

RE · Y3–Y6

Sacred Texts of the World Religions

Comparative reference — Y3–Y6

Sacred texts by religion

1

Bible (Christianity)

Two sections: Old Testament (shared with Judaism) and New Testament (Gospels, letters, Acts, Revelation). Christians believe it is inspired by God. Used in church services, private devotion, and Christian education.

2

Qur'an (Islam)

The holy book of Islam. Muslims believe it is the direct word of God (Allah), revealed to Muhammad. Written in Arabic. Treated with great respect — never placed on the floor; often covered when not in use.

3

Torah (Judaism)

The Five Books of Moses (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy). Handwritten on a scroll (Sefer Torah) and kept in the Ark in the synagogue. Read publicly on the Sabbath.

4

Guru Granth Sahib (Sikhism)

The eternal living Guru of the Sikhs. Contains hymns and teachings of the Gurus and other saints. Treated as a living presence — given its own room, carried above the head, and covered at night.

5

Pali Canon / Tipitaka (Buddhism)

The oldest surviving collection of Buddhist texts. Contains the Buddha's teachings, rules for monks, and philosophical analysis. Not treated as the word of God — as guidance from a teacher.



6

Vedas and Upanishads (Hinduism)

The Vedas are the oldest Hindu scriptures. The Upanishads explore philosophical and spiritual questions. The Bhagavad Gita is also widely read. Hinduism has no single sacred text.

