**RELH 2090 (Fall 2019) List of Terms to Study for the Final Exam**

**The parts of the exam will be:**

**Term identifications** in which you will need to provide the translation equivalent, definition, and significance of the term in the same way as the mid-term (please refer to the mid-term study guide for specifics). For these you should provide:

* 1. For the terms bolded below provide a **literal English translation equivalent** of the word. This equivalent is not (necessarily) the same as its meaning or definition (e.g., “Upaniṣad” = “to sit down next to”)
  2. The **era, tradition, or general body of texts** from which the idea is drawn (e.g., Indus Valley Civilization, early Veda, Upaniṣads, Mahābhārata, Buddhism, Jainism, etc.)\*.
  3. The **basic *meaning*** of the term.
  4. The **main characteristics** of the term as we have discussed it. If is part of a *set* of things (e.g., artha as one of the four legitimate ends of life, Saṃhitā as the first of the four Vedic revelations)

\*In the case of terms that span multiple eras, texts, etc., (e.g., karma, dharma, etc.), try to convey a sense of how the term has changed or meant different things at different times or among different traditions.

Example:

*saṃsāra*: “wandering around” An idea that developed among both Hindu and non-Hindu sects around the time of the early Upaniṣads that we are all trapped in an ongoing cycle of rebirth, which is viewed as unsatisfactory and from which one should try to attain liberation.

1. **Short-answer questions:** there will be more of these than on the midterm although you will still have a choice of questions
2. **Passage identification and analysis:** you will be given a selection of poems/songs that we covered in class from *Songs of the Saints of India* for which you will need to identify the author and analyze the poem in terms of some the issues that we have discussed in class (such as the saguna/nirguna distinction, issues of caste and gender, etc.).

**Terms and concepts to know:**

**\*Know the English translations for words bolded**

**Nirguṇa-brahman (Nirguṇa-bhakti)**

**Saguṇa-brahman (Saguṇa-bhakti)**

Beyond the basic definition of these two conceptions of the divine (and devotion to the divine), you should be able to talk a bit about how each of these have been described or presented in the major types of Hindu literature (e.g., *Upaniṣads*, *Bhagavad-Gītā/Mahābhārata*, *Purāṇas*, *Songs of the Poet Saints*, the thought of later Hindu reformers).

**Bhakti**

**Bhakta**

**Sant**

**Smārta Tradition**

**Darshan**

**Pūja**

**Yatra**

**Pītha/Peeth**

**Tīrtha**

The four poet saints that we studied:

Ravidas

Kabir

Mirabai

Surdas

You should know the basic biographical details of these four poet saints that we studied as well as the devotional and social orientation of their poems/songs (Who/what were they composed in praise of? Did they address social issues such as caste and gender? How?) You should also go over their actual poems/songs and be able to identify the author if you are presented with poem/song. All four poets have quite a distinct voice and style and they each talk about specific concerns so this identification would *not* at all require memorizing their poems but, rather, would be a matter of knowing what is distinctive about each of the four and being able to identify a poem/song’s author based on the content of the poem.

**Purāṇa**

**Trimūrti**

Brahmā

Viṣṇu

Kṛṣṇa

Rāmāyaṇa

Ayodhyā

Babri Mosque

Śiva

Pārvatī

Gaṇeśa

Nandi

**Naṭarāja**

**Paśupati**

Śiva-liṅgam

**Atimārga (Śaivism)**

**Mantra-mārga (Śaivism)**

Śaiva-Siddhānta

**Kāpālika**

Pāśupata Śaivism

Śaiva-tantra

**Śakti**

**Devī**

Durgā

Kālī

Lakṣmī

Sarasvatī

Ram Mohan Roy

**Brahmo Samaj**

Dayānanda Saravati

**Ārya Samāj**

Rāmakrishna

Vivekānanda

Mohandas Gandhi

**Satyagraha**