

BUDDHIST

The basic doctrines of early Buddhism, which remain common to all Buddhism, include the four noble truths : existence is suffering (dukkha); suffering has a cause, namely craving and attachment (trishna); there is a cessation of suffering, which is nirvana ; and there is a path to the cessation of suffering, the eightfold path of right views, right resolve, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration. Buddhism characteristically describes reality in terms of process and relation rather than entity or substance.

PROTESTANT

Protestants believe that it takes away from the authority of the Bible to believe in any other source of scriptural truth. 2. The Nature of Salvation: Protestants believe that all that is necessary for salvation is faith in Jesus Christ and acceptance of his crucifixion as payment for our sins.

JEWISH

Judaism has no dogma, no formal set of beliefs that one must hold to be a Jew. In Judaism, actions are far more important than beliefs, although there is certainly a place for belief within Judaism. Thirteen held beliefs are: God exists - God is one and unique - God is incorporeal - God is eternal - Prayer is to be directed to God alone and to no other - The words of the prophets are true - Moses' prophecies are true, and Moses was the greatest of the prophets - The Written Torah (first 5 books of the Bible) and Oral Torah (teachings now contained in the Talmud and other writings) were given to Moses - There will be no other Torah - God knows the thoughts and deeds of men - God will reward the good and punish the wicked - The Messiah will come - The dead will be resurrected.

ATHEIST

The absence of belief in the existence of deities. Less broadly, atheism is the rejection of belief that any deities exist. In an even narrower sense, atheism is specifically the position that there are no deities.

EVANGELICAL

In Christianity, evangelism is the commitment to or act of publicly preaching (ministry) of the Gospel with the intention of spreading the message and teachings of Jesus Christ.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESS

Jehovah's Witnesses believe that Jesus is God's "only-begotten Son", and that his life began in heaven. He is described as God's first creation and the "exact representation of God", but is believed to be a separate entity and not part of a Trinity. God will bring billions back from death by means of a resurrection. (Acts 24:15) However, those who refuse to learn God's ways after being raised to life will be destroyed forever with no hope of a resurrection. Jehovah' Witnesses do not venerate the cross or any other images.

MUSLIM

Muslims are people who follow or practice Islam, a monotheistic Abrahamic religion. Muslims consider the Quran, their holy book, to be the verbatim word of God as revealed to the Islamic prophet and messenger Muhammad.

Belief in Allah as the one and only God.

Belief in angels.

Belief in the holy books.

Belief in the Prophets... e.g. Adam, Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Dawud (David), Isa (Jesus). ...

Belief in the Day of Judgement... ..

Belief in Predestination...

CATHOLIC

The core Christian belief is that, through the death and resurrection of Jesus, sinful humans can be reconciled to God and thereby are offered salvation and the promise of eternal life. Roman Catholics believe in the resurrection of Jesus.

CHRISTIAN

Christians have a Belief in the following:
God the Father, Jesus Christ as the Son of God, and the Holy Spirit.

The death, descent into hell, resurrection and ascension of Christ.

The holiness of the Church and the communion of saints.

Christ's second coming, the Day of Judgement and salvation of the faithful.

HINDU

Truth is eternal.

Hindus pursue knowledge and understanding of the Truth: the very essence of the universe and the only Reality.

Brahman is Truth and Reality.

The Vedas are the ultimate authority.

Everyone should strive to achieve dharma.

Individual souls are immortal.

The goal of the individual soul is moksha.

TAOISM

The core of the basic belief and doctrine of Taoism is that "Tao" is the origin and law of all things in the universe. Taoists believe that people can become deities or live forever through practicing certain rituals and austerities.

Four principles:

Follow the Earth

Harmony with nature

Too much success

Affluence in Biodiversity

NATIVE AMERICAN

Native American Church is monotheistic, believing in a supreme being, called the Great Spirit. The tenets of the Native American Church regard "peyote" as a sacred and holy sacrament and use it as a means to communicate with the Great Spirit (God).

WICCAN

Wicca, a predominantly Western movement whose followers practice witchcraft and nature worship and who see it as a religion based on pre-Christian traditions of northern and western Europe.

They believe in the Goddess, respect nature, and hold both polytheistic and pantheistic views. Most Wiccans accept the so-called Wiccan Rede, an ethical code that states "If it harm none, do what you will."

AGNOSTIC

Agnosticism is the view that the existence of God, of the divine or the supernatural is unknown or unknowable. Another definition provided is the view that "human reason is incapable of providing sufficient rational grounds to justify either the belief that God exists or the belief that God does not exist."

CONFUCIANISM

The worldly concern of Confucianism rests upon the belief that human beings are fundamentally good, and teachable, improvable, and perfectible through personal and communal endeavor, especially self-cultivation and self-creation. Confucian thought focuses on the cultivation of virtue in a morally organized world.

Ren is the virtue of benevolence, charity, and humanity;

Yi, of honesty and uprightness;

Zhi, knowledge;

Xin, the virtue of faithfulness and integrity;

Li, correct behavior, or propriety, good manners, politeness, ceremony, worship.

BAPTIST

Baptists believe that faith is a matter between God and the individual (religious freedom). To them it means the advocacy of absolute liberty of conscience. Insistence on immersion as the only mode of baptism. Baptists do not believe that baptism is necessary for salvation.

BORN AGAIN CHRISTIAN

Born again Christian beliefs are based on accepting Jesus Christ in your life as Savior. This is often called the "Gospel." It is the basic understanding of God's gift of salvation.

Believe in

The Gospel

The resurrection power of God

Deity of Christ

Salvation by grace through Jesus alone

There is one God

The Trinity (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit)

Faith

MORMON

Mormons believe that Jesus paid for the sins of the world and that all people can be saved through his atonement. Mormons accept Christ's atonement through faith, repentance, formal covenants or ordinances such as baptism, and consistently trying to live a Christ-like life.

NATURALIST

The idea or belief that only natural laws and forces operate in the world." Adherents of naturalism assert that natural laws are the rules that govern the structure and behavior of the natural universe, that the changing universe at every stage is a product of these laws.

UNIVERSALISM

A form of belief, rather than a specific system. Belief that all people go to heaven.

FREETHINKER

Free-thinker is a term that dates to the end of the 17th Century, when it was first used in England to describe those who opposed the Church and literal belief in the Bible. Freethought is an intellectual stance that says that opinions should be based on logic and evidence rather than authorities and traditions.

SECULAR

More and more men and women are living their lives without the many things that religion provides. They don't believe in a god. ... To be secular is to live one's life without belief in anything supernatural – be it God, Jesus, hell, miracles, jinn, or reincarnation.

HUMANIST

Humanist centers in on a set of ethical values. Humanism seeks to promote broad wellbeing by advancing compassion, equality, self-determination, and other values that allow individuals to flourish and to live in community with each other. These values drive not from revelation, but from human experience.

PANTHEIST

Pantheists center in on the spiritual heart of faith—the experience of humility, wonder, and transcendence. They see human beings as one small part of a vast natural order, with the Cosmos itself made conscious in us. Pantheists reject the idea of a person-god, but believe that the holy is made manifest in all that exists. Consequently, they often have a strong commitment to protecting the sacred web of life in which and from which we have our existence. The writings of Carl Sagan reflect this sentiment and often are quoted by pantheists.