

SEMESTER AT SEA COURSE SYLLABUS
University of Virginia, Academic Sponsor

Voyage: Spring 2016
Discipline: Religious Studies
RELG 1005-501, 502 & 503: World Religions
Division: Lower
Faculty Name: Patrick T. McCormick
Credit Hours: 3; Contact Hours: 38

Pre-requisites: None

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is an introduction to the world's major religions, particularly the influential religious traditions in the countries we will visit in Asia and Africa. To live and work in a global village where we interact with people and communities from different religious traditions we need to understand and appreciate these neighbors' religious worldviews. In this course we will examine and compare the beliefs, texts, figures, rituals, and shrines of the world's most practiced religions and explore how these traditions answer life's "big questions" (the meaning of existence, what happens after death, how life ought to be lived, etc.) and how they help their members to negotiate life's crises and passages, and how they have functioned internally, and in relation to those outside them, as means for unity, division, solace and/or exploitation.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate familiarity with the basic beliefs, practices, texts, and rituals of the major religious traditions, especially the dominant traditions in the Asian and African nations we visit.
- Compare and contrast the basic beliefs, practices, texts, and rituals of the major religious traditions we study in this course.
- Analyze the basic principles of interfaith dialogue, instances of religious conflict, and processes and consequences of religion's being imposed or adopted
- Demonstrate understanding of how religion has been viewed and critiqued as a resource for building more peaceful and just societies.

REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS

(Students may select *either* of the first two options. The first book (*Living Religions: A Brief Introduction*) is less expensive, but contains the same written material. The second text (*Living Religions*) is more expensive and contains pictures, maps and other helpful resources not essential to the text.)

Option One:

AUTHOR: Mary Pat Fisher
TITLE: Living Religions: A Brief Introduction
PUBLISHER: Pearson

ISBN #: 978-0205229703
DATE/EDITION: 2011/3rd Edition

Option Two:

AUTHOR: Mary Pat Fisher
TITLE: Living Religions
PUBLISHER: Pearson
ISBN #: 978-0205956401
DATE/EDITION: 2013/9th Edition

(This third text is required.)

AUTHOR: Mary Pat Fisher
TITLE: Anthology of Living Religions
PUBLISHER: Pearson
ISBN #: 978-0205246809
DATE/EDITION: 2011/3rd Edition

TOPICAL OUTLINE OF COURSE

Depart Ensenada- January 5:

A1- January 7: Introduction: What is Religion? (Reading Quiz 1)

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 1: Religious Responses, pp. 1-31.
J. Haidt, "Religion is a Team Sport," pp. 246-273 in Course Folder on Shipboard Web.

A2-January 9: Why Study Religion?

M. Molloy, "Understanding Religion," pp. 1-30 in Course Folder on Shipboard Web.
J. Esposito, "Globalization: World Religions in Everyone's Hometown," pp. 3-35, in Course Folder on Shipboard Web.

A3- January 11: How Should Religions Get Along? (Reading Quiz 2)

S. A. Kadayifci-Orellana "Interreligious Dialogue and Peacebuilding" pp.149-167 in *The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Inter-Religious Dialogue*, Catherine Cornille (ed.), (Wiley-Blackwell, 2013: 978-0470655207)

Honolulu: January 12

A4-January 14: Buddhism: Beliefs & Teachings

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 5: Buddhism, pp. 134-181.

A5-January 17: Buddhism: Approaching the Other (Reading Quiz 3)

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 5: Buddhism, pp. 111-141.

Study Day: January 19

A6- January 20: Shinto

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 7: Shinto, pp. 134-181.

H. B. Earhart, "Persistent Themes in Japanese Religion," pp. 1-8 in Course Folder on Shipboard Web.

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 7: Shinto, pp. 182-197.

A7-January 22: Shrines & Pilgrimages. (Reading Quiz 4)

L. Cunningham and J. Kelsay, "Ritual," pp. 76-90 in *The Sacred Quest: An Introduction to the Study of Religion*, Cunningham & Kelsay (2012/6th Edition, Pearson) ISBN: 978-0205191314.

Magida and Matlins. *How to Be a Perfect Stranger* pp. 46-50, 96-118, 127-152, 302-320 in Course Folder on Shipboard Web.

