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Coming  
up

Research Assignment Step #3  
(October 18<sup>th</sup>)

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Short Essay Version 1 (October  
25<sup>th</sup>)

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Final Exam: Saturday December  
9<sup>th</sup> from 6-9 p.m.

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The background of the slide is a traditional East Asian painting, likely a scroll, depicting a scene with figures in traditional attire. A large, solid blue rectangular overlay is positioned in the upper half of the image, containing the word "THEORY" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

# THEORY

- Excluded from political power
- Subject to husbands and fathers
- Control of sexuality by men (seclusion)



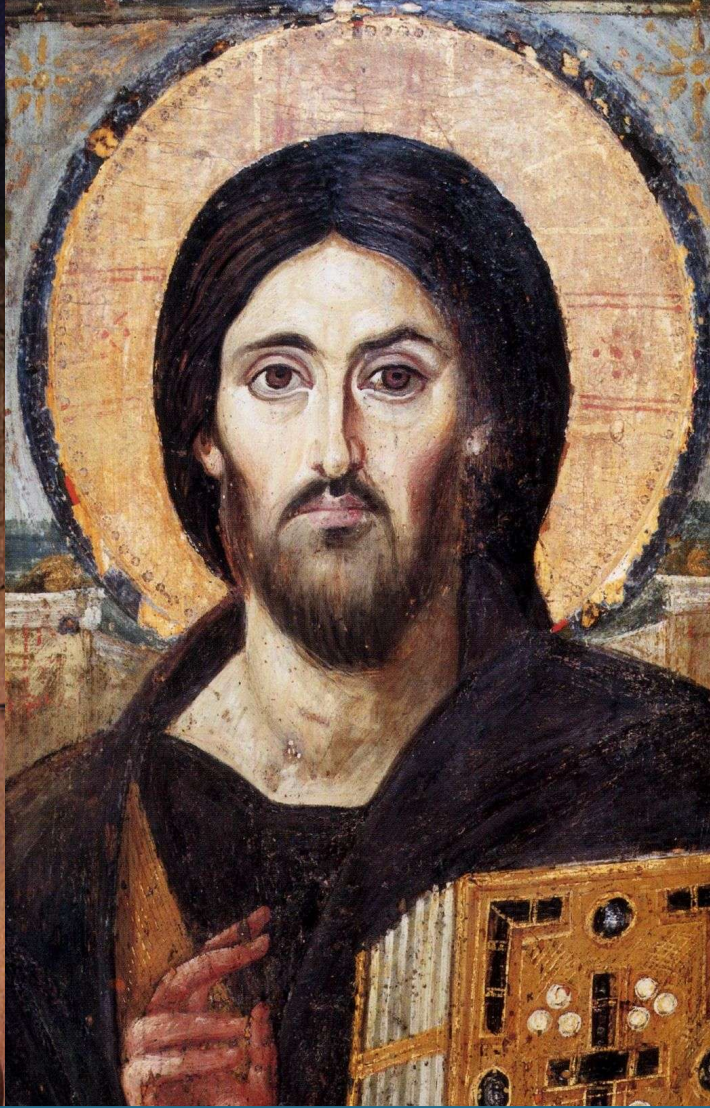
# PRACTICE

Livia Drusilla

(58 B.C.E. – 29 C.E.)

- Wife of Augustus
- Advisor
- Petitioner
- Wealthy





# The Foundations of Universal Religions

Judaism

**TRIBAL  
RELIGIONS**

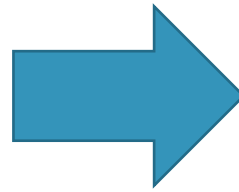
Hinduism

Christianity

Islam

**UNIVERSAL  
RELIGIONS**

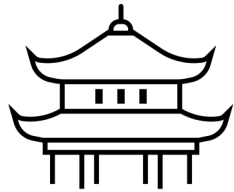
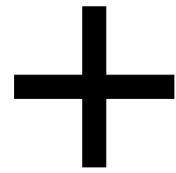
Buddhism



