

Hinduism: Key Beliefs and Traditions

Learning objective: To understand the core concepts, deities, and practices of Hinduism as part of the Year 4 Religious Education curriculum.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of Hinduism. Read the term or question on the front, think of the answer, and then check the back.

What is the name of the supreme, universal spirit in Hinduism?

Brahman

What is 'Dharma'?

Dharma is the concept of duty, cosmic order, and living a righteous life.

Explain 'Karma'.

Karma is the belief that every action has an equal reaction, good deeds bring good results, and bad deeds bring negative outcomes.

What is the 'Mandir'?

The Mandir is a Hindu place of worship, often called a temple.

What is 'Puja'?

Puja is a daily act of worship or prayer offered to a deity, often involving flowers, incense, or light.

What is the significance of the Aum (Om) symbol?

It is the sacred sound and symbol representing the essence of the universe.

What is the 'Festival of Lights' called?

Diwali

What is 'Moksha'?

Moksha is the ultimate goal in Hinduism: to be released from the cycle of birth and rebirth to join with the divine.

What is a 'Shrine' in a Hindu home?

A small, sacred space used for private prayer and offerings to a deity.

What does the term 'Deity' mean in the context of Hinduism?

A deity is a representation or form of the divine, such as Ganesha, Lakshmi, or Shiva.

How does the idea of 'Ahimsa' influence many Hindus?

Ahimsa is the practice of non-violence and respect for all living creatures, which often leads many Hindus to adopt a vegetarian diet.

Why is the River Ganges considered sacred?

It is believed to have the power to purify the soul and is central to many Hindu rituals and traditions.