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## Mapa de asia europa y africa

Aquí os dejo un mapa con los países de cada continente. Espero que os resulte útil.
2. MAPAS DE LOS 5 CONTINENTES CON SUS RESPECTIVOS PAÍSES (2025)
2.1. Mapa con los países de Europa
Mapa con los países de Europa (\*) Pincha sobre la imagen para ver en tamaño completo
2.2. Mapa con los países de América
Mapa con los países de América
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Mapa con los países de África
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Mapa con los países de Oceanía
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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. El mundo es un lugar vasto y complejo, pero ¿cómo sabemos dónde está cada país? ¿Cómo sabemos qué continente se encuentran? Estas preguntas se han estado haciendo desde hace mucho tiempo, y la respuesta es un mapa. Un mapa del mundo te muestra la ubicación de los países, así como los continentes en los que se encuentran. A continuación se explicarán los continentes y los países que se encuentran en cada uno. Continentes del mundo Los continentes del mundo son África, América, Asia, Europa y Oceanía. Estos continentes se encuentran en todos los continentes, y están separados uno del otro por los océanos Atlántico, Pacífico y Índico. Estos continentes también se conocen como las seis grandes regiones del planeta. Cada uno de ellos ofrece una gran variedad de culturas, paisajes, historia y mucho más. África África es el segundo continente más grande del mundo, después de Asia. Está ubicado al sur del continente europeo, al oeste del continente asiático y al norte del continente americano. Está compuesto por 54 países, y sus principales países son Egipto, Níger, Etiopía, Kenia, Nigeria, Sudáfrica y Tanzania. El África es una de las regiones más ricas en culturas y tradiciones del mundo, y es el hogar de algunas de las culturas más antiguas del planeta. América América es el tercer continente más grande del mundo, después de Asia y África. Está ubicado al norte del continente europeo, al este del continente asiático y al sur del continente africano. Se compone de 35 países, y sus principales países son Estados Unidos, Canadá, México, Brasil, Argentina y Colombia. América es conocida por su diversidad cultural, y es el hogar de una gran cantidad de lenguas, religiones, etnias e historias. Asia Asia es el continente más grande del mundo, y está ubicado al este del continente europeo y al oeste del continente africano. Está compuesto por 48 países, y sus principales países son China, Japón, India, Corea del Sur, Indonesia, Arabia Saudita y Tailandia. Asia es una de las regiones más antiguas y populosas del mundo, y también es el hogar de algunas de las culturas más antiguas del planeta. Europa Europa es el segundo continente más pequeño del mundo, después de Oceanía. Está ubicado al oeste del continente asiático y al norte del continente africano. Está compuesto por 44 países, y sus principales países son Alemania, Francia, Reino Unido, España, Italia y Rusia. Europa es conocida por su rica historia y cultura, y es el hogar de algunas de las ciudades más antiguas y vibrantes del planeta. Oceanía Oceanía es el continente más pequeño del mundo, y está ubicado al sur del continente asiático y al este del continente americano. Está compuesto por 14 países, y sus principales países son Australia, Nueva Zelanda, Fiji, Islas Salomón, Papúa Nueva Guinea y Samoa. Oceanía es conocida por su hermosa naturaleza y cultura, y es el hogar de algunos de los paisajes más impresionantes del planeta. También te interesa ¿Cuáles son los cinco continentes del mundo y los países que los constituyen? Los cinco continentes del mundo son: África, América, Asia, Oceanía y Europa. Estos continentes se encuentran separados por grandes cuerpos de agua como el mar Mediterráneo, el mar Rojo, el océano Atlántico, el Océano Índico y el mar Caspio. África África es el tercer continente más grande del mundo con una superficie de 30,3 millones de kilómetros cuadrados. Está compuesto por 54 países, entre los que se encuentran Egipto, Sudáfrica, Nigeria, Marruecos, Libia y Etiopía. América América es el segundo continente más grande del mundo con una superficie de 42,5 millones de kilómetros cuadrados. Está compuesto por 35 países, entre los que se encuentran Estados Unidos, México, Canadá, Brasil, Argentina y Colombia. Asia Asia es el continente más grande del mundo con una superficie de 44,6 millones de kilómetros cuadrados. Está compuesto por 48 países, entre los que se encuentran India, China, Japón, Rusia, Tailandia y Filipinas. Oceanía Oceanía es el cuarto continente más grande del mundo con una superficie de 8,6 millones de kilómetros cuadrados. Está compuesto por 14 países, entre los que se encuentran Australia, Nueva Zelanda, Papúa Nueva Guinea, Fiji, Samoa y Vanuatu. Europa Europa es el quinto continente más grande del mundo con una