Content Search 2.1 - Developing Religions and Ideologies

As states and empires increased in size and contacts between regions intensified, human communities transformed their religious and ideological beliefs and practices. Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among people and an ethical code to live by.

1. Judaism was one of the earliest known monotheistic religions and is still widely practiced today. However, the history of Jewish peoples is one of great turmoil. Explain the basic beliefs of Judaism and how they went from a once powerful nation to a series of diasporic (scattered) communities.
   1. Video lecture: basic beliefs and practices - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ax7a1TdYTA>
   2. PowerPoint video: early history of the diaspora - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HyEaAcPGAhA>
   3. Website: The Jewish Diaspora - <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-diaspora>
2. Also developing around this time were the Vedic religions, which would later develop in what we know as Hinduism. Record the basic beliefs of Hinduism, and explain how Hinduism is tied to the caste system practiced in India.
   1. AMSCO: p. 92-93
   2. Khan Academy Website: roots and beliefs of Hinduism <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-asia/beginners-guide-asian-culture/hindu-art-culture/a/roots-of-hinduism>
   3. Crash Course Video: (0:00-5:15) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Nn5uqE3C9w&t=58s> (note: after 5:15 it begins to talk about Buddhism, so save the rest of the video for question #3!)
   4. Article: What is India’s Caste System? - <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-35650616>
   5. PowerPoint Video: The Caste System - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ERxLSURibeQ>
3. Eventually, new belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, such as Buddhism. How did Buddhism get its start, what are some of its basic beliefs, and in what ways did it differ from its predecessor Hinduism?
   1. AMSCO: p. 93-95
   2. Crash Course Video: (5:15-11:45) - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Nn5uqE3C9w&t=58s>
4. Buddhism would eventually make its make into China, a place that was already home to other ideologies such as Confucianism. Summarize the core teachings of Confucius, including the practice of “filial piety”.
   1. Website: Confucianism - <http://confucianismbmhs.weebly.com/beliefs--practices.html>
   2. Video: Filial Piety - <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/at/conf_teaching/ct02.html>
   3. Crash Course: (6:35-9:57) - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ylWORyToTo4>
5. While Confucianism was emerging in China, a different philosophical teaching called Daoism (or Taoism) was also developing. Explain the basic teachings of Daoism.
   1. AMSCO: p. 101-102
   2. Video: Lao Tzu founder of Daoism - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFb7Hxva5rg>
6. Historians agree that Daoism clearly had a profound impact on Chinese culture. Make observations on how Daoism had an impact in ONE of the following areas of Chinese culture.
   1. Poetry: <https://personaltao.com/gallery/poetry/poetry-of-li-po/>
   2. Architecture: <https://www.travelchinaguide.com/intro/architecture/styles/taoist.htm>
7. Much like Buddhism grew out of the seeds of Hinduism, so Christianity blossomed out of Judaism when Jesus of Nazareth spread his teachings. However, the Romans who had recently conquered Jerusalem and its surrounding territories saw Jesus as a threat to their society, and had him killed. Although Jesus, “The Christ,” had died, his teachings lived on and became one of the world most popular religions. Explain how Christianity was spread after the death of Jesus?
   1. AMSCO: p. 80-82
   2. Article: Early Christians in The Roman Empire - <http://www.pbs.org/empires/romans/empire/christians.html>
   3. Khan Academy: <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/world-history/ancient-medieval/christianity/v/roman-empire-and-christianity>
8. The Greeks and Romans were two civilizations who were very diverse in their religious and philosophical view of the world. Choose ONE of these societies and explain their religious/philosophical perspective of the world.
   1. AMSCO: p. 80
   2. PowerPoint Video: Greek philosophy - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bM9lXztV6lc>
   3. Website: Roman Paganism - <https://www.wikihow.com/Be-a-Roman-Pagan>
   4. Website: Roman Paganism: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Roman-religion>
9. From their earliest beginnings, these different religious groups used art and architecture to reflect their religion’s values. Choose ONE and explain how their art/architecture reflected their belief systems.
   1. Hindu art and architecture - <http://www.ancient.eu/Hindu_Architecture/>
   2. Buddhist art and architecture - <http://www.buddhanet.net/gallery.htm>
   3. Christian art and architecture - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Odtoyhc6tEM>
   4. Greco-Roman art and architecture - <https://www.slideshare.net/dbk87/greek-and-roman-art-history>
10. Although societies were changing due to exposure to new religions, places like China still practiced ancestral veneration (ancestor worship) separately or alongside their new religion. Describe ancestral veneration.
    1. Article – China and ancestor worship: <http://www.religionfacts.com/chinese-religion/veneration-ancestors>
    2. Website: Chinese ancestral veneration: <https://ancientcivilizationsapwh.weebly.com/ancestor-veneration.html>

Non-Historical Terms

* Monotheism
* Deity
* Polytheism
* Diffusion
* Persecution

Historical Terms

* Judaism
* Hebrews
* Diaspora
* Hinduism
* Vedas
* Caste System
* Untouchables
* Buddha
* Eight Fold Path
* Nirvana
* Enlightenment
* Daoism
* Christianity
* Jesus
* Jerusalem
* Roman Paganism
* Ancestral Veneration
* Filial Piety