# Defining Religion



Ideas and beliefs



Practices

# Karen Armstrong on religion...



- Build a connection with the transcendent (God, Brahman, Dao)
- Create connection through ritual and ethical practices
- Develop new capacities of mind and heart to sense the transcendent (without logical explanation)



“Religion is any cultural system of designated behaviors and practices, world views, texts, sanctified places, ethics, or organizations, that relate humanity to the supernatural or transcendental. Religions relate humanity to what anthropologist Clifford Geertz has referred to as a cosmic "order of existence".<sup>1</sup> However, there is no scholarly consensus over what precisely constitutes a religion.<sup>2</sup>

Cites: 1. Clifford Geertz, "Religion as a cultural system," in *The interpretation of cultures: selected essays*, (London: Fontana Press, 1993), 87–125.

2. John Morreall and Tammara Sonn, "Myth 1: All Societies Have Religions," in *50 Great Myths of Religion* (Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), 12–17; Brent Nongbri, *Before Religion: A History of a Modern Concept*, (New Haven, VT: Yale University Press, 2013).

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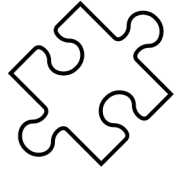
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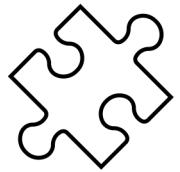
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# Studying religion as **HISTORIANS**

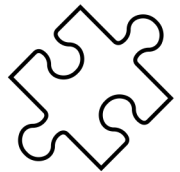
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How they developed



Impact of their ideas



Change over time

# Characteristics of Universal Religions

JUDAISM



Hinduism



# Characteristics of Universal Religions

合掌向佛而作是言世尊觀以自菩薩  
爾時無盡意菩薩身仗虛梵輪右扇



Salvation

Christianity =  
Heaven  
Buddhism =  
Nirvana  
Islam =  
Paradise



“[the Buddha said] suppose there are immeasurable hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, millions of living beings who are undergoing various trials and suffering. If they hear of this Bodhisattva Perceiver of the Word’s Sounds and single-mindedly call his name, then at once he will perceive the sound of their voices and they will all gain deliverance from their trials.”

“For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus.”

