

What should I already know?

- Can talk about some religious stories.
- Can recognise some religious words, e.g. about God.
- Identify some of their own feelings in the stories they hear.
- Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities.
- Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities.

Values

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| Challenge | Why is making the world a better place challenging? |
| Commit | How do people show commitment to the rules of their religion? |
| Conquer | How do different religions conquer bad things? |
| Celebrate | How do religions celebrate the world being a better place? |

Key Vocabulary

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|-----------------|---|
| Hindu | Someone who follows Hinduism. |
| Vishnu | Hindu god who protects the universe. |
| Brahma | Hindu god of creation. |
| Trimurti | The three aspects of the universal supreme God. |
| Tridevi | The three great goddesses of Hinduism. |
| Brahman | Hindus recognise one God, Brahman . |

Key Vocabulary

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|---------------|--|
| mandir | A special place for Hindus to worship. |
| puja | Act of worship for Hindus . |
| murtis | Special statues or images of Hindu gods and goddesses. |
| shrine | A holy place to pray. |
| Shruti | Hindu holy scriptures which contain the four Vedas . |
| Smriti | Hindu holy scriptures which contain legends, myths and history. |
| Vedas | Ancient Hindu text. |

Hindu Gods and Goddesses

Hindus recognise one God, **Brahman**. The gods of Hinduism are different aspects of **Brahman**.

The main three aspects (**Trimurti**) are:

Vishnu, **Brahma** and Shiva

The three great goddesses (**Tridevi**) are:

Saraswati, Lakshmi and Shakti

Hindus can pray to different gods and goddesses for help with different needs.

Special Places for Hindus

Hindus can worship at home or in a **mandir**. In a **mandir**, **Hindus** can perform **puja**.

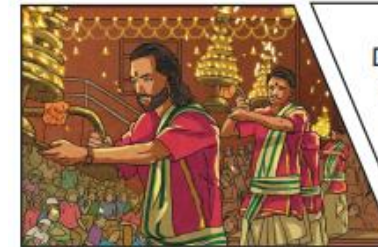
Some **mandirs** are very tall buildings. **Hindus** believe it brings them closer to heaven.

In a **mandir**, there are **shrines** and lots of **murtis** for different gods. Offerings of flowers are brought to the **murtis**.



Key facts and figures

Founder: no founder. Fusion of various beliefs
 Sacred Text: The Vedas
 Place of origin: South East Asia – Indus River
 Sacred Building: Mandir
 Holy place: India
 Originated: around 1500 BCE



Diwali is the 'festival of lights' and is celebrated in late autumn. Diwali celebrates good's victory over evil with lots of lights around homes. Fireworks, presents and new clothes are used to celebrate.

Truth Is Eternal

Hindus are encouraged to learn.

Dharma

Dharma means to do the right thing with good behaviour.

Reincarnation

Hindus believe a soul cannot be destroyed, so when a **Hindu** dies, their soul enters a new living being.

Moksha

Moksha is the ultimate goal. It happens when a soul stops being reincarnated and is reunited with **Brahman**.