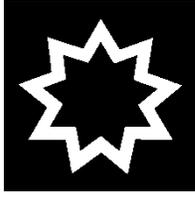
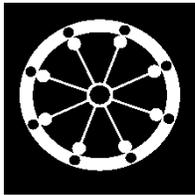


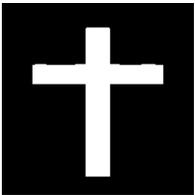
RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS



Baha'i: The Bahai symbol of the nine-pointed star reflects the importance of the number for the Faith. The number nine is the highest single digit number symbolizes completeness and the fulfillment of the expectations of all prior religions. The star is often portrayed on Bahai temples, which are nine-sided.



Buddhism: The Eight-Spoked Dharma Wheel or Dharmachakra represents the Buddha's teachings of the path to enlightenment. The wheel's motion is a metaphor for the rapid spiritual change engendered by the teachings of the Buddha, and the eight spokes represent the Noble Eightfold Path set out by the Buddha in his teachings.



Christianity: The cross represents the death of Jesus Christ by crucifixion. The cross was an instrument of torture and execution in ancient times. Jesus was sentenced to death and murdered by Roman authorities who convicted him of high treason. For many Christians, the cross represents the sacrificial death of Christ and is the most widely-recognized symbol of Christianity.



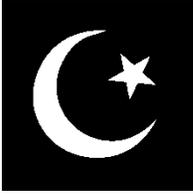
Ghanaian: Nyame is the sky deity for the Akan people of South Ghana, an onscient god. The symbol is taken from the Nyame legend of the python.



Hinduism: Aum, written as "Om", is the most important Hindu symbol. Om is considered the primordial sound, the first breath of creation. The Om sign also signifies God, creation, and the oneness of all creations of God. This sacred sound is also considered the greatest of all mantras.



Humanism: The symbol of humanism is a human being, a representation of the rational thought of all humanity and the eminence of secularism.



Islam: While generally regarded as an Islamic symbol today, the crescent moon and star pre-dates Islam by several thousand years. This symbol became affiliated with the Muslim world after it was adopted by the Ottoman Empire. While certainly not in uniform use among Muslims, it's often associated with Islam because the lunar cycle has an important ritual and legal role in Islam's calendar.



Jainism: The symbol of Jainism is the Ahimsa, a hand with all fingers pointed up straight. This represents the absence of physical violence and the importance of peace. For Jainism, this includes harm to oneself, and one's soul, as well as harm to others. This is because all life is sacred. Often, Jains take the vow of Ahimsa, for the protection of life, the ultimate act of charity.



Judaism: The six-pointed Star of David is based on the shape of David's shield, or, perhaps, the symbol on his shield. This refers to King David of ancient Israel. Jews call it a Magen David, meaning "shield of David." Some scholars have attributed theological significance to the symbol - for example, that the intertwining makes the triangles inseparable, like the Jewish people - but there are multiple opinions on its meaning.



LDSSA: The Angel Moroni began as a symbol for the gathering of Israel and was originally found only atop temples. Over time, the Angel Moroni became a prominent LDS symbol. The robed man with a trumpet to his lips can now be found not only atop temples but also on tie tacks, mission memorabilia and icons for Church-sponsored mobile applications.



Native American Traditions: Sun Symbol (also known as the Zia symbol)- The sun symbol often means "Earth Guardian in Day", and it can also represent Healing Energy. The sun symbol is also recognized as a giver of life, and a provider of warmth.



Paganism: The pentacle is a five-pointed star, or pentagram, contained within a circle. The five points of the star represent the four classical elements, along with a fifth element, which is typically either Spirit or Self, depending on your tradition.



Sikhism: The symbol or emblem of Sikhism is known as the Khanda. It is made up of: The Khanda - a double edged sword. The Chakkar, like the Kara it is a circle representing God without beginning or end and reminding Sikhs to remain within the rule of God.



Unitarian Universalist: The flame and chalice has many meanings. The cup represents religious community, while the flame represents ideas including the sacrificial flame, the flame of the spirit, and more. The flaming chalice image has changed several times over the past 65 years since it was designed by Hans Deutch during WWII.



Zoroastrianism: A fire temple in Zoroastrianism is the place of worship for Zoroastrians, often called *dar-e mebr* (Persian) *oragiyari* (Gujarati). In the Zoroastrian religion, fire (see Atar), together with clean water (see Aban), are agents of ritual purity. Clean, white "ash for the purification ceremonies [is] regarded as the basis of ritual life," which "are essentially the rites proper to the tending of a domestic fire, for the temple [fire] is that of the hearth fire raised to a new solemnity".