# Universalism



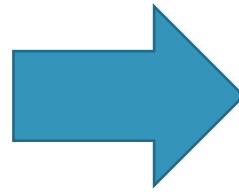
**Adaptability**

Judaism

Christianity

Islam

**TRIBAL  
RELIGIONS**



**UNIVERSAL  
RELIGIONS**

Hinduism

Buddhism

# Characteristics of Universal Religions

JUDAISM



Hinduism



# JUDAISM



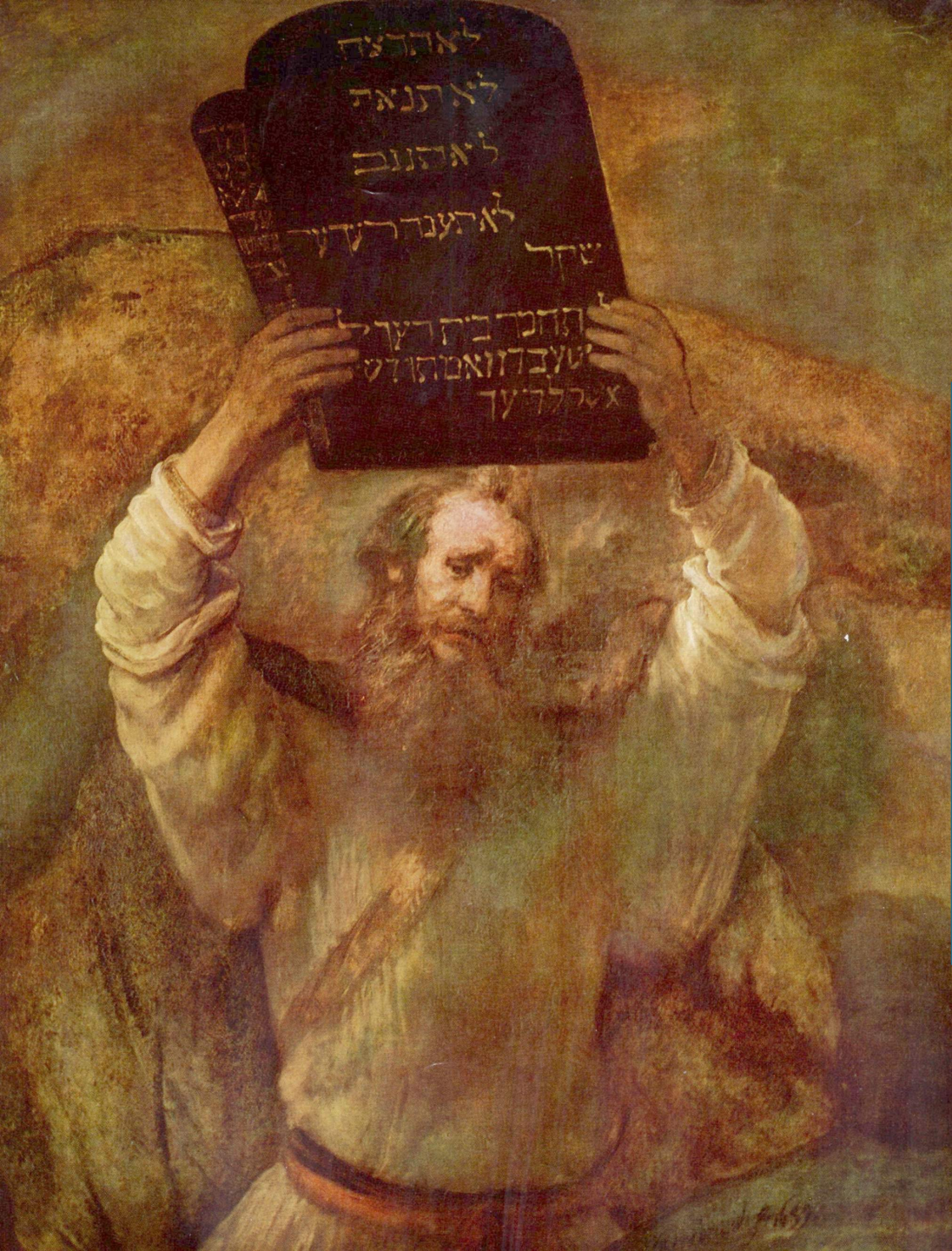
# Highlights of the story of Judaism

- Torah - first 5 books of the Old Testament
- Jews/Israelites/Hebrews descendants of Abraham
- Moved into Egypt, subjugated by pharaohs
- Moses and exodus from Egypt
- 10 Commandments - relationship with God/Yahweh
- Resettled in Palestine; est. kingdom (early kings include Saul, David, and Solomon)
- Temple built by King Solomon in Jerusalem
- Judea and Samaria
- conquered by Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans
- covenant with God; coming of the Messiah



**TORAH** = First 5 book of Hebrew Bible

**TANAKH** = Entire Hebrew Bible



# Moses, Yahweh, and the 10 Commandments





Samaria/Israel

Kings Saul, David,  
and Solomon

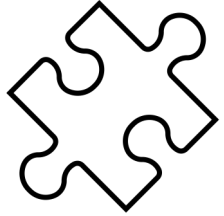
Judah/Judea



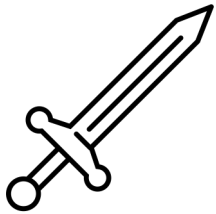
King Solomon's Temple

# Covenant with God

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During Babylonian Captivity (starting around 597 B.C.E.)



