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There are approximately 4,200 distinct religions worldwide, which can be grouped into major categories like Christianity, Roman Catholicism, Islam, and Judaism. Smaller but still prevalent faiths include Baha'i. When counting Roman Catholicism, Christianity is the largest religion globally. This category also includes Protestantism with its various denominations, as well as nondenominational Christians. Islam is widespread in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, divided into Sunni, Shia, and Sufi groups. Hinduism dominates India, while Buddhism is prevalent in Asian countries like Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand. Judaism originated in Israel, Baha'i in Iran, and there are numerous indigenous or folk religions worldwide. These five major world religions - Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Judaism - have a significant global influence, with followers across the globe. They also share a basic understanding of their beliefs among people from different cultures. Additionally, Sikhism, Shintoism, and Taoism are sometimes studied as part of this field, although they have fewer adherents than some other religions. Religions generally involve systems of belief, morality, and behavior centered on the spiritual, supernatural, or superhuman. While many religions feature a belief in one God (monotheism) or multiple gods (polytheism), some like Buddhism do not recognize any deity. Religions also have socio-cultural aspects, often tied to governing authority, defining acceptable behavior and morality, and having leaders who claim divine selection or representation. Despite the trend towards secularism in the 20th century, religious influence has grown in some regions since the turn of the 21st century. Examples include Christian conservative movements in the US, Christian resurgence in former-Eastern Bloc states, Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East and North Africa, and Hindu nationalism in India. While religious adherence is declining in Western Europe and East Asia, the number of religious adherents as a share of world population is expected to increase over the coming century. This growth is largely driven by high fertility rates in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa, where religious observance is stronger, and low fertility in more secular regions. Organized religion has ancient roots, with Hinduism emerging on the Indian subcontinent between the 15th and 5th centuries BCE, making it the oldest of the current world religions. Unlike other major religions, Hinduism didn't have a single founder; instead, its core texts, the Vedas, were developed over a thousand years by priestly classes in ancient Sanskrit. Buddhism arose alongside Hinduism on the Indian subcontinent, with Siddhartha Gautama, known as the Buddha, living during the 5th century BCE. While Buddhism initially dominated South Asia, it later spread to East and Southeast Asia, where it remains strong today. Judaism is the second-oldest world religion, originating in the Levant between the 9th and 5th centuries BCE. Its emergence gave rise to the Abrahamic religions, including Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. Despite sharing a common God, these faiths have distinct beliefs, practices, and traditions. Christianity emerged after Jesus Christ's death in the 1st century CE, while Islam began to spread through Muhammad's conquests of the Arabian peninsula in the 7th century. Muslims refer to God as 'Allah', whereas Jews and Christians often use Yahweh or Jehovah. As civilizations developed, cultural links across regions led to the spread of religion. The oldest world religions spread alongside early civilization around river basins and coastlines, such as Hinduism's expansion throughout the Indus Valley. While geography shaped routes, social processes drove cultural diffusion. Hierarchical diffusion, where a monarch or leader adopted a specific faith, played a significant role in spreading Christianity and Buddhism. Expansion through religious conquests was also common, with early Muslim conquests spreading Islam from Saudi Arabia to the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, and Iberia. Given article text here to Islam being the predominant religion in most of these regions to this day. In medieval Europe, Christianity was sometimes mixed with Pagan beliefs to ease the transition to Christendom, however there was lower tolerance for other major religions. Conflict between Muslims and Christians in the Levant and Iberia in the Middle Ages also led to these religions becoming increasingly militant in the centuries that followed, and this aggressive strain continued to influence the spread of Christianity to the Americas, Asia, and (to a lesser extent) Africa in the early period of European colonialism. In some cases where the original religions of people were not suppressed following the uptake of Abrahamic religions, there was a fusion between the old and new, such as the combination of Buddhism and Shintoism in Japan or the combination of Christianity and indigenous religious practices in parts of Mexico. Religious pilgrimage a must for many, despite Christian dominance World's largest religions expected to evolve in decades to come Christianity is the world's largest religion, followed by Islam and then Hinduism. However, Judaism, despite its importance as an Abrahamic faith, has only 13 million followers. The Jewish population was greatly reduced during WWII, with estimates suggesting it could have reached 32 million if not for the Holocaust. In contrast, Islam is projected to grow by 70% in the coming decades, making it the fastest-growing major religion. Christianity will remain the largest religion until 2050, while Buddhism's adherents are expected to decline due to low fertility rates and aging populations in countries like China and Japan. The growth of world religions is now tied to global demographics rather than conversion or conquest. Christianity's popularity in lower-income countries drives its growth, despite declining popularity in traditional heartlands. Newer religions like the Bahá'í and Sikhism are emerging, alongside an increase in interest in spirituality and new age mysticism. Viewership and Statistics for Various Topics and Events ### • Number of HIV-infected people by world region • Number of new HIV infections in 2023, by world region • Share of imports into South Korea in total world imports from 2014 to 2023 • Share of exports from South Korea in total world exports from 2014 to 2023 • Development of the MSCI World USD index from 1986 to 2024 • Average annual tuition for private K-12 schools in the United States in 2024, by state • Share of people who were raised in a religion but are now unaffiliated in South Korea in 2023 • Leading ship operator's share of the world liner fleet as of December, 2024 • Distribution of migrants worldwide in 2024, by religion • Population distribution in South Korea in 2023, by religion • Number of students attending primary and secondary schools in Japan in 2024, by institution type The U.S. rent scenario for small and medium apartments varies greatly across states, with median monthly rents differing significantly from one- to two-bedroom units by state as of January 2025. Ticket prices for the PDC World Darts Championship have seen a fluctuation between 2021/22 and 2024/25, with different types experiencing varying price changes in GBP. The final ticket prices range from a minimum to maximum value over these years. The MLB World Series prize pool for 2024 stands at a substantial amount in million U.S. dollars, making it one of the most lucrative sports events globally. When choosing venues for iftar gatherings during Ramadan in Indonesia, several factors are considered by Muslim respondents, with top priorities including ambiance, menu variety, and proximity to mosques as of January 2024. Annual tuition fees for international high schools in Greater Jakarta, Indonesia, range from a few million to tens of millions of Indonesian rupiah as of October 2023. Currently, some states in the U.S. have legislation requiring or funding period products in schools, with this number reaching a certain level by December 2024. A forecast of world population growth projects significant increases by continent between 2024 and 2100, with Asia expected to contribute the most to global population expansion. The European Union's share of world exports and imports has fluctuated over the years from 2002 to 2023, reflecting changes in global trade patterns. Voting intentions for the Spanish general elections in 2023 varied among different religious groups, highlighting potential differences in political leanings between communities. Enrollment numbers in comprehensive schools in Finland reveal distinct trends by type of school in 2023. Confidence levels among Americans in organized religion have experienced a decline from 1973 to 2024, indicating a shift in public trust towards religious institutions. Fertility rates across the Arab world show a general trend from 2012 to 2022, with some countries experiencing more significant changes than others. Life expectancy at birth in various Arab World countries differs greatly as of 2022, influenced by factors such as healthcare access and socioeconomic conditions. Urbanization levels in the Arab world have been on an upward trajectory since 2013, reaching a notable level in 2023.

How many religions are there in the world today. How many major religions are in the world today. How many active religions are there in the world today. How many religion in the world. How many religions are practiced in the world today. How many monotheistic religions are there in the world today. How many religions on earth today. How many different religions are there in the world today. How many major religions are there in the world today. How many religions are in the world right now. How many different religions are in the world today. How many religions exist in the world today. How many christian religions are there in the world today.