# RELI2732 Summary Notes

William Findlay January 22, 2019

## Contents

1	Intr	roduction	1
	1.1	The Buddhist Parable of the Mustard Seed	1
	1.2	Characteristics of Religious Ritual	1
		1.2.1 Effects of Ritual	1
	1.3	Van Gennep's Rite of Passage	2
	1.4	Different Definitions of Death	2
		1.4.1 Traditional	2
		1.4.2 Veatch's Four Possibilities	2
		1.4.3 Chinese	2
		1.4.4 Harvard	2
	1.5	Issues With Comparative Study of Religion	2
		1.5.1 E.B. Tyler	2
		1.5.2 Essentialism	3
	1.6	Reading 1	3
	1.7	Millenium: The Art of Living (Video)	3
<b>2</b>	Indi	igenous Religions	3
	2.1	The Role of Affect in Religion	3
	2.2	Basilov's Characteristics of Indigenous Religions	3
	2.3	Souls and Spirits in Indigenous Religions	3
	2.4	Wari' Funeral Practice	3
	2.5	The Melpa Understanding of Souls	3
	2.6	Reading 2	3
3	Dea	ath in the Ancient World	3
•	3.1	The Egyptian View of the Soul	3
	3.2	Three Textual Primary Sources of Understanding the Egyptian Views on Death	3
	3.3	Death in "The Epic of Gilgamesh"	3
	3.4	Babylonian Funeral Practice	3
	3.5	Zoroastrian Funerals	3
	3.6	The Divisions of the Underworld in Greek Thought	3
	3.7	Early Human Perspectives on Death	3
	3.8	What Constitutes a Burial	3
	3.9	Reading 3	3
$\mathbf{A}$	Defi	initions	4
В	Imp	portant Dates	5
	-		

# List of Figures

List of Tables	
A.1 A glossary of important definitions	
List of Listings	

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 The Buddhist Parable of the Mustard Seed

- cosmological claim
  - > souls "flow" for a hundred thousand ages
- Skinny Gotami
  - ➤ has a son so people respect her
  - > son dies
  - > sorrow to the point of madness
- desperately carries the body around begging for medicine
  - > finally sent to the Buddha
- the Buddha tells her
  - > find a family unaffected by death and get a mustard seed from them
  - > Gotami eventually realizes everyone is affected by death
  - > she finds enlightenment

## 1.2 Characteristics of Religious Ritual

- rituals
  - $\succ$  invariant
  - > understanding of an act
- religious rituals
  - > performed
    - real audience
      - ⊳ sermon
      - ▶ funeral
      - ▶ wedding
    - imagined audience
      - ▷ prayer
  - ➤ formalistic
    - governed by rules
  - > traditionalistic
    - appears to not change
    - any change occurs very slowly
- ritualization posits the existence of an authoritative reality
  - > dictates the immediate situation during a ritual

#### 1.2.1 Effects of Ritual

- forms/reinforces communities
- connects
  - > actions
  - ➤ authoritative reality
- explanation of social realities
  - > reverence of elders in Chinese religion
    - at a funeral, the youngest descendant pretends they are the deceased
    - they are shown the same amount of respect as the deceased elder
    - a preview of what's to come

## 1.3 Van Gennep's Rite of Passage

- always a change in social status
- $\bullet$  three stages
  - 1. separation
    - > taken out of typical social circumstances
  - 2. liminality
    - $\succ$  between two states
    - > e.g., both a man and a boy at once
    - ➤ limited individuality
  - 3. reintegration
    - ➤ back to normal
    - > often with a special sign of having completed ritual
      - wedding bands
      - etc.

#### 1.4 Different Definitions of Death

#### 1.4.1 Traditional

• cessation of breath

#### 1.4.2 Veatch's Four Possibilities

- 1. irreversible loss of flow of vital fluids
- 2. irreversible loss of **soul**
- 3. irreversible loss of **brain function** (See Harvard Definition)
- 4. irreversible loss of capacity for social function due to loss of brain function

#### 1.4.3 Chinese

- Iron Crutch Li
  - > visiting the gods
- perhaps the dead are just visiting the gods?
  - > leave them out for a few days to make sure

#### 1.4.4 Harvard

- irreversible loss of **brain function** 
  - > even if life mechanically supported
  - ➤ brain death
- this is the contemporary definition

## 1.5 Issues With Comparative Study of Religion

- important to stay **objective** 
  - > subjective opinions lead to loss of focus
- keep things
  - ➤ phenomenological (See Table A.1)
  - ➤ epoché (See Table A.1)
- focus on comparison and contrast
  - ➤ how does a given religion handle death?

