Mid Term Short Essay

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**Question Number 1**

 Karl Marx perceived religion as emerging from separation and helping the ingenuity of distance. As he comprised religion as a strong and persistent state of affairs in correspondence with his acclaimed saying that religion is the opium of the general population. Whereas, Emile Durkheim considered religion to be an impression of the worry for society. Furthermore, he observed the idea of the holy as the aspects of religion, never believed in the extraordinary powers (Cipriani, 2017). Durkheim view religious convictions are articulations of social substances; without those social substances filling in as an establishment, religious convictions would have no importance. Likewise, Otto concentrated on religious experience, minutes that he called numinous which signifies "Wholly Other." On the contrary, Eliade perceived sacred as a key to the religion; he viewed the sacred as regularly managing the heavenly powers, not with the society. He also considered religion to be something exceptional and self-ruling that can't be decreased to the psychological, social and economic factors.

**Question Number 2**

 A symbol is a place, an object, an action, or a person who allows the follower to go in a sacred condition of close association with Divine Being, for instance, using candles or fire, sharing food, flowers or fragrances and water purification. Myths are like tales which are prompted on symbols. Religious myths have a major purpose that of constituting a form of human conduct. Doctrine is belief’s codification and it teaches positions or principles, as the core of teaching is in the belief system. Ritual is a solemn ceremony in a religion which consists of many actions performed in a prescribed order (McCutcheon, 2018). Sacred Scriptures are the Holy Writ or revered texts which save the teachings of any religion. These terms are powerful for believers because these are all followed by religious people. They are interlinked in giving the message of religion to its believers.

**References**

Cipriani, R. (2017). *Sociology of religion: An historical introduction*. Routledge.

McCutcheon, R. T. (2018). *Studying religion: an introduction*. Routledge.