**Religions of the World Revealed &Non Reveale**

**WHAT IS RELIGION**:
A set of beliefs regarding the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe, especially when considered because the creation of a superhuman agency or agencies, usually relating devotional and non secular observances, and sometimes containing an ethical code governing the conduct of human affairs.
• The belief in a very god or in a very group of gods.
• An organized system of viewpoints, ceremonies, and rules accustomed worship a god or a bunch of gods.
• Informal: an interest, a belief, or an activity that's important to an individual or group.
**Religions Of The World:**
There are some 4,300 religions of the globe. this can be per Adherents, an independent, non-religiously affiliated organization that monitors the amount and size of the world's religions.
Side-stepping the difficulty of what constitutes a faith, Adherents divides religions into churches, denominations, congregations, religious bodies, faith groups, tribes, cultures, and movements. All are of varying size and influence.
Nearly 75 per cent of the world's population practices one in every of the five most important religions of the world: Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism.
Christianity and Islam are the 2 religions most generally spread across the globe. These two religions together cover the religious association of quite 1/2 the world's population. If all non-religious people formed one religion, it'd be the world's third largest.
One of the foremost widely myths among those in English-speaking countries is that Islamic believers are Arabs. In fact, most Islamic people don't sleep in the Arabic nations of the center East.
**The world's 20 largest religions and their number of believers are:**1. Christianity (2.1 billion)
2. Islam (1.3 billion)
3. Nonreligious (Secular/Agnostic/Atheist) (1.1 billion)
4. Hinduism (900 million)
5. Chinese traditional religion (394 million)
6. Buddhism 376 million
7. Primal-indigenous (300 million)
8. African traditional and Diasporic (100 million)
9. Sikhism (23 million)
10. Juche (19 million)
11. Spiritism (15 million)
12. Judaism (14 million)
13. Bahai (7 million)
14. Jainism (4.2 million)
15. Shinto (4 million)
16. Cao Dai (4 million)
17. Zoroastrianism (2.6 million)
18. Tenrikyo (2 million)
19. Neo-Paganism (1 million)
20. Unitarian-Universalism (800,000)

**Revealed and Non Revealed religions:**
A faith is one where an individual or group of Persons receives a message of some kind from their Higher Power, whether it's face to face directly or indirectly. The Revealed Message shapes the beliefs of the members of said faith.

In Contrasts a Non-Revealed Religion is one where no message is believed to possess been received from their Higher Power, if there's the next Power within that individual faith.

Obviously Revealed Religions begin when an individual or group of persons gets the message, within the case of Arabic faiths this is able to be Revelations that Prophets are acclaimed to receive from their God`s.
**Important difference between revealed and non-faith**Revealed religions are those of 4 Holy books the one whose followers are called Ahl e Kitab that's Jews, Christians and Muslims follow the revealed religions. On the opposite hand those religions which aren't word of god but contemplation of human mind are non revealed as an example Buddhism, Hinduism... we are able to also add no of followers of those religion where are they found what are their basic them and main personalities.... Objection to my answer would b appreciated
**Revealed religions:**
A faith is one supported information communicated from the unseen to humanity through some kind of medium, most typically through prophets. Thus, spiritual truth is revealed to believers because it's not something inherently obvious or something one could naturally conclude.
**Judeo-Christian Religions as Revealed Religions**The Judeo-Christian religions are all strongly revealed religions. The will includes many stories of these whom God accustomed transmit knowledge of himself and his expectations. Their appearance comes from time to time when the Jewish people have significantly strayed from God's teachings, and also the prophets remind them of his commandments and warn them of impending disaster as punishment. For Christian, Jesus arrived as God incarnate to directly minister to the community. For Muslims, Mohammad was selected after Jesus (seen as a prophet instead of as God) to produce a final revelation.
The writings of those prophets exist today which still guide believers. The Tanakh, the Bible, and also the Koran are the scriptures of those three religions, providing the foremost basic building blocks of their respective faiths.
More recent religions drawing on Judeo-Christian teachings are generally revealed religions. The Baha'i faith accepts that God chose prophets everywhere the globe to reveal his messages, and people prophets have continued passed the time of Mohammad. Raelians accept the Judeo-Christian prophets as people who communicated with aliens instead of God, and their founder, Rael, as being the foremost recent prophet of the alien Elohim. Knowledge of the Elohim comes only from Rael, as they are doing in some way communicate with anyone else. As such, Raelianism is equally the maximum amount a faith as its more traditional predecessors.

