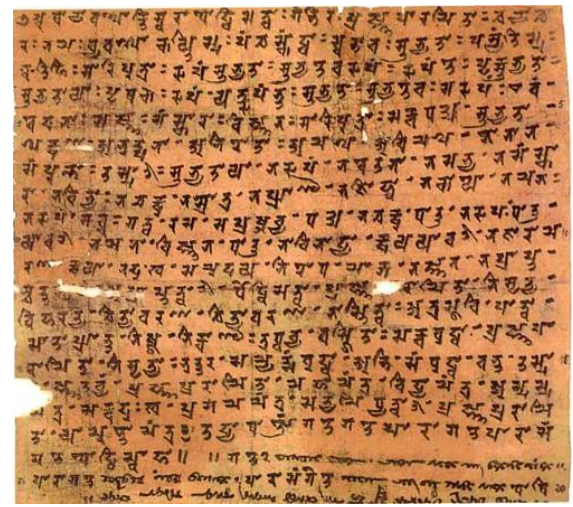

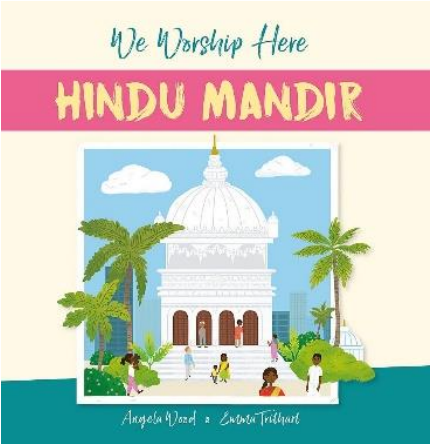


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Knowledge - Religion	Links	Artefacts / Key texts																																																																																
<div>What is religion? – P4</div> <p>Religion means to believe in or worship something usually a god or gods. Many religions celebrate festivals, help people to live a good life, and have important places that mean something to them. There are loads of different religions. The religions with the largest numbers of followers are Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Judaism and Sikhism.</p> <div>What is Hinduism? – P6</div> <p>Hinduism is a religion that began over 4, 000 years ago. It is one of the oldest religions in the world and began in the country of India. People who follow Hinduism are called Hindus. For Hindus people, their religion shows them how to live a good life.</p> <div>What does it mean to be a Hindu? P4-5</div> <p>One of the oldest faiths in the world, Hinduism began in India at least five thousand years ago. More than 90% of Hindus still live there now. Other communities are found all around the world. Hinduism is more of a way of life than a religion – acting in the right way is more important than following particular customs.</p> <div>Brahman</div> <p>Hinduism is a rich and varied religion embracing a wide variety of ideas and belief. Most Hindus believe in one God – Brahman, the Surprise Being, who is everywhere. Hindus believe that the soul or 'real self' (atman) is also Brahman (eternal spirit). This atman is present in all forms of life.</p> <div>Holy Books – P16-17</div> <p>Hindu beliefs and customs are based on their scriptures – their holy books. They are mostly written in the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit. Some people study Sanskrit so they can read the original texts for themselves.</p> <div>Helping the community – P14-15</div> <p>The Mandir is at the heart of the Hindu community. It is the duty of the Mandir priest or priests to care for the murtis as well as to lead puja (worship). Every day, the priest washes and dresses the murtis and makes good offerings.</p>	<div>BBC - What is Hinduism?</div> <div>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zmpp92p</div> <div>What do Hindus believe?</div> <div>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zmpp92p</div> <div>What are Hindus holy books?</div> <div>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zmpp92p</div>	<div></div> <div><table><tr><td>क</td><td>ka [kʌ]</td><td>ख</td><td>kha [kʰʌ]</td><td>ग</td><td>ga [gʌ]</td><td>घ</td><td>gha [gʱʌ]</td><td>ङ</td><td>ṅa [ŋʌ]</td></tr><tr><td>च</td><td>ca [cʌ]</td><td>छ</td><td>cha [cʰʌ]</td><td>ज</td><td>ja [jʌ]</td><td>झ</td><td>jha [jʱʌ]</td><td>ञ</td><td>ña [ɲʌ]</td></tr><tr><td>ट</td><td>ṭa [ʈʌ]</td><td>ठ</td><td>ṭha [ʈʰʌ]</td><td>ड</td><td>ḍa [ḍʌ]</td><td>ढ</td><td>ḍha [ḍʱʌ]</td><td>ण</td><td>ṇa [ɳʌ]</td></tr><tr><td>त</td><td>ta [tʌ]</td><td>थ</td><td>tha [tʰʌ]</td><td>द</td><td>da [dʌ]</td><td>ध</td><td>dha [dʱʌ]</td><td>न</td><td>na [nʌ]</td></tr><tr><td>प</td><td>pa [pʌ]</td><td>फ</td><td>pha [pʰʌ]</td><td>ब</td><td>ba [ʋʌ]</td><td>भ</td><td>bha [bʱʌ]</td><td>म</td><td>ma [mʌ]</td></tr><tr><td>य</td><td>ya [jʌ]</td><td>र</td><td>ra [rʌ]</td><td>ल</td><td>la [lʌ]</td><td>व</td><td>va [ʋʌ]</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>श</td><td>śa [ʃʌ]</td><td>ष</td><td>ṣa [ʂʌ]</td><td>स</td><td>sa [sʌ]</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ह</td><td>ha [ɦʌ]</td><td>ळ</td><td>ḷa [ɭʌ]</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table></div>	क	ka [kʌ]	ख	kha [kʰʌ]	ग	ga [gʌ]	घ	gha [gʱʌ]	ङ	ṅa [ŋʌ]	च	ca [cʌ]	छ	cha [cʰʌ]	ज	ja [jʌ]	झ	jha [jʱʌ]	ञ	ña [ɲʌ]	ट	ṭa [ʈʌ]	ठ	ṭha [ʈʰʌ]	ड	ḍa [ḍʌ]	ढ	ḍha [ḍʱʌ]	ण	ṇa [ɳʌ]	त	ta [tʌ]	थ	tha [tʰʌ]	द	da [dʌ]	ध	dha [dʱʌ]	न	na [nʌ]	प	pa [pʌ]	फ	pha [pʰʌ]	ब	ba [ʋʌ]	भ	bha [bʱʌ]	म	ma [mʌ]	य	ya [jʌ]	र	ra [rʌ]	ल	la [lʌ]	व	va [ʋʌ]			श	śa [ʃʌ]	ष	ṣa [ʂʌ]	स	sa [sʌ]					ह	ha [ɦʌ]	ळ	ḷa [ɭʌ]						
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Knowledge - Religions	Links	Artefacts / Key texts
<p>Building and Rituals</p> <p>Places of worship – P12-P13</p> <p>Many Hindus pray at home. Hindus often have a shrine, which is a special place in their house that has pictures of gods. Hindu temples, called Mandirs, are also places of worship. Hindus believe that the temple is a special place where they can feel close to their gods.</p> <p>Mandirs – P14</p> <p>Each Mandir looks different to the next. Hindu temples were built to bring Hindus people together. Hindus often bring fruit or flowers to the temple. You must take your shoes off before going inside.</p> <p>Growing up – P8-9</p> <p>As they grow up, Hindus children mostly learn about their faith at home, taking part in daily worship. They visit the mandi to study Hinduism and explore their culture further.</p> <p>Shrines – P8</p> <p>According to Hinduism. God is everywhere so followers can perform puja and worship God anywhere, at any time. Most families have their own shrine at home. On the shrine are murtis – sacred statues that represent the god and goddess. Hindus believe that God is present in the murti, or even as he murti.</p> <p>A good Hindu – P9</p> <p>Grandparents and parent teach children how to be good Hindus. Among other things, they teach them to: Tell the truth, be honest and not steal, know the difference between right and wrong, have faith in God and be kind towards all creation - both people and animals</p> <p>Chanting Aum – P9</p> <p>Aum is a sacred symbol that stands for Brahman. Hindus chant the word 'aum' as a mantra, or prayer. It is a sacred sound and is perhaps the most important Hindu mantra.</p> <p>Sacred thread ceremony - P18-19</p> <p>Some Hindu boys aged between 7 and 14 begin to learn Sanskrit so they can read and study the holy book. Their families hold the sacred thread ceremony to celebrate this rite of passage. In some communities, girls can have the ceremony, but do not receive and wear the sacred thread.</p>	<p>Where do Hindus worship?</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zmpp92p</p>	<p>At the Mandir</p>  <p>Hindu Mandir</p> 