superficie de 10,2 millones de kilómetros cuadrados. Está compuesto por 44 países, entre los que se encuentran España, Francia, Alemania, Reino Unido, Italia y Polonia. ¿Cuáles son los países que componen cada continente? Un continente es una de las grandes masas de tierra que forman la superficie de la Tierra. Existen siete continentes conocidos: América, Europa, Asia, África, Oceanía, Antártida y el más pequeño, el continente de América del Sur. América América está compuesta por los países de Norteamérica y Sudamérica. En Norteamérica se incluyen Canadá, Estados Unidos, México, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá y Cuba. En Sudamérica, están Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Perú, Surinam, Uruguay y Venezuela. Europa Europa se compone de los países de Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bielorrusia, Bélgica, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croacia, Dinamarca, Eslovenia, España, Estonia, Finlandia, Francia, Grecia, Hungría, Irlanda, Islandia, Italia, Letonia, Liechtenstein, Lituania, Luxemburgo, Macedonia, Malta, Moldavia, Mónaco, Montenegro, Noruega, Países Bajos, Polonia, Portugal, Reino Unido, República Checa, Rumania, San Marino, Serbia, Suecia, Suiza y Ucrania. Asia En Asia se encuentran los países de Afganistán, Armenia, Azerbaiyán, Bahrein, Bangladés, Birmania, Brunei, Camboya, China, Chipre, Corea del Norte, Corea del Sur, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Irán, Iraq, Jordania, Kazajistán, Kuwait, Líbano, Malasia, Maldivas, Mongolia, Nepal, Omán, Pakistán, Filipinas, Qatar, Rusia, Singapur, Sri Lanka, Siria, Taiwán, Tayikistán, Turkmenistán, Turquía, Uzbekistán y Yemen. África África está compuesta por los países de Argelia, Angola, Benin, Botsuana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Camerún, Ciudad del Vaticano, República Centroafricana, Chad, Comoras, Congo, Costa de Marfil, Djibouti, Egipto, Guinea Ecuatorial, Eritrea, Etiopía, Gabón, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenia, Lesoto, Liberia, Libia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marruecos, Mauricio, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Níger, Nigeria, Ruanda, Santo Tomé y Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leona, Somalia, Sudáfrica, Sudán, Swazilandia, Tanzania, Togo, Túnez, Uganda, Zambia y Zimbabue. Oceanía Oceanía se compone de los países de Australia, Islas Cook, Fiji, Islas Marshall, Islas Salomón, Islas Tokelau, Kiribati, Nauru, Nueva Zelanda, Palaos, Papúa Nueva Guinea, Samoa, Islas del Pacífico Sur, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu. Antártida En cuanto a la Antártida, no hay ningún país que la componga. Esta región es un territorio internacionalmente reconocido, con un régimen jurídico especial, que no pertenece a ninguna nación en particular.
Aun así, hay diversas naciones que reivindican su soberanía, incluyendo Argentina, Australia, Chile y Gran Bretaña. En conclusión, el mapa de los continentes y sus países es un tema fascinante para explorar. Es un recurso excelente para aprender sobre los países y sus fronteras, sus culturas, geografías y mucho más. A través de los mapas, podemos tener una mejor comprensión de la historia y la actualidad de los países y los continentes. Los mapas son una herramienta importante para la comprensión de la complejidad del mundo, y los mapas de los continentes y sus países nos ayudan a comprender mejor el mundo que nos rodea. Religion in Asia-Pacific (2022 estimate)[1] Islam (28%) Hinduism (22.8%) Unaffiliated (13.9%) Buddhism (11.1%) Folk Religions (9.7%) Christianity (8.4%) Other (6.1%) Part of a series onCulture of Asia Cinema Cuisine Medicine Philosophy Religion Sport vte Asia is the largest and most populous continent of many regions including Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Judaism, Shinto, Sikhism, Taoism, Korean shamanism, and Zoroastrianism. As major religious traditions are practiced in the region and new forms are constantly emerging, Asia is noted for its diversity of culture. Hinduism and Islam are the largest religion in Asia with approximately 1.2-1.3 billion adherents each. Asia is the birthplace of 11 major religions: Judaism, Hinduism, and Christianity in the Hebrew Bible, called the Old Testament in Christianity, and chronicled in the New Testament which are brought together in the Christian Bible as canonical scripture.[28] It is the world's largest religion with about 2.4 billion followers and is culturally and traditionally diverse.[29] Christianity is a widespread minority religion in Asia with more than 286 million adherents according to Pew Research Center in 2010.[30] and nearly 364 million according to Britannica Book of the Year 2014[31] constituting around 8.5% of the total population of Asia.[31] Only six countries are predominantly Christian: Asian Russia which predominantly adheres to the Russian Orthodox Church; Cyprus, which is predominantly Orthodox; the Philippines, which is the third-largest Roman Catholic nation in the world.