

Mt. San Jacinto College
Integrated Course Outline of Record

Form B

Submitted by: Aaron Rietkerk Date: 12/17/2019

Department	Subject	Course Number	Title
History	History HIST	118	History of World Religions (formerly HUM-104 World Religions)

Units/Hours

- Each lecture unit requires 1 hour per week of class time, and 2 hours per week of study outside of class.
- Each laboratory unit requires 3 hours per week of class time.
- Each activity unit requires 2 hours per week of class time and 1 hour per week of study outside of class.

Lecture Units	Total Units
3.00	3.00
Lecture Contact Hours	Total Contact Hours
48.00 - 54.00	48.00 - 54.00
Lecture Homework Hours	
96.00 - 108.00	

Stand Alone:

Program Applicable

AA/AS Degree General Ed Breadth Area(s):

C HUMANITIES
F DIVERSITY

General Education Justification:

Students taking this course will develop an awareness of the ways in which people throughout history and in different cultures have responded to the world around them through the creation of systems of religious beliefs. [GELO1] In addition, they will develop an understanding of the interrelatedness of religious practices to social, political, economic and cultural institutions that will enhance their analytical and critical thinking skills and their ability to make sound judgments and decisions. [GELO2] Students will apply their knowledge and skills in writing papers that require them to know and evaluate commonalities and differences over time and between different types of religion. [GELO3] Students will also be required write research papers using appropriate methods and tools. [GELO4] This course also fulfills the Area F Diversity Requirement by developing an awareness of how the indigenous civilizations of Mesoamerica were altered or replaced by Spanish economic, social, political and religious institutions resulting in a unique Mexican culture. [GELO1] This will require students to assess those processes in different historical settings and make meaningful comparisons between them. [GELO2] Through the study of the role of gender, race, and ethnicity in the development of Mexican culture students will acquire an appreciation for cultural differences and the role they play in the development of socio-economic and political institutions which will stimulate

an appreciation for cultural differences and inequities.[GELO3] This course also fulfills the Area F Diversity Requirement by developing an understanding and respect for diverse and often non-dominate religious institutions [GELO 4] through the study of their unique qualities and also commonalities. [GELO1] Through the study of the role of gender, race, and ethnicity in the development of world religions [GELO 2], students will acquire an appreciation for cultural differences and the role they play in the development of socio-economic and political institutions which will stimulate an appreciation for cultural differences and inequities. [GELO3]

Maximum Enrollment:

40

Maximum Enrollment Justification:

Justification:

Grading Method:

Letter Grade or P/NP

TOP code:

2205.00

Can be Taken

1

time(s) for credit (max 4)

- Visual or Performing Arts course that is required to meet major requirements for UC/CSU

- Intercollegiate athletics course

- Academic/vocational competition course

Catalog Description:
(Please do not refer to transferability or degree, certificate, or employment concentration applicability. Please only describe the course).
(75 words or less in gray box below).

This course examines the origins, doctrines, practices, people, and events leading to the development of the world’s major religions from ancient times to the present. Through an objective study, students will gain an appreciation for how Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam simultaneously influenced and were shaped by political, social, and economic institutions. The beliefs of the indigenous peoples of the Americas and Africa and contact with foreign religions will also be considered.

Schedule Description:
(Please do not refer to transferability or degree, certificate, or employment concentration applicability. Please only describe the course).
(25 words or less in gray box below).

This course explores the beliefs, people, and events through which civilization’s most influential religions evolved and their historical relationship with political, social, and economic institutions.

Need for the course:

This course satisfies the Humanities Area C General Education requirement for the AA Degree. Religion has played a central role in human history from the very beginning of civilization to the present time and an understanding of the interrelationship between religious beliefs and social institutions is key to understanding the dynamics of history. Appreciating people’s religious beliefs is also crucial to understanding their culture and worldview and this course will help students attain the aesthetic and social awareness that it is the college’s mission to provide them with. In addition, understanding the relationship of religion to political and social institutions will also develop their ability to think analytically and critically about those relationships in the present time. Additionally, the course serves as an elective for the History, Philosophy, Art History, and IDS Liberal Arts (Arts, Humanities, and Communications emphasis) A.A.T.s.

Prerequisite(s):
Prerequisites go through a separate approval process. See Forms E1-E6 for details.
(For further clarification, contact the Prerequisite Subcommittee)

-none-

Corequisite(s):

Corequisites go through a separate approval process. See Forms E1-E6 for details.

