

Name: _____

India

& the growth of

Hinduism

Hinduism Definitions: _____

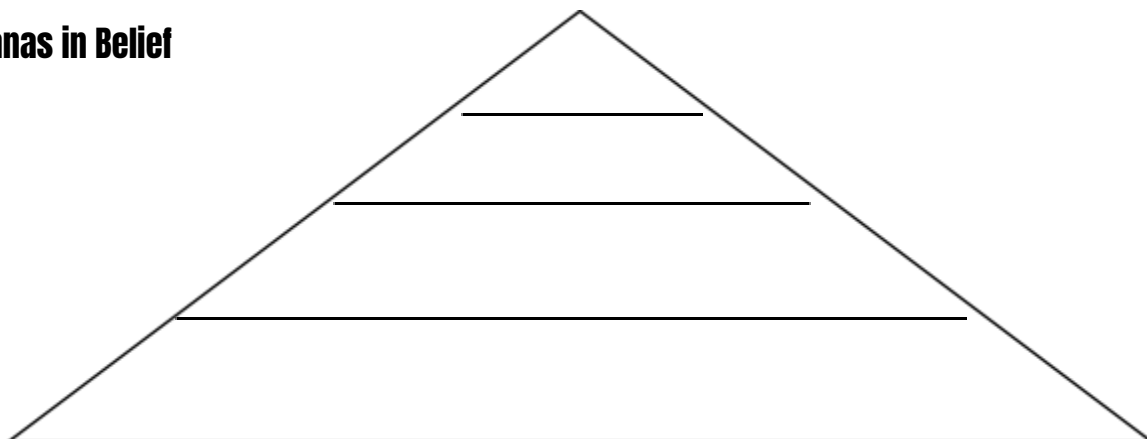
Aryans and the Vedic Age

- Aryans invade _____, bring sacred _____ that are first sung then later written in Sanskrit.
- _____ are books of prayer, song, stories, etc.
- tried to explain how a person could achieve liberation from desire and _____.

The Caste System in Belief

- Actually 2 concepts – _____ and _____. 4 Varnas (class level based on temperament) and hundreds of Jatis (based on occupation)
- _____ –
- _____: study/teach
- _____: power/protect
- _____: earn/give
- _____: serve
- _____ – born into, no mobility. Farmer, barber, shepherd, etc. (occupation)

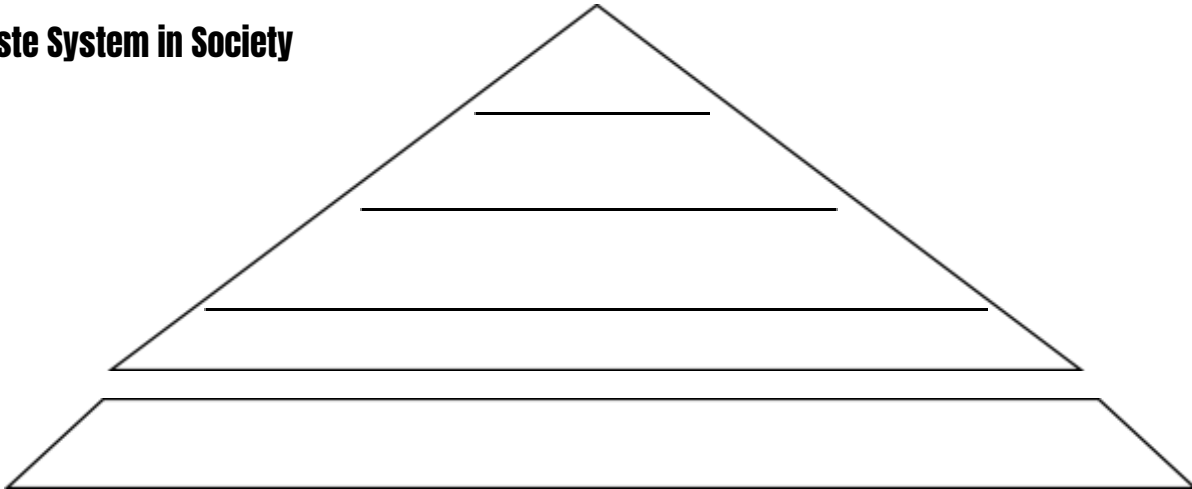
Varanas in Belief



The Caste System

- A social _____ from the Aryans and formalized with laws
- “_____” – Portuguese for lineage or race
- In society: _____ (caste) = social class or level
- _____ – “Color” in Sanskrit
- _____ decide marriage, job, neighborhood, etc.
- _____ – outside varnas
- “_____” given “impure” jobs (grave diggers, trash collectors)

Caste System in Society



Gods

- All gods are concrete forms of the _____ (“big”)
- 3 main gods
 - _____ – The Creator
 - _____ – The Protector
 - _____ – The Destroyer
 - Can pray to _____, _____, or none

Moksha

- The goal is to reach _____

(The state of perfect _____ of the universe. – may take several lifetimes) = soul breaks free of material world and unites with brahman

Definitions

- _____ = be a good, virtuous, moral person
- _____ = earn material prosperity: money. This allows you and your family to live a secure life.
- _____ = seek happiness, pleasure, emotional fulfillment through love, friendship and community.
- _____ = seek freedom from ignorance, spirituality, and self-knowledge.

Review

Origins

- Hinduism is a collection of religious beliefs
- Developed slowly over time
- Hinduism believes religion helps free your soul from sadness and disappointments
- Cannot be traced back to one single founder, unlike other main religions

Moksha

- Moksha is when your soul becomes free from the cycle of rebirth, and is no longer reincarnated. This happens after you reach the highest level of rebirth, and you can't be born into a higher form. When you reach Moksha, it means you have had all of life's experiences, learned all of life's lessons, and reached a perfect understanding of the universe. Instead of being reincarnated, your soul becomes one with god.

Samsara

- This is the concept that the soul is immortal, and all life forms are reborn into a new entity after death. The key word is entity: you do not have a guarantee of being reborn as a human being. The soul travels from one body to the next.

Karma

- Karma is the concept that if you do good deeds, good things will happen in your life. If you do bad deeds, bad things will happen to you in life. Further, if you live a good life (doing good deeds, being a spiritual follower of Hinduism), you will be reincarnated into a higher form, if you live a bad life, you will be reincarnated into a lower form.

Puja

1. Describe the rituals that are a part of the puja.
2. How does Hinduism fit the individual needs and preferences of its followers?