







**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: In Year 3, children will have learnt the concepts and beliefs of Hinduism in which they 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.

Dharma	'Duty'; every Hindu has their own dharma and must carry out actions (karma) 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 (bad karma).
Reincarnation	Hindus believe a soul (atman) cannot be destroyed. They believe that when one life ends, that soul is reborn into a new life.
Moksha	Moksha is the ultimate goal; it is liberation (freedom) from the cycle of samsara.
Samsara	Samsara is the cycle of birth, life, death and reincarnation. Hindus believe the soul (atman) journeys through this cycle until it achieves moksha.
atman	Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in every living thing; this is called the atman (soul).
Diwali	Diwali is the five-day festival of lights, celebrated by millions of Hindus across the world. Diwali also coincides with harvest and new year celebrations and is a festival of new beginnings and the triumph of good over evil, and light over darkness.
Raksha Bandhan	The festival of Raksha Bandhan honours the sacred bond between brothers and sisters who make promises of protection and love on this day

Shrine at home Most Hindus have a small **shrine** in their home where they can worship daily. This worship is called 'Puja'.



The **shrine** is the sacred centre of the **mandir**.



In this Year 4 Unit the key concepts and beliefs of Hinduism were explored 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). This unit introduces how Hindus worship and pray at home at a shrine and in the Mandir. It also introduces the festivals of Diwali and Raksha Bandhan.