



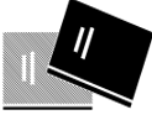


# BELIEFS IN SOCIETY


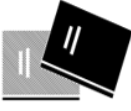


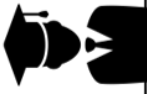




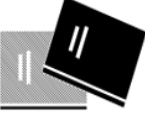

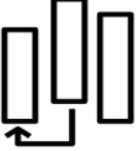

## Part 3:





- a) Gender and Religion
- b) Ethnicity and Religion
- c) Age and Social Class and Religion
- d) Secularisation
- e) Fundamentalism
- f) Globalisation and Religion



<p><b>AFTER THE LESSON – 30 MINS</b></p>	<p><b>REVIEW YOUR NOTES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight key terms and thinkers.</li> <li>• Identify the main points of the lesson.</li> <li>• Identify any evaluation points</li> </ul> 
<p><b>CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the terms you can't define.</li> <li>• Identify concepts you don't know.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>CHECK YOUR TEXTBOOK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use your textbook and the website to look at what you don't get to see if that clarifies it.</li> </ul> 
<p><b>ADD TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't have to complete it all, just elements covered in the lesson that day.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>POST IT NOTE REMINDERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make a note of the parts you are not sure on to remind you to ask your teacher in the next lesson.</li> </ul> 

<p><b>AFTER THE LEARNING PHASE – 60 MINS</b></p>	<p><b>REVIEW YOUR NOTES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare to the spec to see if you have any gaps in your notes.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>FILL IN ANY GAPS YOU HAVE.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use your textbook and the website to fill in any gaps that you have in your notes.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>ADD TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that your knowledge organiser is completed.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the quiz &amp; consolidation activity in the ISB's to check your understanding of the topic</li> </ul> 	<p><b>ASK FOR HELP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See your teacher for help with anything you are not sure on or don't understand.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>SUMMARISE THE PHASE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summarise the topic on to a trigger sheet. E.g. Flash Card, Cornell sheet, Spiderweb</li> </ul> 
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<p><b>AT THE END OF THE UNIT – 90 MINS</b></p>	<p><b>REVIEW YOUR NOTES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare to the spec to see if you have any gaps in your notes.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>FILL IN ANY GAPS YOU HAVE.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill in any gaps you have in your ISB.</li> <li>• Fill in any gaps in your notes.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>APPLY TO AN EXAM QUESTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan out the exam style questions in your ISB. Put in as much detail as you can.</li> <li>• Complete chain of reasoning conversations</li> </ul> 	<p><b>PRIORITISE THE PHASES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use your prioritisation matrix to organise the topics according to your level of confidence in each learning phase.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>ASK FOR HELP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See your teacher for help with anything you are not sure on or don't understand.</li> </ul> 
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<p><b>OTHER TIPS</b></p>	<p><b>SENECA</b></p> <p>Complete an hour of Seneca each week focusing on the topics you struggle with most.</p> 	 <p>Keep going back to topics, redo activities and KO's to see what you can remember</p>	 <p>Make links and cross reference between topics. Sociology is not linear</p>	 <p>Be aware of what is happening in the world</p>
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## How to use this booklet:

Each section of this booklet contains:





- **Topic overview sheet**
  - What you need to know
  - Key Terms
  - Key Thinkers
  - Links to Resources
- **Knowledge Organiser**
  - Completed to help ensure notes are full.
- **Notes Prioritisation and Check**
  - Key questions to use to check your notes are complete and to prioritise your knowledge.
- **Quick Question Quiz**
  - 10 questions to check your understanding
- **Consolidation Activity**
  - To bring together your learning and ensure your understanding.
- **Exam Style Question Tasks**
  - 10 marker without Item
    - Planner and first paragraph.
  - 10 marker with item
    - Planner sheet and first paragraph
  - 20 Mark Questions
    - Plan and Chain of Reasoning / Filter sheet
    - Introduction and first paragraph.






When completing the booklet you will need 3 different colours.

- Completed without any notes
- Completed with notes
- Asked for help from Teacher

This will help you to see where there are gaps in your knowledge and areas that you need to focus on for your study.

Topic	Date Checked	Note Taking Prioritisation	Quick Questions	Consolidation Task	4 and 6 Markers	10 Marker with Item	30 Marker	Targets	Feedback
Gender and Religion								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Ethnicity and Religion								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Age, Social Class and Religion								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Secularisation								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Fundamentalism								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Globalisation and Religion								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	

	Section Complete
	Check this task
	Task Incomplete – Please finish
	Task not started – Please complete

	ISB is up to date and complete well.
	ISB is mostly complete which a few tasks to check
	ISB is generally complete with some tasks incomplete
	A number of tasks are incomplete or not started
	Far too much is incomplete or not started.

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The trends in religious belief by gender.
- Reasons for the trends in religious belief by gender.
- The ways in which religion could be considered Patriarchal.

## KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Gender
- Feminisation
- Stained Glass Ceiling
- Compensators
- Triple Shift
- Patriarchy
- Pentecostalism
- Organismic Deprivation
- Ethical Deprivation
- Social Deprivation
- Sects
- Individual Sphere
- Socialisation
- Risk
- New Age Movements

## RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 52 - 54
- Browne: 49 - 54
- Collins: 489 - 492
- Hodder: 152 - 154



## WEBSITES



Tutor2U



Revise  
Sociology



Hectic  
Teacher's Site

## KEY SOCIOLOGISTS

- Miller & Hoffman
- Davie
- Bruce
- Brown
- Heelas & Woodhead
- Woodhead
- Stark and Bainbridge
- Martin



## VIDEO CLIPS



Revision Hub



Adam Walton



Gender Roles  
in Religion

In what ways is religion patriarchal?		Evaluation of Religion being Patriarchal		Reasons for gender and religiosity		Evaluation	
1	<b>Religious Scriptures</b> – in most religious scriptures women are subordinate or invisible to men. De Beauvoir 1953 – scriptures suggest “man is master by divine right.”	<b>Ancient Polytheistic Religion</b> Female goddesses were worshiped equally with male Gods in Ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt.	<b>Gender Role Socialisation</b> – Walter & Davie suggested women feel closer to God due to their involvement in the creation of life. Miller and Hoffman – Suggest women are more religious because they are socialised into traits such as empathy and submissiveness.	1	<b>Greater Life Expectancy</b> – Women in general live longer than men and this means they are more likely to be widowed and living on their own as they get older. This can lead to greater religiosity as religion can be a source of support and comfort and means of building a support network.	<b>Linda Woodhead (2004)</b> Changes in the role of women have changed the way they engage with religion. She identifies types of women with regards to religious participation:  <b>Home Centred</b> – women who stay at home rather than work. These women are more likely to engage in traditional religions as they subscribe to conservative values and they may also require the support that the churches offer because they lack status.  <b>Work Centred</b> – Women who work in demanding jobs are more likely to be secular because they do not have time for religious activities and cannot relate to the way women are portrayed by those religions.  <b>Jugglers</b> – Women who balance work and family life still seek some sort of spiritual experience or guidance. These women are more likely to be involved in NAM which are more individualistic and require less commitment.	
2	<b>Being Barred from the Priesthood</b> – Women are excluded from the priesthood in all major religions including Catholicism, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, and Sikhism	<b>Changes in monotheistic Religions</b> Female Bishops from 2015 Quakers, Unitarians and Baha’is are more gender equal – Aldridge.	<b>Greater Life Expectancy</b> – Women in general live longer than men and this means they are more likely to be widowed and living on their own as they get older. This can lead to greater religiosity as religion can be a source of support and comfort and means of building a support network.	2	<b>Social Deprivation &amp; Marginality</b> – Women are more likely than men to face social deprivation and marginality and may experience more disillusionment and alienation from wider society. These circumstances means that women may look to the religion for support and solace in particular groups which offer theodicies explaining their feelings and as well as solutions and support.		
3	<b>Stained Glass Ceiling</b> – Women face the same obstacles to career progression in the church as the face in other organisations.	<b>Religion as a resistance to Patriarchy</b> Ahmed (1992), Watson (1994) & Woodhead suggest veils are freeing women of male gaze and sexual harassment.	<b>Status Frustration</b> – Status frustration can be experienced by women who lack personal fulfilment or status as a result of being confined to the home or in lower middle class jobs. Religious participation may help to overcome or compensate for this.	3			
4	<b>Patriarchal Religious Doctrines</b> – In most religions the ideology emphasizes subordination of women and their role as wives and mothers. E.G. Virgin Mary.	<b>Gender and Religiosity – The facts</b> Women are more religious than men – Brierley 2005 Women more likely to identify as religious – BSAS 2012 In all major religions except Sikhism women are more likely to practice religion – Ferguson & Hussey 2010. Women have a greater interest and stronger commitment to their religion – Miller & Hoffman 1995	<b>New Religious Movements</b> – Women are more likely to be mems of NRM’s for three reasons: • <b>Organismic Deprivation</b> – women are more likely to suffer ill health so will look to sects and cults for healing. • <b>Ethical Deprivation</b> – Women tend to be more morally conservative and thus more likely to see the world in moral decline and share the views held by sects and cults. • <b>Social Deprivation</b> – Sects and cults tend to attract the poorer groups in society and women are more likely to be in poverty than men.	4		<b>Aune et al (2004)</b> Women’s participation has been in decline due to three main reasons:  <b>Feminism</b> – Feminist movement has led to women questioning the role of women in society as well as in religious organisations.  <b>Changing Role of women</b> – With women taking on paid work it is taking the place of religion as focus for women as well as limiting the time they have for religious activities.  <b>Changing family relationships</b> – Contemporary society has growing diversity in family structures and role including changes in living arrangements which are often disapproved of by traditional churches.	
5	<b>Veiling of Women</b> – Aldridge believes that this practice within Islam is a way of keeping women invisible and anonymous.			5			
6	<b>The Portrayal of Women as sexual predators and corruptors</b> – Sex for reproduction only, and women are out to seduce men to deliver them from their religious duties. Periods are seen as something dirty. E.g. Jezebel and Eve						
7	<b>Women have fewer rights than men</b> – in some Islamic sects men can have multiple wives but a woman cannot have multiple husbands. Catholicism bans contraception, abortion and divorce.						





