

Name _____ #

Date _____ Pd _____

Major World Religions Scavenger Hunt

Religion	Major Leader	Beliefs	Symbol
Buddhism			
Christianity			
Hinduism			
Islam			
Judaism			
Sikhism			

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Religious Holidays and Observances Scavenger Hunt

Holiday/Observance	Description	Symbol/Illustration
Christmas		
Easter		
Rosh Hashanah		
Yom Kippur		
Ramadan		
The Hajj		
Diwali		
Vaisakhi		

Beliefs
<p>Suffering comes through attachment to earthly things, which are not lasting. People become free by following the Eightfold Path, rules of right thought and conduct. People who follow the Path achieve nirvana- a state of endless peace and joy.</p>
<p>The one God is the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. God the son became human as Jesus Christ. Jesus died and rose again to bring God's forgiving love to sinful humanity. Those who trust in Jesus and follow his teachings of love for God and neighbor receive eternal life with God.</p>
<p>On eternal spirit, Brahman, is represented as many deities. Every living thing has a soul that passes through many successive lives. Each soul's condition in a specific life is based on how the previous life was lived. When a soul reaches purity, it finally joins permanently with Brahman.</p>
<p>The one God sent a series of prophets including the final prophet Muhammad, to teach humanity. Laws are based in the Quran, the holy book, and the Sunnah, examples from Muhammad's life. Believers practice the five pillars- belief, prayer, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage- to go to an eternal paradise.</p>
<p>The one God made an agreement through Abraham and later Moses with the people of Israel. God would bless them, and they would follow God's laws, applying God's will in all parts of their lives. The main laws and practices are stated in the Torah, the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.</p>
<p>The one God made truth known through 10 successive gurus, or teachers. God's will is that people should live honestly, work hard, and treat others fairly. The Sikh community, or Khalsa, bases its decisions on the principles of sacred text, the Guru Granth Sahib.</p>

Description
<p>Christian celebration rooted in the religious belief of the birth of Jesus Christ as the universal Messiah.</p>
<p>Christian observance rooted in the religious belief of Jesus Christ's resurrection from the dead.</p>
<p>Jewish commemoration of the New Year in the Jewish calendar, usually occurring in early autumn during the Hebrew month of Tishrei.</p>
<p>Jewish commemoration rooted in the religious belief of a Day of Atonement. Considered the most solemn holy day in the Jewish calendar.</p>
<p>Islamic commemoration rooted in the religious belief that the text of the Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.</p>
<p>Islamic pilgrims visit the Ka'aba and perform a variety of acts to commemorate various facets of Islamic life and history.</p>
<p>Hindu commemoration rooted in the religious belief of the return of Lord Rama, along with Sita and Lakshmana, from a fourteen-year-long exile and vanquishing of the demon-king Ravana. Popularly known as the "festival of lights."</p>
<p>Sikh commemoration celebrating the establishment of the Sikh community in 1699.</p>