[32] Timor Leste, which is the most overwhelming Christian (99.6%) and Roman Catholic nation in Asia (97.6%); [33] Armenia, which was the first state to adopt a Christian denomination as its state religion; and Georgia (88.1).[34] Christianity also accounts for 29.2% of South Korea's population (54.5% of its religious population) and is now the predominant religion in South Korea, Christianity is also a large minority religion in Lebanon accounting for 40% of its population.[35] Christianity is also a large minority religion in Kazakhstan (26%).[36] Singapore (18.3%),[37] and Kyrgyzstan (17%).[38] Asian countries with large Christian populations are Philippines (84 million),[32] China (68 million),[32] India (30 million),[39] India (30 million),[40] Indonesia (28 million), Kazakhstan (4.7 million),[38] South Korea (15 million),[38] Vietnam (7 million),[41] Georgia (4.6 million),[42] Armenia (3.2 million),[43] Malaysia (2.6 million),[44] Japan (2.5 million),[38] Pakistan (2.5 million),[45] Uzbekistan (2.5 million),[46] Syria (1.8 million),[47] Sri Lanka (1.5 million),[48] East Timor (1.2 million)[33] and Taiwan (one million).[49] There are still large ancient communities of Middle Eastern Christians and Arab Christians in Lebanon,[38] Iraq,[38] Iran,[50] Turkey,[51][38] Syria,[38] Jordan,[38] Israel and Palestine numbering more than 3 million in West Asia. There are also a large populations of expatriate workers which include a sizeable Christian communities live in Arabian Peninsula numbering more than 3 million.[52] Main article: Islam in Asia Mosque In Afghanistan Islam is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion articulated by the Qur'an, a book considered by its adherents to be the verbatim word of God (Allāh) and by the teachings and normative example (called the Sunnah and composed of hadith) of Muhammad, considered by them to be the last prophet of God. Islam is the largest religion in Asia with about 1.2 billion adherents.[53][54] Asia constitute in absolute terms the world's Muslim population.[55] South and Southeast Asia are home of the most populous Muslim countries, with Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Malaysia having more than 100 million adherents. According to U.S. government figures, in 2006 there were 20 million Muslims in China. In Western Asia, the non-Arab countries of Iran and Turkey are the largest Muslim-majority countries. In South Asia, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the countries with the largest Muslim-majority. In Central Asia, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan are the countries with the largest Muslim-majority. Indonesia is 86% Muslim and is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Pakistan is 97% Muslim, Bangladesh is 89% and Malaysia is 65%. India's Muslim population is 14% of the total, approximately 200 million people, which grew because of pluralist mindset of native Indian religions.[56] Around 6-11 percent, some 6 - 12 million people in the Philippines are Muslim.[57][58][59][60][61] Thailand's Muslims make up 4.6 percent of the population, or approximately 3 million people.[62] Also Sri Lanka's Muslims make up 10 percent of the population, or approximately 2.5 million people Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Kuwait, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Maldives, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon are the 27 Muslim majority states in Asia Main article: Bahá'í Faith in Asia Bahá'í Temple (Battambang, Cambodia) The Bahá'í Faith is an Abrahamic religion although it is quite different from Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. It was so founded by Bahá'u'lláh in what was then Persia (also known as Iran). Today[when?] the largest national population of Bahá'ís is in India with between 1.7 million[63] to over 2 million.[64] where there is also the Lotus Temple. Significant populations are found in many countries including Nazareth. Its adherents, known as Christians, believe that Jesus is the Christ, whose coming as the Messiah was prophesied in the Hebrew Bible, called the Old Testament in Christianity, and chronicled in the New Testament which are brought together in the Christian Bible as canonical scripture.[28] It is the world's largest religion with about 2.4 billion followers and is culturally and traditionally diverse.[29] Christianity is a widespread minority religion in Asia with more than 286 million adherents according to Pew Research Center in 2010.[30] and nearly 364 million according to Britannica Book of the Year 2014[31] constituting around 8.5% of the total population of Asia.[31] Only six countries are predominantly Christian: Asian Russia which predominantly adheres to the Russian Orthodox Church; Cyprus, which is predominantly Orthodox; the Philippines, which is the third-largest Roman Catholic nation in the world.