## NOTE TAKING TASK: Gender and Religion

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Patriarchal Religion	Gender and Religiosity
In what ways are the religious scriptures patriarchal according to De Beauvoir?	What are the trends in religious activity and gender?
How does the portrayal of women as sexual predators and corruptors enforce patriarchy?	What are the four main reasons for the trends in gender and religiosity?
What is meant by the stained glass ceiling and the exclusion of women from religious orders?	What do Stark and Bainbridge identify as the three reasons that women are more likely to join an NRM?
How do religious ideology and doctrines emphasize the subordination of women?	
In what ways do Watson (1992), Ahmed (1994) and Woodhead suggest that religion can act as resistance against patriarchy?	What are the three types of women identified by Woodhead (2004) to explain the changes in religious engagement by women?
What other ways can religion be seen as becoming less patriarchal.	What three reasons does Aune et al (2004) give for the decline in female religiosity?



## PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!

**KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.**

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

Name two reasons why women tend to be more religious than men?

Give one criticism of socialisation as a reason for a high rate of female participation in religion

Give one reason why women are likely to join sects and cults

Give two features of new age movements and link it to why women join?

Explain what Armstrong argues

Explain what is meant by the stain glass ceiling effect

What does Woodhead argue?

Give 5 reasons for the women being more religious

Criticise the statistics of females and religion

Name 3 ways religion may be patriarchal



## CONSOLIDATION:

### [Collins – Activity page 492 - 493](#)

Answer all the questions in full and complete sentences and at least three sentences for each answer.

Outline and explain two reasons for trends in gender and religiosity. [10]



**FIRST PARAGRAPH**

### Item

On many counts of religiosity, women appear to be more religious than men. In the Christian faith, for example, women are more than likely than men to attend religious services and to say that religion is important to their life. Some claim that this is because men and women within different social spheres, so that men are more exposed than women to the influences of secularization.

**Applying material from the item, analyse two explanations the apparently greater religiosity of women compared with men. [10]**

Deconstruct the question



Think of possible answers



Look for hooks in the Item



Write the paragraph.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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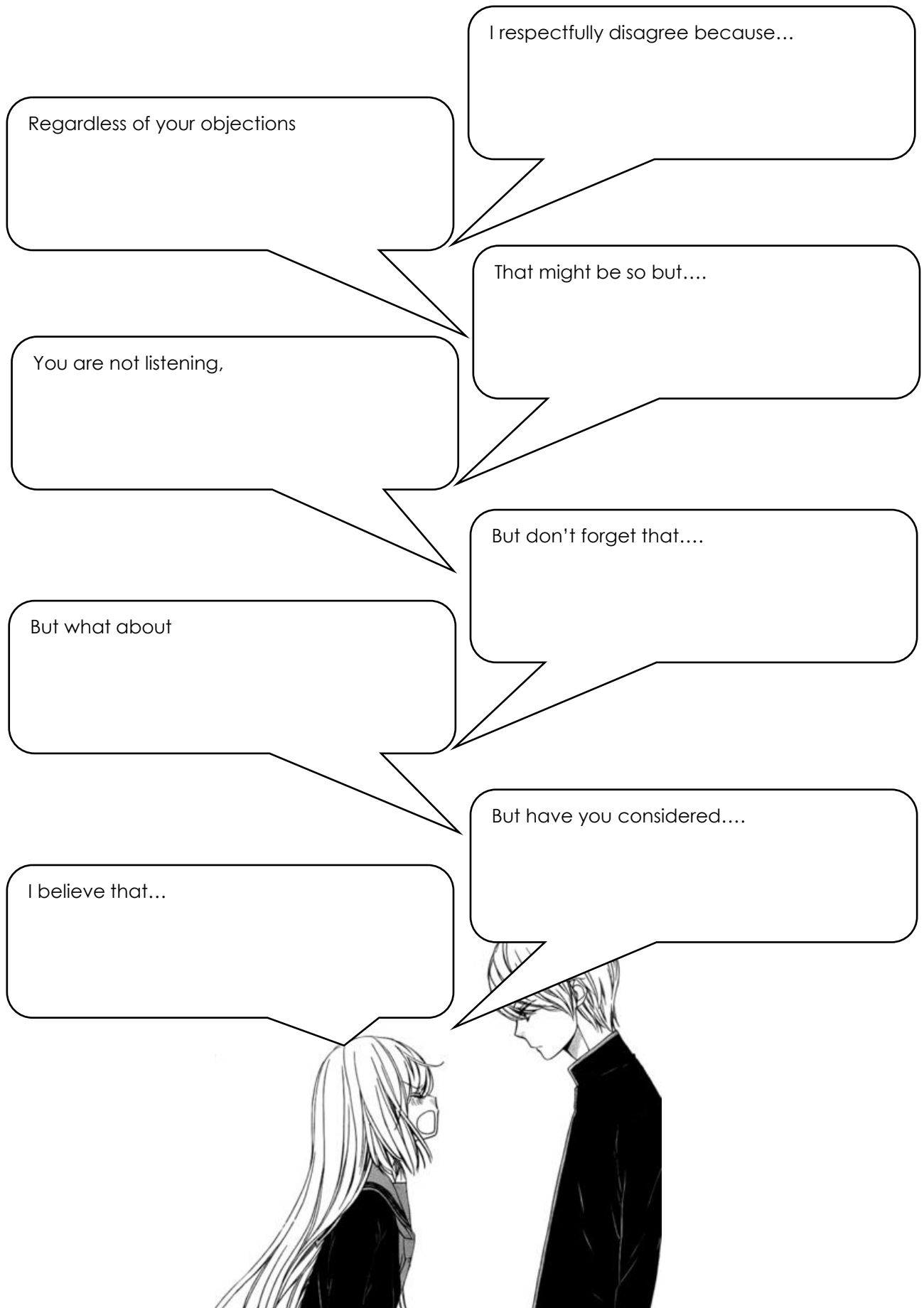
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**FIRST PARAGRAPH**





## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The trends in religious belief by Ethnicity.
- Reasons for the trends in religious belief by Ethnicity.
- Recent Changes in Religious Belief in Ethnic Minorities

## KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Ethnicity
- Cultural Defence
- Cultural Transition
- Apostasy
- Secularisation
- Oppression
- Racism
- Immigrants
- Ethnic minority

## KEY SOCIOLOGISTS

- Modood
- Bruce
- Johal
- Bird
- Chryssides
- Pryce
- Herberg
- Brierley

## RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 55
- Browne: 54 - 61
- Collins: 484 - 89
- Hodder: 154 - 156



## WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's  
A Level Site



Sociology  
Saviour



Tutor 2 U



Revise Sociology



## VIDEO CLIPS



Revision Hub



Adam Walton



**Religiosity** refers to the extent to which someone sees themselves as religious.

**Ethnicity means** a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities such as common ancestry, language, history, society, culture or nation.

**Ethnic minority means** a group of people who are not part of the ethnic majority of a country or nation.

**Ethnic identity means** when a person asserts their primary identity in terms of their ethnic group or culture to which they belong.

### Minority ethnic group religions

#### African Caribbean

The main religion among Afro-Caribbean groups is Christianity and Afro-Caribbean's made up 17% of those attending church on the average Sunday in 2007. Their Christianity had developed mainly in the Pentecostal and charismatic tradition and found that British churches were boring and quite different to what they were used to so established their own churches.

#### Asian Groups

The main religions of Asians tend to be non Christian, and include Islam, Sikhism and Hinduism. This has meant that this ethnic minority has had to establish its own temples, Mosques and places of worship in contemporary Britain.

Growing up in contemporary Britain has also led to difficulty for these religions to maintain traditional values such as the Hindu Caste System with young people as they have grown up in a society of equal opportunities.

### Ethnicity and Religiosity – The facts

Ethnic Minorities tend to be more religious than the ethnic majority in the UK and religious affiliation forms a big part of their ethnic identity.

**Brierley 2013** – Black people are twice as likely to attend church as white people. Muslims, Hindus and Black Christians are more likely to see religion as important and attend weekly at their place of worship.

**Modood** – there is less religiosity amongst second generation ethnic groups.

### Reasons for Ethnic minority Religiosity

#### Cultural Defence

**Bruce** – Religion can offer support and a sense of cultural identity in uncertain or hostile environments.

**Bird** – Religion can be a basis for community solidarity, a means of preserving ones culture, language and a way of coping with a oppression in a racist society.

#### Cultural Transition

**Herberg** – Religion can be a means of easing the transition into a new culture by providing support and a sense of community in the new environment.

**Pryce** – Pentecostalism is a highly adaptive religion which provided migrants with values that were appropriate to their new world in a format that they could understand.

