

1. What is the difference between an open and closed belief system?
2. Who regarded religion as "The opium of the masses"?
3. According to Bruce, what are the 5 main features of a New Age Religion?
4. Identify 2 characteristics of religious fundamentalism.
5. What is meant by the term sect?
6. What are the 4 CUDOS norms?
7. Which sociologist is associated with the inclusivist definition of religion?
8. Who regarded religion as "The gin of the masses"?
9. Who refers to the "female prism" which all feminist perspectives on religion agree?
10. Who found that there are two main characteristics of those that join NRM's: Social Grievance and a strong bond with those that recruited them?
11. Who said secularisation is a long term decline in the power, popularity and prestige of religious beliefs and rituals.
12. What are the three main types of NRM according to Wallis?
13. Outline three characteristics of a sect.
14. What are the three categories of cult according to Stark and Bainbridge.
15. Outline three characteristics of a church.
16. Which gender is the biggest consumer of religion?
17. What is a Millenarian Movement?
18. Give one example where religion could be said to have brought about social change.
19. Decline in what three areas could be said to be evidence of secularisation.
20. What is an ideology?

1. Open belief system, open to scrutiny, criticism and testing by others.
2. Karl Marx
3. Emphasis on Self, Everything is connected, self is the final authority, Global Cafeteria, Therapy.
4. Traditional Beliefs, Them V Us Attitude, Use of modern technology to spread message, Literalism, Aggressive Action, Patriarchy.
5. A religious group that has broken away from a larger, established religious denomination, or movement, because of a set of beliefs that differ in some key way
6. Communism, Universalism, Disinterestedness, Organised Scepticism
7. Giddens
8. Lenin
9. Abbott and Wallace
10. Stark and Bainbridge.
11. Steve Bruce.
12. World Affirming, World Rejecting and World Accommodating.
13. They are Not Bureaucratic & Hierarchical but are more Egalitarian, They are Radical in Nature, They withdraw from society, They have Closed/ Controlled Membership, They are Intolerant of others.
14. Audience, Client, Cultic Movements.
15. They are Bureaucratic & Closely linked to the State, Conservative, They Integrate with the Social & Economic Structure of Society, They are Universalist with Open Membership, They tend to be Intolerant & Hegemonic, They make up the Ecclesia of a Country.
16. Female
17. Those that believe that a significant event will change the world and lead to 1000 years of blessedness for the saved.
18. Civil Rights Movement, Latin America in the 1960's, Iranian Revolution 1979, Poland in 1989
19. Practice, Belief and Power
20. A worldview or set of ideas and values.

21. Who argues that the world is going through a 'Spiritual Revolution', what they called Resacrilisation.
22. Who argue that NRMs emerge as a form of religious or social protest?
23. What is meant by the term "Stained Glass Ceiling"?
24. What four factors determine if religion is a conservative force or a force for social change according to McGuire & Robinson?
25. What is one of the functions of religion according to Malinowski?
26. Who is associated with the idea of a closed belief system?
27. Wallis defined which group as 'life positive' aiming to release human potential and to accept the world.
28. Who was the leader of the peoples temple?
29. What term is used to explain how women are taught to be submissive, passive and obedient. Traits that are more compatible with religiosity?
30. What is meant by the term religiosity?
31. What term was used by Voasand Crockett to mean that older generations are more religious due to the time in which they were brought up?
32. Who examined dual identities of ethnic groups, noting a difference depending on the generation that was being questioned.
33. What were the three stages that Comte believed religion would inevitably pass through?
34. Who studied "Jesus in Disneyland"?
35. Who said that religion answered the ultimate questions and thus gave life meaning?
36. What did Huntington explore?
37. What is Animism?
38. What did Berger mean by the Sacred Canopy?
39. What is a theistic religion?
40. What did Polanyi mean by subsidiary explanations?

21. Heelas
22. Stark and Glock.
23. Women are barred from the higher positions of power within mainstream religion.
24. Nature and extent to religious belief, significance of religion in society, social involvement of religion, degree of central authority in religious organisation.
25. Psychological functions to help people overcome life-crisis.
26. Horton
27. World Affirming Movements
28. Jim Jones
29. Differential socialisation
30. The extent to which someone sees themselves as religious.
31. Period Effect
32. Momood
33. Theoretical, Metaphysical, Positivity
34. Lyon
35. Yinger
36. Clash of Civilisations
37. The belief the spirits and ghosts can impact the human and natural world either positively or negatively.
38. Religion protects its believers from all dangers in the world. Religion comforts its followers by answering the big questions.
39. A belief in a supernatural power, that could be a single entity or man entities.
40. A series of 'get out' clauses which a religious leader can use when challenged on their belief system.

