

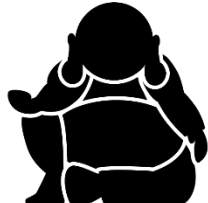


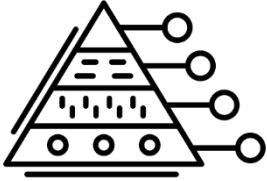


Year 7 Summer 2 – Dharmic Traditions

Create a set of 20 flashcards to revise from.

Week 1 Introduction to Hindu Dharma 	<i>What are the Vedas?</i>	Translated as ‘knowledge’ the Vedas are the oldest religious texts of Hinduism.
	<i>How do Hindu’s describe Brahman?</i>	Brahman is generally described as an infinite and indestructible force, that continually creates.
	<i>What are some of the embodiments of Brahman?</i>	Three of the most important embodiments of Brahman include Brahma, the creator; Vishnu, the protector; and Shiva, the destructive force in the universe.
	<i>Why might talking about the Divine in multiple ways be helpful?</i>	Describing or depicting Brahman as an animal, human, or deity means Hindus can understand all of Brahman’s qualities or attributes.
Week 2 One God or Many? 	<i>What is the message behind the Elephant and the Blind Man Parable?</i>	The blind men concluded that the animal was the same, but they have perceived the elephant differently. Each part contributes to our understanding of the whole – this is the same with Brahman.
	<i>What does atman mean?</i>	Atman is a Sanskrit word, defined in simple terms as an individual’s inner self, spirit or soul.
	<i>Is Hinduism a polytheistic or monotheistic religion?</i>	Some Hindus are polytheists, worshipping many deities, whilst others treat all the deities as aspects of one God (monotheism).
Week 3 Siddhartha’s Challenge 	<i>Why did Siddhartha challenge the Hindu dharma?</i>	Siddhartha, the founder of Buddhism, proposed two challenges: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An ethical challenge – he did not believe in the caste system. 2) A philosophical challenge – he believed there was no evidence of atman.
	<i>What does Veda 10.90.12 say about the caste system?</i>	In the early Veda, Purusha was divided into 4. It is said “The Brahman was his mouth and from Puruṣa’s feet the Śūdra was produced.”
	<i>What did the Buddha say about the caste system?</i>	Siddhartha said, “By birth one is not an outcaste, by birth one is not a Brahmin”. Instead, your deeds (actions) determine your status.
Week 4 Guru Nanak 	<i>What is Guru Nanak Gurparab?</i>	It is a festival celebrating Guru Nanak's birthday. The word 'Gurpurab' is a mixture of the word Guru, which means 'teacher', and Purab which means 'Festival' or 'Celebration' in Punjabi.
	<i>What was Nanak’s view of the Brahmins?</i>	Nanak thought Brahmins were trying to be God’s sales reps. Nanak disliked the kind of services that required professional priests (Brahmins) to perform them.
	<i>What does the Mool Mantra say about God?</i>	There is only one God; He is the creator; He is without fear; He is without hate; immortal, without form/
Week 5 How has the Dharma changed? 	<i>How has the belief in God/gods changed through time?</i>	In Hinduism, there is a debate around whether there is one God (monotheism) that are expressed in different ways, or whether there are multiple gods. In Buddhism, there is a belief in no God/gods. Whereas in Sikhism there is a belief in one God.
	<i>How have the descriptions of God changed?</i>	In Hinduism, they refer to God/gods as Brahmin/Brahma. Whereas in Sikhism, they refer to God as Waheguru.

Week 6
Nanak's Challenge



<i>What is sewa?</i>	Sewa means 'selfless service' towards Waheguru. It is acting selflessly, helping others without any reward or personal gain.
<i>What is Tan?</i>	This involves physical work and tasks to show selfless service. For example, these could be cooking or serving in the langar or cleaning the gurdwara.
<i>What is Man?</i>	This involves Sikhs using their mental skills and talents. For example, they could teach people how to read or understand the Guru Granth Sahib or teach people about the history of Sikhism.
<i>What is Dan?</i>	Sikhs share their material wealth. This could be donating one tenth of their income to the sangat, which is known as daswandh, giving to charity or giving money to the poor.