**Natural Religion**
The opposite of faith is typically called natural religion. Natural religion is religious thought that's independent of revelation. Taoism is an example of natural religion, as are all styles of Satanism, among others. These religions haven't any divinely inspired books nor prophets.
**Man-Made Religion**
The term "revealed religion" is typically pejoratively used synonymously with "man-made religion," implying that these religions tell people what others claim to grasp about God instead of people learning about God directly through study and skill.
Deists are fairly vocal during this regard. They believe a creator that's knowable through his creation but disregard the concept of any authority on the matter, particularly after they claim un-provable things. they are doing not necessarily deny supernatural events, but they are doing not accept them as fact except perhaps through personal, subjective experience. The stories of others aren't considered a sound basis for one's own understanding of God.

**Necessity of Revelation**

Of course, people who believe religious belief find an absolute necessity in revelation. If a god or God does indeed have expectations for humanity, those expectations have to be somehow communicated, and traditionally information has spread via word of mouth. So God reveals himself through prophets who expire the data to others who eventually write such information down in order that it may be further shared. there's no objective measurement of the worth of revelation. it's a matter of religion whether you accept such revelations as genuine.

**The Blending of Revealed and Natural Religion**One c ertainly doesn't need to take a selected side within the matter. lots of believers in revealed religions also accept aspects of natural religion, that God also expresses himself through the globe he created. The concept of the Book of Nature in Christian occult thought absolutely addresses this concept. Here, God reveals himself in two ways. the primary is apparent, direct, and for the overall masses, which is thru the revelations recorded within the Bible. However, he also expresses himself through the Book of Nature, imprinting knowledge of himself upon his creation for those intellectuals keen and ready to study and understand this more esoteric source of data.
**The Important holy Books are:**

**Buddhism**
**The Tipitaka**:
The Tipitaka was written around 1st century BCE, and is respected mainly within the Theravada. Their focus is on the codification, certain dietary rules to be followed, and therefore the teachings of Gautama Buddha.
**Christianity**
**The Bible:**
The Bible is taken into account a divine inspiration that records the link between God and humankind. The religious writing dates back to 4th Century from when copies are preserved within the Vatican Library, and includes the holy writing associated with Jesus. it's regarded by Christians because the inerrant word of the God.
**Hinduism**
**The Vedas and therefore the Upanishads:**The Vedas in their written form were compiled around 4,000 to 6,000 years ago. It includes the initial texts called Mantra and therefore the explanation portion as Brahmana. It includes four Vedas with teachings, just like the procedures of wedding within the Rig Veda, sacrificial rites within the Yajur Veda, chanting of songs of praise within the Sam Veda, and philosophical and political issues are part of the Atharva Veda. The Upanishads, also called Vedanta, are considered as ends of Vedas, and are spiritual contemplation of the identical.
**Islam
The Quran and therefore the Hadihs:**The Quran in Islam is considered the word of God that's revealed to Muhammad, and therefore the Hadihs contains the old saying of the Muhammad and his followers, as this is often a sort of narrative. These are authoritative texts in Islam.
**Jainism
The Agamas:**The Agamas are supported the tirthankara, which is itself associated with the body of doctrines that come through trustworthy teachers. These are fixed truths and a practice with none discernible origin.
**Judaism
The Tanakh and therefore the Talmud:**The Tanakh could be a collection of Jewish texts, and a few of its source material is the idea for the Christian Bible's will. Many of the identical divine teachings from the Bible are recorded in it. within the Talmud, rabbinic teachings are described which tell about the meaning of labor and therefore the prohibition of various forms of work.
**Shintoism
The Kojiki:**This text, first translated into English within the year 1882 and first written in Japanese, could be a record within the Shinto religion which explains the customs, ceremonies, and magical practices followed in Japan by Shintos.
**Sikhism
The Guru Granth Sahib:**This religious writing, first compiled between the years 1563 and 1606 by Guru Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru, also includes the teachings of 13 Hindu Bhakti movements’ saints, and two from Islam.
**Taoism
The Dao De Jing:**It is a Chinese philosophical text, authored by Laozi within the 6th Century B.C.E. The Dao De Jing denotes many of the foremost important philosophical teachings of the faith in 81 chapters.
**Wicca**
**The Book of Shadows:**The text includes magical rituals found within the Neopagan religion called Wicca. The Wicca movement proliferated in early 20th Century England, and has now spread across large parts of the English-speaking world.
Zoroastrianism
**The Avesta:**
The Zoroastrian Avesta includes the law, teachings, and liturgy from the prophet Zarathushtra, and includes hymns, prayers, and minor texts.