Key:

Universalizing Religions

- Christianity
  - Roman Catholic (YELLOW)
  - Protestant (ORANGE)
  - Eastern Orthodox (RED)
- Islam
  - Sunni (BROWN)
  - Shite (BLACK)
- Buddhism (GREEN)
- Hinduism (BLUE)
- Judaism (PURPLE)

Ethnic Religions

- Hinduism (BLUE)
- Judaism (PURPLE)
Intro to Religions – Basic Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universalizing</th>
<th>Ethnic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Appeal to people everywhere</td>
<td>• Appeal to a smaller group of people living in one place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Individual founder (prophet)</td>
<td>• Unknown source.</td>
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<td>• Message diffused widely (missionaries)</td>
<td>• Content focused on place and landscape of origin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Followers distributed widely.</td>
<td>• Followers highly clustered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Holidays based on events in founder’s life.</td>
<td>• Holidays based on local climate and agricultural practice.</td>
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Branches of Universalizing
- A branch is a large and fundamental division within a religion.
- A denomination is a division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations in a single legal and administrative body.
- A sect is a relatively small group that has broken away from an established denomination.

Branches of Ethnic Religions
- Animism – or Shamanism is an ethnic religion whose followers believe that inanimate objects or natural events, such as natural disasters, have spirits and conscious life.
- Syncretism is the mixing of two or more religions that creates unique rituals, artwork, and beliefs.
  Examples include syncretism of Christianity and indigenous beliefs in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.
  Ex. Caribbean Voodoo (Haiti and Louisiana)

Monotheism vs. Polytheism
- A monotheistic religion is a religion that worships a single deity. While polytheism divides the supernatural forces of the universe between many gods, in monotheism a single god is responsible for everything.