

Survey of World Religions					
Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Islam	Judaism	Sikhism
Survey of World Religions (302-305)	Survey of World Religions (307-309)	Survey of World Religions (311-314)	Survey of World Religions (316-319)	Survey of World Religions (322-323)	Survey of World Religions (324-326)
Buddhism – origins of the Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama) or Enlightened One, the four noble truths, the eightfold path, rejection of the rigid caste system, karma, dharma, transmigration of the soul (reincarnation), and Nirvana or extinction of self in order to merge into the ultimate state of being	Christianity – influence of Judaism, Christian view of Jesus as Messiah, ethical monotheism, emphasis on crucifixion and resurrection; Christian idea of God’s forgiveness of sins and granting of eternal life, the New Testament	Hinduism – belief in monism, the oneness of all gods and all living things in the Divine One, Brahman; in pure and unchanging spirit behind the impermanence of the material world; in the peace found only in union with the eternal spirit of Brahman; and in reincarnation, karma, dharma, and Hindu ethics	Islam – influence of Judaism and Christianity, strict monotheism (there is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet), view of Muhammad as the final prophet to whom the Christian God revealed his will; Five Pillars of Islam, the Koran, the Hadith, and Shari’ah Law	Judaism – covenant between God and the Jewish people, ethical monotheism, role of prophets, the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh)	Sikhism – Articles of faith, wearing of the turban, Guru Nanak Dev, strict monotheism, brotherhood and equality of humanity, rejection of idol worship and the caste system, the Sri Guru Granth, and the Dasam Granth
Comment		Suggested Rewording			Comment
Similar to how inter-relationships between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are mentioned, Buddhism and Sikhism should cover certain shared concepts such as karma and dharma with explanations of the major differences.		Hinduism – belief in monism or the existence of one Divine Reality (Brahman) that is the unifying principle of its diverse manifestations, including gods and creation. Understandings of Brahman and its relation to creation range from non-dualistic to dualistic and pantheism to panentheism; in the pure an unchanging spirit behind the cyclical impermanence of the material world; in moksh or the peace found in union with the eternal spirit of Brahman, in reincarnation, karma, dharma, and Hindu ethics.			Similar to how inter-relationships between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are mentioned, Buddhism and Sikhism should cover certain shared concepts such as karma and dharma, with explanations of the major differences.