

What do Hindus Believe? How do they express their faith?

(Intention) What we intend to cover in our learning:

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(Implementation) Key words I will use and need to know:

Hindu	Hinduism	Religion	World View	Faith
Brahma	Mandir	Temple	God	Goddess
Dharma	Ahimsa	Karma	Murti	Samsara
Moksha	Worship	Ritual	Sacred	India

(Implementation) Key information we will learn:

- Hindus believe in a God with many faces Brahma.
- Hindus believe truth is eternal.
- Hindus strive to achieve dharma – the right way of living (duties, rights, laws, behaviour and virtues).
- Karma – how Hindus act for others and themselves.
- Murti – an image, statue of the divine and seen as a deity.
- Samsara – the cycle of birth, death and rebirth
- Moksha – is when the soul passes through many lives.
- Hindus worship in a Mandir, where they make offerings to a murti, which is a statue of God or a goddess. Hindu temples are dedicated to different gods and goddesses.
- Who Mahatma Gandhi was and why he influenced the concept of ahimsa – a total avoidance of harming any living thing by deeds, words and actions.

(Implementation) Things to do and find out at home:

A really good website to look at for information on Hinduism:

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Hinduism>

Information on Hindu Gods:

https://kids.kiddle.co/Hindu_gods




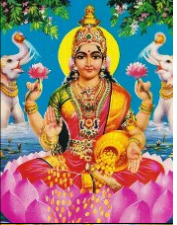

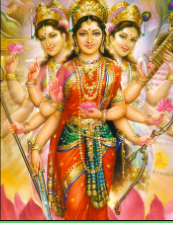
Why not design your own Hindu God?




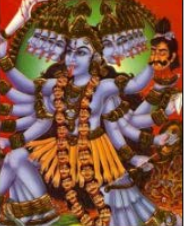
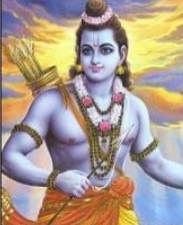
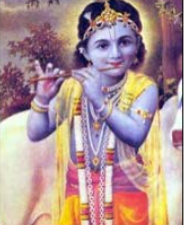
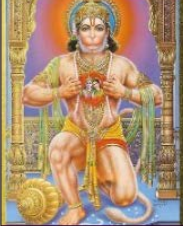

Could you make your own murti?

Could you write your own story of a Hindu God?

Look at some Hindu art and design some of your own – search images on google of Hindu art.

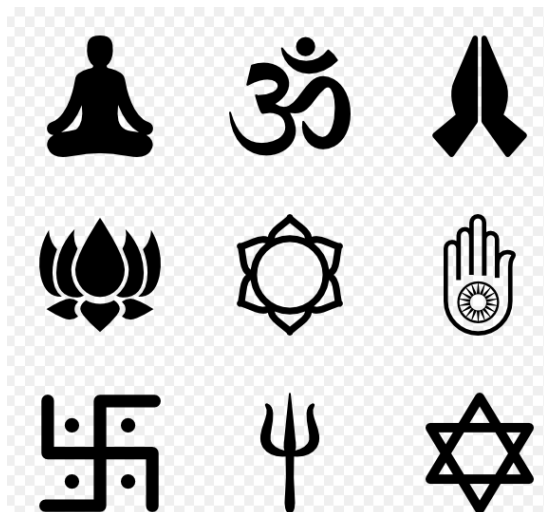
(Implementation) Some key pictures and facts linked to Hinduism:

Main Hindu Gods & Goddesses			
THE TRIMURTI (Hindu Trinity):		SHAKTIS (female aspects):	
 <p>Brahma The Creator Vehicle: swan has 4 heads, 4 arms, and a reddish complexion not commonly worshipped; not to be confused with Brahman (the ground of all being) or the Brahmin (priestly caste)</p>	 <p>Saraswati Goddess of knowledge, music, and the arts Vehicle: swan wife of Brahma sits on a white lotus playing a veena</p>		
 <p>Vishnu The Preserver Vehicle: garuda (bird) has 4 arms, a blueish complexion, and rests on a snake was incarnated (born as an animal or human) nine times with one more still to come; is the main god of Vaishnavism</p>	 <p>Lakshmi Goddess of wealth and prosperity Vehicle: owl wife of Vishnu usually shown bestowing coins and flanked by elephants</p>		
 <p>Shiva The Destroyer / Transformer Vehicle: bull has matted hair, a third eye, a blue throat and a trident in his hand often worshipped in the featureless lingam form; is the main god of Saivism</p>	 <p>Parvati The Divine Mother Vehicle: lion the reincarnation of Shiva's first wife has many forms, such as the popular Durga and Kaili (see below); often shown together with Saraswati and Lakshmi as the tridevi (triple goddess)</p>		

