

Religious Education

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality religious education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to learn through a diocese linked curriculum that provides opportunities to reflect, discuss and explore more about the world in which they live in. The curriculum provides children with the knowledge of different religious traditions, celebrations, stories and values. Our RE curriculum pupils develop an understanding of themselves and others as well as respecting differences. Lessons will promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of individuals and communities. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about different world religions.

How do Hindus worship?

Spring 1

Hinduism



Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (Hinduism - How do Hindus view God and how is Diwali celebrated?)



New Knowledge:

- In many Hindu families, children are taught about one supreme God who is in everything
- Aum is the main symbol of Hinduism. It is the sound heard in deepest meditation and is said to be the name most suited for God.
- Central to Hinduism is the belief 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. Monotheism: Worship of and belief in only one god.
- Polytheism: Worship and belief in several gods.
- Many Hindus have a shrine at home, often in a corner of the best room in the house – it is used for daily devotion
- Worship in the home is called Puja and takes place at the shrine. It may involve the whole family, or sometimes it is done alone. A daily puja ceremony uses all five of the senses.
- Most Hindus worship (puja) every day at home and have a shrine there. A shrine can be anything from a room, a small altar or simply pictures or statues. Family members often worship together. At the shrine, Hindus make offerings to a murti. A murti is a sacred statue of God, or a god or goddess.
- Holi is known as the festival of colours. It is celebrated in the spring at new moon and lasts two days.
- Holi celebrates new life and the victory of good over evil.
- Reincarnation is a key belief within Hinduism. In Hinduism, all life goes through birth, life, death, and rebirth and this is known as the cycle of samsara
- Hindus believe that actions in our life - 'our karma' – effect what happens in our future. Therefore, they try to be good people and carry out good actions such as charity work, so that they get good karma
- Family is important to Hindus as it where children learn right from wrong and how to be good Hindus.
- Dharma means that performing all the duties of a householder and raising children is a step on the way to achieving Moksha.