#### Social Deprivation and Marginality

A sense of dissatisfaction with a lack of status in society may account for higher religiosity amongst ethnic minorities as many ethnic minority groups are amongst the poorest in the UK. Some older Asian women may turn to religion as a source of support as they are marginalised from the mainstream due to a poor grasp of English. Religion may also provide a source of identity and status that is lacking from the mainstream.

#### Social Identity

Religion can help to provide many markers of identity for ethnic minorities such as dress, food and customs as well as ritual and festivals they celebrate. This can help members to resist the denial of their status and the devaluing of their culture through Racism.

Jacobson – British Born Pakistanis in the East End of London identified as Muslim rather than Asian or Pakistani first as this provided them with stability, security and certainty when they face a lot of uncertainty in other aspects of their lives.



## NOTE TAKING TASK: Ethnicity and Religion

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Ethnic minority Religion	Ethnicity and Religiosity	Evaluation
What are the trends in Afro Caribbean religious belief?	For each of the following outline how it explains the trends in ethnicity and religious belief: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Defence</li> <li>• Cultural Transition</li> <li>• Social Deprivation and Marginality.</li> <li>• Social Identity</li> </ul>	Outline some of the reasons for changes in ethnic minority religiosity.
What are the trends in Asian groups religious belief?		
What are the overall trends in ethnic minority religious belief?		



## PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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**KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.**

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

What is meant by cultural defence?

What are the trends in religious belief by ethnicity?

Which sociologist showed that there is significant growth in churches catering to specific languages in London?

What are the 5 reasons for greater ethnic minority religious belief according to Bird.

What is meant by Apostasy?

Give one criticism of the statistics of ethnic minority religious belief.

What is meant by Cultural Transition?

What is the difference between religiosity and religious belief?

Give one criticism of Bruce's ideas of cultural transition and defence.

Who suggested the religious identity is increasingly important in multicultural society?

**CONSOLIDATION:**

Answer each of the questions that follow making sure that you include the compulsory elements and 3 from the pick and mix elements.

	<b>Mandatory requirements</b>	<b>Pick and Mix</b>
<p><b>Question 1:</b> Evaluate the view that religious beliefs and practices of many members of ethnic minority groups constitute the most important part of their identity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> At least 6 sentences per answer.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A clear answer to the question.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> At least 3 elements of the pick and mix list.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A sentence that starts with a Verb.</li> <li>2. A sentence that is 8 words long.</li> <li>3. A 4-syllable word.</li> <li>4. A sentence that contains a rhetorical question.</li> <li>5. A sentence that contain alliterations</li> <li>6. A sentence with 3 adjectives.</li> <li>7. A sentence that contains a simile</li> <li>8. A 3-syllable word</li> <li>9. A sentence that contains a metaphor.</li> <li>10. A sentence that contains onomatopoeia</li> </ol>
<p><b>Question 2:</b> To what extent do you agree that racism has led to greater religiosity in ethnic minority groups?</p>		
<p><b>Question 3:</b> What do you think is the main reason for the trends in ethnic minority religiosity?</p>		

Outline and explain two reasons why people from some ethnic minority groups may seem to participate more in religious activity than others social groups. [10]



**FIRST PARAGRAPH**

### Item

Minority ethnic groups in the UK are much more likely to be religious than their white counterparts. There are main reasons for this including cultural transition and defence as pointed out by Bruce and the levels of religiosity in immigrants country of origin. However it is argued that racism within society which is likely to be the most important when explaining ethnic minority religious belief.

**Applying material from the item, two explanations for trends in ethnic minority religious belief. [10]**

Deconstruct the question



Think of possible answers



Look for hooks in the item



Write the paragraph.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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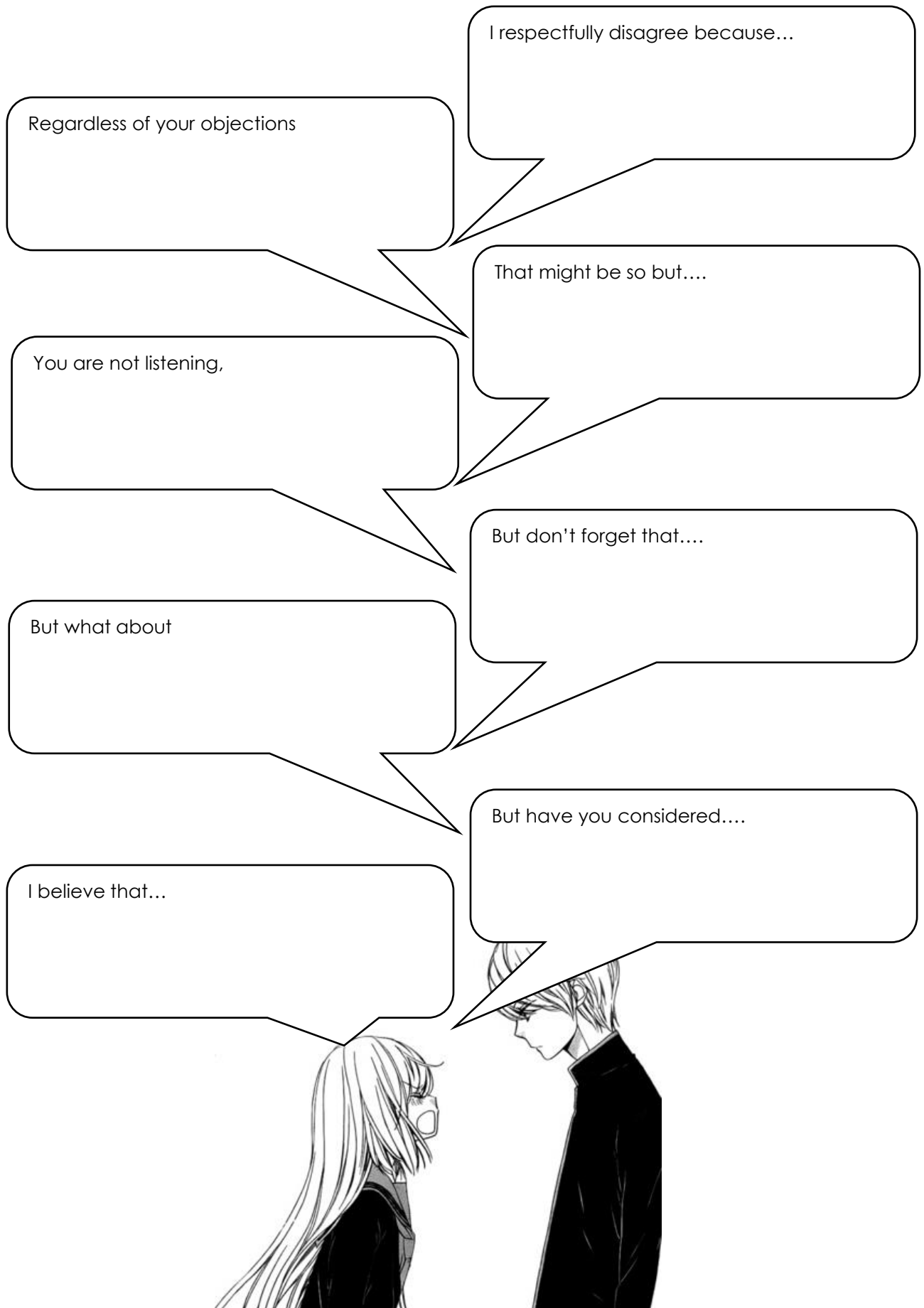
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**FIRST PARAGRAPH**







## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The trends in religious belief by Age.
- Reasons for the trends in religious belief by Age.
- The trends in religious belief by Social Class.
- Reasons for the trends in religious belief by Social Class

## KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Social Class
- Theodicy of Disprivilege
- Relative Deprivation
- Marginalisation
- Tradition
- Age
- Elderly
- Ageing Effect
- Cohort Effect
- Secularisation
- Socialisation
- New Religious Movements
- Spiritual Deprivation

## KEY SOCIOLOGISTS

- Brierley
- Weber
- Bruce
- Vos & Crockett
- Arweck & Beckford

## RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 55 - 56
- Browne: 61 - 66
- Collins: 482 - 484 / 493 - 496
- Hodder: 150 - 152 / 156 - 157



## WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher Site - Age



Tutor2U - Age



Tutor2U - Class



Revise Sociology - Age



Revise Sociology - Class



Sociology stuff - Age



## VIDEO CLIPS



Glenda Clarke



Adam Walton - Class



Adam Walton - Age

## Trends in Age and Religion Brierley (2015)

- The only group to show a recent rise in church attendance is the Over 65 age group.
- Since 1980 the number of under 15's attending church regularly has halved.
- By 2025 it is projected that only 2.5% of regular church goers will be between 15 and 19 years old.
- Half of UK churches have none under the age of 20 in their congregation.

## Why are the elderly more Religious? Voas and Crockett - 2003

As people come closer to the end of their lives, their interest in spirituality and what comes next increases. This can lead to greater religiosity as people look for answers about the after life and forgiveness for past sins. This may also explain why more elderly women attend church than men as they live longer.

The current elderly generation may be more religious due to their upbringing which was less secure than that experienced by today's youth due to war and massive social change.

**Norris and Inglehart** call this an existential security theory.

## Why are the young less Religious?

### Socialisation

Thinkers: Arweck and Beckford

It is increasingly unlikely that parents will pass on their religious beliefs to their children. **Voas** suggests that this could be due to the growth of inter-faith marriages. Sunday schools which were once quite prevalent are now quite rare meaning that churches are unable to recruit from them. This links with **Hervieu-Legers** idea of cultural amnesia.