### 1.5.1 E.B. Tyler

• "primitive cultures"

- > somewhat pejorative
- > implies inferiority

#### 1.5.2 Essentialism

- assumption that there is **one initial religion** 
  - ➤ all others would branch from it
- zero evidence for this
- 1.6 Reading 1
- 1.7 Millenium: The Art of Living (Video)
- 2 Indigenous Religions
- 2.1 The Role of Affect in Religion
- 2.2 Basilov's Characteristics of Indigenous Religions
- 2.3 Souls and Spirits in Indigenous Religions
- 2.4 Wari' Funeral Practice
- 2.5 The Melpa Understanding of Souls
- 2.6 Reading 2
- 3 Death in the Ancient World
- 3.1 The Egyptian View of the Soul
- 3.2 Three Textual Primary Sources of Understanding the Egyptian Views on Death
- 3.3 Death in "The Epic of Gilgamesh"
- 3.4 Babylonian Funeral Practice
- 3.5 Zoroastrian Funerals
- 3.6 The Divisions of the Underworld in Greek Thought
- 3.7 Early Human Perspectives on Death
- 3.8 What Constitutes a Burial
- 3.9 Reading 3

# A Definitions

**Table A.1:** A glossary of important definitions.

Term	Definition
Week 1: Introduction	
Memento Mori	The idea of reflection on mortality. Literally: remembrance of death.
Thanatology	The study of death.
Iron Crutch Li	One of the Eight Immortals in the Taoist (Ancient Chinese) pantheon. He
	left his body for up to a week at a time in order to talk to the gods.
Taphophobia	The fear of being buried alive.
Brain Death	The complete loss of all brain function, both voluntary and involuntary.
	Used as a legal indicator of death in many jurisdictions.
Phenomenology	A focus on consciousness and objects of direct experience. We want to
	look at the lived experience of religious people, rather than approaching
	from a faith-based perspective.
Epoché	The suspension of judgement. We don't worry about the truth of a story;
	instead we look at what it means to the discourse community that
	tells/told it.
Cosmology	A religious culture's view of the universe.
Soteriology	The study of religious doctrines of salvation.
Discourse Community	A group of people who share a common discourse. They share a set of
	basic values and assumptions which facilitates communication. In the
	past, discourse communities were a lot harder to form.
Week 2: Indigenous Re	
The Psychic Unity Of	The idea that all humans across all cultures and all time periods have
Humanity	essentially the same cognitive ability; any differences can be attributed to
	culture.
Numinous	The feeling of a spiritual presence. Defined by Rudolph Otto in The Idea
	of the Holy.
Tupilak	A totem thrown into the sea by the Inuit; it sends a vengeful spirit to kill
	the enemies of the shaman.
Shaman	A religious professional who interacts directly with the spirits.
Near-Death Experience	A personal experience associated with death or impending death. Often
	cited as evidence of cosmological claims. A famous example is Even
	Alexander and his book, Proof of Heaven.
Commensal Community	A community that shares food together.
Week 3: Death in the	Ancient World
Osiris	
Isis	
Horus	
Anubis	
Ma'at	
Mummification	
Zoroaster	
Ahura Mazda	
Dakhma	
Fravshi	

## B Important Dates

Table B.1: Important dates.

Date	Time	Description	Location
Feb 11		Reflection Paper 1 due	
Feb 18		Last day to submit Reflection Paper 1 for credit	
Mar 02	4-6PM	Midterm covering weeks 1-6 inclusive	TBA
Mar 18		Reflection Paper 2 due	
Mar 25		Last day to submit Reflection Paper 2 for credit	
TBA	TBA	Final exam covering weeks 7-12 inclusive	TBA