Hinduism in Ancient India

SECTION 2

The Beginnings of Hinduism

- A Blend of Religions
 - religion (comes from the Vedas) and traditional Indian religions
 - Developed of 3500 years- very ______
 - Different ways of approaching god
 - 850 million worships, not like other world religions
 - ______, no one founder
 - _____ single spiritual power
 - many paths to truth

The Beginnings of Hinduism

- Hindu Gods and Goddesses
 - Each stands for a part of brahman
 - Most important: _______(creator), ______(preserver), ______(destroyer)
 - the representation of a Hindu god or goddess in human or animal form
 - Brahma- born from a golden egg, created all things
 - Not the most worshipped

The Beginnings of Hinduism

- Vishnu- kind, concerned about humans
 - Visits Earth every now and then to help humans or save from disaster
- Shiva- powerful, doesn't care about people
 - Creative and destructive forces of universe
 - Came from Rudra- god of the thunderbolt
- Shakti- Shiva's wife
 - Destroyer/creator, kind/cruel

The Teachings of Hinduism

- The _____
 - Religious text- "Sitting near a teacher"
 - Q&A format- pupil and teacher
 - Brahman is too complicated for the human mind, has no physical form

The Teachings of Hinduism

- Rebirth of the soul, described in the Upanishads
- When you die, you come back as something elseevery living thing has a soul
- Good-
- Bad- ______
- Perfect life- become part of brahman-

The Teachings of Hinduism

- A Hindu's Duties
 - Must obey _______
 religious and moral duties of each person
 - Based on class, age, occupation, etc
 - _____ nonviolence
 - All things part of brahman- should be treated with respect
 - Many Hindus are vegans

The Practice of Hinduism

- The _____
 - Union with brahman
 - Many forms- including physical activity
 - Other examples: selfless deeds, knowledge, devotion
- Private Devotion
 - Praying, worship, rituals- in temples
 - Also worship personal god at home with small shrine