

The Major Religions An Introduction With Texts

The concept of "religion" was formed in the 16th and 17th centuries. Sacred texts like the Bible...
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East Asian religions Chinese salvationist religions have influenced the rise of Japanese new religions such Tenriism In the study of comparative religion, the East Asian religions, form a subset of the Eastern religions which originated in East Asia. ancestral worship with various influences from Chinese religions a26aa4653a

Comparative religion It also considers and compares the origins and similarities shared between the various religions of the world. Eastern religions (including Abrahamic religions and Iranian religions), Indian religions, East Asian religions, African religions, American religions, Oceanic Comparative religion is the branch of the study of religions with the systematic comparison of the doctrines and practices, themes and impacts (including migration) of the world's religions. Studying such material facilitates a broadened and more sophisticated understanding of human beliefs and practices regarding the sacred, numinous, spiritual and divine. In general the comparative study of religion yields a deeper understanding of the fundamental philosophical concerns of religion such as ethics, metaphysics and the nature and forms of salvation
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The Major Religions The Major Religions: An

Introduction with Texts is a textbook on religions and religious texts by Thomas Patrick Burke, first published in 1996 by Blackwell The Major Religions: An Introduction with Texts is a textbook on religions and religious texts by Thomas Patrick Burke, first published in 1996 by Blackwell, with a second edition published in 2004. The book has received reviews from journals including *Pacifica* and *Religious Studies Review*, along with being cited in its field and in use by educational institutions

Southeast Asian religions such as Kejawen and Vietnamese folk religion Taoic religions or East Asian religions such as Confucianism, Taoism, Tengrism, Korean shamanism, Chinese folk religion, and Shinto

Outline of religion Religion – Introduction to the methods and scholars of the academic study of religion Full-text search engine – Searchable sacred texts of the major World The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to religion:

The most famous of the Ugarit texts are the approximately fifty epic poems; the three major literary texts are the Baal Cycle, the Legend of Keret, and the Tale of Aqhat. The other texts include 150 tablets describing the Ugaritic cult and rituals, 100 letters of correspondence, a very small number of legal texts (Akkadian is considered to have been the contemporary language of law), and hundreds of administrative or economic texts.

History of religion Writing played a major role in standardizing religious texts regardless of time or location and making easier the memorization of prayers and divine rules. The prehistory of religion involves the study of religious beliefs that existed prior to the advent of written records. One can also study comparative religious chronology through a

timeline of religion, or the interrelationships and historical diversification of religious ideologies through the use of evolutionary philosophy and broad comparativism. Eliade, Mircea ed. Encyclopedia of Religion (16 vol The history of religion is the written record of human religious feelings, thoughts, and ideas. American religions, Baltic and Slavic religions, Confucianism, and the religions of Africa and Oceania. This period of religious history begins with the invention of writing about 5,200 years ago (3200 BCE) a26aa4653a

Eastern religions Eastern religions include:. Chinese folk religion, and Shinto Dharmic religions or Indian religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism Southeast Asian religions such as The Eastern religions are the religions which originated in East, South and Southeast Asia and thus have dissimilarities with Western and African religions a26aa4653a

Dharmic religions or Indian religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism a26aa4653a Religion – organized collection of beliefs, cultural systems, and world views that relate humanity to an order of existence. Many religions have narratives, symbols, and sacred histories that are intended to explain the meaning of life and/or to explain the origin of life or the Universe. From their beliefs about the cosmos and human nature, people derive morality, ethics, religious laws or a preferred lifestyle. a26aa4653a The documented history of Indian religions begins with the historical... a26aa4653a

Indian religions These religions, which include Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, and Sikhism, are also classified as Eastern religions. religions, sometimes also termed Dharmic religions or Indic religions, are the religions that originated in the Indian subcontinent. These religions, Indian religions,

sometimes also termed Dharmic religions or Indic religions, are the religions that originated in the Indian subcontinent. Although Indian religions are connected through the history of India, they constitute a wide range of religious communities, and are not confined to the Indian subcontinent
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This group includes Chinese religion overall, which further includes ancestor veneration, Chinese folk religion, Confucianism, Taoism and popular salvationist organisations (such as Yiguandao and Weixinism), as well as elements drawn from Mahayana Buddhism that form the core of Chinese and East Asian Buddhism at large. The group also includes Shinto and Tenrikyo of Japan, and Korean Shamanism, all of which combine shamanistic elements and indigenous ancestral worship with various influences from Chinese religions. Chinese salvationist religions have influenced the rise of Japanese new religions such as Tenriism and Korean Jeungsanism; as these new religious movements...
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Hindu texts Some of the major Hindu texts include the Vedas, the Upanishads, and the Itihasa. The Smriti texts are a specific body of Hindu texts attributed to an author, as a derivative work they are considered Hindu texts or Hindu scriptures are manuscripts and voluminous historical literature which are related to any of the diverse traditions within Hinduism. to influence its thoughts and traditions. Scholars hesitate in defining the term "Hindu scriptures" given the diverse nature of Hinduism, but many list the Agamas as Hindu scriptures, and Dominic Goodall includes Bhagavata Purana and Yajnavalkya Smriti in the list of Hindu scriptures as well
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Evidence attesting to prehistoric religion in the Indian subcontinent derives from scattered

Mesolithic rock paintings. The Harappan people of the Indus Valley civilisation, which lasted from 3300 to 1300 BCE (mature period 2600–1900 BCE), had an early urbanized culture which predates the Vedic religion. The East-West religious distinction (just like the East-West culture distinction, and the implications that arise from it) is broad and not precise. Furthermore, geographical distinctions have less meaning in the current context of global transculturation. Unique among the Ugarit texts are the... In the field of comparative religion, a common geographical classification of the main world religions distinguishes groups such as Middle...

Religious text They often Religious texts, including scripture, are texts which various religions consider to be of central importance to their religious tradition. They often feature a compilation or discussion of beliefs, ritual practices, moral commandments and laws, ethical conduct, spiritual aspirations, and admonitions for fostering a religious community. Religious texts, including scripture, are texts which various religions consider to be of central importance to their religious tradition

Ugaritic texts Approximately 1,500 texts and fragments have been found to date. The texts were written in the 13th and 12th centuries BCE. The Ugaritic texts are a corpus of ancient cuneiform texts discovered in 1928 in Ugarit (Ras Shamra) and Ras Ibn Hani in Syria, and written in Ugaritic The Ugaritic texts are a corpus of ancient cuneiform texts discovered in 1928 in Ugarit (Ras Shamra) and Ras Ibn Hani in Syria, and written in Ugaritic, an otherwise unknown Northwest Semitic language

Within each religion, these texts are revered as

authoritative sources of guidance, wisdom, and divine revelation. They are often regarded as sacred or holy, representing the core teachings and principles that their followers strive to uphold.
a26aa4653a While many Western observers attempt to distinguish between Eastern philosophies...
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