

What we already know (LKS2):

- Hinduism began in India and is one of the world's oldest religions.
- Hindu's believe in one god shown through many forms.
- The story of Rama and Sita teaches about right and wrong.
- Diwali is the festival of light that celebrates good overcoming evil

Red and Purple Class RE

Term 1 Cycle A – Hindu Beliefs, Traditions and Practices

What's next (Year 7)?

- Explore how Hindu beliefs influence moral choices and daily life
- Understand Hindu sacred texts in more depth
- Compare Hinduism to other worldviews and religions
- Study pilgrimage and the significance of the River Ganges

RE Golden Concepts

Recognising symbols and their relation to religion

Understanding the fundamental features of religion

Knowledge of religious figures and stories

Interpreting how religion affects the lives of believers

Recognising similarities and differences between religions

Key Vocabulary

Hinduism	A religion from India. People who follow it are called Hindus .
Mandir	A Hindu temple.
Diwali	Festival of Lights celebrating good over evil.
Rama and Sita	Hindu heroes whose story is remembered during Diwali.
Ravana	The demon king defeated by Rama.
Lakshmi	The Hindu goddess of wealth and good fortune.
Puja	A Hindu act of worship or prayer.
Dharma	A person's duty or the right way to live.
Karma	The belief that actions have consequences.
Reincarnation	The rebirth of a soul into a new life.

What I will know by the end of the unit:

What is Hinduism?	Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions, beginning in India over 4,000 years ago. It has no single founder or holy book but includes sacred texts such as the Vedas and Bhagavad Gita. Hindus believe in living according to dharma (duty, right living) and see life as a spiritual journey.
What are the key Hindu beliefs and practices?	Hindus believe in one supreme spirit called Brahman, shown through many gods and goddesses. Key beliefs include karma (actions have consequences), reincarnation (being reborn after death), and moksha (freedom from the cycle of life and death). Worship (<i>puja</i>), prayer, meditation, and yoga are important ways to connect with the divine.
Who do Hindu's worship (Gods and Goddesses)?	Hindus worship many deities, all representing different aspects of Brahman. Major gods include Brahma (creator), Vishnu (protector), and Shiva (destroyer). Goddesses such as Lakshmi (wealth), Saraswati (learning), and Durga (strength) are also worshipped. Many families have a chosen deity (<i>Ishta Devata</i>).
What is the importance of Diwali in Hinduism?	Diwali , the <i>Festival of Lights</i> , celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness. It marks the story of Rama and Sita returning to Ayodhya after defeating the demon king Ravana . It is a time for joy, forgiveness, and new beginnings.
Why do Hindu's celebrate Diwali?	Diwali celebrates hope, goodness, and light. Homes are cleaned and decorated with diyas (oil lamps), rangoli patterns, and colourful lights. Families exchange gifts, share sweets, and offer prayers to Lakshmi , the goddess of wealth and good fortune.
What countries around the world worship Hinduism?	Hinduism is mainly practised in India and Nepal, but also in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, the UK, and the USA. Hindu communities can be found worldwide, sharing festivals and traditions.
How do Hindu's worship in the UK?	Hindus in the UK worship at home and in mandirs (temples). Families perform puja using lights, incense, and prayers. Temples hold community events, festivals, and classes to teach language, music, and dance. Diwali and Holi are celebrated across many UK cities.

