



WORSHIP



Religion and Belief Systems in Australia post – 1945

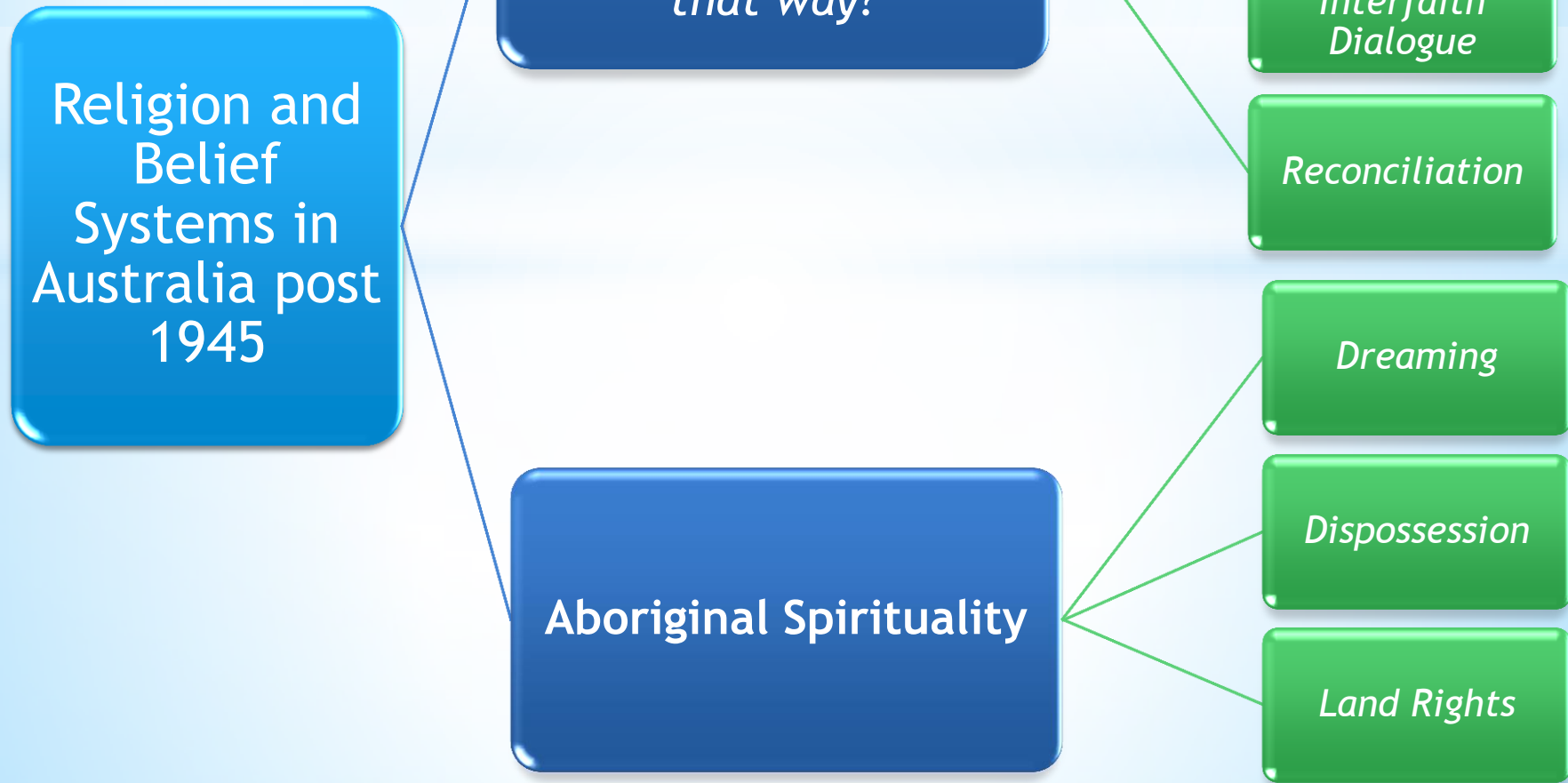
The Religious Landscape



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Two Strands



Today's Focus

Religion and
Belief Systems
in Australia
post 1945

Religious expression in
Australia - 1945 to the
present
*And how did it get to be
that way?*

Census
Immigration
Secularism
New Age
Denominational
Switching

Ecumenism
Interfaith
Dialogue

Reconciliation

What are you asked to DO ?

