

In this unit, you should:

- Learning to appreciate others as individuals, and explore similarities and differences, to respect and understand different groups.
- Understand the worship of God is both a personal and a communal activity.
- Know many religious people believe that the whole of creation, human beings and the natural world are interconnected, interrelated and interdependent and has its origins in God's plan.
- Be introduced to the history of Hinduism.
- Look at the Hindu Creation story.
- Learn about Hindu gods and goddesses.
- Understand the Hindu belief in the Trimurti and compare this to the Christian belief in the Holy Trinity.
- Evaluate how different people (including people with no religion) view the world.

Links to other Dharmic Religions:

- Yr 3 HT 3 – Sikhism –** Why is generosity important to Sikhs?
- Yr 5 HT3 – Hinduism -** What is forgiveness and why is it important?
- Yr 5 HT 5 – Sikhism -** How are people of religious tradition shaped by the stories and practices of their community?
- Yr 6 HT6 – Buddhism -** What is forgiveness and is it important?

Key vocabulary:

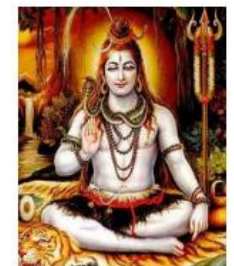
- Hindu:** Someone who follows Hinduism
- Brahman:** Hindus recognise one God, Brahman. The gods of Hinduism are different aspects of Brahman.
- Vishnu:** Hindu god who protects the universe.
- Brahma:** Hindu god of creation.
- Trimurti:** The three aspects of the universal supreme God.
- Trivedi:** The three great goddesses of Hinduism.
- Worldview:** a person's way of understanding, experiencing and responding to the world, or a philosophy of life. It can include ideas about god, nature, ethics and the nature of reality.



Key content:

- Hinduism is the oldest of the world's religions. 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.
- The name for the Hindu God is Brahman. He is a powerful force and has many different roles and sides to his personality.

Brahman – the creator **Vishnu** – the preserver **Shiva** – the destroyer



- Holi is celebrated in Spring and is known as the festival of colours. Hindus mark the festival by building bonfires to purify (clean) the air of anything evil. Food offerings such as popcorn are thrown onto the fire to thank God for the spring and the crops. People throw coloured powders at each other.

