

1. Animism	Belief that objects, such as plants and stones, or natural events, like thunderstorms and earthquakes, have a discrete spirit and conscious life.	15. Judaism	A religion with a belief in one god. It originated with Abraham and the Hebrew people. Yahweh was responsible for the world and everything within it. They preserved their early history in the Old Testament.
2. Bhagavad Gita	The most important work of Indian sacred literature, a dialogue between the great warrior Arjuna and the god Krishna on duty and the fate of the spirit.	16. Karma	(Hinduism and Buddhism) the effects of a person's actions that determine his destiny in his next incarnation.
3. Buddhism	the teaching of Buddha that life is permeated with suffering caused by desire, that suffering ceases when desire ceases, and that enlightenment obtained through right conduct and wisdom and meditation releases one from desire and suffering and rebirth.	17. Koran	The holy book of Islam.
4. Castes	social groups into which people are born and cannot change.	18. minority	A racial or ethnic group smaller than and differing from the majority race or ethnicity in a particular area or region.
5. Christianity	A monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior.	19. Monotheism	Belief in one God.
6. clan	a group of related families.	20. multicultural	Having to do with many cultures.
7. Culture	Beliefs, customs, and traditions of a specific group of people.	21. Nirvana	a condition of great peace or happiness (Buddhism).
8. customs	what is considered normal and expected about the way people do things in a specific country.	22. Old Testament	The forty-six books that make up the first part of the Bible and record salvation history before the coming of the Savior, Jesus Christ.
9. Eightfold Path	In Buddhism, the basic rules of behavior and belief leading to an end of suffering.	23. Polytheism	Belief in many gods.
10. ethnic group	Group of people who share common ancestry, language, religion, customs, or combination of such characteristics.	24. Roles	the behaviors, obligations, and privileges attached to a status.
11. gender roles	sets of behavioral norms assumed to accompany one's status as male or female.	25. Siddhartha Gautama	Founder of Buddhism.
12. heterogeneous	composed of unlike parts; different; diverse.	26. Sikhism	the doctrines of a monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th century by Guru Nanak and combining elements of Hinduism and Islam.
13. Hinduism	A religion and philosophy developed in ancient India, characterized by a belief in reincarnation and a supreme being who takes many forms.	27. social class	a group of people in a society who are considered nearly equal in status or community esteem, who regularly socialize among themselves both formally and informally, and who share behavioral norms.
14. Islam	A religion based on the teachings of the prophet Mohammed which stresses belief in one god (Allah), Paradise and Hell, and a body of law written in the Quran. Followers are called Muslims.	28. social mobility	Movement of individuals or groups from one position in a society's stratification system to another.
		29. Ten Commandments	A set of laws for responsible behavior, which, according to the Bible, were given to Moses by God.
		30. Upanishads	A major book in Hinduism that is often in the form of dialogues that explored the Vedas and the religious issues that they raised.