41. What is a paradigm?
42. Who studied the Azande tribe?
43. What are the core principals of science?
44. What term is used to describe the changing of beliefs within a religion to remain relevant in the modern world?
45. Which sociologist is associated with the CUDOS norms?
46. In what way can religion be considered a closed belief system?
47. What did Popper mean by Falsification?
48. What are the 7 civilisations according to Huntington?
49. What are the two types of world view according to Mannheim?
50. What did Durkheim mean by the term Profane?
51. What did Durkheim mean by the cognitive functions of religion?
52. Hamilton criticised functionalist views of religion claiming that religion also had dysfunctions. What two examples did he give to illustrate his point?
53. In what way does Engles argue that socialism and Christianity are similar?
54. Marx suggested that religion supports capitalism in two ways. What are they?
55. Other than Christianity which other religion provides a good illustration of how Religion justifies inequality?
56. Who claimed that religion has a dual character?
57. What did Bloch mean by religion having a dual character?
58. Who argued that the church can act as a safe outlet for frustration within a dictatorship?
59. Which movement developed as a response to the Vatican's failure to help its followers out of poverty in Latin America?
60. What are the three types of religious leadership according to Weber?

41. *A set of guidelines which define a theory or idea.*
42. *Evans-Pritchard*
43. *Pursuit of facts, Objectivity, Establishing cause and effect, reliable methods.*
44. *Internal Secularisation*
45. *Merton*
46. *It holds a monopoly on the truth and doesn't tolerate challenge.*
47. *That theories and ideas are open to being proven wrong, and only become fact when they cannot be.*
48. *Western, Islamic, Japanese, Slavic-Orthodox, Hindu, Confucian, Latin American*
49. *Ideological Thought and Utopian Thought*
50. *Things that are ordinary and mundane. They have no special meaning to an individual or society.*
51. *Religion gave its followers the intellectual capacity to understand the world around them, by giving meaning to concepts such as time, space and causation.*
52. *Religion as a cause of conflict and encouraging irrational thought.*
53. *They are both aimed at the poor and promise a better life for their followers.*
54. *Inequality is God-given and therefore unchangeable. Poverty is a test from God and will be compensated in the after life.*
55. *Hinduism and the Caste System*
56. *Bloch*
57. *It could act as a conservative force as well as a principal of hope which could inspire social change.*
58. *Otto Maduro*
59. *Liberation Theology Movement*
60. *Charismatic Leader, Traditional Leader, Legal rational Leader*

61. What do the term Theodicies mean?
62. What did Weber believe was the role of religion?
63. What is meant by the term predestination?
64. What are the 4 main beliefs of Calvinism?
65. Which group does Steve Bruce use to show how religious groups can try influence change but not always be successful?
66. What two reasons does Bruce given to explain why the New Christian Right is unsuccessful in creating social change?
67. Give three reasons that Bruce determines is the reason for the success of the American Civil Rights Movement.
68. Outline two ways in which religion could be seen as patriarchal.
69. Who suggests that the only way equality can be achieved in monotheic religion is to consider that God could be a woman.
70. Who suggests that Islam is not patriarchal in nature but Arab culture is which has led to patriarchal interpretations of the Qur'an.
71. Who coined the phrase "Stained Glass Ceiling"?
72. Why do Postmodernists see religion as a meta-narrative?
73. What do postmodernists mean by 'Spiritual Shoppers'?
74. What do postmodernists believe have replaced traditional religions?
75. Give two examples of a church as defined by Troeltsch.
76. Which religious group is defined by Niebuhr as revolving around a charismatic leader who claims to be chosen by a supernatural being.
77. What are the 5 types of sect according to Wilson?
78. Give two reasons for the short lifespan of a sect according to Neibuhr.
79. Who suggested that the short lifespan of a sect is due to the sectarian cycle?
80. What are the 5 stages of the Sectarian Cycle?

61. *The different religious ideas that different social groups would create in order to understand and explain their experiences.*
62. *To meet the social and psychological needs of the population.*
63. *The belief that God has already decided who will enter heaven and who will not and his decision is unchangeable.*
64. *Predestination, Devine transcendence, Asceticism, The value of work.*
65. *The New Christian Right*
66. *Negative Tone of the message, Lack of co-operation with wider society.*
67. *Peaceful Protest, Achieved public support, Negotiated with opposition, shamed those with prejudicial values as being unchristian.*
68. *God portrayed as a man, restricting women's access to top levels in the religions hierarchy, depicting women as a bad influence within sacred texts.*
69. *Mary Daly*
70. *El Saadawi*
71. *Karen Armstrong*
72. *Because they claim to have a monopoly on the truth.*
73. *Followers are rarely loyal to a single religion or movement but try out different ideas and beliefs to see what suits their identity at that time.*
74. *New Age Movements*
75. *Roman Catholics, Islam, Judaism etc.*
76. *Sect*
77. *Introversionist, Conversionist, Reformist, Manipulationist, Millenarian.*
78. *Loss of the leader, Children of the original members do not hold the same intensity of belief, movement develops into denomination, dilution of beliefs.*
79. *Stark and Bainbridge*
80. *Schism, Initial Fervour, Denominationalism, Establishment, Further Schism*



