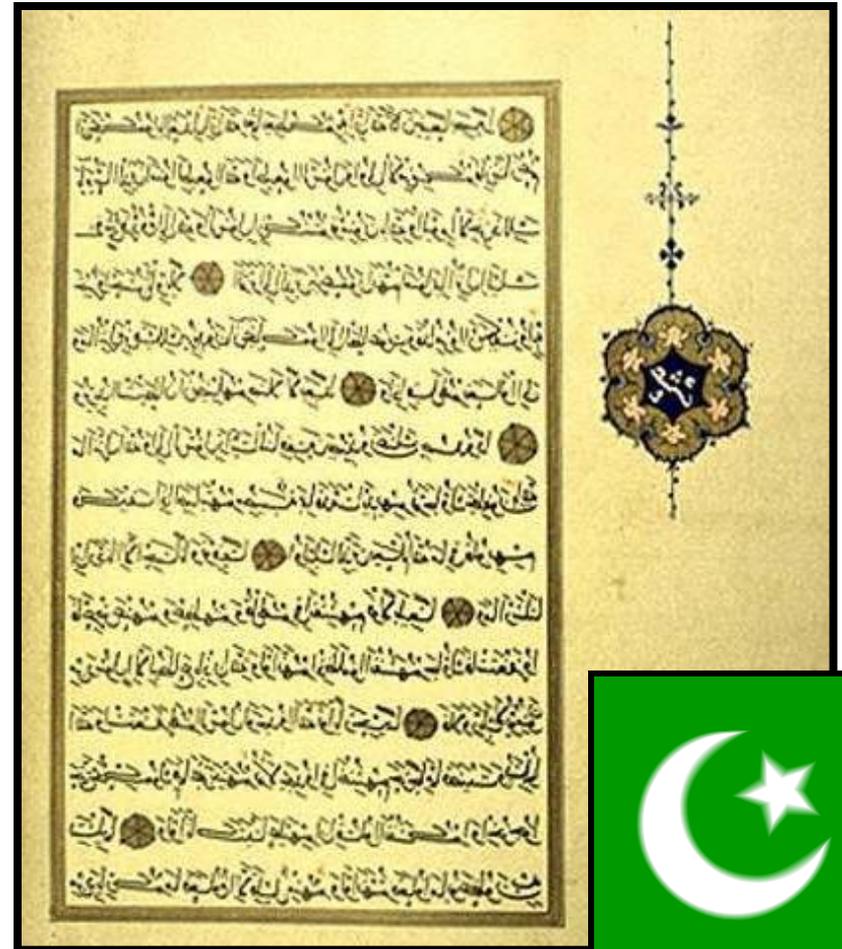
*This is a photo of faithful Muslims who are praying towards the city of Mecca.*

# Sacred Texts

- The Quran/Koran, is the sacred text for Muslims.



- Muslims believe Mohammed recorded the words of God given to him by the archangel, Gabriel.



*Text and page from the Qur'an*



# Hinduism





# Hindu Sacred Texts



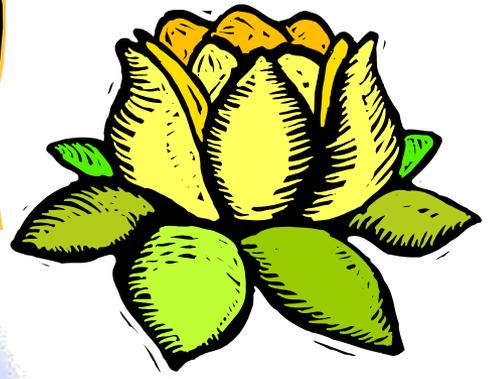
- The Vedas
- The Upanishads
- The Laws of Manu
- The Mahabharata
- The Ramayana
- The Bhagavad-Gita
- Collectively, these works are the Hindus' sacred texts.



# Hinduism



Dharma, Karma and Reincarnation are Hindu beliefs.



