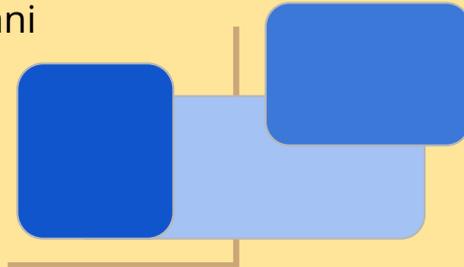


Hinduism

Religion + Society

Kira, Rejine + Kalani



Fundamental beliefs

- Hinduism covers a wide range of religious beliefs. As a result, it's sometimes referred to as a "way of life" or a "family of religions," rather than a single, unified religion.
- The majority of Hinduism is henotheistic, which means it worships a single deity known as "Brahman" while acknowledging the existence of other gods and goddesses. Followers assume that there are many directions towards their deity.
- Hindus believe in the doctrines of samsara (the continuous cycle of life, death, and reincarnation) and karma (the universal law of cause and effect).
- Hinduism is closely related to other Indian religions, including Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism



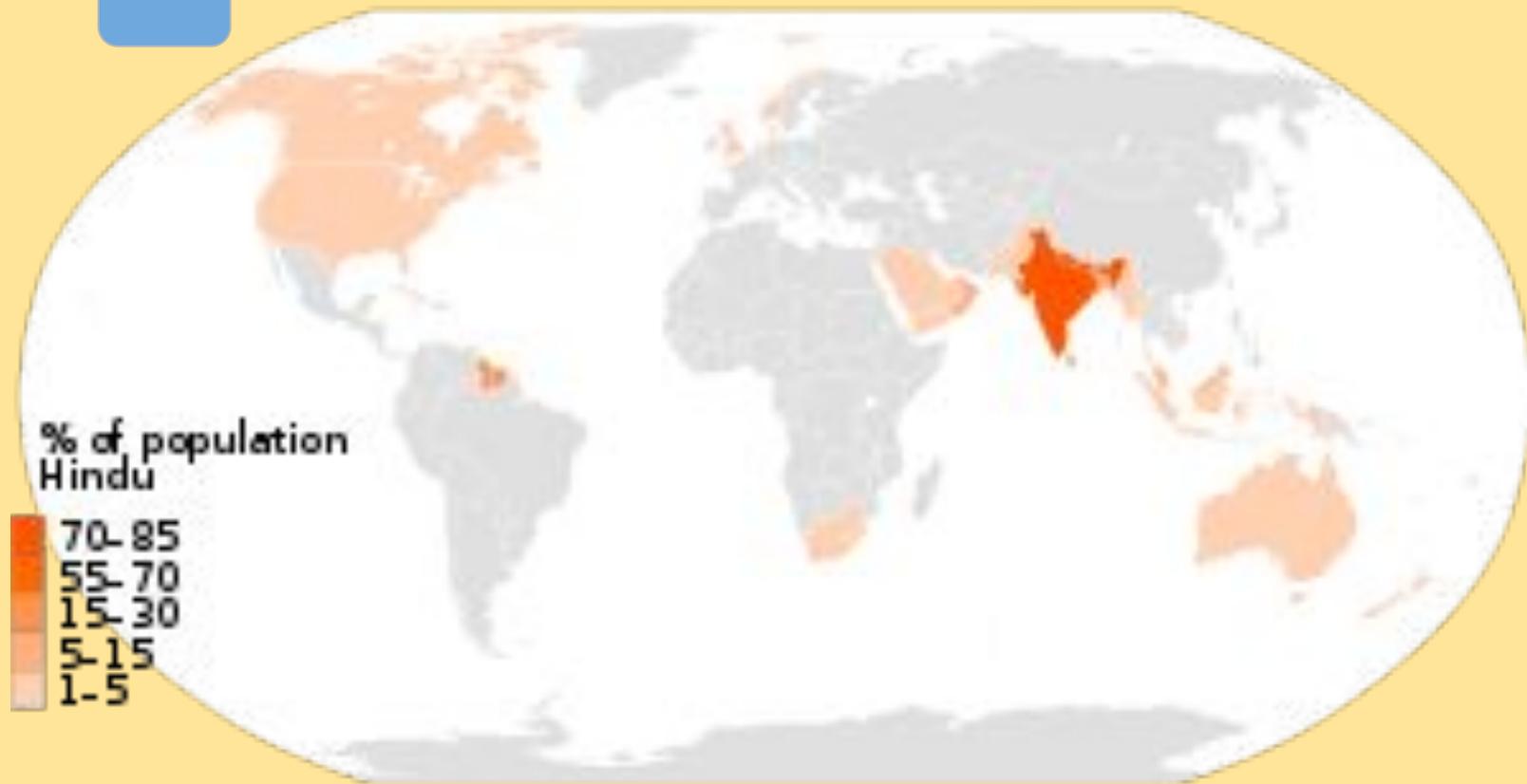
- The belief in the "atman," or spirit, is one of Hinduism's central ideas. According to this philosophy, all living things have a conscience and are a part of the supreme soul. The aim is to attain "moksha," or redemption, which will bring an end to the cycle of rebirths and enable you to become a part of the absolute soul.
- One fundamental principle of the religion is the idea that people's actions and thoughts directly determine their current life and future lives.
- Hindus strive to achieve dharma, which is a code of living that emphasizes good conduct and morality.
- Hindus revere all living creatures and consider the cow a sacred animal.
- Food is an important part of life for Hindus. Most don't eat beef or pork, and many are vegetarians.