### Ritualism and Tradition

Thinker: Brierley

87% of 10 – 14 year olds in 2015 felt that church was boring and that they couldn't relate to the rituals and traditional teachings so they avoided attending.

### Individualisation

Thinker: Collins-Mayo

Religion has become more of a personal choice in postmodern society. Therefore the young do not feel pressured or obligated to affiliate themselves with a particular church or religion and choose to spend their weekends and free time on leisure activities and hobbies.

## Trends in Social Class and Religion

<b>Overview</b>	Traditional Marxists suggest that religiosity and religious participation is more prominent in the most deprived of society. For these people religion provides a means of coping with the deprivation and oppression. Where as the ruling class use religion as a means of justifying their authority and ideology. However there is not much in the way of reliable data on social class and religiosity due to the complex nature of social class.
<b>Churches and Denominations</b>	The upper and middle classes (especially women) tend to be over represented in churches. In 2015 a YouGov survey found that over 60% of those that regularly attended church considered themselves middle class and only 38% considered themselves working class.
<b>Sects, Cults and New Age</b>	<p><b>Farthing</b> – found that church attendance tends to be more of a middle class activity, with the upper classes were more fringe or occasional church goers and the manual working class were the least likely to be regular attendees.</p> <p>Sects appear to gain the majority of their support from amongst the most deprived and marginalised groups in society.</p> <p>Cults tend to attract their membership from a cross section of society including deprived and marginalised groups. However <b>Bruce and Heelas</b> suggest that New Age Cults and World Affirming NRM's have more appeal to the more affluent in society due to the consumer nature of the group.</p> <p><b>Heelas</b> suggests that New Age Movements are more attractive to Middle Class movements who can afford it.</p>



## NOTE TAKING TASK: Age and Social Class and Religion

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Age	Social Class
What are the trends in religion according age?	What are the trends in terms of social class and membership to churches and denominations?
What two reasons does Voas and Crockett (2003) give for religious belief amongst the elderly?	
What three reasons (and their sociologists) are given for the trends in religious belief amongst the young?	What are the trends in terms of social class and membership of Sects, Cults and NAM?
What reasons are there for the young to be more likely to join an NRM or a NAM?	
What reasons could there be for changes in this these trends?	What reasons are put forward for these trends?



## PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!

**KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.**

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

What is meant by a  
theodicy of Disprivilege?

What is meant by the  
aging affect?

What is meant by Cohort  
Effect?

Name 2 reasons why the  
young are less religious  
than the elderly.

Name two reasons for  
middle class religiosity.

What is meant by a  
compensator?

Give two reasons why the  
elderly are more likely to be  
religious.

Identify 2 criticisms of the  
data on religious belief by  
social class.

What type of religious  
activity are the working  
class most likely to be  
involved with?

Which sociologists outlined  
the differences in religiosity  
by age.



## CONSOLIDATION TASK

Imagine that you are going to conduct a study on religiosity by class or age. Answer the questions below, explain each choice to build your study.

Which area of religiosity are you going to focus on and why?

Age

Social Class

Which research method(s) are you going to use and why?

What is your Aim and Hypothesis

Aim

Hypothesis

What Issues might you face in completing this study?

Practical

Ethical

Theoretical

Outline and explain two reasons why older people are more religious than younger people. [10]



**FIRST PARAGRAPH**

### Item

Statistics do not provide a clear picture about social class and religiosity. It is suggested that religion has different social classes, and different social classes might be attracted to different religious organisations. There is a traditional view that working class individuals are more religious than middle class individuals but that the middle class are more attracted to sects and NRM's.

**Applying material from the Item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that working class individuals are more religious than middle class individuals. [20]**

Deconstruct the question



Think of possible answers



Look for hooks in the Item



Write the paragraph.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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**FIRST PARAGRAPH**







**Task**

**Which explanation is the best one?**

- 1) Identify the four explanations that you re going to discuss.
- 2) At each level decide which one you are going to drop and then explain why.
- 3) The one that is left at the end if your best explanation.

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**WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:**

- ❑ Secularisation Theory and the issues relating to the study of secularisation.
- ❑ The arguments for and against secularisation.
- ❑ Outline the evidence for and against secularisation in the US and the UK.

**KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC**

- Secularisation
- Rational Theory
- Disenchantment
- Sacred Canopy
- Plausibility
- Structural differentiation
- Believing not Belonging
- Vicarious Religion
- Desecularisation
- Rational Choice

**KEY SOCIOLOGISTS**

- Durkheim
- Parsons
- Bellah
- Malinowski
- Marx
- Althusser
- De Beauvoir

**RESOURCES**



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 21 - 26
- Browne: 68 - 85
- Collins: 500 - 511
- Hodder: 158 - 161



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sociology  
Tutor 1



The  
Sociology  
Tutor 2



Adam  
Walton 1



Adam  
Walton 2

Wilson (1966) Secularisation is the process whereby religious thinking, practice and institutions lose social significance'.

**Religious Thought**  
The influence that religion has on a persons beliefs and values. For example belief in a supernatural being or life after death.

**Religious Practice**  
The things people do in order to show their religious commitment such as attendance to religious worship.

**Religious Institutions**  
The extent to which religious institutions have retained their influence on the day to day running of society.

Religiosity refers to the extent to which someone sees themselves as religious.

## Problems with Measuring Secularisation

<b>Definitions</b>	As was seen earlier there is very little consensus on what is meant by the term religion and being religious (Inclusivist v exclusivist)
<b>Validity</b>	Due to the problems with defining the terms it is difficult to determine the validity of any research that is conducted. Historical documents are sparse, making it difficult to find trends. Results are open to interpretation – high participation doesn't mean high belief. Martin (1969) – Victorian society required church attendance for respectability.
<b>Reliability</b>	Historical documents regarding religiosity may not meet contemporary standards of reliability. There are too many variables in terms of the wording of the questions, if the questions are available etc. Social Desirability is a huge factor in the study of religion. Census – what is your religion (68% have a religion) / BHA are you religious (29% said yes)
<b>Representativeness</b>	Can results that are obtained on religion be generalised to the rest of the population.

## Views of Secularisation – Woodhead and Heelas (2000)

<b>Disappearance Thesis</b>	Modernity has brought on the death of religion. Religion as a whole has lost significance for both the individual and society and this decline will continue until religion disappears.
<b>Differentiation Thesis</b>	Religion is in social decline but not individual decline. Religion no longer plays an important role in the day to day running of society but individual belief is still strong.

## Causes of Secularisation

<b>Old fashioned</b>	The rituals and traditions of the main religions are seen as out of touch with the modern world
<b>Loss of status</b>	Religious leaders have lost status in society particularly in the wake of sex abuse scandals.
<b>Loss of functions</b>	Many of the functions that were traditionally carried out by the church such as welfare, health care and education have been taken over by the welfare state.
<b>Challenges from Sects, Cults etc</b>	Links to TR's being old fashioned in that people are looking for teachings that fit more with the modern thinking.
<b>Changing leisure patterns</b>	Fragmented and consumer based lifestyles have meant that Sunday's are no longer a day of rest/religion.
<b>Growth of science</b>	Comte and Weber saw rationalisation of the modern world by sciences displacing the religious understandings of the world.
<b>Decline of metanarratives</b>	People are abandoning what were once taken for granted beliefs and facts and are shopping around for belief systems that match their own values.
<b>Religious Pluralism</b>	Due to globalisation countries like the UK have become multi-faith meaning that no one religion commands the respect of the whole nation.

Arguments Against Secularisation	
<p><b>Resacrilisation</b>- Heelas argues that the world is going through a 'Spiritual Revolution'. People are getting more involved in New Age 'Holistic Milieu' - Mind-Body Spirituality.</p> <p>People are rediscovering religion in personalised forms 'pick n mix' their religious and spiritual self and tailoring their religious identities as there is more choice in modern society.</p> <p><b>Traditional Religious Beliefs Remain Strong</b> - Evangelicalists believe that the Bible is the literal word of God &amp; should be followed strictly.</p> <p>Followers believe in sin, possessions, the second coming of Christ, faith healing &amp; miracles. Evangelical Christianity cannot be accused of being 'watered-down' and is an example of strong, traditional beliefs being present in the world.</p> <p>Strong, traditional beliefs are also present with Hinduism, Sikhism &amp; Islam.</p> <p><b>Religion still forms the basis for many societies</b> - Religion is so ingrained with many societies that it actually acts as the foundation for those societies &amp; therefore will always be important.</p> <p>Even events that occur within the world that seem completely unrelated to religion often really are.</p>	<p><b>Davie (2002): 'Believing Without Belonging &amp; the Privatisation of Religious Practice'</b> - Believing in God does not necessarily mean attending a religious institution or service. People can express their beliefs and worship at home in a 'Privatised' manner - helped by TV, Radio &amp; the Internet. Also church attendance may have been higher in the past because there was a social pressure to attend if you wanted respectability. That social pressure is no longer there.</p> <p><b>Ethnocentricity</b> - Although membership to some faiths are declining it is important to note that some groups such as the Mormons &amp; Jehovah's Witnesses and religions such as Islam, Sikhism &amp; Hinduism are actually increasing in membership. Some researchers might be accused of ethnocentricity by focusing only on traditional western 'Christian' religions. It is also worth noting that many people still attend religious institutions for events such as marriage, baptisms and funerals.</p> <p><b>Vicarious Religion</b> - Davie (1995) also suggests that the actions of the minority can speak for the majority. This occurs particularly in times of 'interruption to Normality' e.g. disasters</p> <p><b>Warner (1993): 'Religious Economy Theory'</b> - Although some see the sheer number of sects, cults and denominations (Religious Pluralism) out there as religion losing its meaning, Warner argues that market competition actually makes these institutions stronger and more powerful.</p>
<p>Religious Thinking &amp; Belief is Not in Decline</p>	<p>Religious Practice is Not in Decline</p>
<p>Religious Institutions are Not in Decline</p>	<p>Religious Institutions are in Decline</p>

