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## Ethnic religions definition

Note: This post was written a few years ago and may not reflect the latest changes in the AP program® years. We gradually update this post and will remove this disclaimer when this post is updated. Thank you for your patience! Understanding religious differences is important to the field of human geography. So how do you as a religion of geographical studies? Geography researchers and documents religious locations and uses the results to explain why certain religions are widely distributed and why other religions are very concentrated. There are two types of religion for the Human Geographic study: universalization and ethnicity. After you read the AP® study guide, you'll better understand the difference between universalization and ethnic religion. We will also explore why it is important to understand and examine the implications of origin, distribution, and congestion of religion. The guidance of this study will conclude with how universalization and ethnic religion relate to the AP® and Human Geography examinations. What is Religion? Before we can understand the differences between universalization and ethnicity, we must first have a discussion on the definition of religion itself. You may not sit down and think about religion as a genuine 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 in which people seek harmony with the power of the universe. It is also a common way to relate the belief that the center on the thought system, not in organizes, people, or objects that are believed to be supernatural, sacred, or divine. Religion can impact how we interact with others and our environment, which then shapes the development of people's cultural landscape. The Theistic aspect of ReligionNow that we know the fundamental definition of religion and why it is important for us to learn religion as part of the AP® Human Geography course, we will now explore different types of religion based on a number of factors. A factor that distinguishes various religions is the number of gods that followers of worship. In this regard, monotheism and polytheism are two religious classifications. Religion is monotheistic because they believe in one supremacy or god. In contrast to monotheism, polytheistic religion believes in more than one supremacy or denge. Polytheistic religions practiced today include devotees of Hinduism and Shintoism. As geographical, we need to examine religion with an eye on universality and ethnicity. The origin and primary location define ethnicity and universal religions and help explain how the religion diffuses over time. Universalizing AgamaFirst, let's look at the definition of religious universality. Universalizing religion offers an attractive belief system for universal residents. They find new members and welcome anyone those who want to practice their beliefs Religious universalizing has many diverse members, derived from different ethnic backgrounds, hence universal terms. Therefore, it is clear that universal religion consists of many different ethnic groups as they change and accept anyone from any background and are usually not bound by one location. Christianity is the largest universalization religion, both in areas and in number, with about two billion devotees. Founded on the teachings of Jesus, Christianity is monotheistic, believing that God is Trinity and Jesus Christ is the Son of God. The three main branches of Christianity are Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant. Roman Catholics dominate in Southwest Europe and Latin America, Protestants in Northwest and North America, and Orthodox in Eastern Europe. Eastern orthodoxy is the single largest religious belief in Greece, Cyprus, and Russia.IslamIslam is the second largest universalization religion with more than 1.5 billion devotees. In Arabic, Islam means submitting to the inflammation of God. Those who practice Islam are Muslims, which means someone who surrenders to Allah. Islam begins with Abraham such as Christianity and Jews, but traces their story through Abraham's second wife and son, Hagar and Ishmael, not Sarah and Isaac like Christians and Jews. Their leaders and prophets are Muhammad. The two branches of Islam are Sunni and Shiite. The division between Sunnis and Shia came from disagreements over the leadership after Muhammad's death at 632 CE. Islam is the main 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 devotees. Buddhism was founded in North India by the first known buddha, Siddhartha Gautama. The core Buddhist beliefs are re-tracking. In this concept, people are reborn after dying. One can reach Nirvana if someone releases their attachment to a desire and oneself. Today, Buddhism is a majority belief in Southeast Asia, China, and Japan.Ethnic ReligionsIn contrast to universal religion, ethnic religion usually consists of beliefs, beliefs, beliefs, and rituals that are passed down from generation to generation in ethnicity and culture. It follows a person's ethnicity because the religion is not inclined to change religion. In some ways, ethnicity acts like people's culture. It grows through the displacement of relocation and often increases through birth rates. Ethnic religions are closely related to the culture, ethnic heritage, and physical geography of a particular place. Ethnic religions do not attempt