# BUDDHISM



# Prince Siddhartha Gautama



*“The Birth of Buddha” –  
courtesy of Wikipedia  
Commons.*

- Prince Siddhartha Gautama was born in India, in 563 BC.
- He was the wealthy son of a rajah, or prince.
- After sitting under the Bodhi tree, he changed his name to Buddha, the Enlightened One.

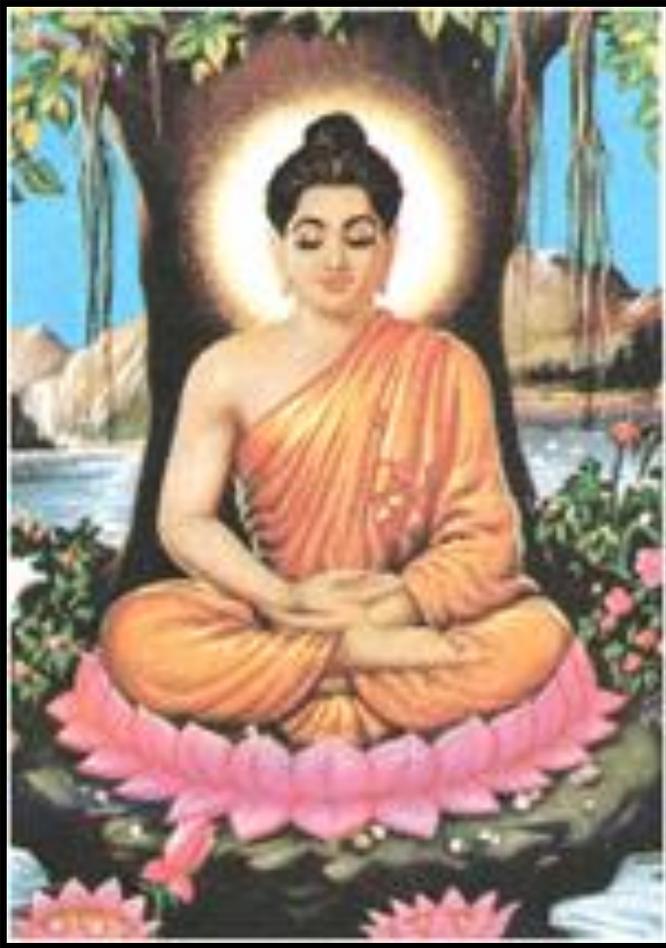
# 4 Things Buddha Saw



1. A sick person.
2. An elderly or old person.
3. A dead body.
4. A monk who was at peace.

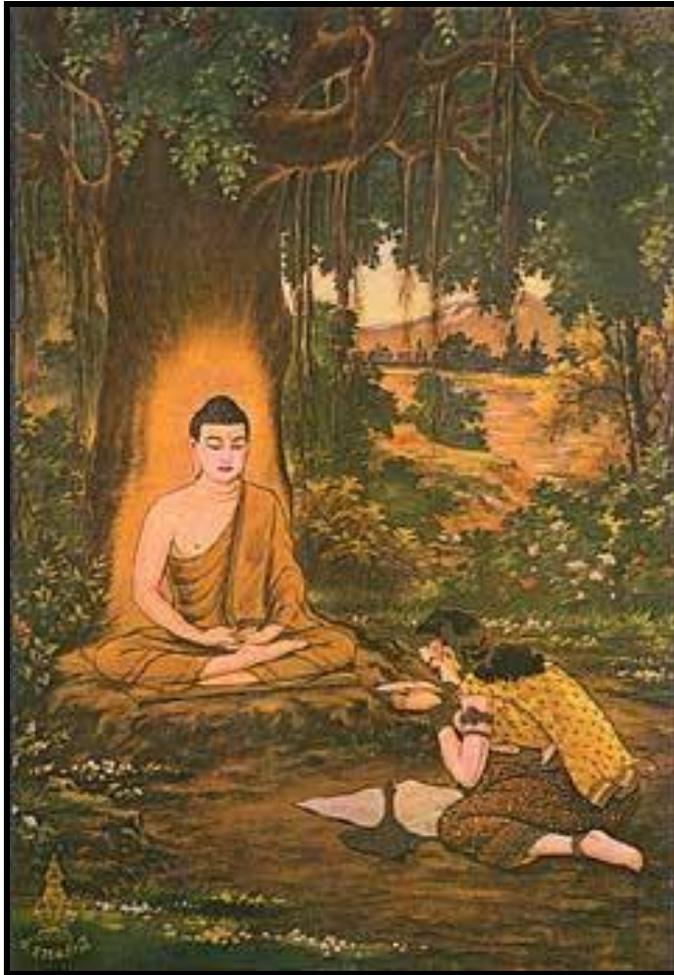
*“Four Heavenly Messengers”  
Courtesy of Wikipedia  
Commons*