-none-

Recommend Preparation:

Recommended Preparation goes through a separate approval process. See Forms E1-E6 for details.

- ENGL 101 or
- Concurrent enrollment in ENGL 101

Other Enrollment Criteria:

-none-

Learning Objectives:

(please number each objective and express in behavioral terms)

Upon the completion of the course the student will be able to do the following:

1. Assess the historical significance of the genesis of each of the world’s major religions through an examination of their respective founders or originators and classical sacred texts.
2. Compare and contrast the religious beliefs and practices of the most influential religions throughout history.
3. Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and explain how these religious beliefs functioned within and shaped the societies in which they appeared.
4. Recognize and interpret key religious terms essential to a historical understanding of the major world religions.
5. Analyze and assess how religion affects and is affected by political, economic, and social systems.
6. Evaluate the ways that political and religious leaders have used religion to enhance their power and influence.
7. Detect the influence of religious beliefs in the creation of art, literature, music, and architecture.

Course Content:

(please number the outline of main topics and subtopics)

1. Introduction
 - A. Discuss religion as an academic subject stressing balance and empathy.
 - B. Define religion and its purposes.
 - C. Outline the ways religion functions within and shapes history.
 - D. Outline the various ways that religion is spread.
2. The Americas
 - A. Native American Indigenous Religious Beliefs
 1. Creation myths.
 2. Relationship of humanity to nature.
 3. Shamanism, religious leaders.
 4. Ceremonies, rituals, life lessons, and rites of passage.
 5. Sacred places and symbols.
 6. Societal norms.
 - B. Native American History
 1. Paleolithic migrations.
 2. Adaptations to diverse environments in the Archaic Period.
 3. Socio-political development from chiefdoms to empires.
 4. Technological limitations.
 5. Contact, Conquest, and Colonization by Europeans.
 - a. Compare and contrast their religious, social, and political practices and how they affected the outcome of the

conflicts between them.

- b. Role of technology, disease, and Christianity in the European conquest.
- c. Role of indigenous religions in resisting European dominance.
- d. Persistence of indigenous religious beliefs to the present.

3. Africa

A. African Indigenous Religious Beliefs

1. Creation myths.
2. Relationship of humanity to nature.
3. Shamanism, Religious leaders, Voodoo
4. Sacred places, ceremonies, rituals, life lessons, and rites of passage.
5. Societal norms.

B. African History

1. Cultural and political development related to ecological conditions.
2. Bantu migrations.
3. Socio-political development from chiefdoms to empires.
4. Technological limitations.
5. Contact, Conquest, and Colonization
 - a. Establishment of Christian Kingdom in Ethiopia.
 - b. Creation and influence of Islamic states in North and West Africa.
 1. Mansa Musa and Sundiata
 - c. Role of technology, disease, and Christianity in the European conquest.
 - d. Role of indigenous religions in resisting European dominance.
 - e. Persistence of indigenous religious beliefs to the present.

4. India

A. Systems of Religious Belief

1. Brahmanism

- A. Creation of the Vedas and compilation of the Rig-Veda.
 1. Aryan mythic gods.
 2. Sacrifice of Purusha
 3. Brahman and Atman
 4. Avatars
5. Compilation of the Upanishads
 - a. Concepts of karma, dharma, and moksha.
6. Mahabharata and Ramayana texts compiled

2. Buddhism

- A. Teachings of Buddha: the Middle Way, Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path, Dharma, Nirvana.
- B. Bodhisattvas
- C. Development of Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism
- D. Transmission of Buddhism throughout central and east Asia
- E. Creation of art and architecture

3. Hinduism

- a. Synthesis of Brahmanic and Buddhist beliefs and practices.
- b. Concepts of Ahimsa and Satyagraha
- c. Creation of religious iconography via sculpture, paintings, and temples.
- d. Bhakti
 1. Deep personal relationship to the divine.
 2. Sectarian affiliations and temple culture

B. History of India

1. Vedic Age

- a. Aryan Conquest
- b. Imposition of Caste System
- c. Challenge of Buddhism
- d. Mahabharata and Ramayana texts compiled

