# RELI2732 Notes

William Findlay January 7, 2019

# Contents

1	Defi	finitions 4			
	1.1	A	4		
	1.2		4		
			4		
	1.3		$_{4}^{-}$		
	1.0		4		
	1.4	30	4		
	1.4		$\frac{4}{4}$		
	1 5				
	1.5		4		
			4		
			4		
	1.7		4		
	1.8	H	4		
	1.9	I	4		
		1.9.1 Iron Crutch Li	4		
	1.10		5		
			5		
			5		
			5		
	1.13				
			5		
			5		
	1.15		5		
		Si,	5		
	1.16	P	5		
		1.16.1 Phenomenology	5		
	1.17	Q	6		
			6		
			6		
	1.10		6		
	1.20		6		
	1.20		6		
		O <sub>V</sub>	6		
		0,	6		
			6		
			6		
	1.23	W	6		
	1.24	X	6		
	1.25	Y	6		
	1.26	Z	6		
<b>2</b>	$\mathbf{Intr}$	oduction	6		
	2.1	Buddhist Parable of the Mustard Seed	6		
			7		
	2.2		7		
	$\frac{2.2}{2.3}$	y .	' 7		
	۷.5	·			
			7		
		S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	8		
	2.4	1 0	8		
	2.5		8		
			8		
		2.5.2 Chinese Culture	8		
			8		

	2.5.4	Veatch's Four Possibilities
2.6	Issues	with Comparative Study of Religion
	2.6.1	E.B. Tyler
	2.6.2	Essentialism

# 1 Definitions

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 B

# 1.2.1 Brain Death

- complete loss of all brain function
  - both voluntary AND
  - involuntary
    - this is how it differs from a vegetative state
- used as a legal indicator of death in many jurisdictions

#### 1.3 C

#### 1.3.1 Cosmology

- study of the **origins of life** and **the universe** 
  - large scale properties of the universe as a whole
- what is the **religious culture's** view of the **universe**?

#### 1.4 D

## 1.4.1 Discourse Community

- group of people who **share** a common discourse (**common rhetorical goals**)
  - i.e., a set of basic values and assumptions
  - think Dungeons and Dragons players
- in the past discourse communities were a lot harder to form
  - limitations of media
  - if a story was important enough to share it was a big deal

#### 1.5 E

#### 1.5.1 Epoché

- suspension of judgement
- withholding of assent
- all judgements on non-evident matters are suspended
- role in phenomenology
  - block biases and assumptions
  - explain a phenomenon in terms of an inherent system of meaning
  - this predisposition **must be assumed** before phenomenological study
- don't worry about the **truth of stories** 
  - worry about what they mean to people
- 1.6 F
- 1.7 G
- 1.8 H
- 1.9 I

## 1.9.1 Iron Crutch Li

• Li Tieguai

- one of the eight immortals of Taoist pantheon
  - able to leave his body and commune with deities
  - while he was gone his body was like a dead person
  - always back within 7 days
- had an assistant
  - tasked with watching over his body
  - one day heard his mother was dying
  - decided to burn Li's body after 6 days instead of 7
    - but Li was not dead
    - when he came back he took the body of a beggar with an iron crutch
- 1.10 J
- 1.11 K
- 1.12 L
- 1.13 M

#### 1.13.1 Memento Mori

- "reminder of mortality"
- "remembrance of death"
- medieval Latin Christian
- reflection on mortality
  - consider vanity of earthly life
- the idea of being conscious of death
  - reflect on
    - lives
    - morality
    - place in the world
- 1.14 N
- 1.15 O

# 1.15.1 Ontology

- study of existence
- what does it mean to exist?
  - monistic
    - one fundamental principle
    - e.g., scientism
  - dualistic
    - two fundamental principles
    - spirit and matter

#### 1.16 P

## 1.16.1 Phenomenology

- consider phenomena as distinct from being
- focus on consciousness and objects of direct experience
- see definition of Epoché
  - actively not deciding the truth of a claim
- in the context of religious studies
  - look at the **lived experience** of religious people

- do not approach from an internal faith-based perspective
- 1.17 Q
- 1.18 R
- 1.19 S