# Teachings of Buddha



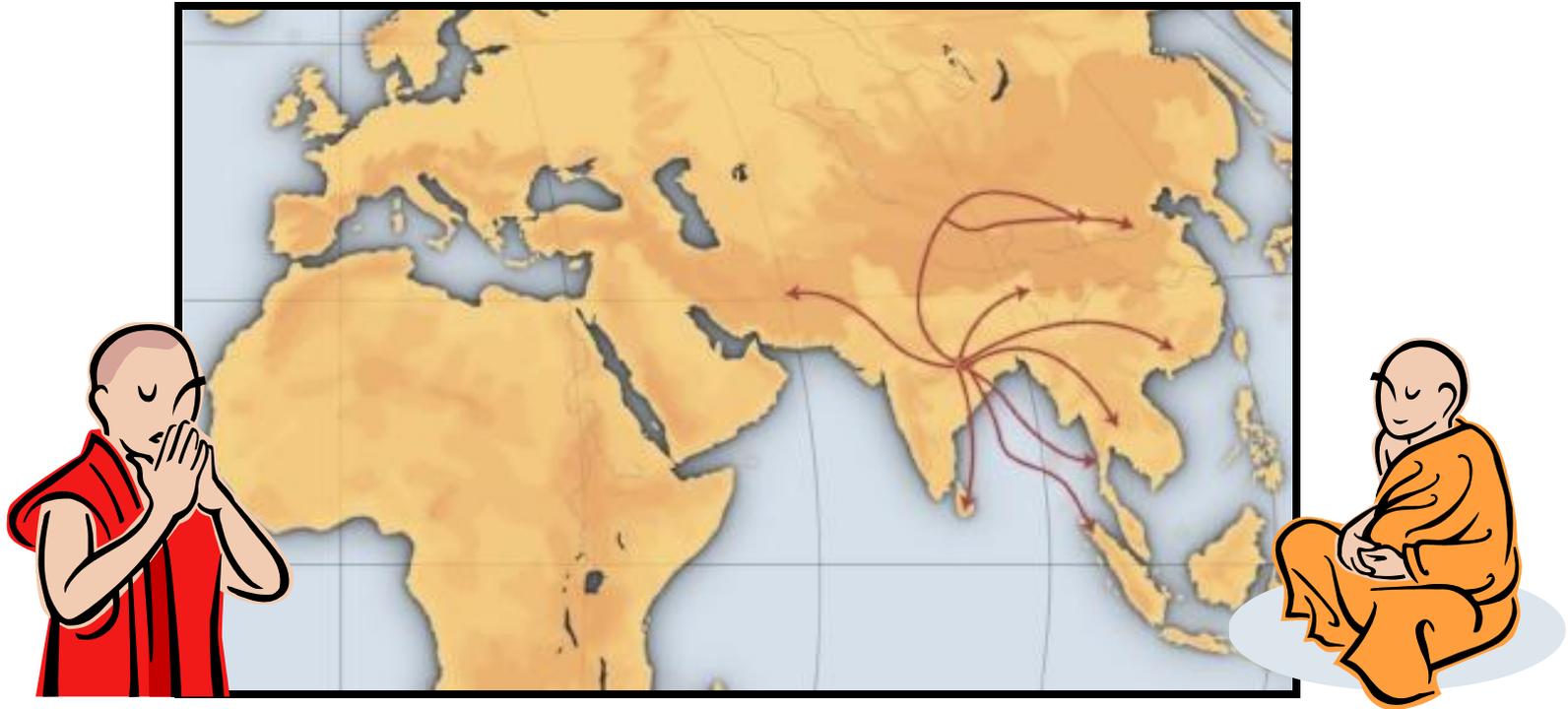
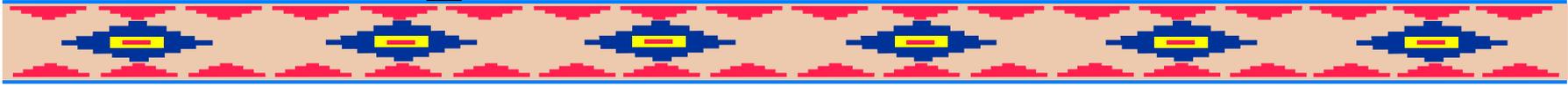
- Buddha's main ideas are in his teachings:
- The 4 Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path to Enlightenment.
- His teachings are considered a way of life, or philosophy, not a religion.