2. Mauryan Empire

- a. Buddhism as state religion imposed by Ashoka
 - b. Mahayana Buddhism
 - c. Theravada Buddhism
- 3. Gupta Empire
 - a. State sponsorship of Hinduism
- 4. Bhakti Movement
- 5. Mughal Empire and the encounter with Islam
 - a. Akbar's "Divine Faith" synthesis of Islamic/Hindu/Zoroastrian beliefs
 - b. Aurangzeb's failed attempt at forced Islamic conversion of Hindus
- 6. British Empire and the encounter with Christianity
 - a. Ram Mohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj movement
 - b. Gandhi's independence movement
 - c. Division of India into separate Hindu and Muslim states.
- 5. China
 - A. Chinese Philosophies (explain basic differences between religion and philosophy)
 - 1. Confucianism
 - a. Conception of the Dao
 - b. Primacy of Tian
 - c. Creation of the Analects
 - d. Concepts of ren, junzi, xiao
 - e. Contributions of Mencius and Xunzi
 - f. The Four Books
 - 2. Daoism
 - a. Conception of the Dao and Tian
 - b. Laozi and the creation of the Daodejing
 - c. Creation of the Zhuangzi
 - d. The Celestial Masters (Tianshi)
 - e. Concepts of xian, dantian, neidan, and waidan.
 - 3. Buddhism
 - a. Pure Land Buddhism
 - b. Chan Buddhism
 - B. Chinese History
 - 1. Shang Dynasty
 - a. Rule by shamanic priesthood devoted to the high god Di.
 - b. Ancestor worship.
 - c. Oracle bones.
 - 2. Zhou Dynasty Mandate from Heaven (Tian)
 - a. Warring States Period origins of Confucianism and Daoism
 - b. Han Dynasty Confucianism as state religion
 - c. Tang Dynasty Buddhism as state religion
 - d. Song Dynasty and Neo-Confucianism
 - e. Yuan Dynasty and contact with Muslims
 - f. Qing Dynasty and the encounter with Christianity
 - g. Sun Yat-sen's Confucian/Christian/Nationalist political ideology
 - h. Communist China's suppression of Tibetan Buddhism and Christianity
- 6. Judaism
 - A. Traditions and Beliefs
 - 1. The call of Abraham and Covenant Theology
 - 2. Origins of Judaism & the Biblical Narrative
 - 3. Moses and the Torah
 - 4. The Prophets
 - 5. Babylonian Talmud
 - 6. Mishnah & Gemarah
 - 7. Practices

- a. Circumcision
- b. Sacrifice and Jewish Temple
- c. Dietary Laws
- d. Festivals (Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, Pesach, Shavout)
- B. History of the Hebrews, Israelites, and Jews
 - 1. Abraham and the journey from Mesopotamia to Egypt
 - 2. Moses and the Exodus from Egypt
 - 3. David and the founding of Judah, first Jewish state
 - 4. Solomon and the building of the First Temple
 - 5. Founding of Israel, second Jewish state
 - 6. Conquest of Israel by Assyrian Empire
 - 7. Conquest of Judah by the Neo-Babylonian Empire
 - a. Babylonian Captivity begins the Diaspora
 - b. Influence of new ideas such as Zoroastrianism
 - 8. Return from Babylonian Captivity to Judah and the Second Temple period
 - 9. Greek conquest and the Hellenistic Era
 - a. Jews and Hellenism
 - b. The Maccabean Revolt and the Hasmonean Dynasty
 - 10. Judea and the Roman Period
 - a. The Herodian Dynasty and the expansion of the Second Temple
 - b. Sadducees, Pharisees, Zealots, and Essenes
 - c. Fall of Jerusalem and Masada
 - 11. The Formative Age
 - a. Rabbinical Judaism
 - 1. Compilation of the Talmud
 - 2. Development of the synagogues
 - 12. The Age of Philosophy and Mysticism: Judaism through the Middle Ages
 - a. Conflicts with Christianity and Persecution in Europe
 - b. Jewish Life under Islam
 - c. The Karaites
 - d. Influential philosophers
 - 1. Saadiah ben Joseph
 - 2. Maimonides and the concept of the Kabbalah
 - 3. Isaac Luria
 - 4. Baal Shem Tov and Hasidism
 - 13. Judaism in the modern era
 - a. Age of Enlightenment
 - 1. Moses Mendelssohn
 - 2. Kaufmann Kohler and Reform Judaism
 - b. Orthodox Judaism
 - c. Zionism and Jewish Nationalism
 - 1. Theodore Herzl
 - d. Reconstructionism
 - e. The Shoah (Holocaust)
 - f. The State of Israel
 - g. The Modern Synagogue
- 7. Christianity
 - A. Traditions and Beliefs
 - 1. The Life and Teachings of Jesus
 - a. Jesus in the Greco-Roman context
 - b. Jesus and Rabbinical Judaism
 - c. Sermons, Parables, & Miracles ascribed to Jesus
 - d. Jesus' Death, Resurrection, and Ascension
 - 2. Early Christian Beliefs and Practices