Conquer enemies and become rulers



Arrival of Messiah

**MONOTHEISM**

# Characteristics of Universal Religions

JUDAISM



Hinduism





# Hinduism

Aryans into India

1500B.C.E

Vedas and Vedic  
Religion

**HINDUISM**

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graph LR; A[Aryans into India] --> B[1500B.C.E]; B --> C[Vedas and Vedic Religion]; C --> D[HINDUISM];
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# CORE HINDU BELIEFS

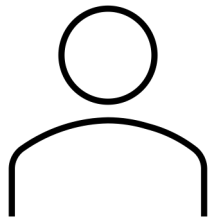
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The World is illusive

= material world is unreal

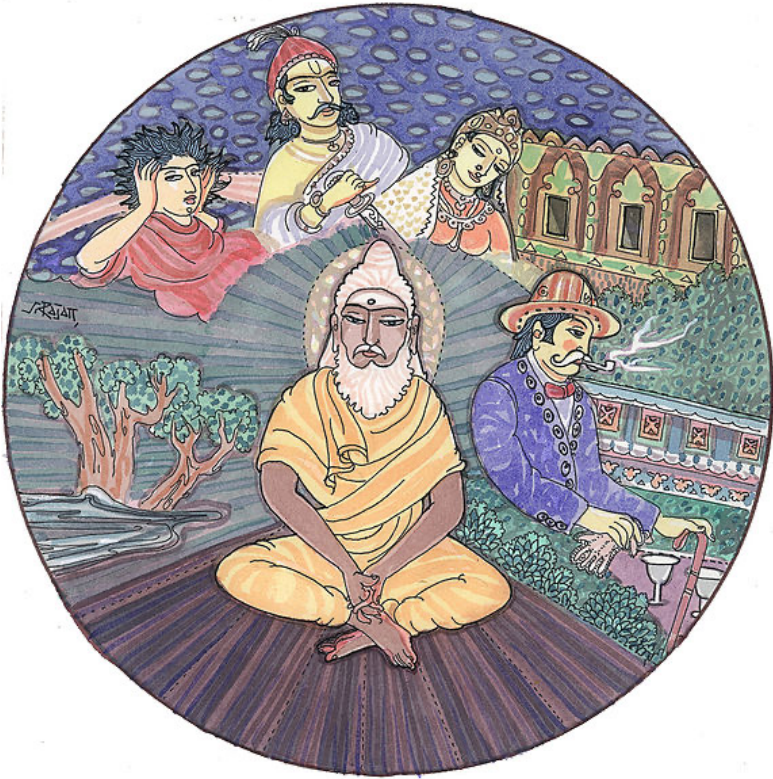
= non-material world is real and permanent



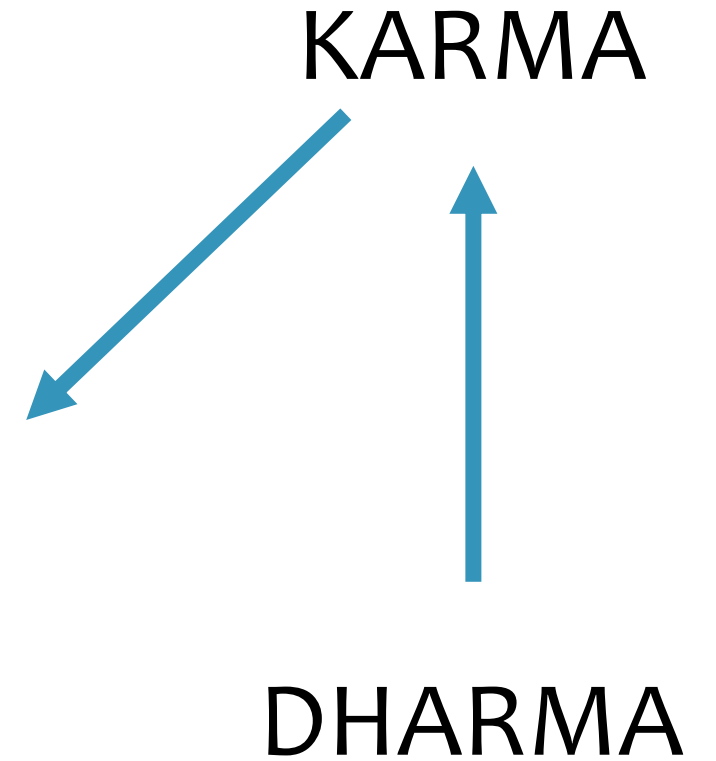
Fate in material world cannot be changed