Yokohama: January 24-25 (*January 25: Section 1 Field Lab: Shrines of Kamakura*)

In-Transit: January 26

Kobe: January 27-28

A8- January 29: Confucianism

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 6: Daoism & Confucianism, pp. 182-198.

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 6: Chinese Religions pp. 144-182.

Shanghai: January 31-February 1

In-Transit: February 2-3

Hong Kong: 4-5

A9- February 6: Daoism (Reading Quiz 5)

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 6: Daoism & Confucianism, pp. 199-213.

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): More Selections from Chapter 6: Chinese Religions pp. 144-182.

Ho Chi Minh City: February 8-12 (*February 9: Section 2 Field Lab: Exploring Buddhism in Ho Chi Minh City*)

A10- February 13: Hinduism: Beliefs & Teachings

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 3: Hinduism, pp. 72-119.

T. Ludwig, "Hindu Ritual and the Good Life," pp. 101-115 in *The Sacred Paths: Understanding the Religions of the World* (2001/3rd Ed. Pearson) ISBN 0-13-025682.

Study Day: February 15

A11-February 16: Hinduism: Approaching the Other (Reading Quiz 6)

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 3: Hinduism pp. 64-95.

Yangon: February 18-22 (*February 19: Section 3 Field Lab: Pagodas of Rangoon*)

A12-February 23: Jainism

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 4: Jainism, pp. 120-133.

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 4: Jainism pp. 96-113.

A13- February 25: Sikhism (Reading Quiz 7)

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 11: Sikhism, pp. 434-458.

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 11: Jainism pp. 316-334.

Cochin: February 27-March 3

A14-March 4: Islam: Beliefs & Teachings

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 10: Islam, pp. 376-433.

Study Day: March 6

A15-March 7: Midterm Examination

Port Louis: March 9

A16- March 10: Islam: Approaching the Other

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 10: Islam, pp. 275-316.

Study Day: March 12

A17-March 13: African Religious Traditions

R. Eastman, "Chapter 10: African Traditional Religions: The Dawn of All Things," pp. 447-485 in *The Ways of Religion: An Introduction to Major Traditions* (1999/3rd Edition: Oxford University Press) ISBN: 978-0195118353

Cape Town: March 15-20

A18- March 21: African Religious Traditions (Reading Quiz 8)

S. Prothero, "Yoruba Religion: The Way of Connection," pp. 203-242 in Course Folder on Shipboard Web.

N. Smart, "Classical African Religions," pp. 307-323 in *The World's Religions* by Ninian

Smart (Cambridge University Press: 1998/2nd Edition) ISBN: 978-0521637480.

A19-March 23: Christianity: Beliefs & Teachings

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 9: Christianity, pp. 295-375.

A20-March 25: Christianity: Approaching the Other. (Reading Quiz 9)

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 9: Christianity, pp. 235-274.

W. Wink, "Beyond Just War & Pacifism: Jesus' Nonviolent Way," pp. 197-214 in *Review and Expositor* (89/2) March 1992.

Takoradi: March 27-8

Tema: March 29-31

A21- April 1: Judaism: Beliefs & Teachings

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 8: Judaism, pp. 235-294.

A22-April 3: Judaism: Approaching the Other (Reading Quiz 10)

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 8: Judaism, pp. 198-234.

A23: April 5: Living Interreligiously in the 21st Century

M.P. Fisher (*Living Religions*): Chapter 13: Religion in the 21st Century, pp. 496-517.

M.P. Fisher (*An Anthology of Living Religions*): Selections from Chapter 13: Religion in a New Era, pp. 352-375.

Casablanca: April 7-11

Study Day: April 12

A24: A Day Finals, April 13

April 16: Disembarkation Day

FIELD WORK

Experiential course work on Semester at Sea is comprised of the required field lab led by your instructor and additional field assignments that span multiple ports.

FIELD LAB (At least 20 percent of the contact hours for each course, to be led by the instructor.)

Field lab attendance is mandatory for all students enrolled in this course. Do not book individual travel plans or a Semester at Sea sponsored trip on the day of your field lab.