81. Give two reasons for the growth of new religious movements.
82. What are the three types of women identified by Woodhead in relation to religiosity and participation?
83. What type of religious organisations are Transcendental Meditation and Scientology?
84. What are the 4 main Reasons for Ethnic minority Religiosity
85. Which religious group is associated with Eastern philosophy and the promotion of self spirituality?
86. Which social class is more likely to be life long theists according to Lawes?
87. According to Lawes who are most likely to be lifelong Atheists?
88. What term is used to describe the phenomenon that people who are closer to the end of their life are more religious.
89. What three reasons are given for the decline in religiosity in young people?
90. Who claims that women are more religious than men due to them being involved in the creation of life?
91. How does Wilson define the term secularisation?
92. What three areas are looked at when measuring secularisation?
93. Who argues that decline in public religious practices doesn't equate to decline in religious belief?
94. Hervieu-Leger argues that two types of believer have been created by religious pluralism. What are they?
95. Who argues that fundamentalism is a unique feature of monotheism?
96. What does Giddens mean when he refers to Cosmopolitanism?
97. What is meant by the term Crisis of credibility?
98. What term did Parson's use to explain how some functions of the church have been taken over by other social institutions?
99. What did Weber mean by Desacralisation of Consciousness?
100. What is the cause of third world fundamentalism according to Bruce?

81. *Marginalisation, relative deprivation, response to social change, practicality, postmodernism, status frustration, globalisation, secularisation.*
82. *Home Centred, Work Centred, Jugglers.*
83. *Cults*
84. *Cultural Defence, Cultural Transition, Social identity, Marginalisation.*
85. *New Age Movements*
86. *Working Class*
87. *Middle class and university educated.*
88. *Aging Effect*
89. *Lack of religious socialisation, individualism, ritualism and tradition.*
90. *Walter and Davie*
91. *The process whereby religious beliefs, practices and institutions lose their social significance.*
92. *Religious Belief, Religious participation, Religious Power.*
93. *Davie*
94. *The Pilgrim and The Convert*
95. *Bruce*
96. *A way of thinking that embraces modernity, is open to alternative views and modifies beliefs based on new ideas.*
97. *Religions which claim a monopoly on the truth are competing and contradicting each other leading to people not knowing who to believe.*
98. *Structural Differentiation*
99. *The loss of the ability to experience a sense of sacredness or the mystery of life.*
100. *A reaction to external influences particularly westernisation.*

101. What does Davie mean when she refers to Secular Fundamentalism?
102. Who studied Hinduism in India and how it helped economic growth in the country?
103. What are the three main definitions of religion?
104. How can religion be considered an open belief system?
105. What term does Durkheim use to describe the shared understanding of the norms, morals and values that promote a sense of belonging in society?
106. Who studied the Trobriand Tribe of Papua New Guinea and how they used religion to overcome grief and uncertainty?
107. Who said that there was no need for religion in a socialist society?
108. Which country is predicted to be the most Christian nation by 2030?
109. Who suggested that the more vulnerable are more likely to be religious as they are less secure in predicting their future.
110. Who talks about theodicies of fortune and misfortune?
111. What is the Protestant Work Ethic?
112. Who discusses the Decline in Metanarratives & the Fragmentation of Belief as a cause of secularisation?
113. Which two sects does Aldridge use to show that not all Sects are short lived?
114. Which two types of sect does Wilson suggest will not survive in a denominational form?
115. What are three of the characteristics of a Cult?
116. Peoples temple, Hare Krishna and The Moonies are all examples of what?
117. Who is associated with the concept of civil religion?
118. Who argues the religions have a history of preventing revolution and used the Methodist church to illustrate this?
119. What does Bruce suggest is the key to achieving social change through religion?
120. What does the term Alienation mean?

101. *The adherence to anti-religious ideology that militantly ridicules, mocks, scorns and satirizes the idea of the existence of a deity or deities and or religion*
102. *Nanda*
103. *Substantive, Functional, Inclusive*
104. *They have adapted their core beliefs in order to be relevant in the modern world. Herberg refers to this internal secularisation.*
105. *Collective Consciousness*
106. *Malinowski*
107. *Engles*
108. *China*
109. *Norris and Inglehart*
110. *Christiano and Swatos*
111. *A emphasis on hard work, discipline and frugality.*
112. *Lyotard and Bauman*
113. *Jehovah's witness and Amish*
114. *Introversionist & Advent*
115. *They have a Loose Structure, They emphasise Opportunity & Success, They expect followers to continue living Normal Lives, They have Open-Membership & are Tolerant of other Religions, May not be religious in nature, See their members as customers / consumers*
116. *Sects*
117. *Bellah*
118. *Halvey*
119. *Integration into the population through shared liberal values.*
120. *A lack of connection or feeling of distance from what a person is doing.*