Arguments For Secularisation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weber - Desacralisation of Consciousness</b>: loss of the ability to experience a sense of sacredness or the mystery of life. Caused by the growth of scientific knowledge and application of technology. (Bruce 2002)</li> <li>• Bruce 2008 - <b>Marginalisation of religion</b>: religious belief is now, in the most part, the last resort once science and technology have failed e.g. Cancer.</li> <li>• <b>Decline in Morality</b>: Traditional 'church based' views of things such as divorce, abortion, cohabitation, sex outside of marriage &amp; homosexuality impact little on people's behaviour.</li> <li>• Lyotard (1984) &amp; Bauman (2000): <b>Decline in Metanarratives &amp; the Fragmentation of Belief</b>. Postmodernists like Lyotard &amp; Bauman argue that Metanarratives like religion have lost their influence as people are more likely to control their own identities in a 'Liquid', 'Pick-n-Mix' world. People now have more choice to create 'do-it-yourself' identities and enter the 'Spiritual Supermarket' when it comes to their beliefs.</li> <li>• <b>Decline in Religious Knowledge</b>: 2001 Census: Highlights evidence to suggest that many people who claim they are religious really know little about their religion: 72% of showed they knew little about the life of Jesus or the meaning of events such as Easter &amp; Christmas.</li> <li>• Plausibility Structure - Berger: Religious diversity creates a crisis of credibility. With so many views available religious beliefs become relative rather than absolute.</li> <li>• <b>Declining Membership</b> - In the UK, decline can be seen in all major Christian denominations (Christian Research: UK Christian Handbook Religious Trends 2003/2004)</li> <li>• <b>Declining Attendance</b> - In 2007, 2% of the population attended religious ceremonies on Sundays compared with 40% in 1851. There is also declining attendance at Christmas &amp; Easter - two of the major Christian events.</li> <li>• <b>Decline in Marriage &amp; Baptism</b> - Fewer than 1/2 of all marriages in the UK involve a religious ceremony. Less than a 1/4 of babies are now baptised, compared with 2/3 in 1950.</li> <li>• <b>Decline in Sunday Schools</b> - 100 years ago, half of children attended Sunday Schools. If current trends continue however, Sunday Schools will become extinct 2016.</li> <li>• <b>Small Membership in NAMs &amp; NRMs</b> - Despite the growing numbers of NAMs &amp; NRMs, membership is still very small. Also the growth of new NRMs/ NAMs is insignificant to the number of religious movements that are collapsing.</li> <li>• <b>Decline in the Clergy</b> - Bruce (2001) points out that less people are opting for careers within the clergy: 1900: 45 000 British Clerics 2000: 34 000</li> <li>• <b>Many Church buildings are dilapidated</b> and being left to crumble today even though in medieval times even the poor donated to the upkeep of grand, ornate churches.</li> <li>• The church has lost many of its powers to other institutions - <b>'Structural Differentiation'</b></li> <li>• Religious institutions command declining respect for major festivals such as Christmas &amp; Easter which are fast-becoming money-making 'empty' festivals</li> <li>• The church has little influence <b>over social policies</b> e.g. Civil Partnerships are legal now despite opposition from some religions.</li> <li>• People look toward <b>new knowledge systems</b> and ways of viewing the world - particularly with the advent of the Internet within the Globalised World</li> <li>• The <b>Ecumenical Movement</b> might be interpreted as a sign of weakness within religious organisations.</li> <li>• <b>Secularisation from within</b> - Herberg suggests that religions are going against their traditions and regulations themselves and as such are showing weakness. He points out the ordination of women as evidence of this &amp; also the downplaying of 'miracles' and the literal interpretations of scripture, the acceptance of homosexuality as evidence of this</li> <li>• <b>Jesus in Disneyland</b> - Lyon argues that religion is going through a process of 'Disneyfication' in that it is becoming trivialised and taken less seriously. He suggests that, in the post-modern 'market' world, people are want to customise their identities and are free to do so as religion is fast-becoming just another commodity on the market shelf.</li> </ul>	<p>A Decline in Religious Practice</p>
<p>A Decline in Religious Practice</p>	<p>A Decline in Religious Practice</p>
<p>Decline of Power &amp; Influence of Religious Institutions</p>	<p>Decline of Power &amp; Influence of Religious Institutions</p>



## Secularisation in the UK

Evidence of Secularisation in the UK	
Long Term	<b>Crockett</b> – 1851 40% of adults regularly attended church <b>Wilson</b> – 1960s only 10-15% of adults attended church regularly. Church Weddings, baptisms and Sunday school attendance has also declined. Great diversity in belief including non-Christian belief,
Religious Practice	The trend in attendance to Church services has continued to decline. CoE in 1960 had 1.6 million regular attendees in 2013 that had dropped to 0.8 million. However smaller denominations are see less of a decline. Bogus Baptism – To attend a faith school.
Religious Affiliation	British Social attitudes survey showed that between 1983 and 2014 the number of adults with no religious affiliation rose from 1/3 to about half. There was slight increase in Catholics due to migration from eastern Europe and Christian denominations have stayed static since 1983.
Religious Influence	<b>Bruce</b> – points out that in the Middle Ages the Church was central to society, with enormous wealth and power. Church leaders exercised real power over secular matters such as education, law making, social welfare and politics. However, in modern society religious institutions have become more marginalised as they have lost this power. Many people today can live their lives completely untouched by religious institutions.

## Arguments against secularisation in the UK

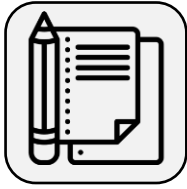
Believing without belonging	<b>Davie</b> – Religious belief has become privatised but this doesn't mean that there has been a decline in person religious belief. Davie suggests that the nature of religious activity has changed and people are believing without having to belong to a congregation. She refers to this a <i>Vicarious Religion</i> .
Online Religion	<b>Hellend</b> – Developed the idea that people could be religious without having to attend a place of worship. The growth of the internet has changed the way that people can interact with the religious community and religious belief has become disembedded. <b>Hellend</b> suggest two ways that the internet has changed religious practices – 1) <b>Religion Online</b> – When religious movement use the internet to communicate their message to followers 2) <b>Online Religion</b> – Where like minded people interact in forums and discuss their beliefs in an unstructured format.

## Secularisation in the USA

Evidence of Secularisation in the USA	
Wilson 1962	Wilson found that 42% of Americans attended church on Sundays, however he argued that church going in America was more of an expression of the American Way rather than religious belief. Wilson argued that America had become a secular society not because people had abandoned churches but because religion had become superficial.
Declining Church Attendance	<b>Hadaway 1993</b> – Found that Wilson's figure of 40% didn't add up as if 40% of the population went to church on Sunday all the churches would be full and that was not the case. His study found that the level of attendance to church was 83% higher than the head counts they conducted suggesting there is an exaggeration in church attendance when asked.
Secularisation from Within	<b>Bruce</b> – suggested that American religion has adapted to modern society by moving from tradition belief and glorification of god to a more psychological or therapeutic belief system. This has allowed religion to remain popular in a more secular society. Religion has moved from seeking salvation to self improvement.
Religious Diversity	<b>Bruce</b> has identified a trend towards practical relativism among American Christians which involves the acceptance of differing views. This is shown in <b>Lynd and Lynd's</b> study from 1929 which found that 94% of young Christians agreed with the statements that Christianity is the one true religion and all people should convert to it, compared to only 41% in 1977.

## Religious Market Theory: Stark and Bainbridge

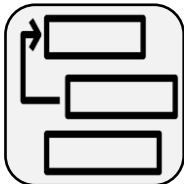
Eurocentric Secularisation	Stark and Bainbridge argue that secularisation theorist try to fool people into believing that there was a 'Golden Age of Religion' in the past and this has since declined. Instead they believe that religious belief flows through cycles in which temporary periods of secularisation are followed by periods of religious revival which occur due to the creation of new religions and NAM's
Religious Market Theory	According to Stark and Bainbridge there are two assumptions about human nature and the way people engage with religion. 1) People are naturally religious – there will always be a demand for some form of religion. 2) All humans want big rewards for the smallest cost – Humans make rational decisions about what benefits them the most. They believe that by believing in religion has a small cost with barely any risk and promises great reward.
Supply Led Religion	Unlike Europe which is dominated by single religion, America is more diverse and supply led, meaning that there are vast range of religious organisations to choose from. The groups then have to compete for survival and ensure they provide the best religious experience. <b>Jesus in Disneyland</b> – Lyon's study showed how denominations were holding service in theme parks to attract new followers who were seen as consumers. According to Lyon Spiritual shoppers are looking for experiences that attract them and which brought a sense of magic back to the experience.



