

Dharmic Religions Knowledge Organiser

<u>Beliefs about The Divine (God)</u>			
	<u>Hindu traditions</u>	<u>Sikh traditions</u>	<u>Buddhist traditions</u>
Beliefs about God	One supreme god , Brahman, that takes on many forms and roles, and is known by many names. God has appeared in the world in many forms over thousands of years.	One God , but known by lots of different names (often Waheguru) – helps people to understand the world around them	There is no god! Lots of people think that Buddha is a god, but he is seen as an inspirational teacher
How would they describe God?	Creator Sustainer Preserver Destroyer	No gender No form Creator Protector Guide Everywhere	

<u>Worship</u>
<p>Hinduism—worship mainly conducted at a shrine in the home but occasionally in the mandir (place of worship) too. Mother usually organises worship at the shrine within the household, They can pick any personal God but many pick Krishna.</p> <p>At the mandir they can offer devotion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting a candle Saying prayers Singing religious songs Listening to teachings Making an offering Walking the path around the mandir whilst saying prayers. Receiving prasad (blessed holy food).
<p>Sikhism—worship at the gurdwara. Anyone can lead the act of worship but the granthi is the only full-time official at the gurdwara. Men and women sit on opposite sides of the room, on the floor so they are not above the holy book (the Guru Granth Sahib).</p> <p>Worshippers can come and go throughout the service but must return for the Ardas prayer which takes about 15 minutes to recite. After this the karah parshad (holy food) is shared with everyone in the gurdwara, whether they are a worshipper or not.</p>



<u>KEY-WORDS</u>
Ardas Prayer = closing prayer at the end of the service which takes about 15 minutes to recite.
Dharma = a belief that there is an eternal law that guides the world, and right human behaviour
The Divine = a higher power (or god) that creates and / or rules over the world
Founder = people/person who started the religion
Gurdwara = Sikh place of worship
Guru Granth Sahib = Sikh holy book
Gyatra Mantra = Hindu daily prayer
Karah Parshad = Holy food made with equal amount sugar, water, butter and flour / semolina.
Mala = Buddhism, a string of prayer beads
Mandir = Hindu place of worship
Mantra = a prayer or blessing
Murti = Hindu, image of god
Om Mani Padma Hum = a well-known Buddhist mantra
Puja = an act of worship (Hinduism and Buddhism)

Founders

<p>Hinduism—Hinduism is over 4,000 years old, making it one of the world's oldest religions. There is no one founder of this faith.</p>
<p>Sikhism—founded by Guru Nanak around 500 years ago in . Guru means 'Teacher'.</p> <p>Nanak was born to a Hindu family, but was very curious so spoke to people about religion. He saw conflict and poverty in the world and believed that it could be better. Every day as he grew older he would go down to the river to meditate and bathe. When Nanak was 30 he was bathing in the river and suddenly disappeared! Three days later he returned, full of joy and hope! Nanak didn't seem to want to tell anyone about what had happened. Instead, he gave up his well-paid job and shared out all his belongings amongst the poor. When he revealed where he had been, he said he had seen a vision of God who gave him a message. From then on he began to teach the message, and people started calling him Guru. The message was that God made all things, that all people are equal, that God loves all people, and we should live peacefully.</p>



<p>Buddhism—Like Hindus Buddhists call their acts of worship puja. They worship at a shrine and may chant, make offerings to an image of the Buddha, listen to readings and recite passages together.</p>
<p>On the shrine you will find:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven bowls of water (symbolise the things they would offer a guest). Flowers, candle and incense (to symbolise wisdom, death and kindness) A statue of the Buddha
<p>Meditation:</p> <p>They may chant a simple mantra such as 'Om mani padme hum'. Use a mala (string of prayer beads) to keep count of chants.</p>



<p>Buddhism—started in India over 2,500 years ago. Buddhists follow the teachings of a man called Siddhartha Gautama. He became known as the Buddha, which means 'enlightened'.</p>	<p>Siddhartha's birth was different than anyone else's. His mother dreamed a white elephant entered her womb. She gave birth to him in a grove of trees. His birth was announced at palace.</p>	<p>However, his father wanted a King not a Buddha so he gave him a lavish life in hopes to deter him from leaving.</p>	<p>Then one day Siddhartha became curious about the outside world: he went on a chariot ride through the countryside. During this journey, he saw suffering and became upset at his life.</p>
<p>At the age of 30, he abandoned his lifestyle, and he became a monk. He cut off his hair, and he spent a lot of time in spiritual enlightenment.</p>	<p>After years of living in poverty he did not have anymore answers. Then one day he vowed to sit under a tree until he got the answers to his questions.</p>	<p>Finally after avoiding temptation he became enlightened and wrote his truths creating the religion of Buddhism.</p>	

Holy Books

	<u>Hindu</u>	<u>Sikh</u>	<u>Buddhist</u>
Text(s) called:	Many—divided into two groups Shrutu and Smriti	Guru Granth Sahib	Pali and Sanskrit canons The three baskets.
Revealed to:	The holy men of India then passed down for centuries.	By 1708 Gurus teachings written down and said no more human teachers.	Written down 500 years after the Buddha died.
Facts:	The Mahabharata is the longest and oldest poem in any language. The Bhagavad Gita is the song of the Lord from Krishna.	It is considered sacred and treated with the highest respect. Even in a Sikh home the book must have it's own room.	Three baskets are called this as originally teachings were written on leaves and stored in baskets. The Pali and Sanskrit canons are named after the languages they were written in.