[32] Timor Leste, which is the most overwhelming Christian (99.6%) and Roman Catholic nation in Asia (97.6%); [33] Armenia, which was the first state to adopt a Christian denomination as its state religion; and Georgia (88.1).[34] Christianity also accounts for 29.2% of South Korea's population (54.5% of its religious population) and is now the predominant religion in South Korea, Christianity is also a large minority religion in Lebanon accounting for 40% of its population.[35] Christianity is also a large minority religion in Kazakhstan (26%).[36] Singapore (18.3%),[37] and Kyrgyzstan (17%).[38] Asian countries with large Christian populations are Philippines (84 million),[32] China (68 million),[32] India (30 million),[39] India (30 million),[40] Indonesia (28 million), Kazakhstan (4.7 million),[38] South Korea (15 million),[38] Vietnam (7 million),[41] Georgia (4.6 million),[42] Armenia (3.2 million),[43] Malaysia (2.6 million),[44] Japan (2.5 million),[38] Pakistan (2.5 million),[45] Uzbekistan (2.5 million),[46] Syria (1.8 million),[47] Sri Lanka (1.5 million),[48] East Timor (1.2 million)[33] and Taiwan (one million).[49] There are still large ancient communities of Middle Eastern Christians and Arab Christians in Lebanon,[38] Iraq,[38] Iran,[50] Turkey,[51][38] Syria,[38] Jordan,[38] Israel and Palestine numbering more than 3 million in West Asia. 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There are also a large populations of expatriate workers which include a sizeable Christian communities live in Arabian Peninsula numbering more than 3 million.[52] Main article: Islam in Asia Mosque In Afghanistan Islam is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion articulated by the Qur'an, a book considered by its adherents to be the verbatim word of God (Allāh) and by the teachings and normative example (called the Sunnah and composed of hadith) of Muhammad, considered by them to be the last prophet of God. Islam is the largest religion in Asia with about 1.2 billion adherents.[53][54] Asia constitute in absolute terms the world's Muslim population.[55] South and Southeast Asia are home of the most populous Muslim countries, with Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Malaysia having more than 100 million adherents. According to U.S. government figures, in 2006 there were 20 million Muslims in China. In Western Asia, the non-Arab countries of Iran and Turkey are the largest Muslim-majority countries. In South Asia, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the countries with the largest Muslim-majority. In Central Asia, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan are the countries with the largest Muslim-majority. Indonesia is 86% Muslim and is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Pakistan is 97% Muslim, Bangladesh is 89% and Malaysia is 65%. India's Muslim population is 14% of the total, approximately 200 million people, which grew because of pluralist mindset of native Indian religions.[56] Around 6 - 12 million people in the Philippines are Muslim.[57][58][59][60][61] Thailand's Muslims make up 4.6 percent of the population, or approximately 3 million people.[62] Also Sri Lanka's Muslims make up 10 percent of the population, or approximately 2.5 million people Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Kuwait, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Maldives, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon are the 27 Muslim majority states in Asia Main article: Bahá'í Faith in Asia Bahá'í Temple (Battambang, Cambodia) The Bahá'í Faith is an Abrahamic religion although it is quite different from Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. It was so founded by Bahá'u'lláh in what was then Persia (also known as Iran). Today[when?] the largest national population of Bahá'ís is in India with between 1.7 million[63] to over 2 million.[64] where there is also the Lotus Temple. Significant populations are found in many countries including Nazareth. 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In neighboring Turkmenistan, Bahá'í Faith is effectively banned,[67] and individuals have to declare their homes raided for Bahá'í literature.[68] Druze Arch Main article: Druze Druze are an Arabic-speaking esoteric ethnoreligious group[69] originating in Western Asia who self-identify as The People of Monothemism (Al-Muwahhidin).[70] Jethro of Midian is considered an ancestor of Druze, who revere him as their spiritual founder and chief prophet.[71] [72][73][74][75] It is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion based on the teachings of Hamza ibn Ali ibn Ahmad and the sixth Fatimid caliph, al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, and Ancient Greek philosophers such as Plato, Aristotle, Pythagoras, and Zeno of Citium.[76][77] Druze do not identify as Muslims [78][79][80] The number of Druze people worldwide is between 800,000 and one million, with the vast majority residing in the Levant.