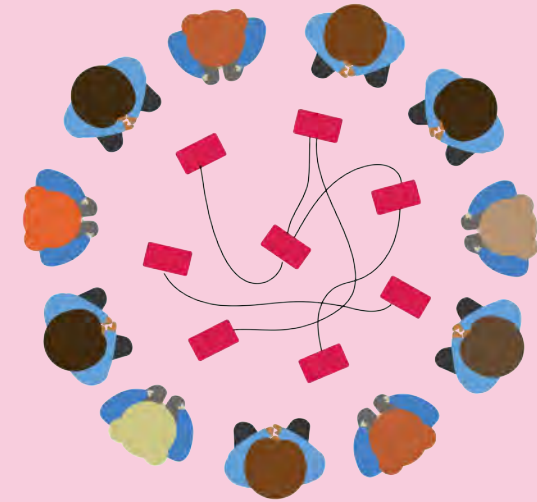


Are all religions equal?



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|--------------------|---|
| Bahá'í | A religious worldview founded in the Middle East in the 1800s by Bahá'u'lláh. |
| equality | All people having the same rights, treatment and opportunity. |
| harmony | A state of peace and agreement between people. |
| Khanda | The name of the symbol used to represent the Sikh religious worldview. |
| Middle East | A large area covering south-west Asia and north-east Africa, including Israel, Saudi Arabia and Iran. |
| origin | The start of something. |
| practice | An action or ritual carried out regularly. |
| respect | Valuing someone or something through polite behaviour. |
| scripture | Books or writings believed to be special or holy by people from a particular worldview. |
| unity | Working together and being in agreement. |

There are many connections between religious worldviews. These include historical and geographical links between religious founders and leaders and where they found their inspiration.



Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, taught the importance of equality and harmony. He said there is only one God and that God views all people as equal.



Many Sikh beliefs and practices focus on equality. For example, the four entrances of Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar symbolises welcoming all people - regardless of worldview, race, age or status.



Are all religions equal?



Bahá'í teachings say that there is one God, who is the same for other religions.

Unity and harmony are important concepts for many Bahá'í followers.



World Religion Day was started by Bahá'í followers as a way to celebrate all religions and promote religious equality and harmony.



Religious worldviews try to understand and explain ideas and beliefs about the existence of a god or higher being. For many religions, God is referred to by different names including Ahura Mazda, God, Allah and Brahman. Many scriptures use descriptive words in place of God's name, such as creator, ever-living and lord.