# CORE HINDU BELIEFS

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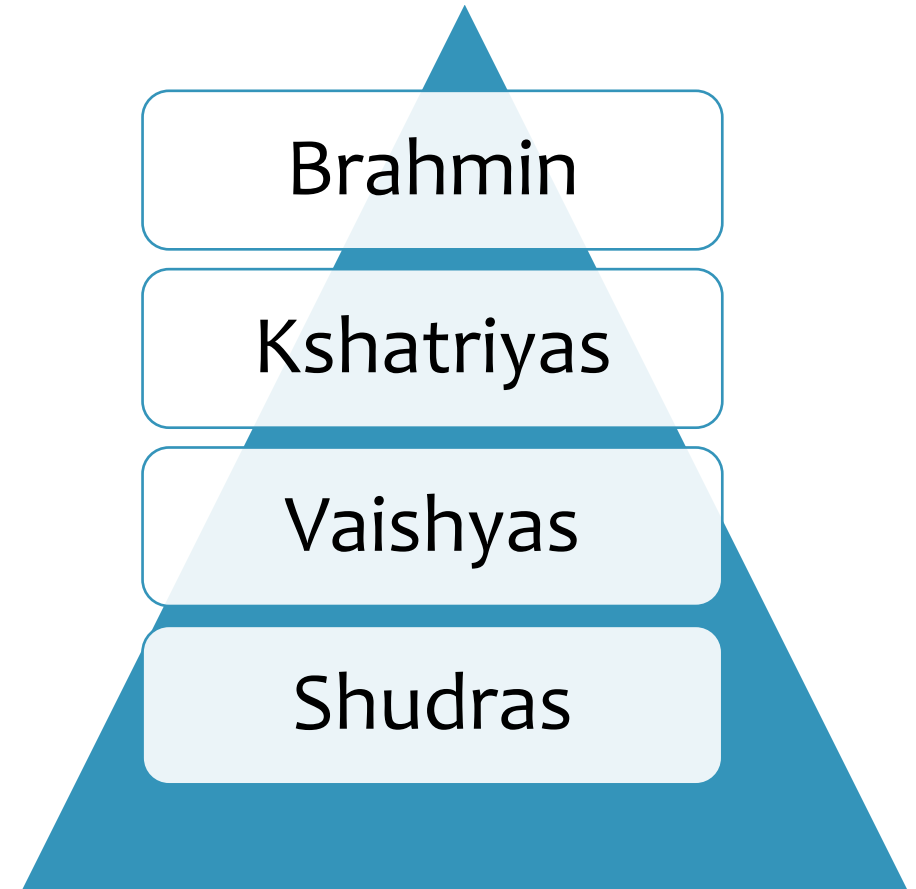
Reincarnation



