

How Old Muslim Religion

Among the historical and social characteristics of the United States that... Between 632–654 AD, the Rashidun Caliphate conquered Iran, and the next two centuries of Umayyad and Abbasid rule (as well as native Iranian rule during the Iranian Intermezzo) would see Iran, although initially resistant, gradually adopt Islam as the nation's predominant faith. Sunni Islam was the predominant form of Islam before the devastating Mongol conquest (1219–1221 AD), but with the advent of the Safavid Empire (1501–1736), Shia Islam became the predominant faith in Iran. There have...

Freedom of religion Freedom of religion or religious liberty, also known as freedom of religion or belief (FoRB), is a principle that supports the freedom of an individual Freedom of religion or religious liberty, also known as freedom of religion or belief (FoRB), is a principle that supports the freedom of an individual or community, in public or private, to manifest religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance. It also includes the right not to profess any religion or belief or not to practice a religion, often called freedom from religion

Old Norse religion It was replaced by Christianity during the Christianisation of Scandinavia. Old Norse religion, also known as Norse polytheism or Norse paganism, is a branch of Germanic religion which developed during the Proto-Norse period, when Old Norse religion, also known as Norse polytheism or Norse paganism, is a branch of Germanic religion which developed during the Proto-Norse period, when the North Germanic peoples separated into distinct branches. Scholars reconstruct aspects of North Germanic Religion by historical linguistics, archaeology, toponymy, and records left by North Germanic peoples, such as runic inscriptions in the Younger Futhark, a distinctly North Germanic extension of the runic alphabet. Numerous Old Norse works dated to the 13th-century record Norse mythology, a component of North Germanic religion

Christianity is the most widely professed religion, with the majority of Americans being evangelicals, mainline Protestants, or Catholics, although its dominance has declined in recent decades, and as of 2012 Protestants no longer formed a majority in the US. The United States has the largest Christian and Protestant population in the world. Judaism is the second-largest religion in the US, practiced by 2% of the population, followed by Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam, each with 1% of the population. States vary in religiosity from Mississippi, where 63% of adults self-describe as very religious, to New Hampshire where 20% do. The elected legislators of Congress overwhelmingly identify as religious and Christian; with few exceptions, both the Republican and Democratic parties nominate those who are. c68ac9c405 == Rites of passage == c68ac9c405

Religion in the United States Polls indicate that an overwhelming majority of Americans believe in a higher power (2021), engage in spiritual practices (2022), and consider themselves religious or spiritual (2017). American Muslim Context: The Moorish Science Temple, the Nation of Islam, and the American Society of Muslims", Journal of the American Academy of Religion, 73 Religion in the United States is both widespread and diverse, with higher reported levels of belief than other wealthy Western nations c68ac9c405

== Overview == c68ac9c405 Zoroastrianism was the main followed religion during the Achaemenid Empire (550–330 BC), Parthian Empire (247 BC–224 AD), and Sasanian Empire (224–651 AD). Another Iranian religion known as Manichaeism was present in Iran during this period. Jewish and Christian communities (the Church of the East) thrived, especially in the territories of northwestern, western, and southern Iran—mainly Caucasian Albania, Asoristan, Persian Armenia, and Caucasian Iberia. A significant number of Iranian people also adhered to Buddhism in what was then eastern Iran, such as the regions of Bactria and Sogdia. c68ac9c405 Old Norse religion was polytheistic, entailing a belief in various gods and goddesses. These deities in Norse mythology were divided into two groups, the Æsir and the Vanir, who in some sources were said to have engaged in war until realizing that they were equally powerful. Among the most widespread deities were the gods Odin and Thor. This world was inhabited also by other mythological races, including jötnar, dwarfs, elves, and land-wights. Norse cosmology revolved around a world tree known as Yggdrasil, with

various realms... There are an estimated 10,000 distinct religions... It is projected that birth rate – rather than conversion – will...

Religion and children age of reason and voluntarily accepts the religion. Ritual circumcision is used to mark Jewish and Muslim and Coptic Christian and Ethiopian Orthodox Children often acquire religious views approximating those of their parents, although they may also be influenced by others they communicate with – such as peers and teachers. Matters relating the subject of children and religion may include rites of passage, education, and child psychology, as well as discussion of the moral issue of the religious education of children

Islam and other religions history, Muslims have held many different attitudes towards other religions. The Qur'an prescribes that the People of the Book – i. , Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians – have a special status. Some Muslim-majority countries are open to freedom of religion, but some are not. e. Over the centuries of Islamic history, Muslims have held many different attitudes towards other religions. Some Muslim-majority countries are open to freedom of religion, but some Islam and other religions is the complex theological, legal, and historical relationship between Islam and other faith traditions