- a. The Christian Bible
 - 1. The Four Gospels
 - 2. Acts of the Apostles
 - 3. The Pauline Epistles
 - 4. Scriptural Cannon
- b. Christian Sacraments (Baptism, Communion)
- c. Relations between the Church and Society
- d. Organization of the early church
 - 1. Bishop of Rome and the origins of the papacy
 - 2. Ministry and laity
 - 3. Women in Ministry
- 3. The Monastic Reaction
 - a. Origins of Monasticism
 - b. holy relics and the cult of the saints
- 4. The Catholic Church
 - a. Early Persecution
 - b. Emperor Constantine
 - a. Edit of Milan
 - b. Council of Nicea
 - 1. Arian Heresy
- 5. Fourth century theologians
 - a. St. Jerome
 - b. St. Ambrose
 - c. St. Augustine
- 6. The Development of Orthodoxy
 - a. The Nicene Creed
 - b. The Council of Antioch & Constantinople
 - c. Council of Ephesus
 - d. Council of Chalcedon
- 7. Early Variations of Christianity
 - a. Eastern Orthodox
 - b. Coptic Christianity
- 8. Medieval Theology
 - a. Monastic Reform
 - b. Scholasticism and St. Thomas Aquinas
 - c. Mysticism
- 9. Reformed Christianity
 - a. Martin Luther: justification through faith alone
 - b. John Calvin: predestination, congregationalism
- 10 Christian Missionaries
 - a. Catholic Missionary Orders (Franciscans, Dominicans, & Jesuits)
 - b. Protestant Missionaries
- 11 Christianity in the Modern Era
 - a. New Currents in Catholic Theology and Practices
 - b. New Currents in Protestant Theology and Practices
- B. The History of Christianity
 - 1. Roman Catholicism in the Middle Ages
 - a. Adopted by the Merovingian and Carolingian Dynasties
 - 1. Baptism of Clovis
 - 2. Donation of Pepin
 - 3. Expansion and reform by Charlemagne
 - b. Benedictine Monasticism
 - c. Strengthening of the Papacy
 - 1. The Offensive against Islam

2. The Crusades
3. Formation of Franciscan and Dominican monastic orders
3. The Spanish Reconquista
2. The Protestant Reformation & European Wars of Religion
 1. Martin Luther's Reform Theology
 2. John Calvin and Calvinist Doctrine
 3. The Reformation in Great Britain
 4. The Catholic Counter Reformation
 - a. Council of Trent
 - b. Formation of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit order)
 - c. Spanish Inquisition
 5. German Wars of Religion
 - a. Peace of Augsburg
 6. French Wars of Religion
 - a. Edict of Nantes
 7. The Thirty Years War
 - a. Peace of Westphalia
 8. Christianity in North America
 - a. The Puritan Revolution
 - b. The First & Second Great Awakenings
 - c. The Church of Jesus Christ and Latter-day Saints (Mormons)
 - d. Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science)
 - e. The Adventists movement (Seventh Day Adventists)
 1. Millerites
 - f. Jehovah's Witnesses

8. Islam

A. Traditions and Beliefs

1. Life and Teachings of the Prophet Mohammad
 - a. First and subsequent revelations from Allah
 - b. The Hegira (The Flight from Mecca)
 - c. Medina, the First Muslim Community
 - d. The Night Journey
 - e. The Hegira (The Flight)
 - f. The Five Pillars
2. Early Islamic Beliefs and Practices
 1. Prophets and Messengers: Abraham & Jesus
 2. The Qur'an
 3. The Ka'aba
 4. Hadith
 - a. Book of the Sunna
3. The Sunni-Shi'a Split
 1. The office of the caliphate
 2. Problems of succession
 3. Ali ibn Talib, Hussein and factional struggle
 4. Comparing Sunnis and Shi'ites
4. Shari'ah Law
 - a. Sunni Legal Schools
5. 1. Sufism and Islamic Mysticism

B. The History of Islam

1. The concept of jihad
2. Explaining the rapid spread of Islam
3. Islamic Dynasties/Empires
 - a. Umayyad Dynasty
 - b. Abbasid Empire