Religion
and Belief
Systems
in Australia
post 1945

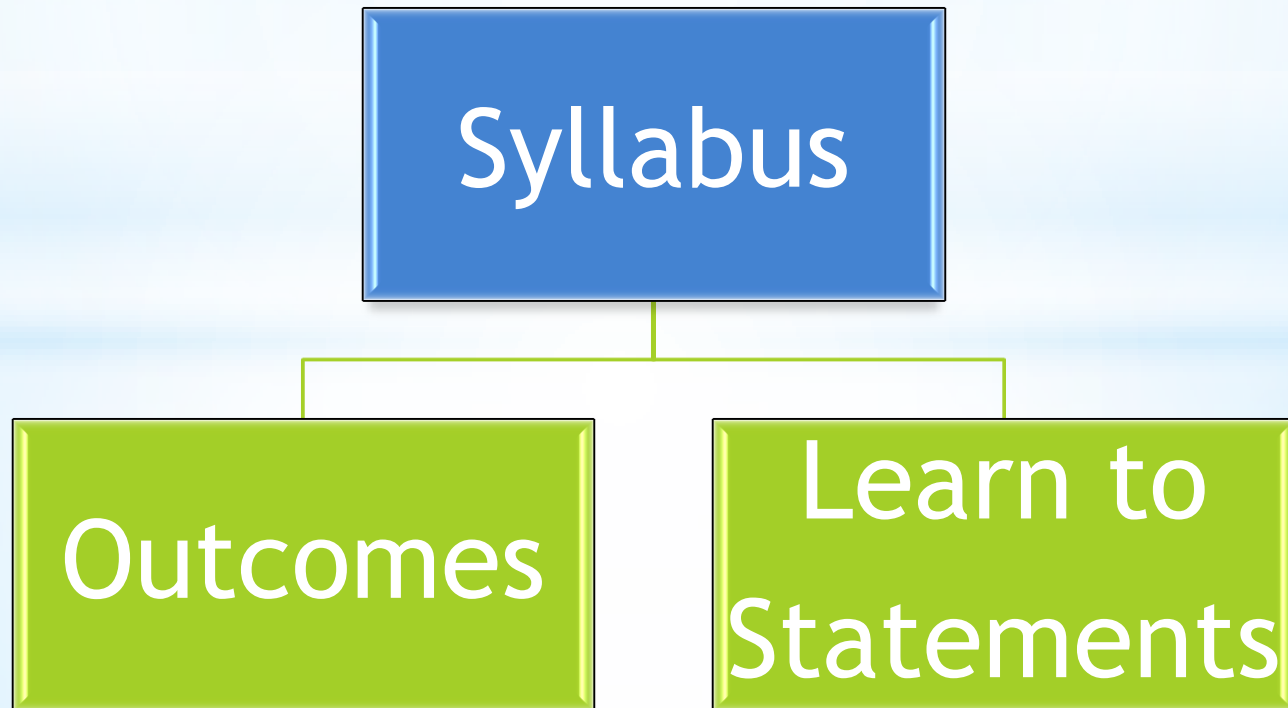
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graph LR; A[Religion and Belief Systems in Australia post 1945] --- B[10 Multiple Choice]; A --- C[5 Mark Short Answer];
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The diagram consists of a large blue rounded rectangle on the left containing the text 'Religion and Belief Systems in Australia post 1945'. Two green rounded rectangles are positioned to the right of the blue one. A line connects the right side of the blue rectangle to the left side of the top green rectangle, and another line connects the right side of the blue rectangle to the left side of the bottom green rectangle. The top green rectangle contains the text '10 Multiple Choice' and the bottom green rectangle contains the text '5 Mark Short Answer'.

10
Multiple
Choice

5 Mark
Short
Answer

What does the syllabus ask explicitly?



Outcomes

- H1 **explains** aspects of religion and belief systems
- H2 **describes and analyses** the influence of religion and belief systems on individuals and society
- H3 **examines** the influence and expression of religion and belief systems in Australia
- H4 **describes and analyses** how aspects of religious traditions are expressed by their adherents
- H5 **evaluates** the influence of religious traditions in the life of adherents
- H6 **organises, analyses and synthesises** relevant information about religion from a variety of **sources**, considering usefulness, validity and bias
- H8 **applies** appropriate terminology and concepts related to religion and belief systems
- H9 **coherently and effectively communicates** complex information, ideas and issues using appropriate written, oral and graphic forms.

Learn to statements....

Religious expression in Australia - 1945 to present

outline changing patterns of religious adherence from 1945 to the present using census data

account for the present religious landscape in Australia in relation to:

Christianity as the major religious tradition

immigration

denominational switching

rise of New Age religions

secularism

describe the impact of Christian ecumenical movements in Australia

The National Council of Churches

NSW Ecumenical Council

evaluate the importance of interfaith dialogue in multifaith Australia

examine the relationship between Aboriginal spiritualities and religious traditions in the process of Reconciliation

Skills expected of you

explains
describes
analyses
examines
evaluates
organises, analyses and
synthesises
applies
coherently and effectively
communicates

outline
account for
describe
evaluate
examine

**Content familiarity IS important
but it is what you DO with it that
matters**



Religious expression in Australia 1945 to the present

outline changing patterns of religious adherence from 1945 to the present using census data

account for the present religious landscape in Australia in relation to:

- Christianity as the major religious tradition
- immigration
- denominational switching
- rise of New Age religions
- secularism



Religious expression in Australia - 1945 to the present

When preparing your study notes consider...

