



Religion: The Key to the Communication In History

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ABSTRACT

This paper mainly discusses the great influence of religion in the history of the world and when human civilization reaches a certain level, beliefs and religions will emerge. These religions make people think and lead to the progress of human civilization. A detailed analysis of the history of Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism and the significant influence these religions have had. These influences reshaped the human world, but also affected human civilization.

Religion is a cultural phenomenon that has appeared at certain historical stages in the development of human society, defined as the spiritual dependence of a person, or even of a civilization. Why is religion so important? Religion has had an impact on culture, on society, and on the economy. Some religions have increased the circulation of goods and stabilized politics, and there have also been examples of religious organizations and cultures.¹ Of course, religion can reflect the development of a civilization. The earliest religions appeared in the fifteenth century BC, indicating that the religion has a long history and has affected people for a long time.² For example, H.G. Wells commented that "The soul of man under that Latin and Greek empire of the first two centuries of the Christian era was a worried and frustrated soul," showing how religion can affect a human's soul.³ Religion is "magical" and is a symbol of society.

Religion can also be used as a way to assess a civilization. For example, in ancient Rome, religion evolved over the course of many centuries. At the advent of Roman history, most Romans were a hard, practical, farming society. They worshiped simple spirits and household gods, and established the importance of the figurative family in later Roman religion. As Rome became a powerful Republic, Romans added Greek

gods and deities from other societies to their own pantheon. After Rome became an Empire, paganism was gradually replaced by Christianity, which dominated Rome until its fall.⁴ It's easy to see that eventually the Roman empire was dominated by Christian comrades, greatly religion influenced by religion. But what does that mean? This shows that there were a lot of people who believed in Christianity at that time, so Christianity spread very quickly throughout the Roman empire, especially in the poor areas, because Christianity helped the poor.⁵ All this shows the strength of the civilization of the Roman empire, which is why so many people believed in Christianity. This is also the strength of religion from from an analytic perspective.

Islam, first introduced to Central Asia in the seventh century by Arabs, has had a profound influence on the history and culture of Middle East. Islam had been a vital part of the Middle East culture for centuries, and not even the coercive power of the state could make it disappear.⁶ For example, religious and cultural differences can lead to political discord and armed conflict beliefs as in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; much of the issue is religious as Israel is Jewish and the rest of the Middle East is Islamic.⁷ Already in the second

¹ RebeccaLDavis, "A Review of 'Religion and Popular Culture: Rescripting the Sacred,'" *History: Reviews of New Books* 38, no. 2 (April 2010): 46-47, <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=47623135&site=hrc-live>.

² Carlebach, Elisheva. "Introduction." *Jewish History* 14, no. 3 (September 2000): 265. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=11306236&site=hrc-live>.

³ Wells, H. G. In *Short History of the World*, 208-13. US: Public Domain, 1922. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=23411256&site=hrc-live>.

⁴ McGill, Sara Ann. "Ancient Roman Religion." *Ancient Roman Religion*, August 2017, 1-2. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=17954496&site=hrc-live>.

⁵ Rebecca L Davis, 57-58

⁶ Sichertman, Harvey, and Joyce Libal. "Chapter 4: The Economy, Politics, and Religion." In *Uzbekistan*, N.PAG. US: Mason Crest Publishers, 2005. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=17477908&site=hrc-live>.

⁷ Munayyer, Yousef. "There Will Be a One-State Solution: But What Kind of State Will It Be?" *Foreign Affairs* 98, no. 30-36. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=139082685&site=hrc-live>.



century BC the Greek politician and historian Polybius had assessed the position of religion in Roman society as the cement of the Roman state. But religion was much more than just a matter of public observance and political loyalty. It permeated every side of life, and took many different forms. The old public religion of the Olympian gods was defeated and there was an emergence of new religions demanding personal commitment.⁸ This shows that religion has a limit on how literate a civilization can be.

The Arabian Peninsula used to be a remote and backward place. Since the founding of Islam by Muhammad (according to Maya: Muslims believe that Islam is not created by the prophet Muhammad, but apocalypse of religion, the prophet Muhammad is a communicator, a creator in human history in every nation sent messengers, and convey the same message, that is "obey the only creator"), the Arab people have their own culture, Arabs and has since become a strong people. The Koran is not only the classic of Islam, but also the model of Arab culture. It occupies a highest position in the history of Arabic language and literature. With Islamic culture, in one hundred years, the Arabs liberated the people who had long been ruled by the Roman Empire and the Persian Empire from Asia, Africa and Europe, and created the brilliant Arab culture, which gave rise to the Renaissance in European countries. In the process of spreading Islamic scriptures, they created Arabic philology, grammar, rhetoric, hadith, jurisprudence, jurisprudence, and doctrines, and wrote many teachings, folk songs, traditional stories and literary works of Muhammad. It can be seen that Arab culture, language and literature are all created with Islam as the center and origin.