- c. Ilkhanate
- d. Fatimid Dynasty
- e. Mamluk Sultanate
- f. Seljuk Turks
- g. Al-Andalus
- h. Ottoman Empire
- i. Safavid Empire
- j. Mughal Empire
- 4. Islamic Culture and Societal Expressions
 - a. Islamic Art
 - b. Islamic Architecture (Taj Mahal, Alahmbra)
 - c. Marriage and Islam
 - d. Women and Islam
 - e. Islam and the Family
- 5. Islam in theModern World
 - a. Revivalism and Reform
 - a. Wahhabism
 - b. Muslim-Isaraeli Conflicts
 - c. Iran’s Islamic Revolution
 - d. War, Terrorism and Violence

Methods of Instruction:

Methods of instruction may include, but are not limited to the following:

- **Method:** Lecture
Integration: Lectures will introduce key concepts, information and interpretive approaches to understanding the formation of systems of religious belief and their interaction with political, social, and economic systems and provide the students with an organizational scheme with which to understand and analyze the role of religion throughout history. They will also be used to expand upon information provided in assigned readings and visual materials. Supporting visual materials may include PowerPoint presentations and other digitally-generated images such as charts, diagrams, photos, or film clips.
- **Method:** Discussion
Integration: Guided small group discussions will enable students to analyze and interpret primary and secondary source readings or films to gain a deeper understanding of key concepts, people, and events that have shaped the history of religion.
- **Method:** Readings
Integration: Instruction will be provided in how to analyze and interpret the chapters in the course text and the primary and secondary source materials to assist the students in gaining a deeper understanding of influential ideas, people, and events in the history of religion.
- **Method:** Papers and Reports
Integration: Instructor will take time in class to describe the methods, sources, and topics for the creation of term papers or research project through which students will acquire additional knowledge about a select topic in religious history. The instructor will also explain the requirements for the assignment, the need for analysis and critical thinking, and the importance of research and bibliographical work.

Methods of Evaluation:

A student's grade shall be determined by the instructor using multiple measures of performance related to the course objectives. Methods of evaluation may include but are not limited to the following:

- **Method:** Exams/Tests
Integration: Midterm and final exams consisting of multiple-choice, true/false, fill-in, or short answer questions that require students to demonstrate competence with factual information and essay questions that require

students to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information in response to themes, questions, or conflicts in the history of religion that have been covered in the course materials.

- **Method:** Quizzes
Integration: Utilizing multiple-choice, true/false, fill-in, or short answer questions; quizzes are a useful way to evaluate what the students have learned about people, ideas, and events in religious history as presented in assigned readings, films, or web based resources.
- **Method:** Papers
Integration: Short or extended essay assignments that require students to use primary and secondary source readings to investigate key themes in the history of religion. They will be graded on the organization and quality of their evidence, and their ability to analyze, compare, and contrast the ideas, people, and events under consideration.
- **Method:** Research Projects
Integration: A research project or assigned interpretive paper to be completed outside of class which requires using outside sources to work on an idea, person, or event in religious history to produce an organized written response. The assignment will be graded on the evidence used to support the thesis and the quality of analysis. Proper grammar, punctuation, paragraph structure, organization, and source citations will also be evaluated.

Examples of Assignments:

Students will be expected to understand and critique college level texts or the equivalent. Reading and writing, as well as out of class assignments are required. These assignments may include but are not limited to the following:

Assignment #1:

Write an essay that critically answers one of the following questions:

- 1) What sustained [pick a world religion] during the centuries of its historical existence? Conversely, what threatened its survival through history?
- 2) To what extent is the growth and expansion of [pick a world religion] a result of continuity? To what extent was its growth and expansion a result of change?
- 3) In light of the rise and expansion of [pick a world religion], what components or ingredients seem to be necessary for the success of a religion, especially a new one, to exist and/or thrive historically?

Assignment #2:

Write an essay that explains and critically examines a reform movement in the development of one of the world's major religions and how they spawned their own separate religions or unique manifestations of the same religion. For example, you could examine how Buddhism began as an attempt to reform Hinduism. Or, you could examine the Protestant Reformation and how it challenged the theology and practices of Roman Catholicism.

Textbooks:

- Jeffrey Brodd et alia (2019). *Invitation to World Religions* Oxford University Press. ISBN: 978-0-19-069081-6
- David S. Noss and Blake R. Grangaard (2018). *A History of the World's Religions* Routledge. ISBN: 978-1-138-21169-8

Other Resources:

Minimum Qualification

- History (Masters Required) **and/or**
- Humanities (Masters Required) **and/or**
- Philosophy (Masters Required) **and/or**
- Religious Studies (Masters Required)

--	--