

Sacred Objects In Secular Spaces Exhibiting Asian Religions In Museums

Conservation of South Asian
household shrines

American Museums ".
Ateliers d'Anthropologie.
43. Grimes, Ronald (December 1,
1992). "Sacred objects in
museum spaces". *Studies
in Religion*. 21 (4): 419-460

The Conservation of South Asian
household shrines is an activity
dedicated to the preservation of

household shrines from South Asia. When applied to cultural heritage, held by either museums or private collectors, this activity is generally undertaken by a conservator-restorer. South Asian shrines held in museum collections around the world are principally shrines relate to Hindu, Jain, or Buddhist households. Due to their original use and sacred nature, these shrines present unique conservation and restoration challenges for those tasked with their care.

National Museum of India

The National Museum in New Delhi, also known as the National Museum of India, is one of the largest museums in India. Established in 1949, it holds a

The National Museum in New Delhi, also known as the National Museum of India, is one of the largest museums in India. Established in 1949, it holds a

variety of articles ranging from the pre-historic era to modern works of art. It functions under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. The museum is situated on Janpath. The blueprint of the National Museum had been prepared by the Gwyer Committee set up by the Government of India in 1946. The museum has around 200,000 works of art, mostly Indian, but some of foreign origin, covering over 5,000 years.

It also houses the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology on the first floor which was established in 1983 and has been a university since 1989, running master's and doctoral level courses in art history,...

Religion in China

Confucius: The Secular as Sacred. New York, NY: Harper. ISBN 978-1-4786-0866-0. Feuchtwang, Stephan (2016),

*"Chinese religions";
in Woodhead, Linda;*

Religion in China is diverse and most Chinese people are either non-religious or practice a combination of Buddhism and Taoism with a Confucian worldview, which is collectively termed as Chinese folk religion.

The People's Republic of China is officially an atheist state, but the Chinese government formally recognizes five religions: Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity (Catholicism and Protestantism are recognized separately), and Islam. All religious institutions in the country are required to uphold the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), implement Xi Jinping Thought, and promote the Religious Sinicization under the general secretaryship of Xi Jinping. According to 2021 estimates from the CIA World Factbook, 52.1% of the population is unaffiliated, 21.9% follows

Chinese Folk Religion...

Aniconism in Islam

*serenity and peace. In practice,
the core of normative religion in
Islam is consistently aniconic.
Spaces such as the mosque and
objects like the Quran are*

In some forms of Islamic art,
aniconism (the avoidance of
images of sentient beings) stems
in part from the prohibition of
idolatry and in part from the
belief that the creation of living
forms is God's prerogative.

The Quran itself does not
prohibit visual representation of
any living being. The hadith
collection of Sahih Bukhari
explicitly prohibits the making of
images of living beings,
challenging painters who
"breathe life" into their images
and threatening them with
punishment on the Day of
Judgment. Muslims have
interpreted these prohibitions in
different ways in different times

and places. Religious Islamic art has been typically characterized by the absence of figures and extensive use of calligraphic, geometric and abstract floral patterns.

However, representations of Muhammad (in...

Buddhist art

*Along the ancient silk routes:
Central Asian art from the West
Berlin State Museums. New
York: The Metropolitan Museum
of Art. 1982.
ISBN 978-0870993008.*

Buddhist art is visual art produced in the context of Buddhism. It includes depictions of Gautama Buddha and other Buddhas and bodhisattvas, notable Buddhist figures both historical and mythical, narrative scenes from their lives, mandalas, and physical objects associated with Buddhist practice, such as vajras, bells, stupas and Buddhist temple

architecture. Buddhist art originated in the north of the Indian subcontinent, in modern India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, with the earliest survivals dating from a few centuries after the historical life of Siddhartha Gautama from the 6th to 5th century BCE.

As Buddhism spread and evolved in each new host country, Buddhist art followed in its footsteps. It developed to the north through Central Asia and into Eastern Asia to form the Northern branch of...