- Timeframe
- Know your numbers
- Different ways of looking at the numbers
- Different representations for the numbers
- Language of comparison

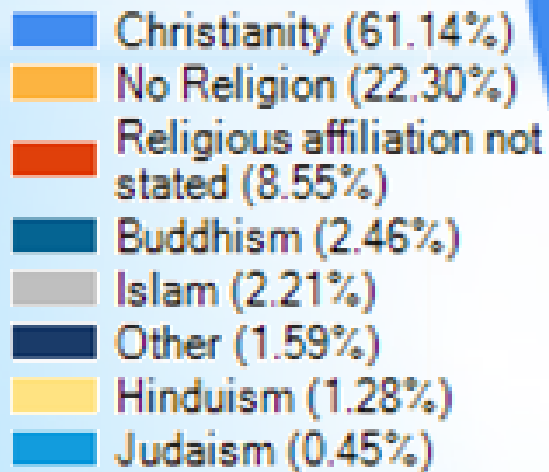
Census 1947-2011~Christianity

	1947	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Christian											
Anglican	39.0	34.9	31.0	27.7	26.1	23.9	23.8	22.0	20.5	18.7	17.1
Baptist	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Catholic	20.9	24.9	27.0	25.7	26.0	26.1	27.3	27.0	26.6	25.8	25.3
Churches of Christ	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Lutheran	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Methodist*	11.5	10.2	8.6	7.3	3.4						
Orthodox	0.2	1.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6
Pentecostal**				0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Presbyterian And Reformed	9.8	9.3	8.1	6.6	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.8
Salvation Army	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Uniting					4.9	7.6	8.2	7.5	6.7	5.7	5.0
Other Christian†	2.0	3.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.4	3.3	3.8	2.11	2.11	4.5
Total	87.3	88.4	86.2	78.8	77.1	74.1	74.7	71.8	67.7	62.8	61.7

Census 1947-2011~Non Christian

Non-Christian	1947	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Buddhism	0.01	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.5
Hinduism	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3
Islam	0.04	NA	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.2
Judaism	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Non Christian	0.02	0.09	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
Total	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.4	4.8	5.7	7.3
Other											
No religion‡	0.3	0.4	6.7	8.3	10.8	12.7	12.9	16.6	15.5	18.7	22.3
Not stated	10.9	10.7	6.3	12.2	11.4	12.3	11.5	9.0	11.7	11.9	8.5
/Inadequately											
Total other	11.2	11.1	13.0	20.5	22.2	23.0	23.4	25.6	27.2	30.6	30.8

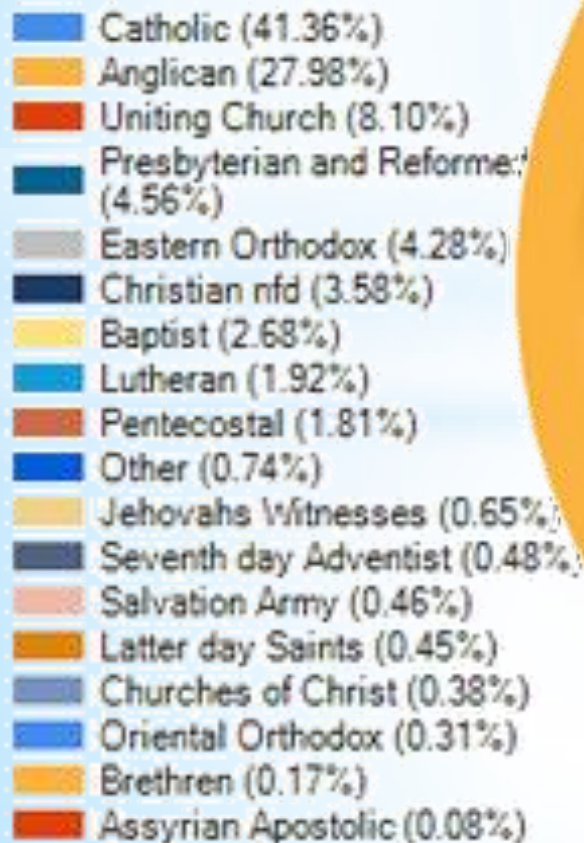
Census 2011



<http://chris.widdowson.id.au>

This graph is very straight forward. It represents Religious Traditions in Australia 2011

Census 2011



<http://chris.widdowson.id.au>

This graph is more confusing. It takes ALL of Christianity as 100% and then divides the whole according to percentage of adherents. You MUST know your stats

Religion Top 20 Australia

2011	2006
Catholic - 25.3%	Catholic - 25.8%
No religion - 22.3%	Anglican - 18.7%
Anglican - 17.1%	No religion - 18.7 %
Uniting Church 5.0%	Uniting Church - 5.7%
Presbyterian and Reformed - 2.8%	Presbyterian and Reformed - 3.0 %
Eastern Orthodox - 2.6%	Eastern Orthodox - 2.7%
Buddhism - 2.5%	Buddhism - 2.1%
Islam 2.2%	Islam - 1.7%
Christian, nfd 2.2%	Baptist - 1.6%
Baptist - 1.6%	Christian, nfd - 1.6%
Hinduism 1.3%	Lutheran - 1.3%
Lutheran - 1.2%	Pentecostal - 1.1%
Pentecostal 1.1%	Hinduism - 0.7%
Judaism - 0.5%	Judaism - 0.4%
Jehovah's Witnesses - 0.4%	Jehovah's Witnesses - 0.4%
Sikhism - 0.3%	Salvation Army - 0.3%
Seventh-day Adventist - 0.3%	Other Protestant - 0.3%
Other Protestant - 0.3%	Seventh-day Adventist - 0.3%
Salvation Army - 0.3%	Church of Jesus Christ - 0.3%
Latter-day Saints - 0.3%	Latter-day Saints - 0.3%

Religious expression in Australia - 1945 to the present

Returning to the syllabus

Outline

- What happened?
- Which religion? Christianity or another religious tradition? Which denomination?
- When did it happen?
- How much happened?
- Did it go up or down?
- Fastest/slowest?
- Is the change relative or absolute?