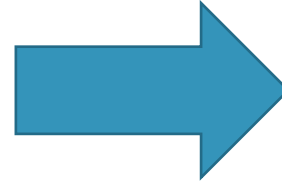
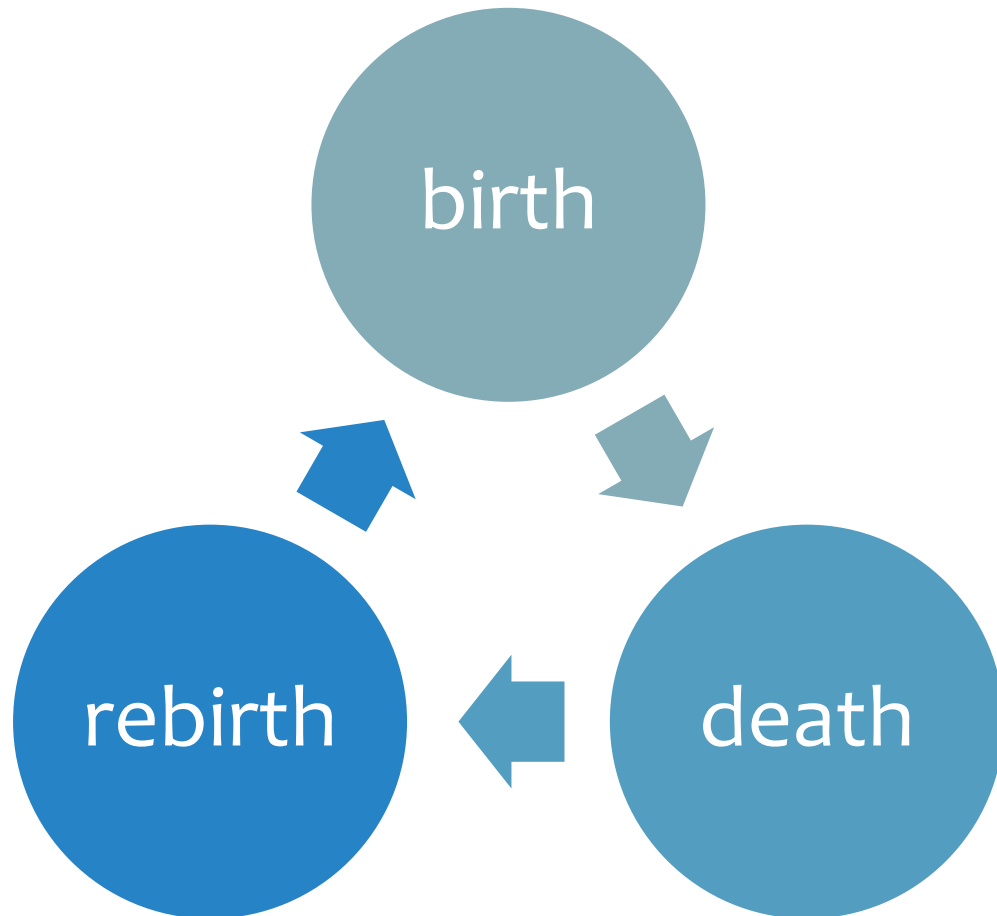


