

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>Puja</u>	Prayer/worship of the gods; offerings. Offerings are given to the murti.	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>Diwali</u>	Hindu festival of Lights; this celebrates good conquering evil and invites the goddess Lakshmi into the home.	<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.	Karma	Belief that actions, and the consequences of these actions, determine whether the atman will be released from the cycle of Samsara.
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.

Aarti	A form of Hindu worship/prayer in which burning lamps are waved before the statues of the gods to invoke their presence.	Avatara	The incarnation of a deity, sometime in human form; most commonly used is Vishnu, the Preserver God, who was incarnated through Krishna.	Pilgrimage	A journey to a place of religious significance. The aim is to develop spiritual growth.
Bhakta	Love and devotion (to a personal God).	Diya	A small lamp often used during Diwali. These are usually made of clay and will hold a burning wick.	Samskara	Ceremonies that are rites of passage to mark key transition periods in life. E.g. naming, marriage and death rites.
Brahma	The Creator God – one of the members of the Trimurti.	Guru	A religious teacher and spiritual guide	Darshan	An opportunity to see or an occasion of seeing a holy person or the image of a deity.
Goshallas	Protective shelters for cows in India which focus on treating cows well due to their religious significance.	Hanuman	The monkey God; Hero of the Ramayana, God of strength.	Havan	The ritual burning of offerings such as grains and ghee. These are held to mark births, marriages and other special occasions.
Ganesha	The elephant-headed God; god of good beginnings; symbol of luck and remover of obstacles. He is often the first to be worshipped.	Ramayana	One of the two great epics of India that tells the story of Rama, the seventh avatar of Vishnu.	Mandir	A Hindu place of worship or shrine