LESSON 9: Core Beliefs in Hinduism

Taken from CGP KS3 Religious Education Book

- Hinduism could be as old as 3000 B.C
- Believe Brahman is God (One Supreme God, with many other gods and goddesses and represent over Brahman. (Page 59)
 - o Eternal
 - Creator
 - Omnipresent (Everywhere at one time)
- Brahman is 33 million gods that manifest themselves in different forms (Page 59)
- Brahman is in every atman (living soul and spirit) of every living creature (Page 59)
- An Avatar is an "incarnation" of Brahman in human or animal form (Page 59)
- Hindu gods are made murtis (idols or avatars) to live in and are worshipped in Hindu homes and Temples. (Page 77)
- "Hindus walk clockwise around the murtis (gods), stopping once on each side to pray. By walking in a clockwise direction, the deities are always on the worshipper's right hand side – reminding them to stay on the right path." (Page 77)
- Vyasa most popular teacher. He was believe to be" the Avatar of the god Vishnu (a human version of the god Vishnu- the sustaining god of the Universe)." (page 24)
- Vyasa wrote poetry and truths about the gods and the way we should live.
 He is believed to be one who made Hinduism more understandable to the common people. He wrote many of the Hindu Vedas (scriptures) and dharma (duty) is believed to be revealed more clearly by him.

Lesson 10

8 Concepts to Understand Soteriology (The Study of Salvation) Hinduism in Light of these 8 Concepts

	Brahman is God manifesting himself in all of his creation. Sacred Texts = Most Known = Vedas Shruti – texts revealed to holy men by Brahman Smriti – contain the traditional rules and traditions containing Dharma Dharma = Duty to live a moral life according to the ten Yamas and ten niyamas (page 59 KS3 RE book)		
Standard			
Sin	 The law of Karma Ten Yamas (Come from Smriti texts) Guidelines of what not to do such as lying, stealing, and being violent Guidelines of what to do such as be patient and compassionate Ten Niyamas (Come from Smriti texts) Positive things that should be done including giving generously, worshipping God, and self-discipline (page 59 KS3 RE book) 		
Shame	"The law of karma states that every action will have a reaction in the future." (page 59) Shame could come from bad karma Being born in a low Caste (Level of Honor) could be a result of bad Karma from the past. "Hindus believe that karma can transfer across lifetimes, so the effects may not be felt until the person has been reincarnated." (page 59)		
	Having good karma will result in the caste you may be born in the next life. (You may be Honored or Shamed depending on your Karma).		

Separation	The laws of karma teach that all actions have consequences. Reincarnation is a rebirth to the afterlife with the goal of reaching union with Brahman which is called moksha. (Page 25)		
	You are you own savior		
Savior/ Substitution	The Mahabharata" (teachings of Vyasa)" teaches the laws of karma d states that all actions have consequences. It encourages Hindus to ive a good life while in human form on Earth – seeking to complete their dharma or duty." (Page 25)		
	Good works is the way of salvation		
Saving Power or Work	"Living well and fulfilling their duty pleases the gods, and earns Hindus good Karma – eventually resulting in union with Brahman.		
Salvation	"Having a personal relationship with a god is not a part of Hinduism" (page 35)		
	There is no eternal afterlife. The goal is becoming one with Brahman – God, the earth, the Universe and all of life.		
Sanctification	Fulfill dharma and you will become one with Dharma		

Honor/Shame in the Gospel

Standard	STANDARD God is king and creator and is the standard of all that is honorable & good. He is the most powerful being and deserves to be honored as Lord/God and King. We should love, respect, and obey God above any other because He should be number one in our lives.	ISAIAH 42:8
Sin	SIN Sin means to miss the mark or to fall short. We as people miss the mark of always keeping God as #1 in our hearts. We fall short of honoring God and we honor ourselves or others as kings/rulers when we don't love and obey Him fully.	ROMANS 3:23
Shame	SHAME To have shame means to lose face (or turn ones face away). Shame involves embarrassment and fear. When our sin and rebellion is exposed/seen by God or others we feel bad and afraid of what might happen. Shame is the fear of losing honor, love, and respect from God and from others. We deserve punishment in eternal shame.	ISAIAH 44:9-11
Separation	SEPARATION Because people have dishonored God through disobedience to his commands, they have to be separated from God and his Kingdom. This separation is called death which is physical (body dies), spiritual (relational separation from God), & Eternal (Never Ending in Hell & Lake of Fire).	ISAIAH 59:2
Substitution	SUBSTITUTION Jesus was willing to take our sin, shame and separation (death) that we deserve. He became a man so that He might substitute His honorable life, death, and resurrection on our behalf to restore us to an honorable relationship with Him.	HEBREWS 12:2
Saving Falth	SAVING FAITH God reveals that we cannot restore our own honor and be good enough to be saved from shame and death. Saving faith involves following Jesus as Lord God/King & trusting the truth that His life, death, & resurrection has the power to save us.	ROMANS 10:11
Salvation	SALVATION Salvation means deliverance or rescue. God knows that we dishonor Him, but because of His love for us and desire to keep His own honor, he offers salvation. This involves delivering us from shame & separation and rescuing us to restored honorable status as His kingdom children.	ISAIAH 45:17
Sanctification	SANCTIFICATION Sanctification means to be set apart for a purpose and to be cleaned. Once we trust Jesus and our relationship with Him is restored, we are continually being set apart as honorable children growing up into God's honorable people.	PSALM 4:8