# Teachings of Buddha



- Key term – Nirvana
- Nirvana – when a person is released from all suffering, pain and desire.
- His soul is released and he no longer experiences the cycle of reincarnation.

# The Spread of Buddhism



- **Buddhism spread from India - east to China and Japan. This is where the majority of people practiced his teachings.**

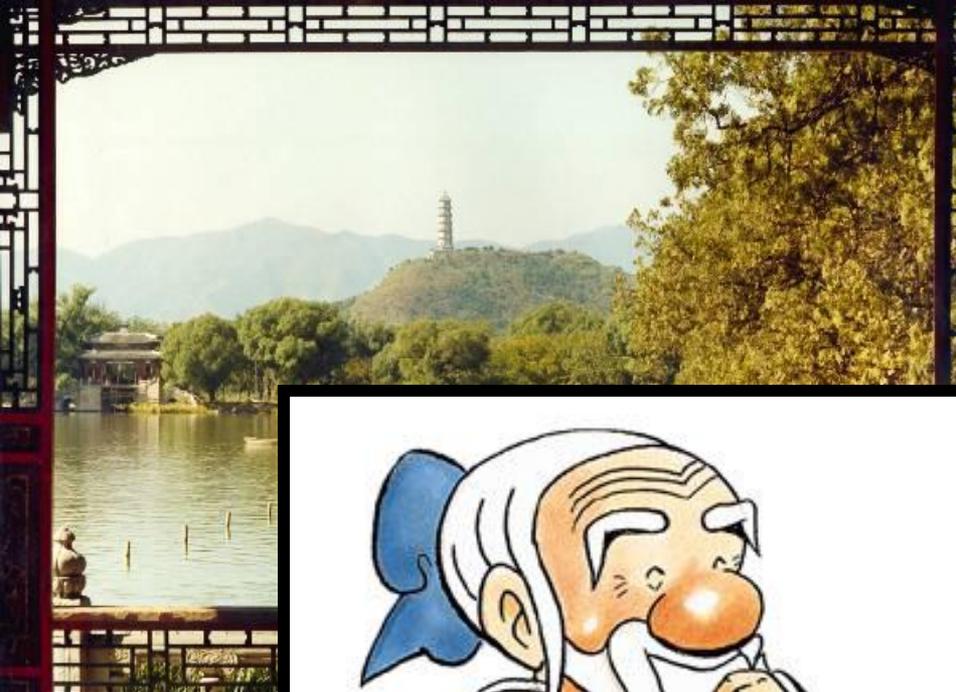
# Confucius

**Key Terms and people to identify:**  
***Confucius, Laozi, Dao, filial piety, legalism.***

**Key Concepts**– ***students will explore the impact the teachings of Confucius had on Asian cultures.***

- ***Students will identify the 5 key relationships.***
- ***Students will explore the climate and times in which Confucius began his teaching.***
- ***Students will compare and contrast the teachings of Confucius with those of Buddha.***

**Key Texts:** ***The Analects, the Tao Te Ch'ing.***



# Confucius

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## "First Teacher"

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- His teachings are found in the Analects.
- His impact – all Chinese students read his teachings.

