





Theme: Hinduism

Duration: 2.5 hours

Rationale: To build children’s knowledge and understanding about how their Hindu brothers and sisters live and what they believe.

Supporting Scheme: Come and See

			
Problem solving – Can ask and answer questions.	Equality – Shows respect for others.	Compassion – Respectful of their own and others faiths.	Equality – Strives to live in peace with others.

	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Enrichment	Reading
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · celebrating · Diwali · Rama · Sita · lights · Hanuman 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Celebrations are special. <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Diwali is a very special time for Hindu people. · The story of Rama and Sita. · When Hindus celebrate this story, they light little lights to remind them. · Diwali is a special time so everyone celebrates together. These celebrations include: buying new clothes, exchanging presents and letting off fireworks. 	Clay lamps.	‘Rama and Sita: The Story of Diwali’ by Malachy Doyle
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Stories · Ganesh · Krishna · Raksha Bandhan · Rakhi 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Stories are special. · Hindus have lots of stories about people who are important to them in their religion. · The story of Ganesha and how he got his head. <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Krishna is a very popular Hindu God. · Krishna’s parents had been imprisoned by a wicked Uncle called Kaunsa. · Krishna was born at midnight and, whilst the guards slept, the Father smuggled out the baby. · He left Krishna with his friends and returned to his Wife in the prison. · As Krishna grew older, he was loved by the villagers. · Krishna was brave, he even fought an evil snake called Kali who troubled the villagers. · News of the brave young boy reached Kaunsa who feared that, one day, Krishan would kill him. 	Patterns.	‘Ganesha’s Sweet Tooth’ by Sanjay Patel

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Kaunsa invited Krishna to a great feast and tried to kill him, but instead, Krishna killed Kaunsa. · Krishna freed his parents from prison. · Raksha Bandhan is a festival. · Raksha means protection and Bandhan means to tie. · During the festival, sisters tie a rakhi to their brother's wrist. · The rakhi is made of interwoven red and gold threads. · She will also give her brother a sweet. · This shows the love and care that brothers and sisters have for each other. 		
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Puja · arti · shrine · diva · Aum · mala 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Quiet times are important. · Hindu families have shrines in their homes that are dedicated to a God or Gods. · A shrine is a prayer space. Sometimes it could be a whole room or other times a smaller space. · The space where a shrine is always kept very clean. · There is usually a small altar that is decorated with colourful drapes. There will be a picture of their God on the altar. · Hindus pray at their shrine at least once a day. · A lot of worship takes place at home. Most Hindus worship at home rather than at the temple. <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hindu worship at their shrine is called Puja. · A puja tray holds all the items they need. This includes: a bell, a pot of water, a diva lamp, an incense burner, a pot of kum kum powder and a spoon. There is often some food and some flowers. · The bell is rung to bring a protective shield around those praying. · Water is sprinkled on the pictures. · The light and incense is lit. · Powder is put on the pictures and a red dot on the forehead of the people praying. · The word aum is used to help them meditate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Most Hindus are vegetarian, they do not like to harm animals. · In India, cows are considered sacred as they deliver milk, a precious source of nourishment. · Children are brought up to follow five daily routines: 	Food tasting	'Hinduism' by Izzi Howell

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To pray - To show respect and offer worship to the family God. - To show respect to family elders. - To look after those in need. - To respect all living features. 		
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · special places · temple · mandir murti · Namaste · arti (aarti) · aum · prasad 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · People have special places that are important to them. · When Hindus come together for worship, the temple they use is called a Mandir. The Mandir is seen as God’s home on earth. · Hindus go to the Mandir to pray and also to look at images of their Gods. · When they enter the Mandir, they take off their shoes. Then they wash their hands. Women usually cover their heads. · A bell is rung to focus the mind on prayer. <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Mandir is a much larger, grander version of the shrine at home. The worship is the same too. · The images of the Gods are like large statues, dressed in brightly coloured robes. Candles are lit in front of them. · Worshippers usually bring gifts of flowers and food and put it in front of the statues. · Arti is when a worshipper holds their hands over a candle until they feel the heat from the flame and then pass their hand over the forehead and hair. · Arti is an act of blessing; transferring the warmth and the power of light over the body. 	Visit a Mandir	‘Hindu Mandir – We Worship Here’ by Angela Wood
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Vedas · Upanishads · guru · Sanskrit · Truth 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · People have special books that are important to them. · Hinduism does not just have one special book, it has several different scriptures. · Hindus read and study them as part of their worship. · There are two holy books. One is described as ‘being heard’. The other is the Vedas. Vedas means knowledge. It is a collection of hymns and prayers that explain how to worship and give advice on living a good life. At the end of the Vedas is the Upanishads. This is a collection of teaching of gurus containing the most important of all Hindu teaching. A guru is a holy teacher. <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The story of the Bold Beggar from the Upanishads. · The story of the six blind men. 	Visitor	‘The Vedas and Upanishads for Children’ by Roopa Pai

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hindus use the stories from the Upanishads to search for the whole truth. Each story represents a part of the truth. 		
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Brahman · supreme being · trimurti · Brahma · Vishnu · Shiva · pilgrimage · temple · Ganges 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hindus believe in one supreme being called Brahman. · Hindu Gods and Goddesses represent different aspects of Brahman. · Hindus believe Brahman is the source of the origin of the world and is in everything. · Brahman has three major qualities known as the trimurti. The trimurti consists of three Gods who are responsible for the creation, upkeep and destruction of the World. <p>Brahma: Creator. Vishnu: Came to Earth to destroy evil. The preserver. Shiva: Is the destroyer; the source of good and bad. Shiva is usually represented with a wheel behind him and this symbolises that he controls the movement of the Universe.</p> <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A story of Brahman. · A pilgrimage is a special journey made to a religious place of importance. · Hindus may choose to travel to a temple or rivers and mountains are also considered sacred. · A pilgrimage is a spiritual time. · Hindus do not have to make a pilgrimage but many choose to do so. · Hindus may choose to go on a pilgrimage as an act of thanks for a baby, to gain religious merit, to show devotion to a God or for forgiveness. · The most popular pilgrimage is to the River Ganges. Hindus believe that the Ganges washes away a person's sins. Many Hindus want their ashes scattered in the Ganges when they have died, so many people undertake that task for them. · Those going to the Ganges believe they receive a blessing from Shiva. 	River visit	'Classic Tales from India' by Vatsala Sperling
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · reincarnation · soul · reborn · karma · misfortune · salvation · Brahman · Moksha · Dharma 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rules are part of life. · Hindus believe in a cycle of life, death and rebirth called reincarnation. · They believe that when you die, your soul is reborn into another kind of body and lives on. This could be into the body of an animal or a human. · The type of life you are reborn into depends on how well they have lived their life – this is called karma. 	Visitor	'365 Tales from Indian Mythology' by books Om

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Aum· Om	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· They believe that misfortune in this life is as a result of acts that have been committed in the past. Acts in your current life will determine your next life as well.· Hindus aim to live in a way that will mean their next life will be better than the current one.· Hindus believe that with every rebirth, you become 'higher' until eventually you reach salvation and become one with Brahman. This is called Moksha. <p>Discover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· A Dharma is a duty, a chosen way of life.· A person's Dharma depends on their age and situation in life.· Hindus believe that Brahman is in all living creation and all that exists. This means they have a Dharma to respect life and care for the environment.· The holy symbol AUM or OM is the main symbol of Hinduism. Hindus believe it is the first sound of creation and it signifies God.		
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