# DHARMA = CODE OF MORALS

**Different  
dharma for  
different  
castes**



# Moksha



Brahman -  
Supreme cosmic  
spirit; the world  
soul

# Judaism & Hinduism

- Emphasis on a moral code
- Food, clothing, ritual purification



# **CORE HINDU BELIEFS**

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The World is illusive

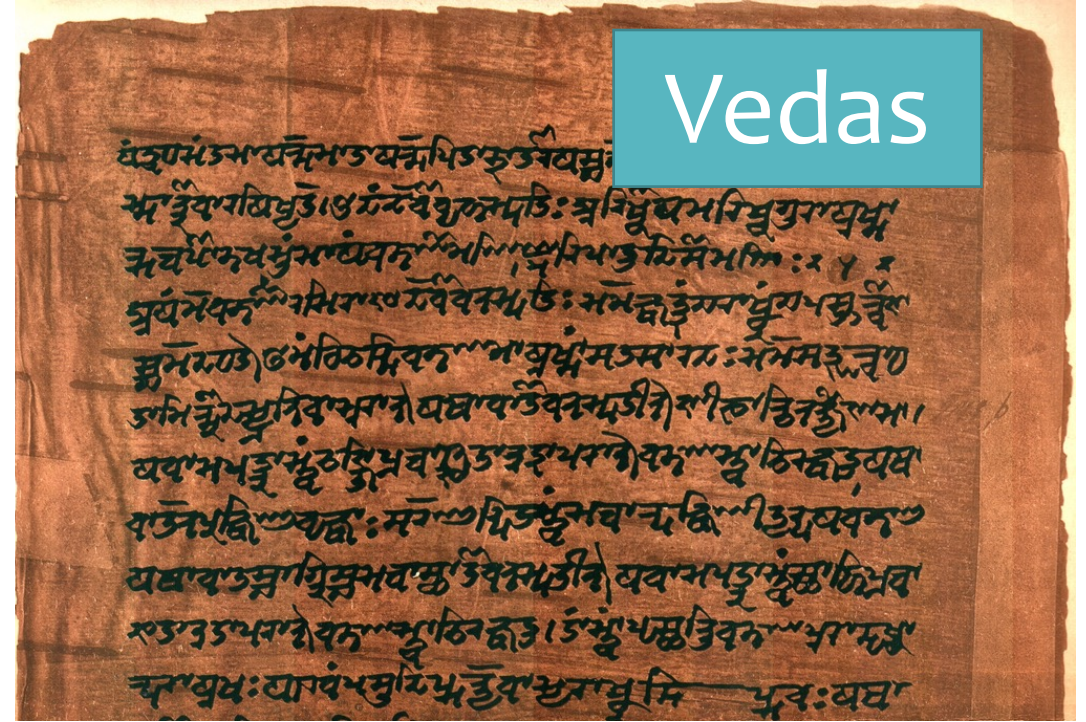
Reincarnation: karma and dharma

Moksha and Brahman

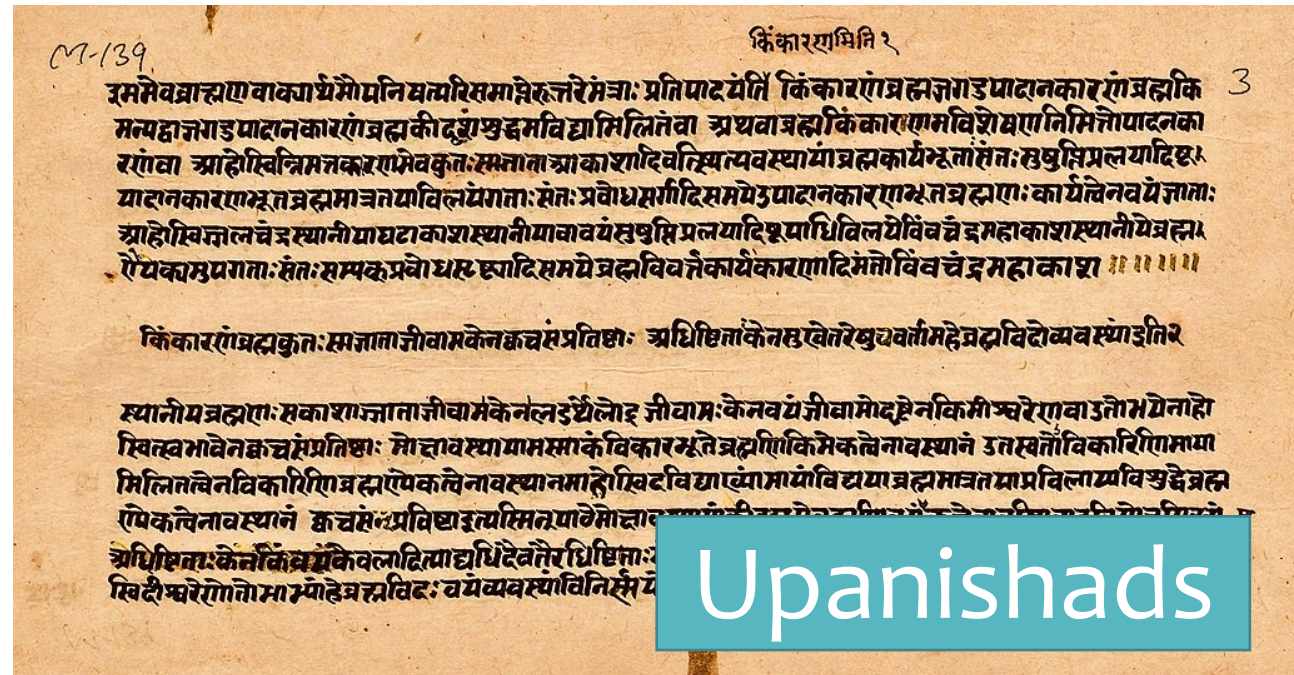
# Religious Texts as Historical Sources



Torah



Vedas



Upanishads

८७-१३९

किंकारणमिति २

उत्तमेव ब्राह्मणवाक्यार्थमोपनिषत्परिसमाप्तेरुत्तरे मंत्राः प्रतिपादयन्ति किंकारणं ब्रह्मजाडपादानकारणं ब्रह्मिक 3  
 मन्यद्वाजाडपादानकारणं ब्रह्मकीदृशं शुद्धमविद्यामिलिते वा अथवा ब्रह्मिककारणमविशेषणनिमित्तोपादनका  
 राणां वा आहोस्वित्प्रतिमत्तकरणमेव कुतः स्मृताता आकाशादिवत्स्थित्यवस्थायां ब्रह्मकार्यभूता संतः सुषुप्तिप्रलयादिषु  
 पादानकारणभूत ब्रह्ममात्रतया विलयागताः संतः प्रबोधसर्गादिसमये उपादानकारणभूत ब्रह्मणः कार्यत्वेन वयं जाताः  
 आहोस्वित्प्रतिमत्तत्वेन त्रयस्थानीयाद्यत्वात्काशास्थानीयावावयुं सुषुप्तिप्रलयादिषु पाथिविलये विवंचेद्ब्रह्मकाशास्थानीये ब्रह्म  
 ऐक्यमुपगताः संतः सम्पक्प्रबो धस ह्यादिसमये ब्रह्मविवेकायै कारणमिति विवंचेद्ब्रह्मकाशा

किंकारणं ब्रह्मकुतः स्मृताता जीवामकेन क्वचसं प्रतिष्ठाः अधिष्ठानं केन सखेतेरसुचवर्तामहे ब्रह्मविदो व्यवस्था इति र

स्थानीय ब्रह्मणः सकाशात्जाता जीवामकेन नलदर्थे लाद् जीवामः केन वयं जीवामोदहेन किमीश्वरेण वा उतो मयेनाहो  