# Confucius

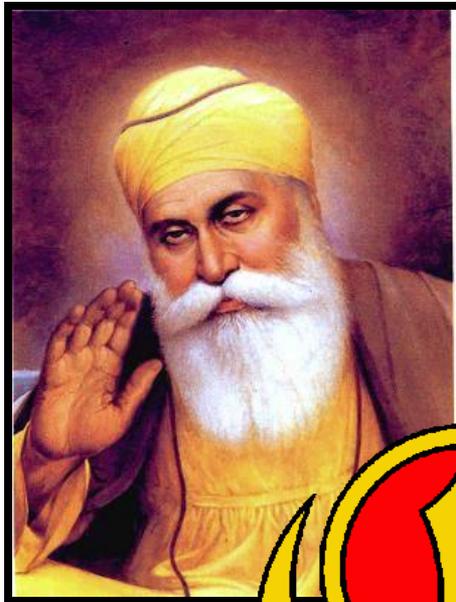
## Key Teachings

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- Filial piety – a love and respect for one's parents and ancestors.
- This is considered the 1st virtue in Chinese culture.
- Also known for the 5 Family relationships –

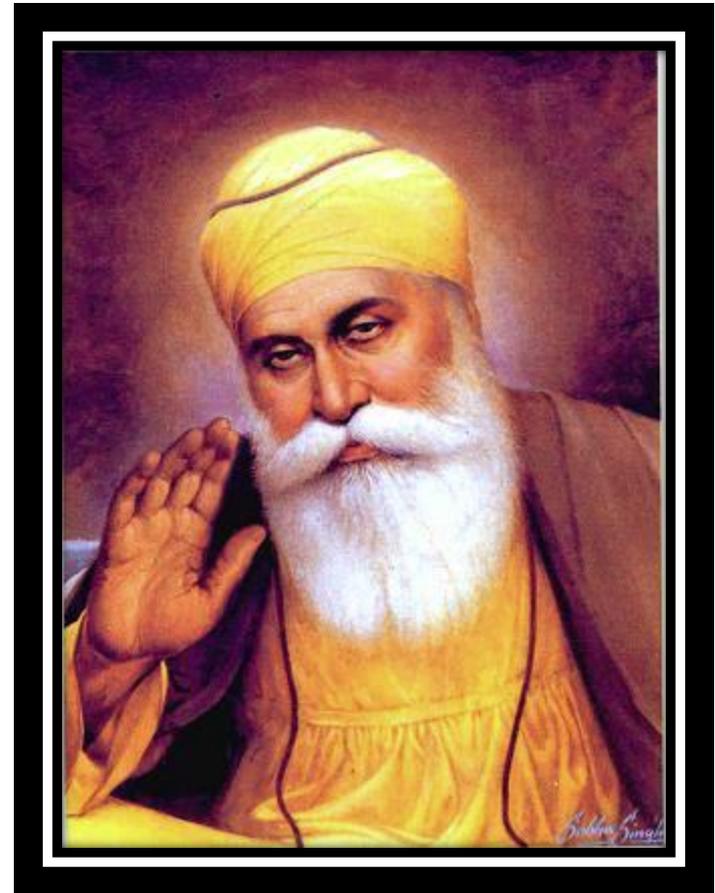
# Sikhism



# Sikhism



- Guru Nanak is considered the founder of Sikhism.
- This began in India.



*Image of Guru Nanak, above*