

GLOBALIZATION and RELIGIONS



What is religion?



From the word
“religare” which
means “to bind”; “to
tie up”.

The bond between
man and God.

What is religion?



A relationship
between man and
God.

THE WORLD RELIGIONS

- HINDUISM (900 m followers, 4000 yrs)
- BUDDHISM (470 m followers, 2500 yrs, India)
- JUDAISM (14-17 m followers, Israel, 4000 years)
- CHRISTIANITY (2 b followers, Jerusalem 2,000 years)
 - CATHOLICISM (1.3 b)
 - ORTHODOXY (220 m)
 - PROTESTANTISM (800 m)
- ISLAM (1.9 b followers, Mecca)







WHERE CATHOLICS LIVE: THE TOP 25 NATIONS



SOURCE: THE PEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE, 2010









ROMAN CATHOLICISM

The Roman Catholic Church is the largest branch of Christianity and is a **global institution**...It has a presence in more than 220 countries, numerically most pronounced in Brazil, Mexico, the US and the Philippines, and is currently experiencing fast-paced, exponential growth in Africa and Asia. The Church's **multinational presence**; the cultural and economic diversity of its population; the expansive range of its institutional services (i.e. education, health, social welfare) and **interinstitutional relations**; its active public engagement with issues of economic development, social justice, and human ethics; and its increasing attention to the socioeconomic and geopolitical challenges of **globalization** consolidate its core relevance to any discussion of globalization.

(The Encyclopedia of Global Religion, II,1092)





PROTESTANTISM/S



PROTESTANTISM/S

King Henry VII



John Calvin



PROTESTANTISM/S

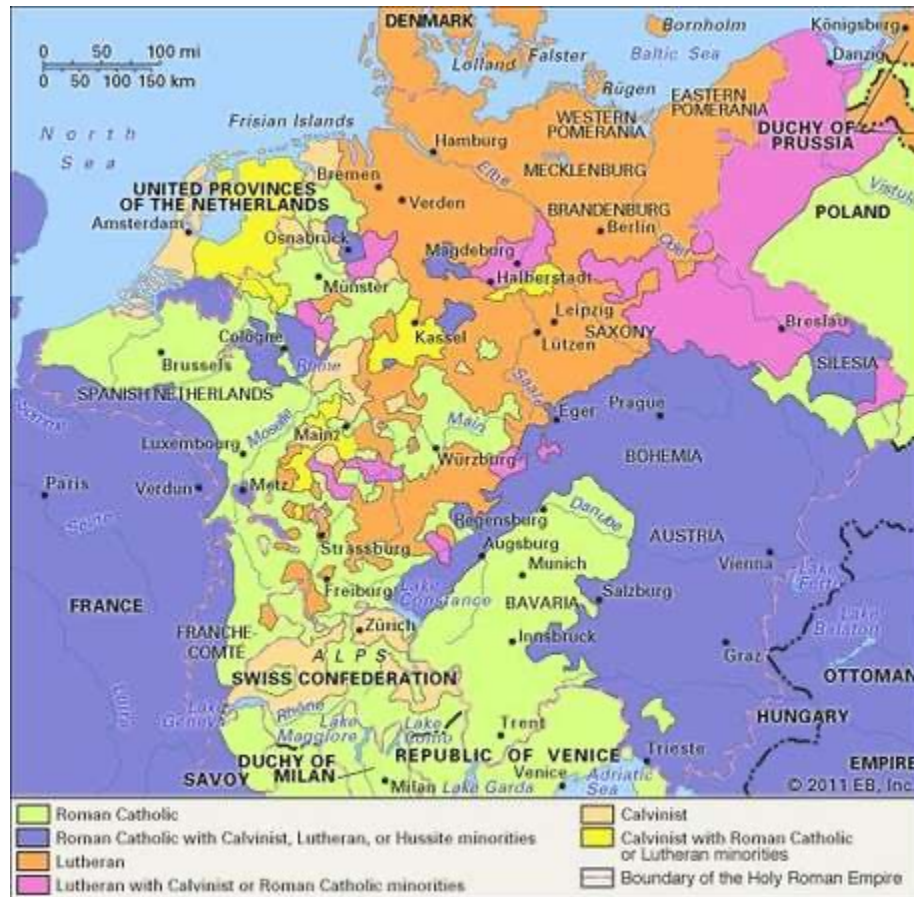
Menno Simons



John Wesley



30 years war



Treaty of Westphalia



SECULARISM



politics, religion, and freedom

The term SECULAR arises from the history of Christianity and describes that which is not sacred or not of the church. The term *secularization* thus refers to the process by which human activity and knowledge progressively come under control of scientific than religious understanding.

(International Encyclopedia of the Sciences, VII, 377)

SECULARIZATION is understood as a shift in the overall frameworks of human condition; it makes it possible for people to have a choice between belief and non-belief in a manner hitherto unknown.

(Roudometof, in Handbook of Globalization, Ch. 10, p.152)

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM

FUNDAMENTALISM refers to a movement within organized religion that defines itself primarily in terms of its rejection of the culture of secular modernism...those who embrace fundamentalism attempt to articulate bright rather than blurred boundaries between the elect and the damned.

All of the world's major religions-Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism-contain fundamentalist elements or currents, and a fundamentalist mindset can be found in other religions besides major ones.

(Wiley-Blackwel Encyclopedia of Globalization, II, 709)



MISSIONARIES

A MISSIONARY IS SOMEONE SENT ON A RELIGIOUS MISSION, ONE THAT TYPICALLY INVOLVES PROPAGATING THEIR RELIGION OR CONDUCTING CHARITABLE WORK IN A CULTURE OR COUNTRY DIFFERENT FROM THEIR OWN.

(Wiley-Blackwel Encyclopedia of Globalization, III, 1423)





MEGACHURCHES

- The term used to refer to a type of church, often defined as having 2,000 or more people in attendance at a typical weekly service. As a significant development in Protestant Christianity, megachurches are part and parcel of an increasingly globalized world.
- (Encyclopedia of Globalization, III, 162)