## 1.19.1 Soteriology

- study of religious doctrines of salvation
- soterios = salvation in Latin
- Christianity
  - Christ is the savior
- some religions don't have a soteriology

## 1.20 T

## 1.20.1 Taphophobia

- fear of being buried alive
- before medical advances, death was not always clear
  - safety coffins to address this
  - designs to allow the buried person to signal they are alive

## 1.20.2 Thanatology

• study of death

#### 1.20.3 Theology

- how are gods understood?
- study of a religion from within
- 1.21 U
- 1.22 V
- 1.23 W
- 1.24 X
- 1.25 Y
- 1.26 Z

# 2 Introduction

#### 2.1 Buddhist Parable of the Mustard Seed

- begins with a commentary on reincarnation
  - "flowing-on for a hundred thousand ages"
  - "evolved in this Buddha-era among gods and men"
  - cosmological claim
- $\bullet \;$  Gotami-tissa
  - poor family
  - "skinny Gotami"

- Gotami has a son
  - people respect her now
  - son dies
    - this drives her crazy
    - "sorrow-to-the-point-of-madness"
    - she still feels attached to the body
- she desperately carries the body around
  - begs for medicine for her dead son
  - people revile her but she does not understand
- finally, a wise man tells her to ask the Buddha for "medicine"

## 2.1.1 What Sort of Medicine is the Man Talking About?

- advice/teaching rather than physical medicine
- in fact, the Buddha tells her:
  - go to a house where they have not experienced death
  - ask them for a mustard seed
- Gotami searches for a family who has not experienced death
  - she cannot find one
  - so what use are their mustard seeds?
- finally she realizes the futility of her madness
  - death is a fact of life

# 2.2 Wari Mortuary Cannibalism

# 2.3 Religious Ritual (Characteristics)

- rituals
  - invariant
  - tied into **understanding** of an overall act
- ullet religious rituals
  - embedded in cultural systems
  - performed
    - real audience

marriage

funeral

• imagined audience

prayer

- formalistic
  - rules-governed
- traditionalistic
  - invariant
  - not that it doesn't change
  - rather that it appears not to change
- ritualization posits the existence of an authoritative reality
  - this reality dictates the immediate situation

#### 2.3.1 Effects of Ritual

- forms/reinforces communities
- connect actions with authoritative reality
- experiential and performative explanation of social realities
  - reverence of elders in Chinese religion
  - at a funeral, the youngest descendent acts as the deceased for a day
    - they get to experience reverence for the day

#### 2.3.2 The Rite of Passage

- involve a change of social status
  - e.g., Bar Mitzvah
- three stages
  - 1. separation
    - taken out of every day situation
    - separated from typical social circumstances
  - 2. liminality
    - between two different states
    - e.g., both boy and man at once
    - individuality is limited
  - 3. reintegration
    - often with special signs of having completed ritual
      - e.g., wedding rings

# 2.4 Van Gennep's Rite of Passage

# 2.5 Various Definitions of "Death"

#### 2.5.1 Traditional

• cessation of breath

#### 2.5.2 Chinese Culture

- Iron Crutch Li
- the dead were left out and venerated for a period of time
  - perhaps like Iron Crutch Li they were just visiting the gods

#### 2.5.3 Harvard

- a person can be declared dead IF
  - brain function is irreversibly lost
  - even though heart/lung activity is present due to **mechanical support**
- brain death

# 2.5.4 Veatch's Four Possibilities

- 1. irreversible loss of the flow of vital fluids
- 2. irreversible loss of soul
- 3. irreversible loss of brain function
  - including self-regulation (involuntary function)
- 4. loss of capacity for social function due to loss of higher brain function

# 2.6 Issues with Comparative Study of Religion

- there are *certain* cases for which this might be okay
  - keep it objective
  - focus on specific comparison/contrast
    - how does a given religion handle death?

#### 2.6.1 E.B. Tyler

- primitive cultures
  - somewhat pejorative
  - can one culture be more primitive than another?

- inferior to another?

# 2.6.2 Essentialism

- the assumption that there is **one original religion** from which **all others branch**
- $\bullet$  no evidence for this whatsoever