RELI2732 Summary Notes

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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
 - \triangleright 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
- ullet explanation of social realities
 - > reverence of elders in Chinese religion
 - \blacksquare at a funeral, the youngest descendant pretends they are the deceased
 - \blacksquare 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
 - > 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
 - \triangleright phenomenological (See Table A.1)
 - ➤ epoché (See Table A.1)

1.6 Reading 1

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
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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
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- 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 Religions			
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			