Changes: Relative and Absolute

	2006		2011		Growth
Religion	'000	%	'000	%	%
Non-Christian	1105.10	5.57	1546.30	7.19	39.92
Buddhism	418.80	2.11	529.00	2.46	26.31
Islam	340.40	1.71	476.30	2.21	39.92
Hinduism	148.10	0.75	275.50	1.28	86.02
Judaism	88.80	0.45	97.30	0.45	9.57
Other Non-Christian	109.00	0.55	168.20	0.78	54.31
Inadequately described	133.80	0.67		0.00	-100.00
No religion	3706.60	18.67	4796.80	22.30	29.41
Not stated	2224.00	11.20		0.00	-100.00
Total	19855.3	100.00	21507.7	100.00	8.32
	0		0*		

Changes: Relative and Absolute

	2006		2011		Growth
Religion	'000	%	'000	%	%
Christianity	12685.8	63.89	13150.6	61.14	3.66
	0		0		
Catholic	5126.90	25.82	5439.20	25.29	6.09
Anglican	3718.20	18.73	3680.00	17.11	-1.03
Uniting	1135.40	5.72	1065.80	4.96	-6.13
Presbyterian	596.70	3.01	599.50	2.79	0.47
Eastern	544.20	2.74	563.10	2.62	3.47
Orthodox					
Baptist	316.70	1.60	352.50	1.64	11.30
Lutheran	251.10	1.26	251.90	1.17	0.32
Pentecostal	219.70	1.11	238.00	1.11	8.33
Other Christian	776.90	3.91	960.70	4.47	23.66
Denominations					

Religious expression in Australia - 1945 to the present

Over to you

Can you answer these with reference to Australia post 1945?

1. Largest religious tradition
2. Smallest religious tradition
3. Fastest growing religious tradition
4. Fastest declining Christian denomination

What to DO with all this information?

You **MUST** be able to **DESCRIBE AND ACCOUNT** for the pattern of religious affiliation in Australia

DESCRIBE

Figures

Trend language

Traditions

Denominations

ACCOUNT FOR

Some of the key factors are:

