




World Religions Vocab

SY 18-19



Vocabulary Day

- Everyone has received a vocab sheet that looks like this... (ta-da)

Directions:

- I will project the definitions for you, you have to write them down!
- Then, for homework, OR if you have time in class, you will **re-read** the definition and **draw** a visual to help you.

Building Understanding

vocabulary

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

World Religions Vocabulary

Directions: copy down the definition to each of the following v
you will need to provide a visual for each term.

Term & Definition	Visual
Basic Terms	
Monotheistic:	
Polytheistic:	
Pilgrimage:	
Hierarchy:	
Scapegoat:	
Hinduism and Buddhism	
Brahman:	
Reincarnation:	
Karma:	
Dharma:	
Moksha:	

Basic Terms

Monotheistic: belief in one god

Polytheistic: belief in many gods

Pilgrimage: a journey, especially a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion

The More You Know...

How about that? (no, you don't have to write them down)

mono- A prefix that means "one, only, single"

poly- A prefix meaning "many," as in polygon

Basic Terms



Hierarchy: any system of persons or things ranked one above another

Scapegoat: a person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others

Deity: a god or goddess; god/God; Supreme Being

Prophet: a person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God.

Hinduism & Buddhism

Reincarnation: in Hinduism and Buddhism, the process by which a soul is reborn continuously until it achieves perfect understanding.

Karma: in Hinduism and Buddhism, the totality of the good and bad deeds performed by a person, which is believed to determine his or her fate after rebirth.

Dharma: in Hinduism, duties, especially connected to social and caste duty in accord with the cosmic order; in Buddhism often thought of as the teachings of Buddha but also concerned with the order of the universe

Moksha: in Hinduism, being released from the cycle of rebirth

Hinduism & Buddhism

Caste System: one of the four classes of people in the social system of the Aryans who settled in India—priests, warriors, peasants or traders, and non-Aryan laborers or craftsmen.

Siddhartha Gautama: founder of Buddhism; known as the **Buddha** “the awakened one”

Nirvana: the final goal of Buddhism; a state in which there is neither suffering, desire, nor sense of self, and the subject is released from the effects of karma and the cycle reincarnation.

Judaism & Christianity

Torah: the first five books of the Hebrew Bible—the most sacred writings in the Jewish tradition.

Messiah: a leader or savior of a particular group or cause; in Christianity Jesus Christ is the messiah

Trinity: a group of three people or things; in Christianity the Christian Godhead as one God in three persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Bible: the Christian scriptures, consisting of the 66 books of the Old and New Testaments.

Diffusion of World Religions

Cultural Diffusion: the spreading of ideas or products from one culture to another.

Ethnic Religions: religions that appeal primarily to one group of people living in one place; Hinduism and Judaism

Universalizing Religions: a religion that appeals to people of many cultures, regardless of where they live in the world; three major include Buddhism, Christianity and Islam

Hearth: the place of origin in which an idea or product originates; core

Hearth (starting point)

& Diffusion (spread)

