

Chapter 1 Beliefs in Society

Topic 6 Religious Organisations, Members and Movements

Answers to QuickCheck Questions on page 57

1. Where religion gives meaning to deprivation and helps people cope with it.
2. Both churches and sects see their interpretation of faith as the only correct one; both have a moral code to which members must adhere. Important differences are that sects are usually smaller; they have less ritual and hierarchy; churches are usually open to the whole community.
3. Examples such as Jehovah's Witnesses, Scientology, Quakers, Christadelphians, Plymouth Brethren, or other examples from the chapter.
4. A cult where there is no formal membership; a person can be a part of the cult simply by going to a meeting or exhibition or reading a book.
5. It reflects an emphasis on consumerism; it is strongest in the most developed parts of the world; it emphasises individualism.
6. Because women are closer to birth and death; are concerned with the socialisation of the young; are controlled by the patriarchal nature of religion; have been less involved with other aspects of life, such as political and economic activity.
7. Religion can provide support and a sense of community for new migrants.