
Hinduism

- **Central Hindu Ideology:** All of creation not only belongs to God but _____ God.
 - *The Three A's of Interreligious Dialogue:*
 - _____, Amicability and _____.

The First Rival Story

- Our Approach (Getting *Accurate*): Four Questions –
 - “Where did we come from?”
 - “Who is God?”
 - “How do we _____ to God?”
 - “How can we be _____?”

“Where Did We Come From?” – The Hindu Doctrine of Creation

- “In the beginning was the Purusa Man...”
 - **Brahman** – the Supreme Reality; the highest God of the Hindu Pantheon
 - It is vital that we understand that this is one creation narrative among _____.
 - How do Hindus reconcile the multitude of creation stories?
 - **First**, they claim that each reveal a small part of the greater reality behind creation.
 - **Second**, they claim that creation has innumerable beginnings and endings.
- *Conclusions:*
 - First, the plurality of creation narratives is not a problem for a Hindu
 - Second, all of the gods that exist in the Hindu pantheon were created as well
 - Third, all of creation is part of God (Brahman).

“Who is God?” – Hindu Doctrine of God

- How does Hinduism reconcile the one and the many?
 - Two solutions:
 - *Sankara* (Hindu Theologian, 8th century)
 - Brahman exists in two layers of reality – the layer that is _____ and the layer that is _____ seen.
 - Central in this view is the Arundhati principle.
 - Ramanuja (Hindu Theologian, 11th century)
 - All things are _____ Brahman.
 - It “comprehends within itself all plurality” which results in “a monism of the differenced.”
 - *Pantheism*

“How Do We Relate To God?” – Hindu Anthropology

- Hindu History:
 - Indus Civilization; Vedic Period; Philosophical Period; Devotional Hinduism
 - Nine core beliefs of Hinduism:
 - **First**, Hindu's believe in a one, all-pervasive Supreme Being known as _____ who is both immanent and transcendent
 - **Second**, Hindus believe in the divinity of their religious texts, the four _____
 - **Third**, Hindus believe that the universe is endlessly cycling through _____, preservation and dissolution
 - **Fourth**, centralized within Hinduism is a belief called _____.
 - **Fifth**, Hinduism asserts that the soul _____
 - **Sixth**, Hinduism believes in many deities, and worships them each as _____
 - **Seventh**, an enlightened _____ is essential in order to help Hindus achieve moksha
 - **Eighth**, Hindus believe that all life is _____ and should be both loved and revered
 - **Ninth**, Hinduism is a _____ religion
 - What one might find typical in Hindu religion is the practice of worshipping the god or goddess who most closely associates with whatever _____ or _____ you have at the moment.

“How Can We Be Saved?” – Hindu Soteriology

- Things _____ the way they are supposed to be.
 - There are no _____ sufferers.

Christian Response

- Getting *Amicable*
- Presenting an *Argument*
 - **First**, Hinduism (specifically in the Sankara school) cannot meaningfully speak about _____.
 - **Second**, Jesus – though present in Hinduism – is _____ of all that he lived and died for in the Hindu worldview
 - **Third**, and in a similar vein, Hindu theism is _____
 - **Fourth**, creation is neither _____ himself, nor is creation an _____
 - **Fifth**, Karma is an insufficient solution to the problem of _____
 - **Sixth**, Hinduism does not present compelling _____ for its adherents.