OTHER POPULAR HINDU GODS			
 <p>Ganesh God of the intellect and the remover of obstacles Vehicle: mouse son of Shiva & Parvati has an elephant's head</p>	 <p>Murugan God of war Vehicle: peacock son of Shiva & Parvati popular in Tamil areas also known as Skanda</p>		
 <p>Durga A fiercer form of Parvati Vehicle: tiger has ten arms holding many weapons</p>	 <p>Kali Goddess of time and death Vehicle: donkey usually portrayed as dark and violent</p>		
 <p>Rama The 7th avatar (incarnation) of Vishnu the central figure in the epic story <i>Ramayana</i></p>	 <p>Krishna The 8th avatar (incarnation) of Vishnu usually portrayed as a child and a prankster; often shown playing the flute</p>		
 <p>Hanuman an ape-like god known for assisting Rama</p>	 <p>Surya God of the Sun pulled on a chariot by horses</p>		

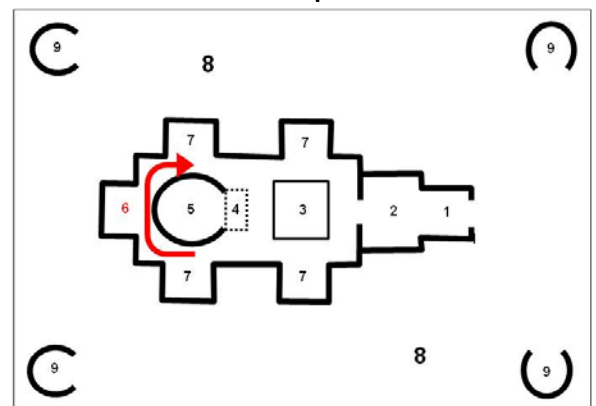


A mandir



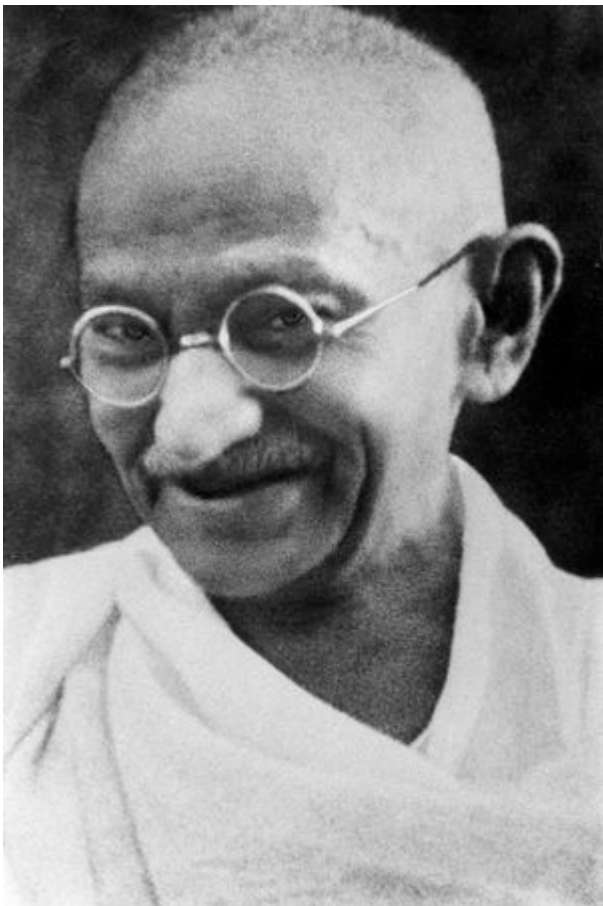
Hindu symbols

A plan of a mandir



1. Ardha mandapa
2. Mandapa
3. Maha mandapa
4. Antarala
5. Garba griha
6. Pradakshina
7. Transepts
8. Jagati
9. Subsidiary shrines

Plan of Kandariya Mahadeva Temple



Mahatma Gandhi – Biography

Mohandas Gandhi is one of the most famous leaders and champions for justice in the world. His principles and firm belief in non-violence have been followed by many other important [civil rights](#) leaders including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Nelson Mandela. His renown is such that he is mostly just referred to by the single name "Gandhi".