## NOTE TAKING TASK: Secularisation

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

The Theory	Arguments For and Against	Secularisation in the UK and USA
What is meant by secularisation?	Explain the evidence for and against secularisation under each of the following headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious thinking and belief.</li> <li>• Religious practices.</li> <li>• The power and influence of religious institutions.</li> </ul>	What evidence is there for secularisation in the UK
What are the issues with measuring secularisation?		What does Davie mean by believing without belonging as an argument against secularisation in the UK?
What do Woodhead and Heelas (2000) mean when they talk about Disappearance Thesis and Differentiation Thesis?		What does Hellend mean by Online religion as an argument against secularisation in the UK?
		What evidence is there of secularisation in the USA?
What are the main causes of secularisation – there are 8.		What does Stark and Bainbridge mean by Religious Market place as an argument against secularisation in the USA?
	How does Lyons “Jesus in Disneyland” study provide arguments against secularisation in the USA?	



## PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!

**KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.**

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

Define the term  
Secularisation.

According to Berger what  
has led to the collapse of  
the sacred canopy?

Give two pieces of  
evidence in favour of  
secularisation in the UK.

What reason does Weber  
give for the rise of  
secularisation.

Give two pieces of  
evidence against the rise  
of secularisation.

What reason does Bruce  
give for the rise of  
secularisation?

What is meant by structural  
differentiation?

What is meant by  
secularisation from within?

Give two pieces of  
evidence of secularisation  
in the USA

What is meant by  
resacrilisation?

## CONSOLIDATION:



### 1. Comprehension Questions

Answer each of the questions below making sure you incorporate the question into your answer. The marks indicated are to indicate how much you should include. **THESE ARE NOT EXAM STYLE QUESTIONS!**

1. Outline the 3 most important causes of secularization. (Your opinion) [6]
2. Outline why measuring secularization is difficult for sociologists. (4)
3. What is the difference between the differentiation thesis and the disappearance thesis. [4]
4. Outline the 3 ways that secularization is measured. [6]
5. What is the religious market theory put forward by Stark and Bainbridge. [4]

### 2. Analysis Task

Looking at the data on secularization.

1. What does this data suggest about religious belief in the UK today?
2. What does this data suggest about the role of religion in UK today?
3. What do you think has led to these trends?



Outline and explain two causes of the process of secularisation. [10]



**FIRST PARAGRAPH**

### Item

Sociologists disagree about the extent of secularisation in the modern world. For example, some suggest that the development of Science and Technology has the plate displaced religious face as a means of interpreting the world. Postmodernists point to the decline of metanarratives, which mean people are abandoning once taken-for-granted belief systems, like religion. Other sociologists suggest religion is not declining, but simply changing an appearing in new forms.

**Applying material from the item, analyse two ways in which religion, rather than declining, is changing and appearing in new form. [10]**

Deconstruct the question



Think of possible answers



Look for hooks in the Item



Write the paragraph.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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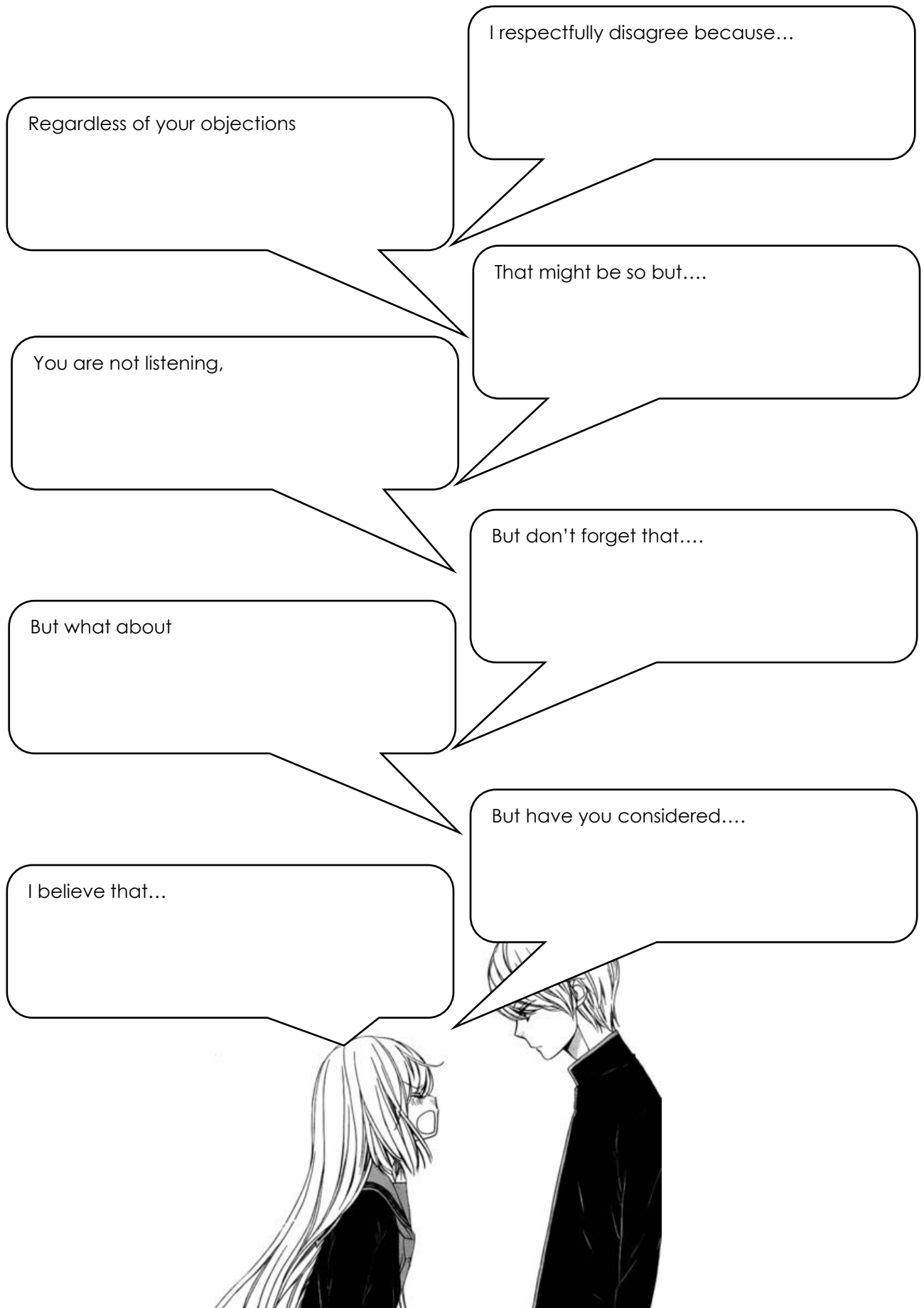
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**FIRST PARAGRAPH**





**WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:**

- The characteristics of fundamentalism.
- Types of Fundamentalism.
- Causes of Fundamentalism.
- Outline of the Clash of Civilisation Study.

**KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC**

- Fundamentalism
- Patriarchy
- Conspiracy
- Prophecy
- Modern Technology
- Secular Fundamentalism
- Western Fundamentalism
- Third world
- Fundamentalism
- Enlightenment
- Resistance Identity
- Clash of Civilisations
- Cultural Defence
- Monotheism
- Cosmopolitanism
- Project Identity

**RESOURCES**



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 39 - 42
- Collins: 511 - 513
- Hodder: 165 - 169



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**Revise  
Sociology**

**KEY SOCIOLOGISTS**

- Aldridge
- Davie
- Hawley
- Giddens
- Bauman
- Castells
- Beckford
- Ansell
- Huntington
- Casanova
- Jackson
- Horrie & Chippendale
- Armstrong
- Bruce



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**Sociology Tutor**



**Adam Walton 1**



**Adam Walton 2**

## FUNDAMENTALISM

Fundamentalists appeal to tradition - they seek return to the basics or fundamentals of their faith.

### Types of Fundamentalism

**Western Fundamentalism**  
Fundamentalism develops as a reaction to changes within society, especially the trend towards diversity and secular choices.  
Bruce uses the example of the New Christian Right in the USA which has developed as a response to family diversity, sexual permissiveness, gender equality, secular education and the privatisation of religion.  
They aim to restore religion to a public role where they can shape laws and morals.

**Third World Fundamentalism**  
Fundamentalism as a reaction to change being thrust upon a society from outside. It is often triggered by Westernisation imposed by foreign capital or local elites supported by the West.  
Here fundamentalism is a reaction to the states attempts to privatise religion.  
Bruce uses the Islamic Revolution in Iran as an example of this.

**Secular Fundamentalism**  
Davie  
First Phase (18c – 1960's) Enlightenment philosophy held optimistic secular belief in progress based on science and reason.  
Second Phase (1970's +) Enlightenment has come under attack due to growing pessimism and uncertainty caused by globalisation and environmental issues. This has led to a rise in nationalism and anti-religious sentiment.

### Characteristics of Fundamentalism

#### Literalism

A literal interpretation of religious text. They contain the answers to all life's important questions and gives directions on how to live your life.

#### Them and Us Mentality

Separateness from the rest of the world, they are right, everyone else is wrong. Davie – seek to establish control in chaos.

#### Aggressive Action

They like to draw attention to their perceived threat to their beliefs through aggressive action as directed by elders or clergy.

#### Modern Technology

Although the groups are against modern society they tend to use modern technology to achieve their aims. Inc televangelists, social media

#### Patriarchy

Hawley – groups tend to want to control women's sexuality as well as their social and economic roles.

#### Prophecy

Particularly with Christian groups due to belief in "end of days" and second coming of Christ.

#### Conspiracy

Many Christian and Islamic groups hold anti-semitic views believing the Jews are conspiring to secure world domination.

