

Pairs!

Cut out the pairs and challenge your classmate to a game of pairs!
There are a number of key terms each of which correspond to a teaching or belief. The key concepts are those that are underlined and the others are general words to help your understanding of the concepts. Can you figure them out?

<u>Ahimsa</u>	Non-injury to living things; the doctrine of non-violence	<u>Moksha</u>	The release from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth; liberation; ultimate union with God	Mahabharata	One of the two epic poems of India that includes the Bhagavad Gita.
<u>Brahman</u>	The supreme power in the Universe; ultimate reality; God.	<u>Murti</u>	An image or statue of a God/Goddess; one or more of these are often the focal point of puja.	Nirguna	‘Without qualities’ – the belief that Brahman is without qualities. To Vaishnavas this just means the absence of evil and limiting qualities
<u>Dharma</u>	Religious and moral duty in relation to a person’s status in Hindu society, determined by caste.	<u>Avatara</u>	The incarnation of a deity, sometime in human form; most commonly used is Vishnu, the Preserver God, who was incarnated through Krishna.	Saguna	‘With qualities’ – Those who ascribe qualities to Brahman usually think of the supreme as having a body and residing in a special abode.
<u>Karma</u>	Belief that actions, and the consequences of these actions, determine whether the atman will be released from the cycle of Samsara.	<u>Trimurti</u>	The three major aspects of the Brahman, the supreme power; Brahma the Creator, Vishnu the Preserver and Shiva the Destroyer.	Bhagavad Gita	The Hindu holy book; the “Song of the Lord”.

Upanishads	The Hindu scriptures; final section of the Vedic scriptures.	Vaishnavism	A group of Hindus who worship Vishnu as the supreme lord of the trimurti.	Reincarnation	The rebirth of the soul (atman) into another body.
Smriti	‘That which has been remembered’ – may change over time and thought of as the ‘realised truth’.	Shaivism	A group of Hindus who worship Shiva as the supreme lord of the trimurti.	Aarti	A form of Hindu worship/prayer in which burning lamps are waved before the statues of the gods to invoke their presence.
Shruti	‘That which is heard’ – referring mainly to the canonical Vedas, and is thought of as the ‘revealed truth’.	Atman	The individual self or soul which is believed to be non-physical and return to Brahman once moksha is achieved	Maya	The power by which the universe becomes clear or obvious to the eye or mind; a supernatural power wielded by gods and demons.
Shakti	The female principle of divine energy especially when personified as the supreme deity.	Tri-guna	Three qualities that considered to have been and continue to be in all beings in the world; sattva, rajas and tamas.	Puja	Prayer/worship of the gods; offerings. Offerings are given to the murti.
Krishna	An avatar of Vishnu, which is worshipped widely	Samsara	The constant change of the world through a process of birth, death and being reborn through reincarnation.	Mantra	A sacred verse from the ancient scriptures that is repeated before and during worship; usually written in Sanskrit.