Written Assignment: Following each Field Lab, students will write a 5-6 page paper describing and

reflecting upon the experience, illustrating in detail how understanding of class lectures and/or readings were enhanced by the site visit.

The field labs (3) for this course take place on: **January 25, February 9, and February 19.**

Section 1 Field Lab: Shrines of Kamakura

This field lab will take us to the shrine district of Kamakura to observe a variety of Buddhist and Shinto shrines. Students will be able to see the inclusive nature of religious diversity in Japan at present and consider the country's prior religious history. They will also be able to experience a form of multi-site pilgrimage in which Japanese pilgrims walk from shrine to shrine, often visiting holy sites of multiple religious traditions. Field Lab paper due February 16.

Academic Objectives:

1. Observe Buddhist Pilgrimage Rituals.
2. Investigate Buddhist stupa style pagoda architecture.
3. Observe Buddhist rituals.

Section 2 Field Lab: Exploring Buddhism in Ho Chi Minh City

In this field lab we will visit an important Viet Nameese Buddhist institution in Ho Chi Minh City that reflects the multiplicity and synthesis of Buddhist traditions in modern Viet Nam. The Tinh Xa Trung Tam, or Central Temple, is home to a recent hybrid Mahayana-Theravada tradition that is unique to Viet Nam. We will spend the first period receiving a formal introduction to the doctrines and practices that are specific to this Buddhist denomination, given by the Assistant Abbot of the Central Temple. We will spend the rest of the afternoon observing, noting, and analyzing the forms of religious observances and the variety of religious practitioners who visit the Central Temple, seeking to identify the various strands of Mahayana and Theravāda practice found in temple life and teachings. We hope to have afternoon tea with the local parishioners. We will finish the day with traditional Viet Nameese dinner at a local restaurant, where we will discuss the day's events. Field Lab paper due February 28.

Academic Objectives:

1. To discern and better understand the unique synthesis of Buddhist teaching and practice in Vietnam by observing the sacred sites, daily rituals and monastic practice, and interacting with lay Buddhists as well as monastics.
2. To gain a better appreciation of the fluidity of religious institutions and practices.

Section 3 Field Lab: Pagodas of Rangoon

We will be visiting the major pagodas and shrines in Rangoon, Myanmar, where students will observe Buddhist tourists and pilgrims at the Shwedagon (the holiest pagoda in Burma), the Sule, the Chaukhtatgyi Paya, and the Ngahtatgyi Paya. Several of these pagodas house important relics and massive sculptures of the Buddha. Field Lab paper is due March 17.

Academic Objectives:

1. Visit a number of pagodas in a country where Buddhism is the official religion.
2. Recognize distinctive characteristics of Theravada Buddhism.
3. Observe Buddhist worship practices.

FIELD ASSIGNMENTS

FIELD WORK & FIELD ASSIGNMENT JOURNAL

- In this course, we have the opportunity to see several religions in action. Often the way that actual people in concrete settings practice their religion is very different from the way religious traditions are described in religious studies books, which are usually written by Westerners and speak in universals rather than specifics. Students are required to visit three or more religious sites (one of these will be the Field Lab) and keep a field journal of what you see.

- Each journal entry should be 2-3 pages in length. State where you went, the date of your visit, what port it was, and what religious tradition the site is associated with. You should make field notes either during or immediately after your visit. When you adapt your notes to a journal, try to describe everything that you saw and did. Was there a festival or ritual ceremony taking place? What were people doing? How were they dressed? Were there women? Children? Did you talk to anyone? You are also encouraged to be reflective of your experience. How did it make you feel? Were you excited? Nervous? Shocked? Finally, how did your experience of this tradition compare to the description in your textbook? What was similar and what was different?

- At the end of the course, journal entries will be evaluated based on: (1) the presence of a clear, detailed description of at least four elements of the visit, (2) a brief description of your response to these four elements, (3) a clear analysis of how your experience of these elements enriched your understanding of material learned in class or from assigned readings. The grade will also pay attention to: (1) apparent effort in doing field work, (2) quality of writing, and (3) your ability to apply appropriate terms and concepts from readings and lectures to your own observations of religious practices and places of worship or reverence.