### Causes of Fundamentalism

<b>Giddens</b>	<b>Globalisation</b> which undermines traditional social norms concerning the nuclear family, sexuality, abortion etc. <b>cosmopolitanism</b> refers to a way of thinking that embraces modernity, is open to alternative views and modifies beliefs based on new ideas.
<b>Bruce</b>	<b>Monotheism and Fundamentalism</b> – fundamentalism is a unique feature of monotheistic religions due to the fact that they have a single text from which God's will is given. Whereas polytheistic religions such as Hinduism are lack a single authority and are sometimes considered more a collection of religions.
<b>Bauman</b>	<b>Postmodernity</b> – Too much choice can cause uncertainty and heightened awareness of risk. In this situation some will embrace the freedom whilst others are attracted to fundamentalism.
<b>Castells</b>	Responses to fundamentalism: <b>Resistance Identity</b> – a defensive reaction of those that feel threatened and retreat to fundamentalism. <b>Project Identity</b> – response of the forward thinking who engage with social movements such as environmentalism and feminism.

#### Evaluation

- Beckford:
- Ignore hybrid movements
  - Fixate on fundamentalism and ignore the impact of globalisation on religions such as Catholicism.
  - Giddens ignores differences between fundamentalist groups.
  - Giddens doesn't consider a return to tradition as a reflexive rather than defensive action.
- Haynes
- Islamic fundamentalism isn't always a reaction against globalisation but a reaction to local elites failing to deliver on promises to improve the standard of living.

### Clash of Civilisations – Huntington 1996

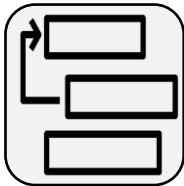
7 Civilisations	Explanation of fundamentalism	Evaluation
Western Islamic Japanese Slavic Orthodox Hindu Confucian Latin American	Nation states are less significant as a source of identity creating a gap that religion has filled. Globalisation has also increased contact between civilisations which can cause conflict leading to a them v us mentality. Religious differences are hard to resolve than political ones due to them being deeply rooted in history and culture. Huntington believes that the rise in Islamic fundamentalism is a reaction to western civilisation.	<b>Jackson (2006)</b> – Orientalism: western ideology stereotyping eastern people and religions as untrustworthy in order to justify human rights abuses. <b>Casanova (2005)</b> – Huntington ignores divisions within civilisations (e.g. sunni and Shi'a Islam) <b>Horie and Chippendale 2007</b> – Clash of civilisation is misleading neo-conservative ideology.



## NOTE TAKING TASK: Religious Fundamentalism

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Types of Fundamentalism	Characteristics of Fundamentalism	Causes of Fundamentalism
What is meant by the term religious fundamentalism? Give examples.	Outline each of the following characteristics of fundamentalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literalism</li> <li>• Them v Us Mentality</li> <li>• Aggressive Action</li> <li>• Modern Technology</li> <li>• Patriarchy</li> <li>• Prophecy</li> <li>• Conspiracy</li> </ul>	How do each of the following sociologists explain the causes of fundamentalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giddens – Globalisation</li> <li>• Bruce – Monotheism</li> <li>• Bauman – Postmodernity</li> <li>• Castells – Identity.</li> </ul> What does Huntington mean by a clash of civilisations causing religious fundamentalism?
What is meant by Western fundamentalism? Give examples		
What is meant by Third World Fundamentalism? Give examples.		
What is meant by secular fundamentalism? Give examples.		



## PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!



## KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

What are the 7 civilisations according to Huntington?

What is meant by literalism?

Who suggested the rise in fundamentalism is a response to postmodernism?

Name one way in which western fundamentalism differs from third world fundamentalism.

Name 2 ways that Beckford criticises modernity as a cause of fundamentalism.

What is meant by resistance identity?

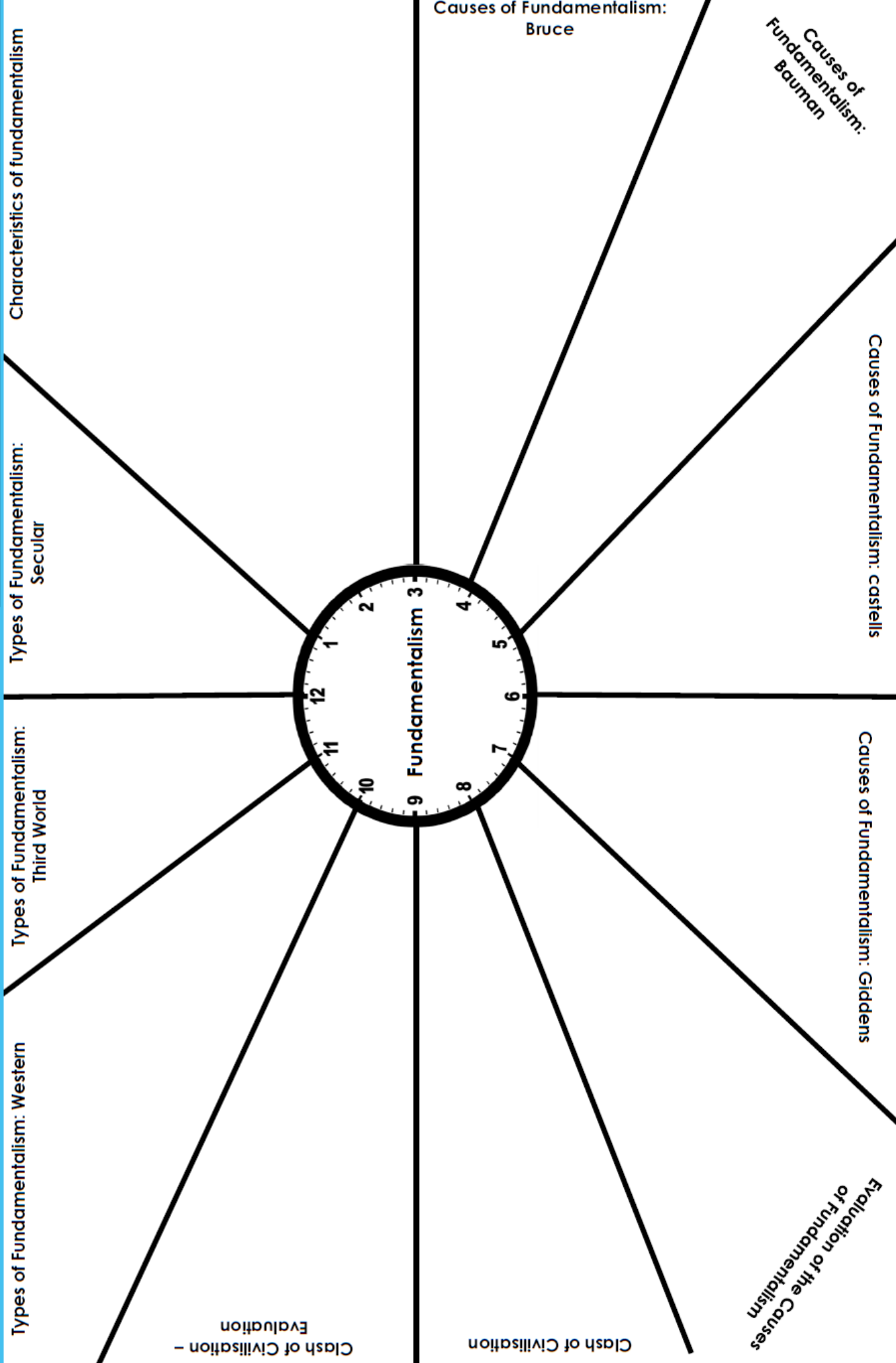
Name 4 characteristics of fundamentalism.

What is meant by secular fundamentalism?

What is meant by an "us and them" mentality?

What is meant by a project identity?





Characteristics of fundamentalism

Types of Fundamentalism:  
Secular

Types of Fundamentalism:  
Third World

Types of Fundamentalism: Western

Clash of Civilisation -  
Evaluation

Clash of Civilisation

Evaluation of the Causes  
of Fundamentalism

Causes of Fundamentalism: Giddens

Causes of Fundamentalism: castells

Causes of Fundamentalism:  
Bruce

Causes of  
Fundamentalism:  
Bauman

Outline and explain two ways in which the emergence of religious fundamentalism may be a consequence of globalisation. [10]



**FIRST PARAGRAPH**

### Item

While fundamentalism is often associated with Islam, there are fundamentalist groups in many other major religions, including Christianity. In the USA, for example, the so-called New Christian Right is a significant political force in some States, and its members have challenged many liberal reforms such as legislation on abortion. Some sociologists argue that fundamentalism is an inevitable reaction to the erosion of religious certainties in modern and postmodern Society.

