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| Brahman | A single spiritual power that Hindus believe lives in everything. |
| Brahmins | Hindu priests. Priests and scholars in the Indian caste system. |
| Dharma | In Hindu belief, a person's religious and moral duties. |
| Ganesh | Hindu god of wisdom or prophecy. He has the head of an elephant. |
| Ganges River | Located in India, this river is considered sacred to Hindus and is used for spiritual cleansing, funeral rites, and other Hindu rituals. |
| Guru | Religious teacher and spiritual guide in Hinduism. |
| Hinduism | A religion developed in ancient India, that focuses on the belief of reincarnation and a supreme being who takes many forms. |
| Karma | In Hinduism, the belief that all the actions of a person in this life affect the person's fate in the next life. |
| Krishna | A Hindu god associated with divine playfulness; the 7th incarnation of the god Vishnu. |
| Meditation | Practice of quiet reflection to clear the mind and find inner peace. |
| Moksha | The Hindu concept of the spirit's 'liberation' from the endless cycle of rebirths. Stopping reincarnation. |
| Pilgrimage | A journey to a sacred place. |
| Puja | Hindu ritual worship. |
| Reincarnation | The belief that the individual soul is reborn in a different form after death. |
| Shiva | A Hindu god considered the destroyer of the world. |
| Shrines | Sacred place of worship; places where holy things are kept. |
| Vedas | Holy Hindu writing. Oldest ancient Sanskrit writings about Hinduism. |
| Vishnu | A Hindu god considered the preserver of the world. |
| Yoga | A system of exercises practiced as part of the Hindu discipline to promote control of the body and mind. |

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