[81] The Institute of Druze Studies estimates that 40-50% of Druze live in Syria, 30-40% in Lebanon, 6-7% in Israel, and 1-2% in Jordan. About 2% of the Druze population are also scattered within other countries in the Middle East.[82] The Lebanese Druze are believed to constitute about 5.2 percent or 250,000,[83] Syrian Druze are believed to constitute an estimated 3.2 percent of the population (as of 2010),[84] or approximately 700,000 persons (including residents of the Golan Heights).[85] In 2019, there were 143,000 Druze living in Israel, 1.6% of the total population of the country.[86] The Jordanian Druze are believed to constitute about 0.5% of the total population of Jordan, which is around 32,000.[87] Main article: East Asian religions East Asian religions (also known as Far Eastern religions, Chinese religions, or Taoic religions) form a subset of the Eastern religions. Shamanism and animism have historically been practised in Asia, and is still practised in most of Asia.[88][89][90][91][92] Hall of Wenchang Wangs in Yuanmiao Temple, Taichung Main article: Confucianism Confucianism was founded in ancient China by Confucius (551 B.C.E. – 479). Confucianism is a complex of moral, social, political, philosophical, and religious concerns that permeated the culture and history of East Asia. Confucianism emphasizes family, social hierarchy, and personal integrity and is manifested in practices and attitudes rather than institutions and is centered on the family and local society. It was, however, considered the state religion of East Asian countries in some periods. Today the Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese diasporas have brought Confucianism to all parts of the world. Taoist Priests in White Cloud Temple Beijing Qing Dynasty Main article: Taoism Taoism (also romanized Daoism) is a diverse philosophical and religious tradition that emphasizes living in harmony with the Tao (also romanized "Dao"), a term that means "Way", "Path" or "Principle". The concept is shared with other Chinese philosophies and religions. In Taoism, however, Tao denotes both the source and the driving force inherent in everything that exists. It is ultimately ineffable: "The Tao that can be told is not the eternal Tao." [93] Laozi is traditionally regarded as the founder of Taoism and is closely associated with "original", or "primordial", Taoism. [94] Whether he actually existed is commonly disputed.[95][96] however, the work attributed to him – the Daodejing – is dated to the late 4th century BC.[97] Taoist propriety and ethics vary according to the particular school, but in general tends to emphasize wu-wei (action through non-action), "naturalness", simplicity, spontaneity, and the Three Treasures: compassion, moderation, and humility. Udon Thani - Chinese Shrine Significant Taoist communities can be found in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Korea, Japan, Vietnam and among the Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese diaspora communities. Main articles: Chinese folk religion and Chinese folk religion in Southeast Asia Chinese folk religion is a label used to describe the ethnic religious traditions which have been a main belief system in China and among the Han Chinese ethnic group for most of the civilization's history. This group of diverse beliefs comprises Chinese mythology and includes the worship of various Shen (神, shén; "deities", "spirits", "awarenesses", "consciousnesses", "archetypes") which can be nature deities, Taizu or clan deities, city deities, national deities, cultural heroes and demigods, dragons and ancestors. Chinese folk religion is sometimes categorized with Taoism, since over the world institutional Taoism has been attempting to assimilate or administer local religions. More accurately, Taoism can be defined as a component of Chinese religion, since it sprang out of folk religion and Chinese philosophy. Chinese folk religion is sometimes seen as a constituent part of Chinese traditional religion, but more often, the two are regarded as synonymous. With around 454 million adherents or about 6.6% of the world population, Chinese folk religion is one of the major religious traditions in the world. In China more than 30% of the population adheres to folk religions or Taoism.[98] Tsukushima Shrine temple, Japan Main article: Shintoism Kami-no-michi is almost unique to Japan and the Japanese diaspora. It is a set of practices carried out to establish a connection between present-day Japan and its ancient past. Shinto practices were first recorded and codified in the written records of the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki in the 7th and 8th centuries. Still, these earliest Japanese writings do not refer to a unified "Shinto religion", but rather to disorganized folklore, history, and mythology. Shinto today applies to the public shrines suited to various purposes such as war memorials, harvest festivals, romance, and historical monuments, as well as various sectarian organizations. Shinto is the largest religion in Japan, practiced by nearly 80% of the population, yet only a small percentage of these identify themselves as "Shintoists" in surveys.