Where did Mohandas Gandhi grow up?

Mohandas was born in Porbandar, [India](#) on October 2, 1869. He came from an upper class family and his father was a leader in the local community. As was tradition where he grew up, Mohandas' parents arranged a marriage for him at the age of 13. Both the arranged marriage and the young age may seem strange to some of us, but it was the normal way of doing things where he grew up.

Mohandas' parents wanted him to become a barrister, which is a type of lawyer. As a result, when he was 19 years old Mohandas traveled to England where he studied law at the University College London. Three years later he returned to India and started his own law practice. Unfortunately, Mohandas' law practice wasn't successful, so he took a job with an Indian Law firm and moved to South Africa to work out of the South African law office. It was in South Africa where Gandhi would experience

racial prejudice against Indians and would begin his work in civil rights.

What did Gandhi do?

Once back in India, Gandhi led the fight for Indian independence from the British Empire. He organized several non-violent civil disobedience campaigns. During these campaigns, large groups of the Indian population would do things like refusing to work, sitting in the streets, boycotting the courts, and more. Each of these protests may seem small by themselves, but when most of the population does them at once, they can have an enormous impact.

Gandhi was put in prison several times for organizing these protests. He would often fast (not eat) while he was in prison. The British government would eventually have to release him because the Indian people had grown to love Gandhi. The British were scared what would happen if they let him die.

One of Gandhi's most successful protests was called the Salt March. When Britain put a tax on salt, Gandhi decided to walk 241 miles to the sea in Dandi to make his own salt. Thousands of Indians joined him in his march.

Gandhi also fought for civil rights and liberties among Indian people.

Did he have other names?

Mohandas Gandhi is often called Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma is a term that means Great Soul. It's a religious title sort of like "Saint" in Christianity. In India he is called the Father of the Nation and also Bapu, which means father.

How did Mohandas die?

Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948. He was shot by a terrorist while attending a prayer meeting.

(Impact) What we will aim to do at the end of our learning:

By the end of our learning we will write an essay about how Mahatma Gandhi is a good example of how a Hindu should live their life. It will include information on the rituals and practices of a Hindu and also how these shape their life through ahimsa. It will also include examples of the ultimate role models – the Hindu Gods and how every Hindu wants to achieve the ultimate samsara.

(Impact) The RE Age Related Expectations we will cover and be assessed against:

Theology

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
D. How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other	Recognise ways in which beliefs might make a Hindu think about how they live their life, how they see the world in which they live and how they view others	Identify ways in which beliefs might make a Hindu think about how they live their life, how they see the world in which they live and how they view others	Describe ways in which beliefs shape the way Hindu view the world in which they live and how they view others	Explain and discuss how beliefs shape the way Hindu view the world in which they live and how they view others

Philosophy

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
B. How and whether things make sense	Decide if a reason or argument based on a religion or belief makes sense to them and is expressed clearly. Use more than one reason to support their view.	Begin to weigh up whether different reasons and arguments are expressed coherently when studying religion and belief Give reasons for more than one point of view, providing pieces of evidence to support these views	Explain, using a range of reasons, whether a position or argument is coherent and logical. Link a range of different pieces of evidence together to form a coherent argument	Begin to analyse and evaluate whether a position or argument is coherent and logical and show increasing awareness of divergence of opinion. Use well-chosen pieces of evidence to support and counter a particular argument

Social / Human Sciences

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
A. Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs	Identify some similarities and differences in how people practise and express beliefs both within and between at least two different religions/worldviews.	Describe some of the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally and nationally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two religions/worldviews.	Explain some of the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally and nationally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two different religions/worldviews.	Begin to analyse and evaluate the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally, nationally and globally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two different religions/worldviews.