On the other hand, Religion can influence more than politics and economics and impact people's lives and conflict. It is well known that medieval Europe was ruled by Christianity. At that time, the most common religion in Europe was Christianity, and concluding that Christianity had a great influence. But there was a Christian frenzy in the Roman empire long before that. In medieval Europe, people had the habit of going to church. The church has many rules that limited people's lives and gave people freedom.⁹

But because of the influence of Christianity, there were also conflicts, like the famous Crusades. The Crusades took Christianity to another level. As the saying goes, "When an

age reaches a certain point, religion comes into being."¹⁰ Over the past two thousand years, Christianity has exerted a huge and far-reaching influence on almost the whole world, especially on the western world, pushing human civilization to an unprecedented height. If the period of greatest influence of religion on civilization was medieval Europe, religion was not just a development in the Middle Ages, it was also a form of imprisonment. In the period of 1300-1400 BCE, Christianity was blocking the development of culture and imprisoning people's thoughts.¹¹ It's like the idea of imprisonment. For the period of high civilization in medieval Europe, it corresponds to a high level of religion. When it came to east Asia, Buddhism, one of the three major religions, was born during this period. In conclusion, throughout history, religion has communicated ideas and has had a significant impact on culture, society, and economy.

Christianity had a great influence on the formation of European and American culture. Just as Zhao Puchu pointed out, without Christian culture, there would be no European culture and Western civilization. The western cultural tradition is integrated in the Christian culture, which inherits the Greek philosophy and the modern philosophy, including the ancient Greek rationalism tradition, the spirit of the Hebrew religion and the Roman concept of rule of law. In the middle ages, the Christian culture as the main body, in philosophy, belief and reason, unity of tradition and independent, rational and the immortality of the soul, the immutability of god's existence and the world, the country's natural law, logic and language, character and passion, metaphysical concepts such as in-depth discussion and integration, thus formed the western cultural tradition. In a sense, only by understanding the Christian culture can we understand the cultural tradition and cultural origin of the West (Zhuo Xinping's language). "In this cultural context, after hundreds of years of wandering in the endless quagmire in the Middle Ages, the seeds of modern science gradually emerged.

Religion is necessary because the most difficult thing in the world to prove is what a man should or should not do, and the result, it may be said, is that by relying on reason alone, there is no good reason for man to do anything, nor good reason not to do anything that might be accomplished. Of course, almost all people at all times are in a state of stupor; that is, their actions are driven by irrational factors such

⁸Salway, Peter. "Religion and Society." In *Oxford History of Roman Britain*, 487. GB: Peter Salway 1993, 1993. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=7500193&site=hrc-live>.

⁹Whitten, Sarah. "Franks, Greeks, and Saracens: Violence, Empire, and Religion in Early Medieval Southern Italy." *Early Medieval Europe* 27, no. 2 (May 2019): 251–78. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=136020594&site=hrc-live>.

¹⁰ Gandhi, Rajmohan. "Religion." *Vital Speeches of the Day* 70, no. 8 (February 2004): 253–56. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=12185967&site=hrc-live>.

¹¹ Miller, Maureen C. "Religion Makes a Difference: Clerical and Lay Cultures in the Courts of Northern Italy, 1000-1300." *American Historical Review* 105, no. 4 (October 2000): 1095. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=3752688&site=hrc-live>.

as habit, desire, love, hate, craving, etc. The world itself is a world driven by love and hate, but love and hate cannot go beyond the boundary of birth and death, and the meaning of religion is to integrate the scattered love and hate into an established framework, so that the memory of civilization and history can be made possible.

Over the course of history, religion has represented the limits of human thought. Religion is a key to history and can explain the origin of human thought and society. It can be said that religion opens up the only way for humans to explore the past and the future.

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Annotation: This sources made me understand the origin of the Jews and their cultural characteristics

2. Davis, Rebecca L. "A Review of 'Religion and Popular Culture: Rescripting the Sacred'," *History: Reviews of New Books* 38, no. 2 (April 2010): 46-47, <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=47623135&site=hrc-live>.

Annotation: This made me understand the history of religion and the origin of religion.

3. Gandhi, Rajmohan. "Religion." *Vital Speeches of the Day* 70, no. 8 (February 2004): 253-56. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=12185967&site=hrc-live>.

Annotation: This made me understand the history of religion and the origin of religion.

4. McGill, Sara Ann. "Ancient Roman Religion." *Ancient Roman Religion*, August 2017, 1-2. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=17954496&site=hrc-live>.

Annotation: This made me understand the history and religious significance of Rome.

5. Miller, Maureen C. "Religion Makes a Difference: Clerical and Lay Cultures in the Courts of Northern Italy, 1000-1300." *American Historical Review* 105, no. 4 (October 2000): 1095. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=3752688&site=hrc-live>.

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6. Munayyer, Yousef. "There Will Be a One-State Solution: But What Kind of State Will It Be?" *Foreign Affairs* 98, no. 30-36. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=139082685&site=hrc-live>.

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8. Sichertman, Harvey, and Joyce Libal. "Chapter 4: The Economy, Politics, and Religion." In *Uzbekistan*, N.PAG. US: Mason Crest Publishers, 2005. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=17477908&site=hrc-live>.

Annotation: This makes me understand the influence of religion on economy

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Annotation: This makes me understand the influence of religion on different nationalities

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