

Hinduism: Core Beliefs and Traditions

Learning objective: To understand key concepts, deities, and practices within Hinduism, including the nature of Brahman and the significance of festivals.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of Hindu beliefs. Use the front of the card to prompt your memory, then check the answer on the back.

Brahman

The ultimate, supreme reality or cosmic spirit that exists in everything and everyone in Hinduism.

Atman

The individual soul or true self of a living being, which Hindus believe is eternal.

Dharma

The concept of duty, righteousness, and the moral order that holds the universe together.

Karma

The law of cause and effect; the belief that a person's actions determine their future experiences.

Moksha

The liberation from the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (samsara), becoming one with Brahman.

Diwali

The 'Festival of Lights', symbolising the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.

Mandir

A Hindu temple, which serves as a place of worship and a home for the divine on Earth.

Puja

A ritual act of showing reverence to a god or goddess, often involving offerings like flowers, fruit, or incense.

Murti

A sacred image, statue, or icon used as a focus for worship to help devotees connect with the divine.

Ahimsa

The principle of non-violence and respect for all living things.

Trimurti

The triad of three major deities: Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Shiva (the Destroyer/Transformer).