Grade 5 RE: Sacred Texts Exploration

Learning objective: To understand the significance, structure, and authority of sacred texts across different world religions.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of sacred texts. Read the question on the left, then flip to check the answer on the right.

What is the primary sacred text of Judaism?

The Torah, which consists of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.

What are the two main sections of the Christian Bible?

The Old Testament and the New Testament.

In which language was the Qur'an originally revealed?

Classical Arabic.

How do Sikhs show respect to the Guru Granth Sahib?

It is treated as a living Guru, often placed on a raised platform under a canopy called a canopy (Romal) and fanned with a chauri.

What are the four ancient collections of hymns and rituals in Hinduism called?

The Vedas.

What does the term 'revelation' mean in the context of sacred texts?

A message or truth believed to be communicated by a divine being to a human messenger.

What is the Hadith in Islamic tradition?

A collection of traditions containing sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad, which complements the Qur'an.

What is the Tripitaka?

The standard collection of scriptures in the Theravada Buddhist tradition, meaning 'three baskets' of teachings.

What is a 'canon' in the study of religion?

The official list of books that a religious community accepts as authoritative and inspired.

Why do many religions consider their sacred texts to be 'inspired'?

They believe the words were guided or directly dictated by a divine source rather than just human invention.

Who is the central figure in the Christian New Testament?

Jesus Christ.

What is the Tanakh?

The full Hebrew Bible, which includes the Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings).