Hinduism Knowledge Mat

How Can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?

Sticky Knowledge

- Hinduism is recognised as the world's oldest religion, originating in South East Asia and dates back to more hatn 4,000 years and has over 900 million followers.
- Brahman is used by Hindus to describe God and is also referred to as the 'divine consciousness'. Brahman is a supreme, universal spirit that is eternal and unchanging and all living beings carry a part of Brahman within them.
- Hinduism is a henotheistic religion, although they worship one God (Brahman) they still recognise other gods and goddesses that are considered to be aspects of Brahman.
- Hindus believe in reincarnation, they believe that life is a continual cycle of life, death and rebirth until the end of the cycle which is called Moksha, this can only be reached if you live the best life you possibly can. The action within your life, our 'karma', effects future reincarnations.
- Worship takes place in a temple called a mandir, each mandir can be dedicated to a different god with each temple often being very tall as Hindus believe this will bring them closer to heaven.









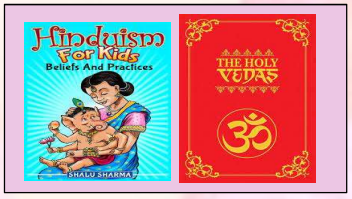
Further Information

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https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-my-life-my-religion-hinduism-inside-hindu-temple/zbf2t39

Recommended Reads



Key Vocabulary

Brahman - Hindus recognise one god Brahman who is eternal and unchanging.

Brahma – One of three gods of the trimurti who is in charge of creating power.

Vishnu – Second Hindu god in the trimurti, who is responsible for preserving and protecting the universe.

Shiva – Third Hindu god known as the destroyer god, taking all evil from the world.

Mandir – A place where Hindus can worship their gods.

Puja – A worship ritual performed by Hindus to one or more deities.

Trimurti – The trimurti are the three most significant forms of Brahman, this includes Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

Shruti – These are considered to be sacred texts containing four vedas, knowledge from the gods.

Vedas – Ancient Hindu texts that were traditionally passed down orally through generation before being written down.

Murtis – Often stone or metal images of Hindu gods and goddesses.