

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Religious Texts



Religious texts play a critical _____ in the world's religions, serving as the foundation for beliefs, practices, and traditions. In _____, the Bible is the central text, comprising the Old and New _____. It narrates the creation of the world, the history of ancient Israel, the life of _____, and the teachings of the apostles. In _____, the Quran holds a similar position, believed to be the literal word of God as revealed to the Prophet _____. It guides Muslims in all aspects of life, from daily routines to spiritual _____.

Hinduism, with its vast array of texts, centers around the Vedas, Upanishads, and the epic tales of the _____ and Ramayana. These texts contain philosophical discussions, _____, and guidance on religious practices. Buddhism's key texts include the _____, a collection of Buddha's teachings, and various sutras that delve into philosophical and ethical teachings.

Judaism reveres the _____, the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, as the primary religious text. It details Jewish law, history, and _____ of the prophets. In Sikhism, the Guru Granth Sahib is not just a book but is considered the living _____, containing hymns and poetry that impart wisdom and guidance.

The _____ Faith, a relatively newer religion, reveres the writings of Baha'u'llah, which outline _____ for a united world and individual spiritual growth. The Book of _____ in Latter-day Saint movement offers another example of a unique religious text, providing additional _____ and an account of Jesus's visit to the Americas.

Each of these texts serves as a cornerstone for its respective _____, shaping the beliefs and practices of millions around the world.

principles	Christianity	Testaments	Baha'i	stories	Jesus	myths	teachings
role	Mormon	Mahabharata	matters	faith	Torah	Guru	Muhammad
Tripitaka	Islam						