

R&W - Why is fire used ceremonially?

Atash Bahram	A continuously burning flame in Zoroastrian fire temples, symbolises purity and the presence of Ahura Mazda.
divine	Connected to God or gods, often seen as very special or powerful.
equality	Everyone being equal in terms of rights, treatment and opportunities.
eternal	Lasting forever.
Hózhǒ	A Navajo concept emphasising living in balance and harmony with all things, bringing well-being and happiness.
Ner Tamid	An eternal flame that burns in synagogues, symbolising God's everlasting presence and the eternal covenant between God and the Jewish people.
purity	The state of being clean and not mixed with anything else.
remembrance	Thinking about and remembering someone or something important.
renewal	The act of becoming new, fresh or strong again.
Trimurti	It represents the three main gods: Brahma (creator), Vishnu (preserver), and Shiva (destroyer).
unity	People coming together and supporting each other.

Candles are often lit in memory of people or events.



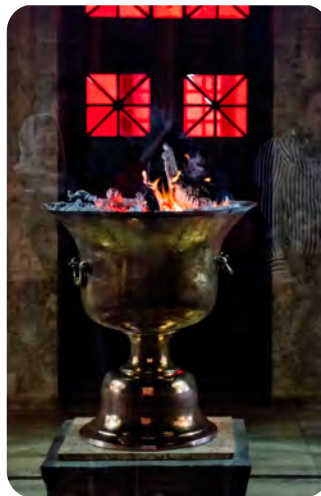
Langar is a community kitchen where people can access a free meal.



The Atash Bahram and the Ner Tamid are special flames that are always kept alight. They remind people that God is always with them, guiding and protecting them.



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In Hindu ceremonies, fire often symbolises the cycle of life, highlighting Shiva's role in destruction and renewal as part of the cycle of life.

There are similarities between the Navajo idea of Hózh and the Hindu Trimurti. Both view life as a cycle of renewal and balance, emphasising harmony, change, and regeneration.

For many people, the Olympic flame represents peace, unity and the spirit of competition.