Religion in Russia Russia has the world's largest Orthodox population. Among the 16 to 29 years-old Russians, 41% were Christians (40% Orthodox and 1% Protestant), 10% were of other religions (9% Muslim and 1% other), and 49% Orthodox Christianity is the most widely professed religion in Russia, with significant minorities of non-religious people and adherents of other faiths

Religion and politics in the United States Many faiths have flourished in the United States, including imports spanning the country's multicultural heritage as well as those founded within the country, and have led the United States to become the most religiously diverse country in the world. The First Amendment to the country's Constitution Religion in the United States is remarkable in its high adherence level compared to other developed countries. The First Amendment to the country's Constitution prevents the government from having any authority in religion, and

guarantees the free exercise of religion. Religion in the United States is remarkable in its high adherence level compared to other developed countries c68ac9c405

The origin of religious belief is an open question, with possible explanations including awareness of individual death, a sense of community, and dreams. Religions have sacred histories, narratives, and mythologies, preserved in oral traditions, sacred texts, symbols, and holy places, that may attempt to explain the origin of life, the universe, and other phenomena. Religious practice may include rituals, sermons, commemoration or veneration (of deities or saints), sacrifices, festivals, feasts, trances, initiations, matrimonial and funerary services, meditation, prayer, music, art, dance, or public service. c68ac9c405 == Al-Baqara 256 == c68ac9c405 Studies in the 21st century suggest that, in terms of percentage and worldwide spread, Islam is the fastest-growing major religion in the world. A comprehensive religious forecast for 2050 by the Pew Research Center predicts that the global Muslim population will grow at a faster rate than the Christian population – primarily due to the average younger age, and higher fertility rate of Muslims. Religious conversion has no net impact on the Muslim population growth. In fact, conversion will have little impact on the size of religious groups. Pew projects that religious people will increase by 2050 due to increasing fertility rates in religious countries and decreasing fertility rates in less religious countries. c68ac9c405

Religion in Iran Religion in Iran (ARDA 2025) Shia Islam (80. 97%) Christianity (0. 3%) Sunni Islam (16. 99%) No religion (0. 30%) Other Religion in Iran has been shaped by multiple religions and sects over the course of the country's history. 9%) Other Muslims (0. 36%) Bahá'í (0 c68ac9c405

Growth of religion Statistics commonly measure the absolute number of adherents, the percentage of the absolute growth per-year, and the growth of converts in the world. fastest-growing major religion in the world. In sociology, desecularization is the proliferation or growth of religion, most commonly after a period of previous secularization. A comprehensive religious forecast for 2050 by the Pew Research Center predicts that the global Muslim population will Growth of religion involves the spread of individual religions and the increase in the numbers of religious adherents

around the world c68ac9c405

Religion (2004). It is an essentially contested concept. "Religion, Health, and the Psychology of Religion: How the Research on Religion and Health Helps Us Understand Religion". Journal of Religion and Health Religion is a range of social-cultural systems, including designated behaviors and practices, ethics, morals, beliefs, worldviews, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, or organizations, that generally relate humanity to supernatural, transcendental, and spiritual elements—although there is no scholarly consensus over what precisely constitutes a religion. Different religions may or may not contain various elements ranging from the divine, sacredness, faith, and a supernatural being or beings c68ac9c405

Freedom of religion is considered by most nations to be a fundamental human right. Freedom of religion is protected in all the most important international human rights conventions, such as the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In a country with a state religion, freedom of religion is generally considered to mean that the government permits religious practices of other communities besides the state religion, and does not persecute believers in other faiths or those who have no faith. The concept of religious liberty includes, and some say requires, secular liberalism, and excludes authoritarian versions of secularism... c68ac9c405 The constitution of Russia recognises the right to freedom of conscience and creed to all the citizenry, the spiritual contribution of Orthodox Christianity to the history of Russia, and respect to "Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism and other religions and creeds which constitute an inseparable part of the historical heritage of Russia's peoples", including ethnic religions or paganism, either preserved, or revived. c68ac9c405 The majority of Americans identify themselves as Christians (65% as of 2019), while non-Christian religions (including Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, and others) collectively make up about 6% of the adult population. Another 26% of the adult population identified as having no religious affiliation. A majority of Americans report that religion plays a "very important" role in their lives, a proportion unusual among developed nations, though similar to other nations in the Americas. According to the American Religious

Identification Survey, religious belief varies considerably across the country: 59% of Americans living in Western states report a belief in God... c68ac9c405 == Demographics == c68ac9c405

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