to appeal to everyone, but only one group, perhaps in one local or in one ethnicity. Jews and Hinduism are the two main examples of ethnicity. Hinduism is the world's largest ethnic religion and third largest religion with about 1 billion devotees. Hindu devotees existed before history and do not have a specific founder. The origin of Hinduism in India is unclear; However, the oldest manuscript dated 1500 BCE. Hinduism consists of many different religious groups growing in India since 1500 BCE. Other religions are more centrally organized than Hinduism, and it is up to individuals to decide how best to worship God. The principle of reincarnation is the basis of Hinduism, and their doctrine closely reflects India's caste system. Almost all Hindus live in one country, India, but also 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 major religions of the universal, Christianity and Islam, seek some of their roots in Jewish religion, recognize Abraham as Patriarch. Jews believe in one true God, and the Western Wall of the old temple in Jerusalem is one of their most sacred sites. The three branches of Jewish religion are Orthodox, Conservative, and Reformist. Judaism is distributed throughout parts of the Middle East and North Africa, the United States, Russia, and Europe. Image Source: Wikimedia CommonsReligious DiffusionHow doing all religions getting to where they are today? Religion spread over time through a process called spread. The map shown above shows where the religion identified is most prominent. There are two diver methods: expansion and relocation. In the expansion of the diffensor, the belief of a religion is transmitted through direct contact between believers and infidels. This relationship causes the number of believers to increase over time either through direct contact between the believers and the infidels (infectious diffusers) or through the conversion of the unbelievers by mubalibah (hierarchy). The spread of resettlement occurred when a group of believers moved to a new location, where they then spread religious teachings that were often unknown or widely practiced in the region. So let's take a look at how universalization and ethnicity have spread around the world. The spread of Universalizing The top three religions spread through expansion and relocation of the spread. Each has a heart in Asia: Christianity in Israel, Islam in Saudi Arabia, and Buddhism in India. Liver is an area where a set of cultural characteristics and concepts develop. Followers of each religion migrate, preaching religious messages to people far beyond the heart. Christianity spreads through the spread of resettlement by missionaries and the spread of the hierarchy when the Roman Empire made its official Christianity. Christianity became the dominant religion in North and South America because early settlers and colonialists from Europe were Christians. Islamic mostly through infectious spreads by military conquests to North Africa and Western Europe and through Arab traders travelling to Indonesia. Buddhism spreads mainly through diffuse by mubalialt and slow diffuse outside the original area. Ethnic religious dissemination By definition, ethnic religion is found near the heart but spread through the spread of resettlement. Unlike religious evasion, ethnicity does not spread mainly due to lack of missionaries. In some cases, religious universalization, such as Christianity and Islam, replaces ethnicity. Judaism permeates by The Jewish scattering around the world after the destruction of Jerusalem rome in 70 AD. Universalization and Ethnic Religion in the AP Human Geographical Exam® Description of the AP Course® Human Geography allows you to know that you need to distinguish between ethnicity and universalization. On the other hand, the AP® Human Geography exam focuses on how religion affects the elements of the cultural landscape, so focus your studies on how religious aspects influence the way people interact with each other. Universalization and ethnicity have appeared in various parts of the AP exam option® Human Geography. In 2006, there were three questions related to ethnicity and universalizational order, but that did not mean they would be in parts of various exam options. In conclusion, the Study Guidelines forThis briefly compared to universalization and ethnicity, how those religions have diffused over time, and are present in their world areas today. You can also see how every religion inside the area has evolved and affected each other. After reading the AP Geographic Accident Course®, you will be more confident in this part of the AP® Human Geography and preparing for an AP® Human Geographic exam. Do you feel ready for the AP® Geographical Exam on this topic? If you want an AP ace® the Human Geographic Exam, You should read the Human Geographic Study A month of Guide.To helping you apply this review guide to the best possible exam, here are examples of AP Barron® Human Geographic Practice Test.When religion works to expand their membership by converting others to their belief system, they are termedethnicuniversalizing : BUiversalizing religion, such as Christianity, Buddhist religion, and Islam , all of them strive to convert new believers to their religion and therefore global (or universal) in their spread. Let's put everything into practice. 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