Before visiting religious sites on your own, it is highly recommended that you review *How to Be A Perfect Stranger* by Stuart Mattins and Arthur Magida, on reserve in the ship's library and in the course folder on the Shipboard web. Many religious sites will expect you to remove your shoes before entering. As a rule of thumb, do not wear shorts or any clothing that might be considered "sexy" or provocative when visiting a sacred site.

APPROPRIATE FIELD SITES FOR FIELD JOURNAL VISITS

YOKOHAMA

1. Visit Karnakura where a number of important Buddhist and Shinto shrine are located.
2. Visit the Shomyo Temple and the Kanazawa-Bunko Museum. Pay special attention to the gardens, which are designed after the mandalas of Pure Land Buddhism.

KOBE

1. Ikuta Jinja. This is believed to be one of the oldest Shinto shrines in Japan.
2. Nagata Jinja. This shrine is home to the kami Kotoshironush-no-Okami, who helps businesses

to flourish.

3. The Hyogo Daibutsu (great Buddha). Located at the Nofuku temple, this is one of the largest Buddha's in Japan.

SHANGHAI

1. City God Temple. This temple was originally built to honor the local god, Jinshan. In the 1950s it was appropriated as a Taoist temple.

2. Wen Miao, the greatest Confucian temple in Shanghai.

3. She Shan (Holy Mother of China) Cathedral. In 1863 Jesuit missionaries purchased an abandoned Buddhist monastery to create this Cathedral. It is now one of the largest Christian churches in East Asia.

4. Songjuan Mosque. Founded in the 14th century, this is the oldest mosque in Shanghai.

5. Jade Buddha Temple. A traditional Chinese Buddhist temple that draws on both Zen and Pure Land traditions.

HONG KONG

1. Wong Tai Sin Temple. This famous Taoist temple is known for its fortune telling. See if you can observe someone practicing fortune telling. This is done by burning incense and shaking a bamboo cylinder to receive a "fortune stick" that is interpreted by fortune-teller.

2. Man Mo Temple. This temple is sacred to both Buddhists and Taoists. Look for the statues of Guan Yu, the legendary general, and Wen-Chang, god of culture and literature.

3. Po Lin Monastery. This monastery contains many Buddhist relics and is also the location of the Tian Tan "Big Buddha" statue.

HO CHI MINH CITY

February 19 is also the Vietnamese New Year, Tet. People will likely be returning to Ho Chi Minh City from visiting their families in the countryside. See if you can observe any lingering decorations or speak to Vietnamese about their holiday.

1. Giac Vien Pagoda. This is one of the oldest Buddhist temples in the city. It is dedicated to Kwan-Yin, the bodhisattva of compassion.

2. Visit the town of Tay Ninh, approximately 90km northwest of Ho Chi Minh City and see the Cao Dai temple. This is the "Holy See" of Cao Dai, a Vietnamese religion that combines Buddhism with Chinese and Western religions. The Cao Dai religion also reveres Thomas Jefferson as a saint! Tay Ninh is also near the Cu Chi tunnels, a popular tourist site.

3. Notre Dame Cathedral. Built in 1877, this is a French-style Cathedral made with bricks

imported from Marseilles.

4. Nga Sau Church. This church is dedicated to the French saint Joan of Arc. Pay close attention to how Asian reverence for female divinities such as Kwan-Yin has rubbed off on this Catholic Church.

5. Cholon Mosque. This is one of four major mosques in Ho Chi Minh City. It was built primarily for Indian immigrants.

RANGOON (Yangon)

1. Shwedagon Pagoda. This is the biggest tourist attraction in the city. It's big, it's covered in Gold, and Rudyard Kipling wrote about it. Locals claim the pagoda has stood for 2600 years although historians dispute this. When you visit try to look beyond the shiny exterior. This pagoda has four relics believed to have belonged to ancient Buddhas who lived before Siddhartha Gautama. The temple also has "planetary posts" where visitors can make offerings depending on their horoscope. Finally, the temple has become a site for political protest. There is a lot going on here. Pay close and respectful attention and see what you can pick up.

2. Musmeah Yeshua Synagogue. This is the only synagogue in all of Myanmar. The synagogue was built at the end of the nineteenth century when British colonialism brought Jews from Baghdad and Cochi to Myanmar. Today there are only a handful of Jews living in Myanmar, but the synagogue represents an interesting moment in the history of global Judaism.

