

Dominoes!

Cut out the cards and challenge your classmate to a game of dominoes! There are a number of key terms each of which correspond to their definition. The key concepts are underlined and the others are terms that will help your understanding of the concepts. Divide the cards equally. You then take turns to 'match up' your card explaining the link to the last played card. Ahimsa is first to be placed on the table. Pass if you think you cannot go. Winner is the first to place all cards down.

<u>Ahimsa</u>	Non-injury to living things; the doctrine of non-violence.	<u>Diwali</u>	Hindu festival of lights; it celebrates good conquering evil and invites the goddess Lakshmi into the home.	<u>Moksha</u>	The release from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth; liberation; ultimate union with God.
<u>Ashramas</u>	The four stages of life.	<u>Holi</u>	A spring festival celebrated by Hindus, known as the 'Festival of Colours' or a celebration of fertility and love.	<u>Ramayana</u>	One of the two great epics of India that tells the story of Rama, the seventh avatar of Vishnu.
<u>Caste</u>	Refers to any of the social divisions of the Hindu class system.	<u>ISKCON</u>	The International Society for Krishna Consciousness; a religious sect based on Vedic scriptures.	<u>Reincarnation</u>	After death, the soul, which is seen as eternal, returns to be reborn into a new body.
<u>Dharma</u>	The religious and moral duty in relation to a person's status in Hindu society as determined by caste.	<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>Samsara</u>	The constant change of the world through a process of birth, death and being reborn through reincarnation.

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Avatar	The incarnations of a deity, sometimes in human form.	Dalit	'Untouchable'. The social group associated with occupations regarded as impure.	Holika	Demoness found in Vedic scriptures who was burnt to death with the help of Vishnu.
Bhagavad Gita	The Hindu holy book; the "Song of the Lord".	Diva	A small lamp often used during Diwali.	Jati	Birth lineage or 'genus'. The form of existence determined by birth.
Brahmacarya	'Celibate student'. One of the four ashramas.	Gayatri Mantra	A very important verse from the Vedas, which is said each day in particular by the Brahmins (Priests).	Krishna	An avatar of Vishnu, which is worshipped widely.
Brahmin	The priestly caste.	Grihastha	'Householder'. One of the four ashramas.	Lakshmi	The goddess of wealth and fortune and wife of Vishnu – the Preserver God.
Brahma	The Creator God – one of the members of the Trimurti.	Vishnu	The Preserver God – one of the members of the Trimurti.	Shiva	The Destroyer God – one of the members of the Trimurti.

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Papa	Actions that lead to negative results and spiritually degrade a person.	Rama	The seventh avatar of Lord Vishnu and the hero of the Ramayana.	Ramayana	One of the two great epics of India that tells the story of Rama, the seventh avatar of Vishnu.
Prahlada	From the story associated with Holi, he was saved from death by chanting Vishnu's name.	Samnyasa	'Renunciator'. One of the four ashramas.	Vaisya	The caste grouping of skilled workers, labourers, merchants and minor officials.
Puja	Prayer/worship of the gods; offerings. Offerings are given to the murti.	Shudra	The caste grouping of unskilled workers or servants.	Vanaprastha	'Hermit' or 'wilderness dweller'. One of the four ashramas.
Punya	Actions that lead to positive results and spiritually elevate a person.	Sita	Wife of Rama and found in the story of the Ramayana which is told at the time of Diwali.	Varnashram-adharma	The duties performed according to the system of the four varnas and four ashramas.
Radha	Krishna's consort who is regarded, by Vasinavites, as the original goddess.	Swami	A Hindu ascetic or religious teacher.	Vedas	The oldest Hindu scriptures that reveal knowledge.