

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: To know You more clearly

			
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/ share story on Youtube
EYFS	· celebrating · Diwali · Rama · Sita · lights · Hanuman	<u>Look</u> · Celebrations are special. <u>Discover</u> · 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	· Stories · Ganesh · Krishna · Raksha Bandhan · Rakhi	<u>Look</u> · 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. <u>Discover</u> · 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

		· 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	· Puja · arti · shrine · diva · Aum · mala	<u>Look</u> · 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. <u>Discover</u> · 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. · 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.	Food tasting	'Hinduism' by Izzi Howell Introduction to the Puja tray - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZG_PCFUvq3Q

		- Children are brought up to follow five daily routines: - 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	- special places - temple - mandir murti - Namaste - arti (aarti) - aum - prasad	<u>Look</u> - 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. <u>Discover</u> - 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 Visiting a Mandir – BBC Teach video
Year 4	- Vedas - Upanishads - guru - Sanskrit - Truth	<u>Look</u> - 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. <u>Discover</u> - The story of the Bold Beggar from the Upanishads.	Visitor	'The Vedas and Upanishads for Children' by Roopa Pai

		· The story of the six blind men. · Hindus use the stories from the Upanishads to search for the whole truth. Each story represents a part of the truth.		
Year 5	· Brahman · supreme being · trimurti · Brahma · Vishnu · Shiva · pilgrimage · temple · Ganges	<u>Look</u> · 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. 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. <u>Discover</u> · 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	· reincarnation · soul · reborn · karma · misfortune · salvation · Brahman · Moksha	<u>Look</u> · 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

	· Dharma · Aum · Om	· 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. Discover · 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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