3. Kyai Hti Yo Pagoda (Golden Rock). This site is about 60km outside of Rangoon. It is an enormous, precariously balanced rock covered in gold. It is said that anyone who sees it will immediately convert to Buddhism. In December/January this is the site of important Buddhist rituals. You can either hike 11 km from the base camp or take a car to within a mile of the summit.

4. Kaba Aye Pagoda. This site is 11 km north of Yangon. It features a large cave which is replica of the cave in India where the first Buddhist council was convened. This should be very different from the larger and busier pagodas of the city.

COCHIN

1. Paradesi Synagogue. This synagogue was originally built in the 16th century by the so-called Malabar Jews or Cochin Jews. While visiting the synagogue, explore the neighboring area known as "Jew town" where several other synagogues are currently in use.

2. St. Francis Church. This Church was built by the Portuguese in 1503. This church is the original burial site of Vasco de Gama.

3. Cheraman Juma Masjid. This is claimed to be the oldest mosque in India. There are many miraculous stories associated with mosques and locals of many faiths visit here. Young children are often brought here for a special ceremony signaling that they are ready to begin learning to read. There is also a mysterious lamp here said to be a thousand years old which Hindus bring

offerings of oil. This is an interesting chance to observe a very open Muslim center.

4. Emaknlam Shiva Temple. This temple is dedicated to Shiva and according to legend, was built by the hero Aljuna. Surrounding the main temple are shrines Rama, Hanuman, and other deities. Try to observe the priests offering their daily puja offering. This temple also has an active schedule of "temple arts" including classical dance, theater, and musical concerts.

5. Chottanikkara Temple. This is a temple to Devi, the great goddess. The goddess is worshipped in three different forms at different times of the day. The temple maintains a daily schedule of pooja offerings, which begin at 4 am and end at 8:45pm. People suffering from mental illnesses are also brought to this temple for healing.

PORT LOUIS

1. St. Croix Church and Pere Laval's Shrine. Father Pere Jacque-Desire Laval was sent to Mauritius as a missionary and is deeply beloved by the people. Every year pilgrims flock to this site on the anniversary of his death. Many believe the shrine has healing powers.

2. The Jummah Mosque. This mosque has been expanded several times, primarily by artisans from India. It also contains a madrassah.

3. Seek out several Chinese pagodas and Tamil Hindu temples in Port Louis.

CAPETOWN

1. Tour Bo-Kaap, Cape Town's Muslim neighborhood. Many Muslims are descended from slaves brought here by the Dutch from North Africa, Malaysia, and India. While you are there, visit the Bo-Kaap museum.

2. South African Jewish Museum. This museum was opened in 2000 by Nelson Mandela. It links to the oldest synagogue in South Africa.

3. St. George's Cathedral. This Anglican Cathedral is over a century old. The archbishop Desmond Tutu regularly held services here before his retirement.

TEMA (ACCRA)

1. Take an overnight trip to the Larabanga Mosque in Larabanga. This is a Sudanese Style mosque and is uniquely African.

2. The Hindu Monastery of Africa. This temple was created by Sindhi refugees who fled to Ghana after the partition of India in 1947.

3. Mormon Temple. This temple was dedicated in 2004 as an African base for Mormon missionaries.

CASABLANCA

1. The Cathedral Sacré-Cœur de Casablanca (Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus), is a former Roman Catholic church built in 1930. It ceased its religious function in 1956, after the

independence of Morocco, and became a cultural center which is open to visitors.

2. Grande Mosquée Hassan II is the largest mosque in Africa and the 7th largest in the world. Completed in 1993, 105,000 worshippers can gather together for prayer.

3. The Museum of Moroccan Judaism was built on the site of a demolished Jewish orphanage and is homage to 2,000 years of Judaism in Morocco.