 स्वित्त्वभावेन क्वचसं प्रतिष्ठाः मोहावस्था यामस्माकं विकारभूते ब्रह्मणिकिमेकत्वेनावस्थाने उत स्वतो विकारिणामाया  
 मिलितत्वेन विकारिण ब्रह्मणैकत्वेनावस्थानमाहोस्वित्प्रतिमत्तत्वेन त्रयस्थानीयाद्यत्वात्काशास्थानीयावावयुं सुषुप्तिप्रलयादिषु  
 ऐक्यत्वेनावस्थानं क्वचसं प्रतिष्ठा इत्यस्मिन्पाठे मोहावस्थायां जीवामकेन नलदर्थे लाद् जीवामः केन वयं जीवामोदहेन किमीश्वरेण वा उतो मयेनाहो  
 अधिष्ठानः केन किं क्वचसं प्रतिष्ठा इत्यस्मिन्पाठे मोहावस्थायां जीवामकेन नलदर्थे लाद् जीवामः केन वयं जीवामोदहेन किमीश्वरेण वा उतो मयेनाहो  
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पूर्वपिता। इवातां वा। वयं। विश्वं वार। आशास्माह। पुरुं हुता। सखावसाशति।  
जुरि० च्यः। ६६। शण। अस्माकांशिपिणीनां। साम० पाः। साम० पात्रां। सखावजिन्। स  
खीनां। तथसतत्। अस्त्रु। साम० पाः। सखावजिन्। तथा। ऋणु। यथा। ता। उ० सि। इष्टय। रते  
रवतीः। नः। सधु० मादा। इंद्रासं तु। उवि० वाजाः। हु० मत्रः। यातिः। मदमा। आ। घ्रावा० वान्।  
त्मना। आ। मः। स्वा० च्यः। धुक्त्योः शति। इयानः। रुणाः। अहंन। चक्रि० योः। आ। यत्। इवः। श  
तुक्र। ता। इति० शत० क्र। ता। आ। कामं। जुरि० वणं। रुणाः। अहंन। शवीतिः। ३०। शश्वत्। शश्व  
त्। इंद्रः। पौत्रुयत्० तिः। जिगाया। नानदत्० तिः। शश्वत्० तिः। धनानि। सः। नः। हिरंण्य० र  
थं। दंसना० वान्। सः। नः। सनिता। सुनाय। सः। नः। अदात्। आ। अश्विनो। अश्व० वत्या। इषा।  
यातां। शकीरया। गा० मत्। दस्रा। हिरण्य० वत्। समान० याजनः। हिवां। रथः। दस्रा। अ

Rigveda: written 1500-1000 B.C.E.