Hindu temple

In Hindu tradition, there is no dividing line between the secular and the lonely sacred. In the same spirit, Hindu temples are not just sacred spaces;

A Hindu temple, also known as Mandir, Devasthanam, Pura, or Kovil, is a sacred place where Hindus worship and show their devotion to deities through

worship, sacrifice, and prayers. It is considered the house of the god to whom it is dedicated. Hindu temple architecture, which makes extensive use of squares and circles, has its roots in later Vedic traditions, which also influence the temples' construction and symbolism. Through astronomical numbers and particular alignments connected to the temple's location and the relationship between the deity and the worshipper, the temple's design also illustrates the idea of recursion and the equivalency of the macrocosm and the microcosm. A temple incorporates all elements of the Hindu cosmos—presenting the good, the evil and the human, as well as the...

Scythian religion

During the Scythians' stay in Western Asia, their religion had also been influenced by ancient Mesopotamian and

*Canaanite religions. The Scythian
cosmology*

The Scythian religion refers to the mythology, ritual practices and beliefs of the Scythian cultures, a collection of closely related ancient Iranic peoples who inhabited Central Asia and the Pontic-Caspian steppe in Eastern Europe throughout Classical Antiquity, spoke the Scythian language (itself a member of the Eastern Iranic language family), and which included the Scythians proper, the Cimmerians, the Sarmatians, the Alans, the Sindi, the Massagetae and the Saka.

The Scythian religion is assumed to have been related to the earlier Proto-Indo-Iranian religion as well as to contemporary Eastern Iranic and Ossetian traditions, and to have influenced later Slavic, Hungarian and Turkic mythologies.

Prehistoric Chinese religions

Prehistoric Chinese religions are religious beliefs and practices of prehistoric peoples in China prior to the earliest intelligible writings in the region (c

Prehistoric Chinese religions are religious beliefs and practices of prehistoric peoples in China prior to the earliest intelligible writings in the region (c. 1250 BCE). They most prominently comprise spiritual traditions of Neolithic and early Bronze Age cultures in various regions of China, which preceded the ancient religions documented during early Chinese dynasties. While many of these cultures shared similar faith and practices, each developed distinct features in its religious life. Modern studies of these religions are obstructed by the absence of contemporary written records.

Neolithic cultures in China

appeared in various regions
across the country. An early
culture was the Peiligang
(c. 7000 – 5000 BCE), of which
the Jiahu site was regarded as a
prominent variation. Around the
fifth...

Modern paganism

*which seeks to revive historical
pagan religions; to eclectic
movements, which blend
elements from various religions
and philosophies with historical
paganism*

Modern paganism, also known as
contemporary paganism and
neopaganism, is a range of new
religious movements variously
influenced by the beliefs of pre-
modern peoples across Europe,
North Africa, and the Near East.

Despite some common
similarities, contemporary pagan
movements are diverse, sharing
no single set of beliefs, practices,
or religious texts. Scholars of
religion may study the

phenomenon as a movement
divided into different religions,
while others study neopaganism
as a decentralized religion with
an array of denominations.

Adherents rely on pre-Christian,
folkloric, and ethnographic
sources to a variety of degrees;
many of them follow a spirituality
that they accept as entirely
modern, while others claim to
adhere to prehistoric beliefs, or
else, they attempt to revive
indigenous...

Swastika

*significance to Indian religions
such as Hinduism, Buddhism and
Jainism. The swastika is a sacred
symbol in the Bön religion, native
to Tibet. Hindu*

The swastika (SWOST-ik-ə,
Sanskrit: ['sʋəstikə]; ☸ or ☧) is a
symbol used in various Eurasian
religions and cultures, as well as
a few African and American
cultures. In the Western world, it
is widely recognized as a symbol

of the German Nazi Party who appropriated it for their party insignia starting in the early 20th century. The appropriation continues with its use by neo-Nazis around the world. The swastika was and continues to be used as a symbol of divinity and spirituality in Indian religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. It generally takes the form of a cross, the arms of which are of equal length and perpendicular to the adjacent arms, each bent midway at a right angle.

The word swastika comes from Sanskrit: स्वस्तिका, romanized: svastika, meaning 'conducive to well-being...

https://g-shock.co.uk/yvisits/110926/X44464E574/sunday_school_lessons_june_8_2014.pdf
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