Time & place of origin - Hinduism

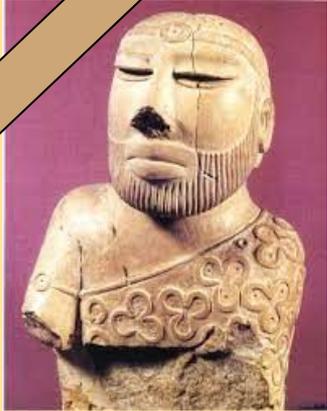
- Originated in the Indus Valley between 2300 - 1500 BC (near modern day Pakistan)
- Some Hindus argue that their faith is timeless
- 1500 BC – 500 BC the composing of the Vedas (religious text originating from India) took place.
- 500 BC – 500 AD the worship of deities began to take place, these deities being Vishnu, Shiva and Devi.



Hinduism is divided into four Major sectors: Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism, and Smartism. (Different Gods are Worshipped in Each)



The founder or group of people that founded the religion



Indigenous
Harappan people



**Indus Valley
Civilisation
-Mature Phase-
(c. 2600-1900 BCE)**

Indo Arayan
people



Significant dates

Hinduism is often applied to as a religion of fasting, feasting, and festivals. They follow the Hindu lunisolar calendar a calendar whose date indicates both the moon phase and the time of the solar year., which differs from the Gregorian calendar used in the West. The Hindu calendar has 12 months, with the new year coming somewhere between mid-March and mid-April on the Western calendar.

Festivals:

Lohri: Hindu winter bonfire festival, happens in January 13/14

Vasant Panchami: Birth of Hindu goddess Saraswati the goddess of knowledge and art celebrated on the fifth day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month which falls with the period on Gregorian calendar around January and February (preschool students are taught how to read and write)

Diwali: festival of lights major holiday also celebrated by other religions like Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs.

Hindi New Year: celebrated according to the Hindu Lunar Calendar, which is known as the Almanac or Panchanga.

Holi: festival of colours celebration of spring

Navaratri: celebration of nine nights and ten days.

Significant dates

1) Navaratri

- Also known as Nine Nights
- this year it will be taking place between Thu, 7 Oct 2021 – Fri, 15 Oct 2021.
- The festival is associated with the Goddess Durga and the battle between the demon Mahishasura
- Each day represents Durga's avatars:

Day 1 - Shailaputri, Day 2 - Brahmacharini,
Day 3 - Chandraghanta, Day 4 - Kushmanda,
Day 5 - Skandamata, Day 6 - Katyayani,
Day 7 - Kaalaratri, Day 8 - Mahagauri, and
Day 9 - Siddhidatri.