Immigration

Increased Secularism

Growth of New Age Philosophies

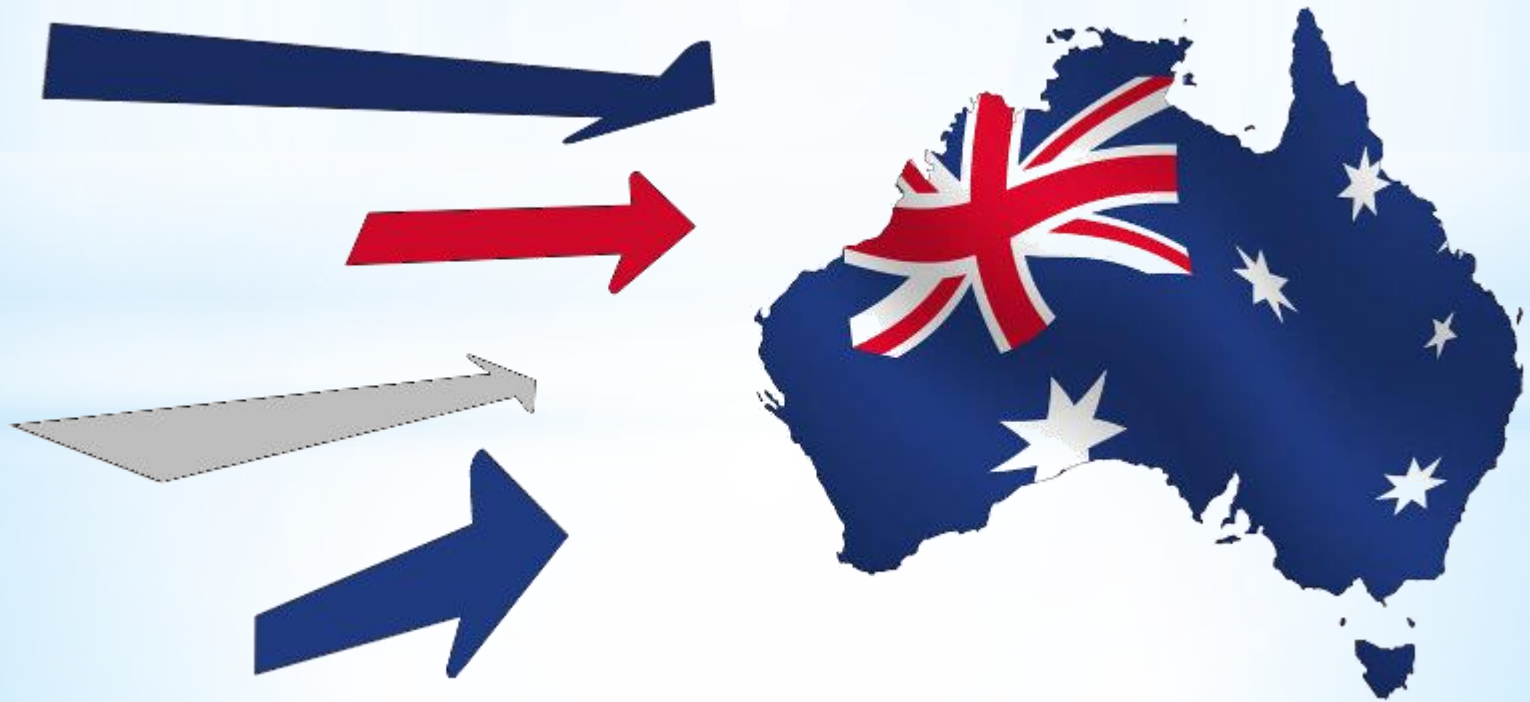
Denominational Switching

Abolition of the White Australia Policy

Formation of the Uniting Church

Specific evidence /reasons needed for each.

Role of Immigration



<http://www.theideal.com.au>

Time	Trend	Causes
1945 - 1960's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase in Catholicism from 20%-24% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Post WWII migration from southern European countries eg Italy, Malta •Middle eastern Conflict sees increase in Lebanese Catholic migrants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rise of Orthodoxy from.2%-1.6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Post war migration from Orthodox countries especially Greece
1970's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Islam becomes 0.3% of Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Abolition of the White Australia Policy 1972 allows more Middle Eastern Immigrants escaping war.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continued increase in Catholicism peaking @ 27% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •White Australia Policy abolition also allows refugees from war torn Vietnam and other area of SE Asia

Time	Trend	Causes
1980's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Significant decline in Anglicanism. Catholicism becomes the majority Christian religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Less immigration from Great Britain •More Catholic migration from war torn Balkans and Philippines. •Decline in church attendance impacted on Anglican church in this period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continued growth of Islam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Migration from SE Asia, Balkans and Middle East
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Growth of Buddhism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Growth in SE Asian migration especially Indonesia, Malaysia.

Time	Trend	Causes
1990	•Increase in Islam, small increase in Christianity	•Invasion of Iraq and subsequent conflict
1990's 2011	•Increased Orthodox Christian	•Migration from Armenia and Eastern Europe
	•Continued increase in Islam	•Migration and refugees from Africa esp Somalia, Ethiopia
	•Growth of Buddhism and diversity of Christianity	•Chinese migration from Hong Kong and Mainland China and Korea has brought diversity in protestant Christianity
	•Growth of Sikhism, Hinduism	•Immigration from the Indian subcontinent

Other factors.

Make sure you are clear on the **meaning** of the following and the way that they have **impacted** on Australia's Religious Landscape

- Secularism
- New Age Philosophies
- Denominational Switching
- And the two that are not explicitly on the syllabus but often get a run!
- Abolition of the White Australia Policy
- Formation of the Uniting Church

Secularism.



Secularism.

What is it?

Where is the evidence for increased secularism?

What impact has that had on the religious landscape in Australia?

Secularism.



2011
Census



Christianity

↓ 22%



Church attendance

↓ 48%



No religion

↑ 269%

Last 4
decades

<http://mccrindle.com.au/the-mccrindle-blog/a-demographic-snapshot-of-christianity-and-church-attenders-in-australia>

Secularism.