METHODS OF EVALUATION / GRADING RUBRIC

- *Quizzes*: Students will take 10 reading quizzes throughout the term, giving evidence of having read *and* understood the readings assigned for class.
- *Field Lab Report*: Students will write a 5-6 page Field Lab paper that: (1) describes in detail 2 or more distinct elements of the site visit, (2) offers a reflection on the different meanings of these elements for the religious practitioner *and* for the student, and (3) illustrates in some detail (with ample citation) *how* the experience of or encounter with these 2 or more elements *enriched* the student's understanding of some class reading or lecture.
- *Field Journal*: Students will submit a Field Journal (described in more detail above) recording their visit to three or more religious sites during the semester.
- Students will take a Midterm and Final examination covering assigned readings and classroom lectures.

Participation:	5%
Reading Quizzes:	15%
Field Lab Paper	20%
Midterm Examination (March 10)	20%
Field Assignment Journal	20%
Final Examination	20%

CLASS EXPECTATIONS

Attendance will be taken every day, and students are expected to attend all classes and be prepared to answer written and oral questions about assigned materials. Given the size of this lens course, students must take extra care to avoid becoming disconnected from or a distraction to the learning going on in class.

RESERVE BOOKS AND FILMS FOR THE LIBRARY

AUTHOR: Stuart M. Maitlins & Arthur J. Magida
TITLE: How to be a Perfect Stranger: The Essential Religious Etiquette Handbook
PUBLISHER: Skylight Paths
ISBN #: 978-1594735936
DATE/EDITION: 2015/6th Edition

AUTHOR: Stephen Prothero
TITLE: God is Not One: The Eight Rival Religions that Run the World and Why Their Differences Matter.
PUBLISHER: HarperOne

ISBN #: 978-0061571282
DATE/EDITION: 2011/Reprint Edition

ELECTRONIC COURSE MATERIALS

AUTHOR: H. B. Earhart
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Persistent Themes in Japanese Religion"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: Japanese Religion: Unity and Diversity
VOLUME:
DATE: 2003
PAGES: 7-19

AUTHOR: J. Haidt
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Religion as a Team Sport"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: The Righteous Mind: Why Good People Are Divided by Politics and Religion
VOLUME:
DATE: 2013
PAGES: 285-318

AUTHOR: Michael Molloy
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Understanding Religion"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: Experiencing the World's Religions
VOLUME: 4th Edition
DATE: 2005
PAGES: 1-29

AUTHOR: John L. Esposito
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Globalization: World Religions in Everyone's Hometown"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: World Religions Today
VOLUME:
DATE: 2002
PAGES: 3-35.

AUTHOR: S. A. Kadayifci-Orellana
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Interreligious Dialogue and Peacebuilding"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: *The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Inter-Religious Dialogue*,
(Catherine Cornille ed.)
VOLUME:
DATE: 2013
PAGES: 149-167

AUTHOR: L. Cunningham and J. Kelsay,
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Ritual"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: *The Sacred Quest: An Introduction to the Study of Religion*
VOLUME: 6th Edition

DATE: 2012
PAGES: 76-90

AUTHOR: T. Ludwig
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Hindu Ritual and the Good Life"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: *The Sacred Paths: Understanding the Religions of the World*
VOLUME: 3rd Ed.
DATE: 2001
PAGES: 101-115

AUTHOR: R. Eastman
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Chapter 10: African Traditional Religions: The Dawn of All Things,"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: *The Ways of Religion: An Introduction to Major Traditions*
VOLUME: 3rd Edition
DATE: 1999
PAGES: 447-485

AUTHOR: Ninian Smart
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Classical African Religions,"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: *The World's Religions*
VOLUME: 2nd Edition
DATE: 1998
PAGES: 307-323

AUTHOR: Walter Wink
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: "Beyond Just War & Pacifism: Jesus' Nonviolent Way,"
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: Review and Expositor
VOLUME: 89/2
DATE: March 1992
PAGES: 197-214

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

None.

HONOR CODE

Semester at Sea students enroll in an academic program administered by the University of Virginia, and thus bind themselves to the University's honor code. The code prohibits all acts of lying, cheating, and stealing. Please consult the Voyager's Handbook for further explanation of what constitutes an honor offense.

Each written assignment for this course must be pledged by the student as follows: "On my honor as a student, I pledge that I have neither given nor received aid on this assignment." The pledge must be signed, or, in the case of an electronic file, signed "[signed]."