[99] According to surveys carried out in 2006 and 2008 show that 3% to 3.9% of the population of Japan are members of Shinto sects and derived religions.[100] Diorama of a Shamanic Ritual in the National Museum of Korea Main articles: Korean mythology and Korean Shamanism Korean Shamanism (Musok) ("religion of the Mu") [101][102] or sometimes Sinism (Shingyo, "religion of the gods", with shin being the Korean character derivative of the Hanja),[103] encompasses a variety of indigenous religious beliefs and practices of the Korean people, the Korean sphere and the Korean diaspora.[104] In contemporary South Korea, the most used term is Musok (Korean: 무속; Hanja: 巫俗) and a shaman is known as a mudang (Korean: 무당). The role of the mudang, usually a woman, is to act as intermediary between a spirit entity, spirits or gods and human beings. Women are enlisted by those who want the help of the spirit world. Shamans hold out, or services, in order to gain good fortune for clients, cure illnesses by exorcising negative or 'bad' spirits that cling to people, or propitiate local or village gods. Such services are also held to guide the spirit of a deceased person to higher realms. Today this religion is a minority, but has in recent years seen a resurgence.[105] Tugong van An Dường Vương tại đền Cổ Loa, Đông Anh, Hà Nội Main article: Vietnamese folk religion Vietnamese folk religion Vietnamese folk religion (Vietnamese: tín ngưỡng dân gian Việt Nam, tín giáo bản địa Việt Nam, sometimes just called đạo Lương, Chữ Hán: 道良), is the largest religion in Vietnam with about 45.3% of the Vietnamese population[106][107] that are associated with this religion. Vietnamese folk religion is not an organized religious system, but a set of local worship traditions devoted to the thần, a term which can be translated as "spirits", "gods" or with the more exhaustive locution "generative powers". These gods can be nature deities or national, community or kinship tutelary deities or ancestral gods and the ancestral gods of a specific family. Ancestral gods are often deified heroic persons. Vietnamese mythology preserves narratives telling of the actions of many of the cosmic gods and cultural heroes. The Vietnamese indigenous religion is sometimes identified as Confucianism since it carries values that were emphasized by Confucius. Đạo Mẫu is a distinct form of Vietnamese folk religion, giving prominence to some mother goddesses into its pantheon. The government of Vietnam also categorises Caođàiism as a form of Vietnamese indigenous religion, since it brings together the worship of the thần or local spirits with Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism, as well as elements of Catholicism, Spiritism and Theosophy.[108][109] Main article: Iranian religions Andheri Parsi Fire Temple, INDIA See also: Zoroastrianism in India and Zoroastrians in Iran Zoroastrianism was once the state religion of the Persian Empire, but is now a minority mostly found in India and Iran. It worships a monotheistic god, Ahura Mazda, and was founded by Zoroaster. Zoroastrianism is a religion and philosophy based on the teachings of prophet Zoroaster (also known as Zarathustra, in Avestan), probably founded some time before the 6th century BC. The term Zoroastrianism is, in general usage, essentially synonymous with Mazdaiism, i.e., the worship of Ahura Mazda, exalted by Zoroaster as the supreme divine authority. In Zoroastrianism, the Creator Ahura Mazda is all good, and no evil originates from Him. Thus, in Zoroastrianism good and evil have distinct sources, with evil (druj) trying to destroy the creation of Mazda (asha), and good trying to sustain it. Mazda is not immanent in the world, and His creation is represented by the Amesha Spentas and the host of other Yazatas, through whom the works of God are evident to humanity, and through whom worship of Mazda is ultimately directed. The most important texts of the religion are those of the Avesta, of which a significant portion has been lost, and mostly only the liturgies of which have survived. The lost portions are known of only through references and brief quotations in the later works of (primarily) the 9th-11th centuries. The total number of currently practicing adherents of Zoroastrianism is unknown. A 2004 estimate gives a range of 124,000 to 190,000,[110] roughly half of them in India (the Parsi and Irani groups). The largest number of Zoroastrians in Asia can be found in India; according to the 2001 census, they amounted 69,000.[111] In Iran, there were some 25,000 according to the 2011 census.[112] In 2012, the numbers for Zoroastrians in Asia were: India (61,000), Iran (