

# Judaism

The Bible informs us that the earth is given to humans  
'to use and protect'

# Sikhism

A simple life free from conspicuous waste is the Sikh ideal - a life  
that stresses mastery over the self, rather than mastery over  
nature.

# Islam

The prophet Muhammad taught:

‘The world is green and beautiful, and Allah has appointed you his guardian over it’

# Buddhism

We are part of nature and not set apart from it. This requires respect for all sentient beings, not merely human beings.

# Christianity

Christians believe we are the stewards of creation, not masters of it. From the book of Genesis:

‘The Lord God took the man and settled him in the garden of Eden to cultivate and take care of it’

# Hinduism

Hindus revere sacred rivers, mountains, forests and animals. Trees, rivers and mountains are believed to have souls, and should be honoured and cared for.

# **Baha'i Faith**

The world reflects the qualities and attributes of God, and should therefore be greatly respected and cherished. Baha'i scriptures describe nature as an emanation of God's will.

# **Paganism**

Pagans believe that nature is sacred and that everything that lives contains a small spark of the divine. Human beings are seen as a part of nature and they acknowledge the interdependence of all life. This gives them a strong reverence for life and environmentalism is seen as a religious duty.