INTRO UNIT TEST

REVIEW

FORMAT

* 10 MULTIPLE CHOICE
* 10 MATCHING
* 5 SHORT ANSWER (choice of 7)
* 2 BONUS

TERMS TO KNOW

-MAGI – three wise men

-Jains – treat all living things as sacred (stay in at night )

-India – home to four religions

-Axial period – 600BCE – 600 CE (also need to know the religions that were formed at this time)

-4 Leaf Clover – piece of paradise

-Polytheistic – a religion that worships more than 1 god

-Islam – originated in Saudi Arabia

-8 similarities of religions

-7 non-religious belief systems

-Religious Impulse – universal urge to believe in something beyond ourselves

-Religious Pluralism – societies that have more than one religion

-Prophetic – a religion that focuses on how one worships

-Mystic – a religion that is based on a set of morals or ethics

-Universal Ques – “Is there an afterlife?”

-Yahweh – God’s name in Judaism (Hebrew)

SHORT ANSWERS

1. Reasons why the Axial period began

Three reason why the Axial period occurred:

a) Agriculture – new techniques and inventions allowed farmers to easily farm their land and raise animals. This led to surplus food which people then traded to neighbouring communities and exchanged their religious ideas in the process.

b) Free Time – less time spent in the fields allowed people to work on other things, like creating ALPHABETS and written languages. Now they were able to preserve their religious ideas in writing.

c) Empires – empires built and policed roads so that people could freely travel

2. 8 similarities of religions

The 8 similarities of religions are:

-belief in a higher power

-sacred writings

-golden rule

-symbols

-liturgy

-holy places

-places of worship

-important people

3. 5 common features of a religion

a)CALL – how a person or people are called upon by a higher power to spread a message of faith.

b)CREED – a statement of beliefs that usually incorporates the most important messages/beliefs of the religion

c)CODE – the laws of the religion

d)CULT – practices, festivals, traditions, celebrations, symbols

e)CHANGE – how a religion has changed over time

4. 3 benefits of studying world religions

a) Promotes awareness and understanding of others. This creates compassion and tolerance from those different from us. We understand why other religions/cultures act/live the way they do.

b) It develops a greater stability in our own faith. We become inspired by the religious committment of others which inspires us to participate more in our own faith.

c)It can enrich our practices. We may borrow devotional acts from other religions.

5. 5 types of magic – see note

6. 7 non-religious belief systems – see note

7. Flatliners