Significant dates:

2) Holi

- Known as the Festival of Colors,
- . It is a day that celebrates happiness and love and signifies good triumphing evil
- Its purpose is celebrating the eternal and divine love of Radha and Krishna (who are combined feminine and masculine realities of god).
- This year it will be on between Sun, 28 Mar 2021
– Mon, 29 Mar 2021



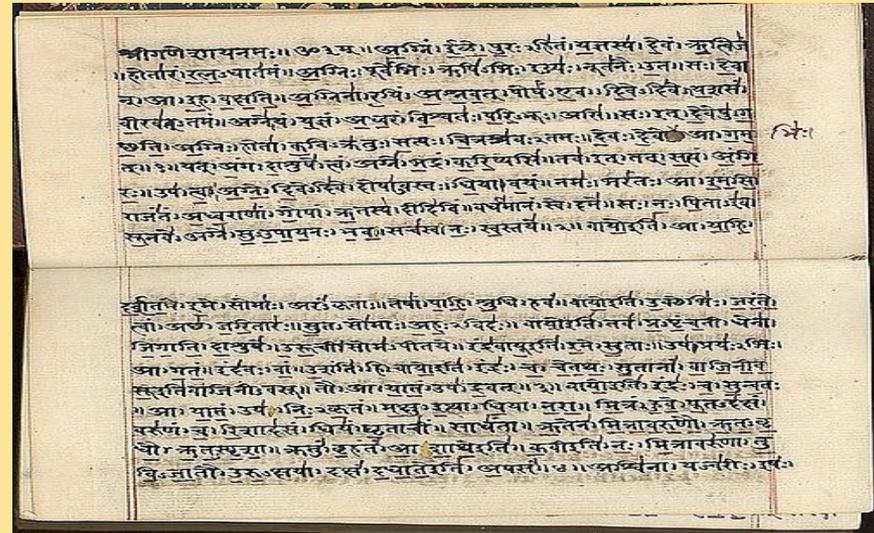
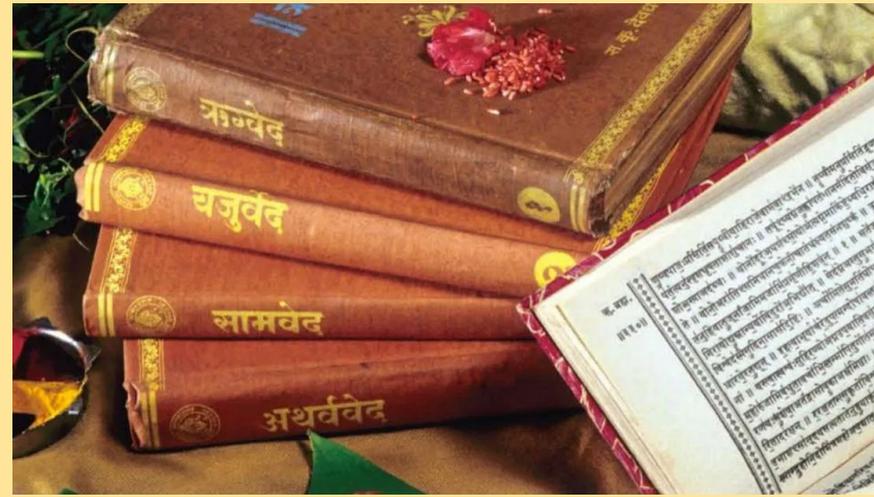
Why and how the religion was formed?



Major Events - The Vedas

- 1500 BC – 500 BC the composing of the Vedas was taking place.
- known as the Vedic Generation which India's "heroic age."
- It was also the developing stages of Indian civilization
- Early Hinduism became India's foundational religion

The Four main Vedas: The Rig-Veda, Yajur-Veda, Sama-Veda, and Atharva-Veda are the four "Vedic" Samhitas (Collections)



Major Events - Mahatma Gandhi + Independence

- 1920 Mahatma Gandhi begins an independence movement
- Indians are encouraged to abandon British
- The most well-known leader of the Indian nationalist movement.
- Britain eventually decides to give India freedom after World War II.
- It is divided into two states: Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India.



