

Key skills

identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied (**INVESTIGATING & EXPRESSING**)

make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the core concepts studied (**APPLYING**)

offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers (**INTERPRETING**)

make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities (**APPLYING**)

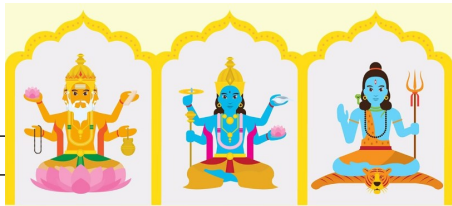
describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live (**REFLECTING**)

identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into practice (**ANALYSING & DISCERNING**)

make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly (**APPLYING & EXPRESSING**)

raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live (**INVESTIGATING & EMPATHISING**)

give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make (**APPLYING & ANALYSING**)



Key Questions

What do Hindu stories and symbols show about their belief in Brahman?

What can we find out about Brahman by looking at Hindu deities?

What does the trimurti represent?

Why is the cycle of create, preserve and destroy important?

How do Hindus worship at home?

How does the story of Diwali link to Hindu deities?



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What do Hindus believe God is like?

Key information.

Hindus believe in a supreme God **Brahman**. Brahman is present everywhere and there is a part of Brahman in everyone.

Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the **Trimurti**.

- **Brahma** is the **creator** of the world and all creatures. He is usually shown with four heads.
- **Vishnu** is the **preserver** of the world. His role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil. He has blue skin and four arms.
- **Shiva** is the **destroyer** of the universe. Shiva destroys the universe in order to re-create it. Shiva has blue skin, a third eye and carries a trident.

Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. They also believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived.

Diwali: The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called 'diyas'. Diwali always falls some time between October and November, but the exact date varies each year as the Hindu calendar is based on the Moon. In 2020, Diwali is on **Saturday 14 November**.

Puja: During Puja, Hindus will ring the bell to let God know that they have come to worship and to invite him into the home. Hindus will light the diva lamp and move it around in circles to bring light to the shrine. This light is a symbol of God's presence. Hindus will light an incense stick and move it around the shrine in circles. This cleans the air and brings a lovely smell to the shrine for the gods. Hindus will offer water to the gods on a spoon. This is to show respect to the gods. Hindus will make a paste out of the red kum kum powder. They use this to make a mark on the forehead of the images of the gods. This is again a sign of respect and devotion to the gods. They will also make a mark on their own forehead as a sign that God has blessed them.



Key Outcomes

Be able to

- Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus

describe God

- Make clear links between some stories and what Hindus believe about God

- Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God

- Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus

live

- Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship

- Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is

good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today

- Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a

'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in

the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.

Key Vocabulary

Brahman— God

Aum—a sacred sound and spiritual symbol for Hindus

Diwali—a Hindu festival of lights

Murti—an image or statue of a deity

Deity—a god or goddess

Divya lamp—an oil lamp/light used during Diwali

Puja—an act of worship

Ghee—clarified butter

Mandir—a Hindu temple

Namaste—a greeting performed by Hindu. It means I bow to you and is a sign of respect.