

	Est. Adherents	Established	Where Originated
10. Seventh Day Adventists Affirm Protestant beliefs. Adhere to the teachings of Ellen White, considered a prophet. Emphasize healthy living. Follow strict dietary codes and observe a day of rest on Saturday.	10 million	1863 CE	USA
11. Jehovah's Witness Affirm Christian God but believe the Trinity is unbiblical. Believe 144,000 chosen will go to heaven, while others live forever on a new earth. Emphasize evangelism and healthy living.	7 million	1879 CE	USA
12. Unification (Moonies) Believe founder Sun Myung Moon is the second coming of Christ. Emphasizes forming harmonious families to bring about the Kingdom of God on Earth.	1–3 million	1954 CE	South Korea
13. Aladura Mix Anglican and African rituals, focusing on healing and this-worldly salvation. Prominent role played by prophets who are believed to have extraordinary healing powers.	1 million	1918 CE	Nigeria
14. Rastafari Believe god (Jah) became incarnate in Haile Selassie. Emphasize worldly salvation, freedom from oppression, and return to Africa. Practice dietary restrictions and ritual marijuana use.	1 million	1920 CE	Jamaica
Hinduism-Related			
15. Sikhism Believe salvation consists of escaping the cycle of reincarnation and uniting with god. Emphasize moderate living and distinctive dress, including the turban, that symbolizes devotion.	23 million	1500 CE	India
16. Jainism Believe that the soul is eternal, uncreated, and can attain divinity. Practice complete nonviolence, including toward animals, and asceticism. Meditate through chanting mantras.	4 million	550 BCE	India
Far Eastern (Chinese, Buddhist) Religion-Related			
17. Taoism Believe in living according to the Tao, the principle behind everything that exists, to achieve inner peace and longevity. Yin and yang. Cultivate detachment from worldly concerns.	20 million	550 BCE	China
18. Falun Gong Focus on regulating the body's vital energy through stretching and meditation exercises. Believe adherents can gain superhuman powers through these practices.	10 million	1992 CE	China
19. Confucianism Emphasize ethical practices. Cultivate virtues such as loyalty, honesty, and concern for others. Focus on maintaining social harmony. Not concerned with supernatural forces or beings.	5 million	500 BCE	China
20. Shinto (Japanese folk) Believe in spiritual entities called kami. Practice rituals focused on securing blessings and avoiding evil through calling on the kami. Kami are believed to reside in shrines.	2–4 million	<300 BCE	Japan
Composites of Major Religions			
21. Baha'i Believe god has successively revealed himself through the prophets of major religious traditions. Practice daily prayer and hold monthly communal feasts.	5–7 million	1863 CE	Iran
22. Cao Dai Emphasize the underlying similarity of all religions. Venerate a diverse array of saints including political, religious, and artistic figures. Salvation is escaping the cycle of reincarnation.	4–6 million	1926 CE	Vietnam
New Religious Movements			
23. New Age Diverse and personalized, practices using tools and techniques such as crystals, tarot cards, astrology, and yoga. Tend to see the divine as an impersonal force. Believe in reincarnation.	5 million	1900s CE	USA and Europe
24. Wicca Generally believe in coequal god and goddess as well as lesser deities. Worship and rituals occur in covens or individually. Core principle is "Do what you will as long as no one is harmed."	1–3 million	1930s CE	UK
25. Scientology Participate in special counseling sessions ("auditing") to purify mind and spirit and to unlock inner potential. Church materials and auditing sessions provided in exchange for donations.	(70,000)/2 million	1954 CE	USA

SOURCES: Table based on data from ReligionFacts.com, "Big Religion Chart" (http://religionfacts.com/big_religion_chart.htm).