Unusual facts or points of interest

- Hinduism is the 3rd Largest religion in the world with 85% of its followers in India
- Concepts of mathematics such as the number zero, decimal systems, infinity and Pi were first used by the Hindus.
- 108 is a sacred number due to it being the ratio of the earth's distance from the Sun's diameter and the earth's distance from the Moon's diameter.
- Cows are viewed as sacred animals that will never be eaten, hence why they are free to roam the streets of India.

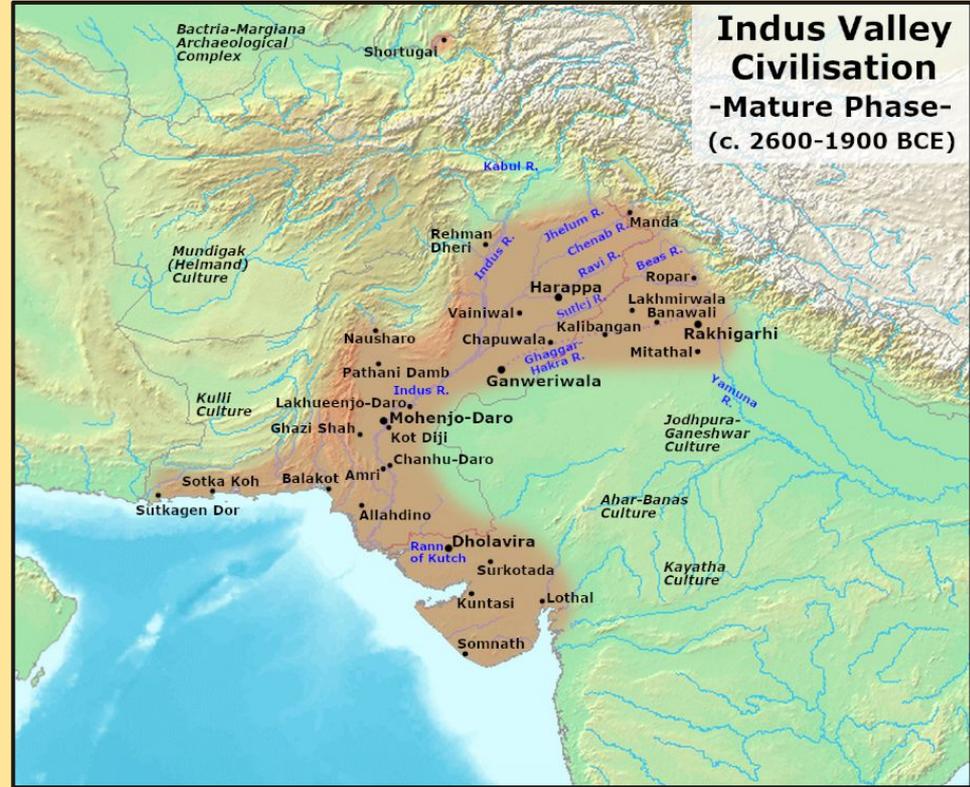


Picture of a timeline

- For a variety of reasons, Hinduism's early history is a hotly debated subject. Although the origins of Hindu practises are very old, there was no 'Hinduism' before modern times in the strict sense. Hinduism is a set of traditions rather than a single faith. Hinduism does not have a clear beginning.
- The Hindu traditions may date back several thousand years, and some adherents believe that the Hindu revelation is everlasting. While personal spirituality is emphasised, Hinduism's history is intertwined with social and political events such as the rise and fall of various kingdoms and empires. Hinduism's early history is difficult to date, and Hindus themselves are more concerned with the content of a story or text than with the date.

