







Strand - LAS Compulsory God -  
Hinduism - Believing

- How are deities and key figures described in Hindu sacred texts and stories?
- What might Hindus understand about the Divine through these stories?
- What is the purpose of visual symbols in the mandir?

**Prior Knowledge:** This Year 3 Unit builds up on prior knowledge of the concepts of Christians beliefs about God and the belief that humans should love God and love their neighbour as themselves (Mark 12:30-31). Children will be aware of the concept of good deeds and treating others as they would wish to be treated themselves. This Year 3 Unit introduces Hinduism in which children will explore the concepts of dharma (duty) and Karma (good actions/bad action) and how this affects Samsara (circle of life) and moksha (free from the cycle of samsara).

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

### Vocabulary

Hindu	Brahman	Brahma	Vishnu	Shiva	Trimurti
<p>Someone who follows Hinduism.</p> 	<p>Hindus recognise one God or Ultimate Reality. Hindus worship Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva together. These are the three key aspects of Brahman, the Ultimate Reality. The deities of Hinduism represent different aspects of Brahman. Brahman is the foundation of all life.</p> 	<p>Hindu deity connected with creation and the beginning of life.</p> 	<p>A Hindu deity connected with preserving the universe and the living of life.</p> 	<p>Shiva is known as "The Destroyer."</p>  <p>Shiva's role is to destroy the universe in order to re-create it</p>	<p>The three aspects of the universal supreme God or Ultimate Reality.</p> 

Hinduism is the oldest of the religions that still exist in the world today. It is now practised all over the world but originated in South East Asia. It is a mix of different beliefs, cultures and traditions dating back over 4000 years.

<b>Truth Is Eternal</b>	Hindus are encouraged to learn
<b>Dharma</b>	'Duty'; every Hindu has their own dharma and must carry out actions ( <b>karma</b> ) that help them fulfil it. Actions that help them fulfil it are good actions (good karma); actions that prevent them from fulfilling it are bad actions ( <b>bad karma</b> ).
<b>Reincarnation</b>	Hindus believe a soul ( <b>atman</b> ) cannot be destroyed. They believe that when one life ends, that soul is reborn into a new life.
<b>Moksha</b>	<b>Moksha</b> is the ultimate goal; it is liberation (freedom) from the cycle of samsara.
<b>Samsara</b>	<b>Samsara</b> is the cycle of birth, life, death and reincarnation. Hindus believe the soul ( <b>atman</b> ) journeys through this cycle until it achieves <b>moksha</b> .
<b>atman</b>	Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in every living thing; this is called the <b>atman</b> (soul).

The "AUM" symbol (or OM - the symbol in the centre) symbolizes the Universe and the ultimate reality. It is the most important Hindu symbols. At the dawn of creation, from emptiness first emerged a syllable consisting of three letters - **A-U-M** (often written as OM).



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