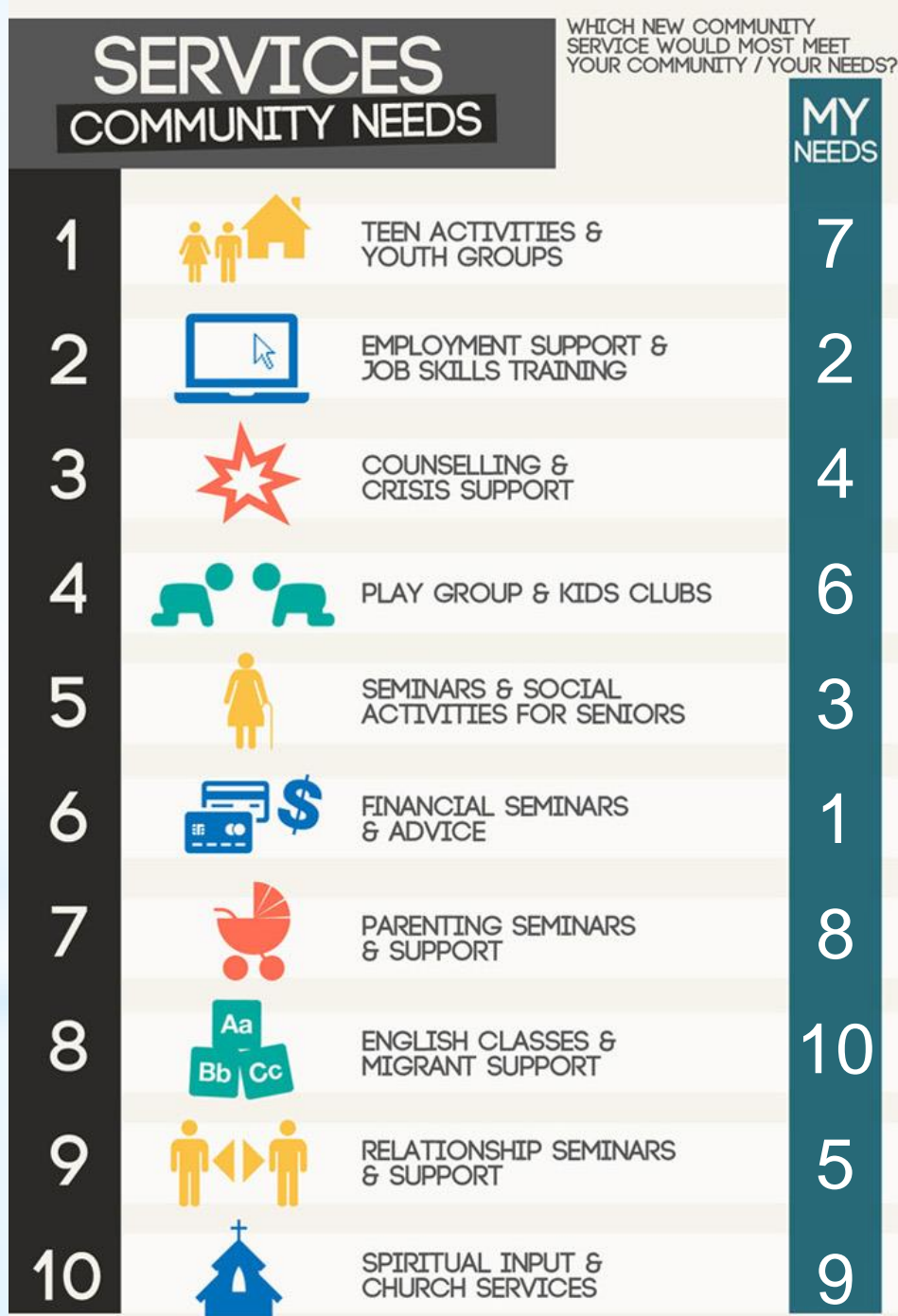
FACILITIES COMMUNITY NEEDS

WHICH NEW COMMUNITY
FACILITY WOULD MOST MEET
YOUR COMMUNITY / YOUR NEEDS?

		MY NEEDS
1		1
2		4
3		7
4		12
5		2
6		9

7		5
8		3
9		6
10		8
11		11
12		10
13		13

Secularism.



http://mccrindle.com.au/the-mccrindle-blog/church_attendance_in_australia_infographic

New Age Philosophies.



<http://www.realmagick.com/new-age-movement>

New Age Philosophies.

What are they?

Where is the evidence for participation in new age philosophies?

What impact has that had on the religious landscape in Australia?

New Age Philosophies.



http://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/n/new_age_hippie.asp

Denominational Switching



Denominational Switching



Denominational Switching

What is it?

Where is the evidence for denominational switching?

What impact has that had on the religious landscape in Australia?

Denominational Switching



Religious Landscape

Applying Your Understanding

2010 HSC Question Four

What is the main function of the National Council of Churches?

- (A) To promote ecumenism
- (B) To prevent secularisation
- (C) To promote reconciliation
- (D) To prevent denominational switching



Religious Landscape

Applying Your Understanding

2014 HSC Question One

Which of the following is a common characteristic of New Age religions?

- (A) They value ecumenism.
- (B) They all reject materialism.
- (C) They focus on the spiritual needs of their adherents.
- (D) They integrate all non-Christian religions into a common set of beliefs.



Religious Landscape

Applying Your Understanding

2014 HSC Question Eight

Statement 1: The Anglican Church is the largest Christian denomination in Australia.

Statement 2: The majority of Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists merged to form the Uniting Church in Australia.

Which of the following is correct?

- (A) Both statements are true.
- (B) Both statements are false.
- (C) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.
- (D) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.



Ecumenism and Interfaith Dialogue

What does the syllabus say?

describe the impact of Christian ecumenical movements in Australia

The National Council of Churches
NSW Ecumenical Council

evaluate the importance of interfaith dialogue in multifaith Australia

Ecumenism

What is Ecumenism?

Ecumenism refers to the movement towards religious unity amongst **Christian** denominations.

It is about:

- acknowledgement that unity in Christ outweighs the diversity in practice and beliefs in Christianity.
- developing opportunities to work, worship and dialogue together.

IT is NOT about:

- combining all denominations into one.
- Religious traditions other than Christianity.

Ecumenism



National Council of
Churches in Australia



Ecumenism

describe the impact of Christian ecumenical movements in Australia

The National Council of Churches
NSW Ecumenical Council

Impact... what happens as a result of...

Ecumenism-NSW Ecumenical Council



The NSW Ecumenical Council now called **Churches Together NSW ACT** is a fellowship of 16 Protestant and Orthodox churches in the state of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Its ecumenical endeavour is about churches working together in mission. This mission has three foundations:

- maintaining “the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace” [Ephesians 4: 3],
- being committed to the Gospel and to
- proclaiming it together, and living out the implications of the Gospel for service in the world.

Ecumenism-NSW Ecumenical Council

The IMPACT..... What do they DO and what has happened as a result.