**Applying material from the Item analyse two explanations for the rise in religious fundamentalism. [10]**

Deconstruct the question



Think of possible answers



Look for hooks in the Item



Write the paragraph.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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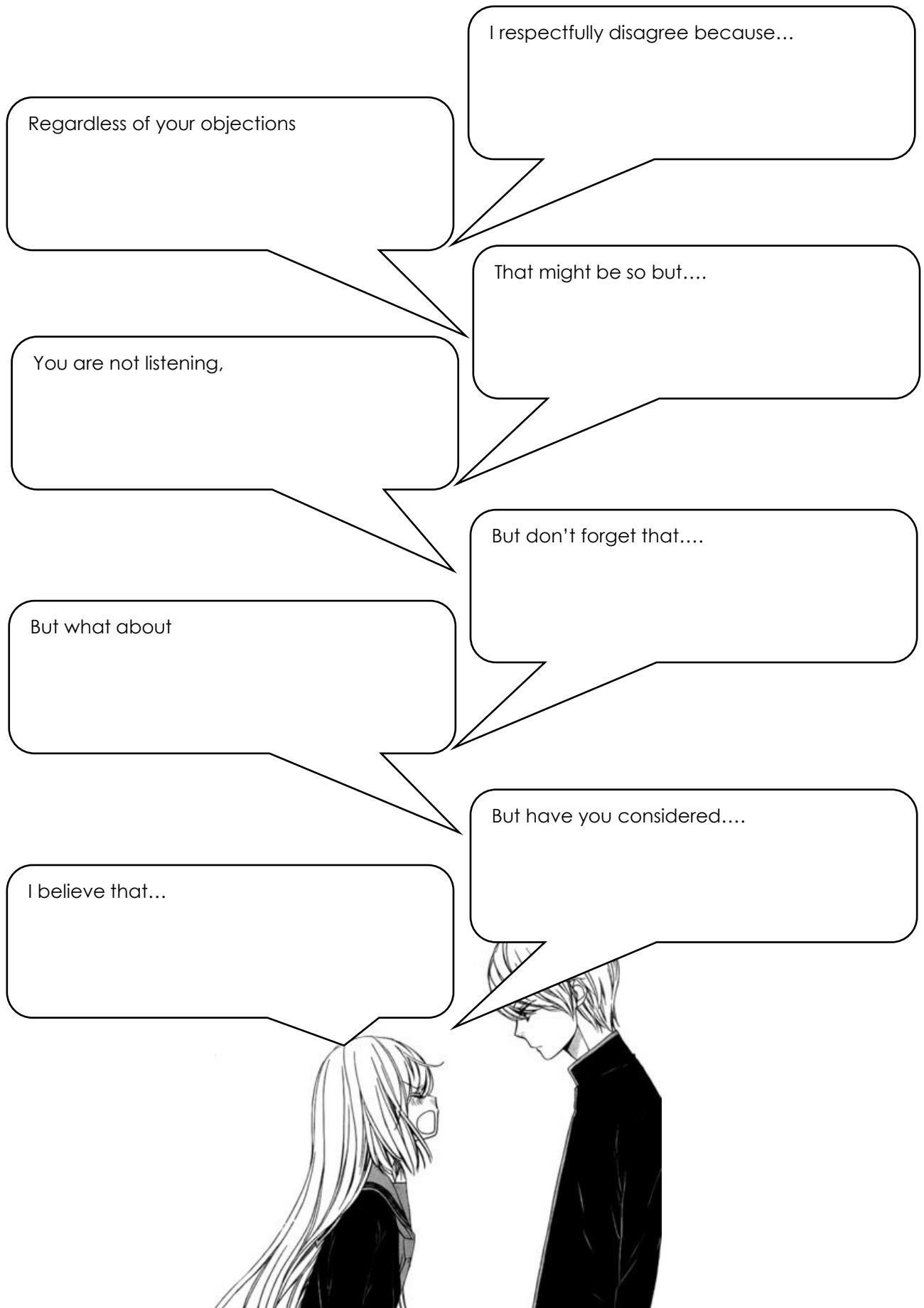
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**FIRST PARAGRAPH**





## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The impact of globalisation on religion
- The impact of religion on economic development

## KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Consumerism
- Economic Development
- Ultra-Nationalism
- Hinduism
- Latin America
- Pentecostalism
- Capitalism
- Particularism
- Universalism
- Marginalisation
- Religious Pluralism
- Fundamentalism

## RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 43 – 44
- Browne: 85 - 88
- Hodder: 163 - 165



## WEBSITES



**Hectic  
Teacher's Site**



**Tutor2U**



**Get Revising**

## KEY SOCIOLOGISTS

- Beyer
- Nanda
- Giddens
- Martin
- Bellah
- Berger
- Lehmann
- Redding



## VIDEO CLIPS



**Esher  
Sociology**



**Sociology Tutor**



**Adam Walton**

**Globalisation** means the growing interconnectedness between people and nation states. Includes technological, economic and cultural interconnectedness.

**Cultural Defence** means the ways in which religion serves to unite a community against an external threat.

The **Protestant work ethic**, the Calvinist **work ethic** or the Puritan **work ethic** is a **work ethic** concept in theology, sociology, economics and history that emphasizes that hard **work**, discipline and frugality are a result of a person's subscription to the values espoused by the **Protestant** faith, particularly Calvinism.

## Cultural Defence Case Studies

**Poland 1945 - 1989**

From 1945 to 1989 Poland was under communist rule imposed from outside by the Soviet Union. During this time the Catholic church was suppressed but for many Poles it continued to embody Polish National Identity. The church served as a popular rallying point against the communist regime and the Polish Communist Party. In fact the Church lent active support to Solidarity and did much to bring about the fall of the communist regime in the 1980's.

**Iran**

Western Powers and Big Oil companies have long held influence in Iran including the overthrowing of democratic government in the 1950's in order to establish a pro-west regime headed by the Shah of Iran. During the 1960's and 1970's his successor embarked on a policy of modernisation and westernisation. This included banning veil and replacing the Muslim calendar. Change was rapidly imposed from above which caused great suffering which led to Islam becoming the focus for resistance under the leadership of the Ayatollah Khomeini. The revolution of 1979 brought about the creation of the Islamic Republic in which clerics held state power and were able to impose Islamic Sharia Law.

## Religion and Economic Development

Hinduism and India – Nanda (2008)	
Overview	Globalisation has led to rapid economic growth in India, it has also led to a rising prosperity and a new middle class developing. Nanda examines the role that Hinduism played in this growth and the development of ultra Hinduism in the growing middle class.
Tele-gurus	Nanda claims that the surge in popularity of Hinduism is due to the role of Tele-Gurus which has changed the way that Hindu's value prosperity and wealth. Generally Hinduism denounces wealth as a sin, however contemporary Guru's view wealth in a progressive way suggesting it is a sign of divine favour. This encourages young people to pursue the opportunities available to them without the guilt imposed by traditional Hinduism. This has led to an economic growth similar to that of Calvinism.
Ultra-Nationalism	Nanda suggests that Hindus believe that it is their Hindu values that have led to the economic growth and prosperity. As a result Hinduism is creating a sense of ultra nationalism by generating a worship of the Indian culture rather than a focus on the Gods. Parallels could be drawn between this and Bellah's Civil religion.

Pentecostalism in South America	
Berger	The rapid spread of Pentecostalism across south America has had a similar impact to Calvinism in Europe. Berger suggests that Pentecostalism has become a strong rival to Catholicism as it encourages its followers to better themselves by working their way out of poverty rather than waiting for salvation in the after life. This in turn stimulates the economy by inspiring followers to adopt a dedicated work ethic.
Lehmann	After analysing the spread of Pentecostalism in China and South Korea Lehmann agrees with Berger's assessment. Lehmann argues that whilst all Pentecostal denominations preach similar messages, they tend to adapt their message to the local needs and traditions in order to appeal to new followers. In doing so Pentecostalism develops a local identity which in turn boosts its popularity.



## NOTE TAKING TASK: Globalisation and Religion

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Clash of Civilisations	Impact of Globalisation	Other
Research and summarise each of the 7 civilisations according to Huntington.	What are Beyer's 3 impacts of globalisation on religion?	Research and summarise the effects of Pentecostalism across Latin America, and its effects on economic development
Why does Huntington say that a clash will occur?	Link 3 examples of this happening in society.	
Who does Huntington put the blame on?	How does Nanda's work on Hindu Ultra nationalism suggest secularisation is not increasing?	How does Redding suggest Confucianism and globalisation is having an effect on China?
Why has religion become a new form of identity?	How does this refute arguments about the relationship between increasing rationalisation and religiosity?	
How does Norris and Inglehart's criticism link to the Arab Spring protests?	How does the work of Bellah and Nanda overlap? What are the differences and similarities?	
What is Horrie and Chippendale's criticism of Huntington's work?		



## PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!



**KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.**

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

Which two countries can be used as examples of the Cultural defence Theory?

Which sociologists links Hinduism in India with economic development?

In which two countries did Lehmann study the spread of Pentecostalism?

What is the protestant work ethic?

What are Beyer's 3 impacts of globalisation on religion?

What is a Tele-Gru?

What is ultra-nationalism?

What is Horrie and Chippendale's criticism of Huntington's work?

What are the 7 civilisations set out by Huntington?

What did Berger study in South America?



## CONSOLIDATION:

### Comprehension Questions

Read through the link form [Tutor2U](#) and using your own notes answer the following questions:

1. Outline 3 positives impacts of globalisation on religion.
2. Outline 3 negative impacts of globalisation on religion.
3. Which of the three impacts outlined by Beyer do you think has had the biggest impact?
4. How are nationalism and religion linked by globalization?
5. How are religion and economic development linked through globalization?
6. What impact do you think that globalization has had on religion? Positive or negative?

Outline and explain two ways in which religion and development may be related in the world today. [10]



**FIRST PARAGRAPH**

### Item

As a result of globalisation, the world today is increasingly interconnected. New information technology has created a global communication network and the media transmit images and ideas around the world, often spreading Western values to developing worlds. Globalisation has produced economic growth and brought rising prosperity to some groups in developing countries, creating a new middle class but has also widen the gap between rich and poor. It has also lead to greater flows of people across frontiers as people seek opportunities in developed countries.

**Applying material from the Item analyse two effects of globalisation on religion. [10]**

Deconstruct the question



Think of possible answers



Look for hooks in the Item



Write the paragraph.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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**FIRST PARAGRAPH**



