



# Year 4/5

## RE

### Summer 1



Do beliefs in  
Karma, Samsara  
and Moksha help  
Hindus lead  
good lives?

#### Vocabulary

**Hinduism** – Hinduism is the religion of the majority of people in India and Nepal. It also exists among significant populations outside of the sub-continent and has over 900 million adherents worldwide. Unlike most other religions, Hinduism has no single founder, no single scripture, and no commonly agreed set of teachings.

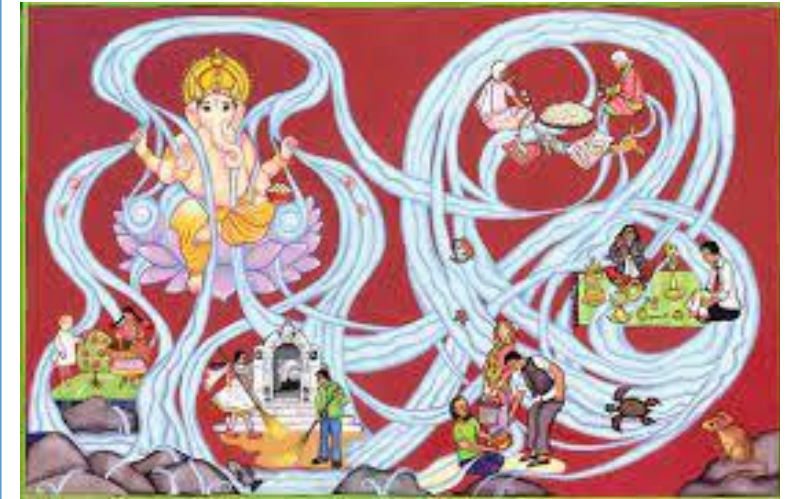
**Karma** - Karma, in Indian religion and philosophy, is the universal causal law by which good or bad actions determine the future modes of an individual's existence.

**Samsara** - This process of reincarnation is called *samsara*, a continuous cycle in which the soul is reborn over and over again according to the law of action and reaction.

**Moksha** – Moksha is the end of the death and rebirth cycle and is classed as the fourth and ultimate artha (goal).

**Reincarnation** – Reincarnation is the process of birth or rebirth (the transmigration of one's soul, until Moksha is achieved).

**Eternal life** - Eternal life is traditionally referred to in the Christian faith as a continuation of life after death



An image representing a religious depiction of karma.



An image representing a religious depiction of Moksha.