**Space** is a [three-dimensional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-dimensional_space) continuum containing [positions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Position_(geometry)) and [directions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direction_(geometry)).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space#cite_note-1) In [classical physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_physics), physical space is often conceived in three [linear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear) [dimensions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimension). [Modern physicists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_physicist) usually consider it, with [time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time), to be part of a boundless [four-dimensional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four-dimensional) [continuum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continuum_(theory)) known as [*spacetime*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spacetime).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space#cite_note-metafizika-2) The concept of space is considered to be of fundamental importance to an understanding of the physical [universe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universe). However, disagreement continues between [philosophers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophers) over whether it is itself an entity, a relationship between entities, or part of a [conceptual framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conceptual_framework).

In the 19th and 20th centuries mathematicians began to examine geometries that are [non-Euclidean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-Euclidean_geometry), in which space is conceived as [*curved*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_curvature), rather than [*flat*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flat_space), as in the [Euclidean space](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclidean_space). According to [Albert Einstein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Einstein)'s theory of [general relativity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_relativity), space around [gravitational fields](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gravitational_field) deviates from Euclidean space.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space#cite_note-3) Experimental [tests of general relativity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tests_of_general_relativity) have confirmed that non-Euclidean geometries provide a better model for the shape of space.

**Religion** is a range of [social](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_system)-[cultural systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_system), including designated [behaviors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_behaviour" \o "Religious behaviour) and practices, [morals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morality), [beliefs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belief), [worldviews](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worldview), [texts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_text), [sanctified places](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_site), [prophecies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophecy), [ethics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethics_in_religion), or [organizations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_organization), that generally relate humanity to [supernatural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supernatural), [transcendental](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcendence_(religion)), and [spiritual](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirituality) elements[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-1)—although there is no scholarly consensus over what precisely constitutes a religion.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-Nongbri-3) Different religions may or may not contain various elements ranging from the [divine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divinity),[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-FOOTNOTEJames190231-4) [sacredness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacredness),[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-FOOTNOTEDurkheim1915-5) [faith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faith),[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-Tillich,_P._1957_p.1-6) and a supernatural being or beings.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-vergote-7)

The origin of religious belief is an open question, with possible explanations including awareness of individual death, a sense of community, and dreams.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion#cite_note-Zeigler-8) Religions have [sacred histories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_history), [narratives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative), and [mythologies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mythology), preserved in oral traditions, [sacred texts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_texts), [symbols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_symbol), and [holy places](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_places), that may attempt to explain the [origin of life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creation_myth), the [universe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_cosmology), and other phenomena

**Politics** (from [Ancient Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_language) [πολιτικά](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BB%CE%B9%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AC#Ancient_Greek)*(politiká)* 'affairs of the cities') is the set of activities that are associated with [making decisions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision-making) in [groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_group), or other forms of [power relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_(social_and_political)) among individuals, such as the distribution of [status](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_status) or [resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource). The branch of [social science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science) that studies politics and government is referred to as [political science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_science).

Politics may be used positively in the context of a "political solution" which is compromising and non-violent,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics#cite_note-1) or descriptively as "the art or science of government", but the word often also carries a negative connotation.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics#cite_note-HagueHarrop2013-2) The concept has been defined in various ways, and different approaches have fundamentally differing views on whether it should be used extensively or in a limited way, empirically or normatively, and on whether conflict or co-operation is more essential to it.