Zoroastrianism is one of the world's oldest monotheistic religions.

The religion was founded by the prophet Zoroaster.

Zoroastrianism emerged in ancient Persia, now modern-day Iran.

The sacred text of Zoroastrianism is the Avesta.

Ahura Mazda is the supreme god in Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrianism emphasizes the duality of good and evil.

The struggle between good and evil is central to Zoroastrian teachings.

Fire is a symbol of purity and divine light in Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrian temples are often called fire temples.

The concept of free will is important in Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrianism teaches the importance of individual responsibility.

Followers are expected to promote good thoughts, words, and deeds.

The religion teaches that the soul is judged after death.

The righteous are believed to go to the House of Song after death.

The wicked are believed to go to the House of Lies.

Zoroastrianism introduced the concept of heaven and hell.

The religion influenced Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

Zoroastrianism promotes the idea of a final judgment day.

The religion has an eschatological view of the world's end.

Zoroastrianism influenced concepts of angels and demons in other religions.

The Fravashi are guardian spirits in Zoroastrianism.

Asha is the concept of truth, order, and righteousness in Zoroastrianism.

Druj represents lies, deceit, and chaos.

Zoroaster is believed to have received revelations from Ahura Mazda.

Zoroastrian rituals often involve the maintenance of a sacred fire.

The practice of sky burials is associated with Zoroastrianism.

Towers of Silence are used for funerary practices in Zoroastrianism.

The religion teaches that the elements should not be polluted by dead bodies.

Zoroastrianism was the state religion of the Achaemenid Empire.

The Achaemenid kings, including Cyrus and Darius, were Zoroastrians.

Zoroastrianism declined after the Muslim conquest of Persia.

Zoroastrianism played a key role in Persian culture and identity.

Zoroaster is believed to have lived around 1000 BCE, though the date is debated.

The Faravahar is a popular symbol of Zoroastrianism.

Navjote is the initiation ceremony for Zoroastrian children.

Nowruz, the Persian New Year, has roots in Zoroastrianism.

Gathas are hymns composed by Zoroaster found in the Avesta.

Zoroastrian priests are known as Mobeds.

Yasna is the main Zoroastrian liturgical ceremony.

The Vendidad is a text dealing with purity laws in Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrianism believes in the eventual triumph of good over evil.

The Amesha Spentas are divine entities in Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrianism teaches that time is divided into three eras.

In Zoroastrian cosmology, Spenta Mainyu represents the good spirit.

Angra Mainyu represents the destructive spirit in Zoroastrianism.

The Chinvat Bridge is where souls are judged after death.

The religion promotes environmental stewardship and respect for nature.

In Zoroastrianism, Ahura Mazda is seen as both creator and sustainer.

Zoroastrianism emphasizes the importance of living in harmony with the natural world.

The religion teaches that all humans have a divine spark within them.

Goodness is believed to lead to spiritual immortality.

Zoroastrianism discourages the practice of idolatry.

The Yazatas are worthy of worship in Zoroastrianism.

Atar represents the sacred fire in Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrian festivals celebrate the cycles of nature.

The religion teaches that the universe was created in seven stages.

The belief in cosmic order is central to Zoroastrian teachings.

Zoroastrianism promotes charity and helping those in need.

The religion has a strong focus on moral purity and ethical living.

Zoroastrians wear a sacred thread called the Kushti.

The Sudreh is a white garment worn by Zoroastrians.

Zoroastrianism has survived for over three millennia.

Zoroastrian diaspora communities exist in India and other parts of the world.

Parsi communities in India are descendants of Persian Zoroastrians.

Zoroastrianism influenced the ethical frameworks of Western religions.

The concept of the messiah or savior is present in Zoroastrianism.

The Saoshyant is the prophesied savior in Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrianism teaches that every individual has a role in the cosmic battle between good and evil.

The religion promotes balance between the material and spiritual worlds.

The Sassanid Empire also followed Zoroastrianism as the state religion.