- **Peace and Justice Commission**


Works to enhance outcomes from asylum seekers

Peacemaking: Prayer for International Day of Peace 21 September

Ecumenism-NSW Ecumenical Council

Achieving Peace with Justice

Claim the date



NSW Ecumenical Council

**A forum hosted by the
NSW Ecumenical Council
in partnership with
faith based organisations.**

**We need to affirm and strengthen our faith and
commitment for “the long haul”, striving for peace
and justice.**

**When: Friday 29
August 2014**

Registration from 10am

Day Program: 11am - 4.30pm

Dinner and Speaker: 6pm

**Where: Santa Sabina College
Hall,
The Boulevarde,
Strathfield**

Speakers:

- Dr John Falzon, CEO St Vincent de Paul Society, member of Government Advisory Committees, media commentator, poet, author of 'The language Of The Unheard' (2012).
- Joseph Wakim, OAM, independent writer on human rights , founder of the Australian Arab Council, former Victorian Multicultural Affairs Commissioner, author of 'Sorry We Have No Space' (2013).
- Professor Marion Maddox, Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations, Macquarie University, author of 'God Under Howard' (2005) and 'Taking God To School' (2014).

<http://www.nswec.org.au/news-and-events/claim-this-day-achieving-peace-with-justice-29th-august-2014>

Ecumenism-NCCA



The National Council of Churches of Australia

- formed in 1994
- grew from the previous Australian Council of Churches
- comprised of 19 member churches representing the Catholic, Anglican, Orthodox and Protestant expressions of Christianity.
- works in partnership with state ecumenical councils and it operates through various commissions each which deals with a specific sphere of influence.



National Council of
Churches in Australia

Working Structure of the NCCA

National Forum -- NCCA Executive -- President

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary

Assistant to the General Secretary

Communications Desk

NCCA Communications Officer

Faith & Unity Commission

Secretary

Gender Commission

Chairperson

Social Justice Network (SJN)

Chairperson

Interfaith Dialogue

**Growing Churches in the
Australian Context (GCAC)**

Chairperson

Climate Change Working Group

Chairperson

Safe Church Project

Chairperson

Safe Church Training Agreement

Staff (2)

**Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme
in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI)**

Conduct of Meetings Working Group

Strategic Planning Working Group

GENERAL SECRETARY

SUPPORT SERVICES

Finance Committee

Director

Accountant

Junior Accountant

Finance Officer

Data Coordinator

Receptionist (2)

Temporary Staff

**NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND
TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
ECUMENICAL
COMMISSION (NATSIEC)**

NATSIEC Commission

Executive Secretary

Education & Advocacy Officer



act for peace

CWS Commission

Executive Director

Policy & Advocacy Director

Refugee Coordinator

*Marketing &
Communications Director*

Fundraising Consultant

Mail & Volunteer Coordinator

*Marketing & Communications
Coordinator*

International Program Director

Program Coordinators (3)

Pacific & Emergency Coordinator

act for peace
reduce poverty
prevent conflicts
protect refugees
empower communities

FUNDS

Glenburnie Program

**Ronald Wilson
Ecumenical Leadership Fund
(RWELF)**

Volunteers

MANAGEMENT TEAM - Executive Staff + 2 Staff Representatives

staff working groups for special needs

The NCCA is an associate council of the World Council of Churches, and
a member council of the Christian Conference of Asia

Ecumenism-NCCA

The IMPACT..... What do they DO and what has happened as a result?

- **Raise your Voice Not the Sea Level:** A World Environment Day 2014 initiative calling on member churches in Australia.
- **NATSIEC:** National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission of NCCA . Advocacy for indigenous Australians ... recently letter writing campaign in response to Government intervention program in the NT.

Interfaith Dialogue

What is Interfaith Dialogue?

Interfaith dialogue is formal discussion aimed towards **developing greater mutual understanding between different religious traditions.**

It is about:

- allowing different religions to come to a better appreciation of the uniqueness of each other.
- Education to dispel fear and bigotry
- seeking opportunities to work together on key issues such as Asylum seekers.

It is NOT about:

- making all religions the same
- an attempt to unify different religious traditions, but respecting the diversity of beliefs

Interfaith Dialogue



Interfaith Dialogues in Australia

Uniting Church in Australia Interfaith Dialogues

[UCA National Assembly Christian Jewish Dialogue Working Group](#)

[Australian National Dialogue of Christians, Muslims and Jews](#)

[Australian Council of Christians and Jews](#)

[Australian Partnership of Religious Organisations](#)

[Women's Interfaith Network](#)

[Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue](#)

<http://assembly.uca.org.au/rof/interfaith-dialogue/dialogues-in-australia>

Interfaith Dialogue

Evaluate the importance of Interfaith Dialogue

Notice it is NOT the **success** that you are asked to measure but rather the **importance**.

Interfaith dialogue is important because it

- Does allow religions to come to a better understanding of each other which increases tolerance. eg education programs run by the ACCJ and State Bodies, Interfaith Iftar 2012 organised by Affinity Intercultural
- Promotes religion as having an important role, even in our increasingly secular Australian society. (Hall 2005)
- Promotes shared prayer and spirituality in times of crisis such as after the Port Arthur Massacre or the Bali Bombings

Interfaith Dialogue

Interfaith dialogue is important because it

- creates respect and appreciation for religious diversity which is essential for harmony and peace.
- has worked to break down the stereotypes and prejudice towards Muslims which have been overtly prevalent in Australia since Sept 11 and the Cronulla riots.
- Can build relationships between different religions so they can more often and more effectively speak out on common issues and uphold shared values such as the dignity of the person, the sanctity of human life, care for those in need, justice and peace.

