

Prior Learning

Building Blocks: Pupils will know

- ◇ In Autumn 1, pupils learned about the Festival of Divali
- ◇ Divali symbolises the victory of light over darkness, good over evil.
- ◇ Rama was an avatar of Vishnu

Key Questions:

- ◇ What are my thoughts on the existence of God?
- ◇ What obstacles would I like removed?
- ◇ What symbols are there in school or home?
- ◇ Why are symbols useful?

Year 3 - Hinduism

Spring 1

How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?



Key Skills Taught

Investigate: ask relevant questions; know how to use different types of sources as a way of gathering information.

Empathise: consider the thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs and values of others; identify feelings such as love, wonder, forgiveness and sorrow ; see the world through others eyes.

Express: explain concepts and practices, interpret symbols and respond through a range of media.

VOCABULARY

Brahman: The supreme power - God

Trimurti: having three forms (3 main aspects of Brahman)

Brahma: Creator God

Shiva: Destroyer God

Vishnu: Preserver God

Ganesha: Hindu deity – remover of obstacles. (easily identifiable with large elephant head)

Lakshmi: goddess of wealth and purity

Puja: Hindu worship of gods and goddesses

Omnipresent: being present anywhere and everywhere at the same time.

Key Knowledge Taught: by the end of the unit, pupils are expected to know/be able to:

- Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman.
- Brahman takes on many forms that some Hindus worship as deities in their own right.
- Brahman, the supreme spirit, basically underpins and permeates everything.
- Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman.
- Hindus are comfortable with using images and objects (often called murtis) to portray God.
- Hindus do not worship these but worship Brahman through them.
- Hindus are free to worship God in a variety of colourful forms.

