

1. <b>agnostic</b>	(n.) one who believes that nothing can be known about God; a skeptic; (adj.) without faith, skeptical	10. <b>Christianity</b>	Christian followers of the Roman Catholic Church, 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.
2. <b>ahimsa</b>	Ahimsa is a term meaning 'not to injure'. Ahimsa is also referred to as nonviolence, and it applies to all living beings including all animals according to many Indian religions	11. <b>cosmogony</b>	A set of religious beliefs concerning the origin of the universe
3. <b>Anthropomorphism</b>	Anthropomorphism, or personification, is attribution of human form given from other characteristics to anything other than a human being. Examples include depicting deities with human form and ascribing human emotions or motives to forces of nature, such as hurricanes or earthquakes	12. <b>dharma</b>	In Hinduism, dharma signifies behaviors that are considered to be in accord with the order that makes life and universe possible, and includes duties, rights, laws, conduct, virtues and "right way of living". In Buddhism dharma means "cosmic law and order: the "path of righteousness".
4. <b>Atheism</b>	Denial or rejection of the existence of God.	13. <b>Eiffel Tower</b>	Completed in 1889 for the Paris Exposition, this steel monument was twice the height of any other building at the time.
5. <b>Bedouins</b>	Arab nomads. They were organized into tribes and groups called clans. These clans provided security and support for a life made difficult by the extreme conditions of the desert. Their settlement is from where the Muslim Empire sprang. This was around the 600s AD and at the Arabian Peninsula.	14. <b>Gospels</b>	A gospel is an account describing the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth. The most widely known examples are the four canonical gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, but the term is also used to refer to apocryphal gospels, non-canonical gospels, Jewish-Christian gospels, and gnostic gospels
6. <b>Bible</b>	The Bible is a canonical collection of texts sacred in Judaism and Christianity. There is no single "Bible" and many Bibles with varying contents exist. The term Bible is shared between Judaism and Christianity, although the contents of each of their collections of canonical texts is not the same. Different religious groups include different books within their Biblical canons, in different orders, and sometimes divide or combine books, or incorporate additional material into canonical books.	15. <b>Hindu</b>	A polytheistic religion that was formed from a variety of different religious practices. In Hinduism, salvation is achieved through a spiritual oneness of the soul, atman, with the ultimate reality of the universe, Brahma.
7. <b>Brahman</b>	A single spiritual power that Hindus believe lives in everything	16. <b>Holy Trinity</b>	Formed by the Creator (Father), Redeemer (Son), and Sustainer (Holy Spirit). Christians believe that these three entities are all part of a single higher power.
8. <b>Caste System</b>	The caste system in India is a system of social stratification which historically separated communities into thousands of hereditary groups.	17. <b>Jerusalem</b>	A city in the Holy Land, regarded as sacred by Christians, Muslims, and Jews
9. <b>Champs Elysees</b>	major avenue in Paris, famous for elegant cafes and shops. French for Elysian Fields	18. <b>Jesus Christ</b>	(8-4 BCE- 29? CE) Founder of Christianity. Considered by Christians to be the son of God and the Messiah. He is the central figure in the Christian Religion.
		19. <b>Kababal</b>	Hebrew: literally "receiving/tradition" is an esoteric method, discipline, and school of thought that originated in Judaism.

20. <b>Karma</b>	Karma means action, work or deed; it also refers to the principle of causality where intent and actions of an individual influence the future of that individual. Good intent and good deed contribute to good karma and future happiness, while bad intent and bad deed contribute to bad karma and future suffering. Karma is closely associated with the idea of rebirth in some schools of Asian religions. In these schools, karma in the present affects one's future in the current life, as well as the nature and quality of future lives - or, one's saṃsāra.	28. <b>Pondicherry</b>	Important French trading base on India's southeast coast taken by the British in 1761
21. <b>Krishna</b>	Krishna is a deity, worshiped across many traditions of Hinduism in a variety of different perspectives. While many Vaishnava groups recognize him as an avatar of the god, Vishnu; some traditions within Krishnaism, consider Krishna to be svayam bhagavan, or the Supreme Being.	29. <b>Qur'an</b>	The Quran - literally meaning "the recitation", also romanised Qur'an or Koran) is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God (Arabic: الله, Allah). Its chapters are called suras and verses are called ayahs.
22. <b>Louvre</b>	An art museum in Paris, formerly a royal palace. The Mona Lisa, Venus de Milo, Whistler's Mother and thousands of other works of art are exhibited there.	30. <b>Religion</b>	A system of beliefs shared by a group with objects for devotion, rituals for worship and a code of ethics
23. <b>Mecca</b>	A city of western Saudi Arabia near the coast of the Red Sea. The birthplace of Muhammad, it is the holiest city of Islam and a pilgrimage site for all devout believers of the faith.	31. <b>Safed</b>	A town overlooking the Sea of Galilee that became a preeminent center of kabbalistic activity in the 16th century
24. <b>Moksha</b>	In Indian religions and Indian philosophy, moksha, means emancipation, liberation or release and it connotes freedom from saṃsāra, the cycle of death and rebirth. Moksha connotes freedom, self-realization and self-knowledge.	32. <b>Shakti</b>	Shakti (Sanskrit pronunciation: meaning "Power" or "empowerment," is the primordial cosmic energy and represents the dynamic forces that are thought to move through the entire universe in Hinduism. Shakti is the concept, or personification, of divine feminine creative power, sometimes referred to as 'The Great Divine Mother' in Hinduism.
25. <b>Muhammad</b>	About 610, Muhammad had a transformational spiritual experience and traveled through the Arabian Peninsula proclaiming that he was the last prophet of Allah. He believed in on God / Allah's words were given to Muhammad and collected by his followers and compiled in Quran	33. <b>Shia</b>	The Shia, or the Shiites, represent the second largest denomination of Islam. Adherents of Shia Islam are called Shias meaning "followers", "faction" or "party" of Muhammad's son-in-law and cousin Ali, whom the Shia believe to be Muhammad's successor in the Caliphate.
26. <b>Muslim</b>	.A Muslim, sometimes spelled Moslem, is a follower of the religion of Islam, a monotheistic Abrahamic religion based on the Quran. Muslims consider the Quran to be the verbatim word of God as revealed to the Islamic prophet Muhammad. They also follow the teachings and practices of Muhammad as recorded in traditional accounts called hadith. "Muslim" is an Arabic word meaning "one who submits (to God)". A female Muslim is sometimes called a "Muslimah".	34. <b>Sufism</b>	Sufism is a concept in Islam, defined by scholars as the inner, mystical dimension of Islam.
27. <b>Paris</b>	Capital of France	35. <b>Sunni</b>	Sunni Islam is the largest branch of Islam "people of the tradition of Muhammad. Sunni Islam is sometimes referred to as the orthodox version of the religion.
		36. <b>Three-toed Sloth</b>	The three-toed sloths are tree-living mammals from South and Central America. They are the only members of the genus Bradypus and the family Bradypodidae.
		37. <b>Toronto</b>	Toronto is the most populous city in Canada and the provincial capital of Ontario. It is located in Southern Ontario on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario.
		38. <b>Varanasi</b>	Holy city of the Hindus located on the banks of the Ganges River
		39. <b>Vishnu</b>	A Hindu god considered the preserver of the world
		40. <b>Yashoda</b>	Foster mother of Krishna.