Reconciliation

examine the relationship between Aboriginal
spiritualties and religious **traditions** in the process
of Reconciliation

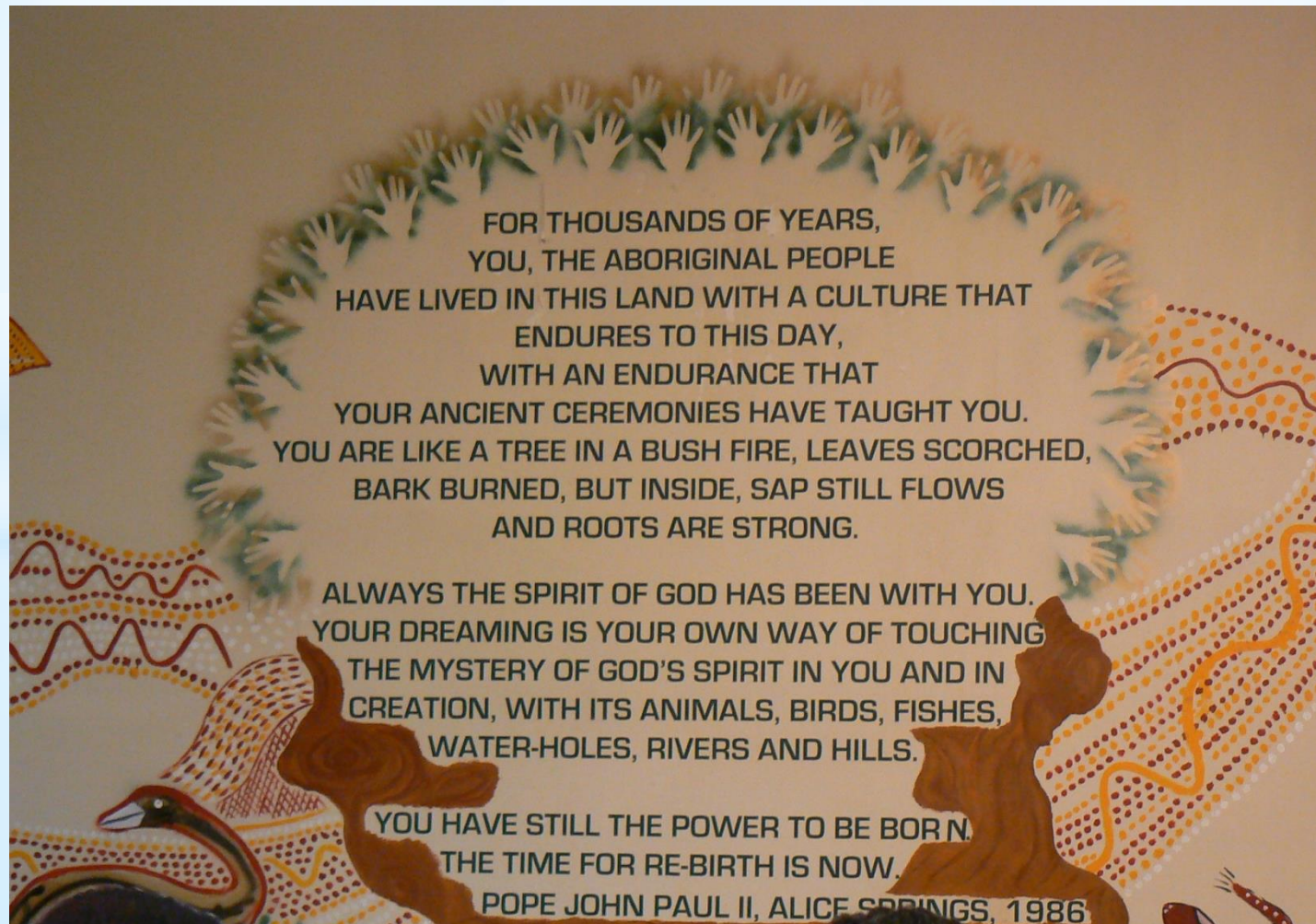
Note: This is NOT necessarily about INTERFAITH DIALOGUE
... you **MUST** know information about **MORE THAN ONE**
Religious Tradition and **HOW** the work of that religious
tradition for reconciliation relates to indigenous
spirituality.

Reconciliation



If you are going to use the SORRY DAY Harbour Bridge walk you **MUST** be able to give evidence of a religious tradition that was involved.

Reconciliation



Reconciliation



Reconciliation is an issue of the utmost importance

We believe that reconciliation between Australia's indigenous population and other Australians is an issue of the utmost importance for Australia and for humanity. In the context of Jewish moral and religious teachings, we commit ourselves to the principles of reconciliation in all aspects of our lives.

<http://www.nswjbd.org/Statement-on-Reconciliation--reconfirmed-May--08-/default.aspx>

And so.....



https://s3.amazonaws.com/lowres.cartoonstock.com/children-the_end_is_near-the_end_is_nigh-the_end-end_of_the_world-the_rapture-rmo0290_low.jpg

Yes there is some... but



<http://www.beyonddegree.com/reduce-prevent-cope-stress/>

Thank you for listening