Picture of a timeline

- Before 2000 BCE: The Indus Valley Civilisation
- 1500-500 BCE: The Vedic Period
- 500 BCE-500 CE: The Epic, Puranic and Classical Age
- 500 CE-1500 CE: Medieval Period
- 1500-1757 CE: Pre-Modern Period
- 1757-1947 CE: British Period
- 1947 CE-the present: Independent India



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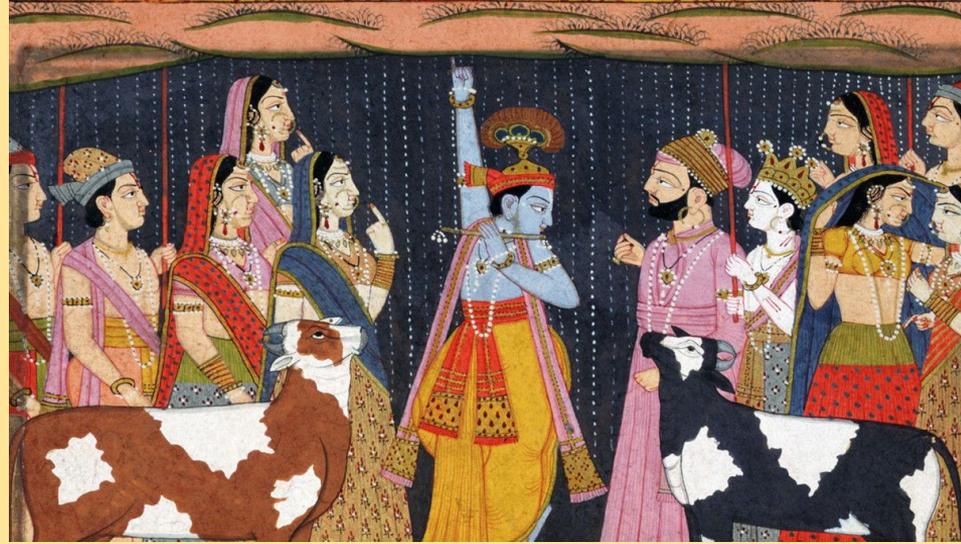
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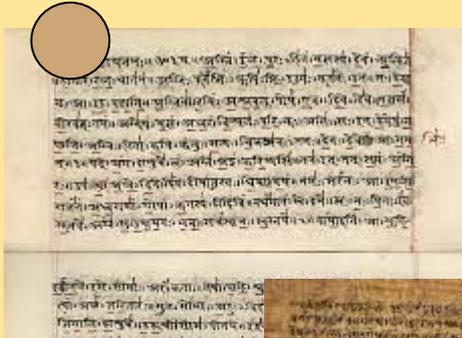
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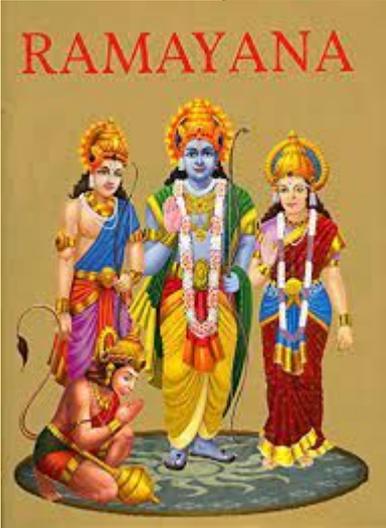


Pictures and explanation of the religion

Ramayana



The Vedas



Pictures and explanation of the religion

swastika



'Om'



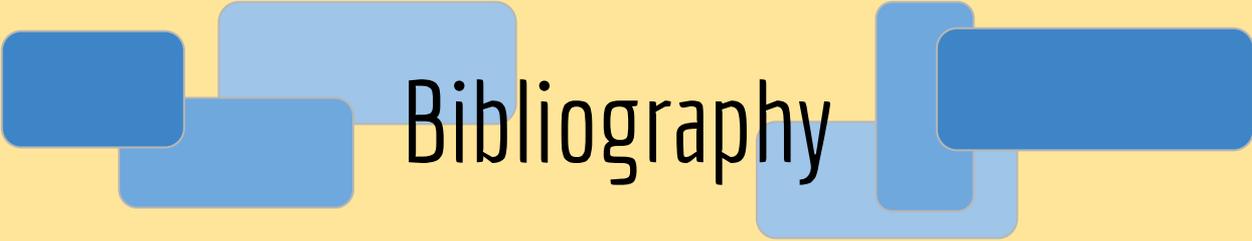
Lotus

Shri



Trident





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