Worship at the Mandir – P12-I3

One of the best things about following a faith is being part of a community. Hindus go regularly to their mandir or temple. These vary from magnificent, specially built buildings to small houses. At the Mandir, Hindus worship, discuss community matters, eat together and mediate.

Murtis

When they arrive, Hindus remove their shoes, as they do when entering any building. They ring a bell to tell the deities they are present. In the main hall are murtis. Each mandir is dedicated to a deity – often Vishnu or Lakshmi. A large murti is that god or goddess stands on the main shrine. Often there are smaller shrines with other deities at the front of the murtis to honour them and make offerings of flowers, money and cooking ingredients.

Arti

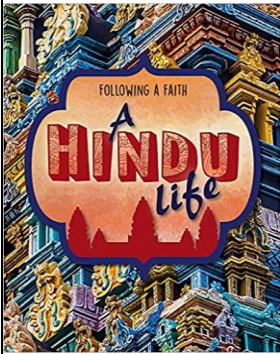
A priest leads the service at the mandir. A central part is the welcoming arti ceremony. After lighting the Diya lamps on the arti tray the priest moves the tray slowly in a circle in front of the main deity to offer love and respect. He may also offer items such as incense, flowers or a fan. Then he offers the tray to the worshippers, who place some coins on it. To receive blessings people, hold their hands over the flame and then bring their hands over their forehead. As the tray goes around, worshippers sing a hymn and chant a prayer, accompanied by musicians playing the harmonium, drums and cymbals.

Parshad

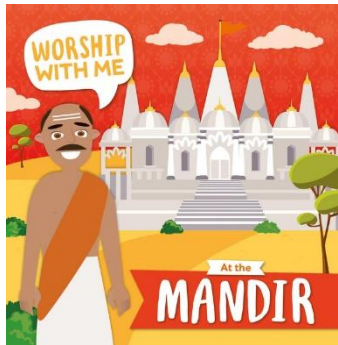
At the end of puja, the worshippers receive prashad. This is usually fruit, nuts and sweets. Prashad is a symbol of the give and take between worshippers' body and mind. Once the offerings to the deities have been made, they are considered sacred and especially pure. Some of the offerings are returned to the worshippers, bringing them God's blessings. Afterwards, the worshippers eat a meal together.

Knowledge - Celebrations	Links	Artefacts / Key texts
<p>Diwali – P20</p> <p>Diwali is a festival that I celebrated by Hindus at Hindu New Year. It is also known as the festival of lights because it celebrates good (light) winning over evil (dark). Houses are filled with candles and many people go to watch firework shows. Friends and family celebrate by sharing gifts and food.</p> <p>Diwali – Festival of light P24-25</p> <p>Diwali is a major Hindu festival, held in October or November. At this time, people remember that story of Rama and Sita in the Ramayana.</p> <p><u>Love and light</u></p> <p>At home, people light diya lamps in every room. The divas are a symbol of good (light) defeating evil (darkness) at the end of the tale. Beautiful coloured patterns called Rangoli are made to welcome Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. In India, people make rangolis on their doorsteps, using rice powder, coloured chalks, lentils or beads. They hope Lakshmi will visit and bring them good luck in the years to come.</p> <p><u>Fun and Fireworks</u></p> <p>At the mandir, divas are lit around the shrine. There is music and traditional dancing, and a vegetarian feast with curries, dhal and yogurt. For dessert, people enjoy jalebi (sweet shapes made of fried dough and syrup) or kheer – Indian rice pudding. Some Hindu communities hold big parties.</p>	<p>BBC - Diwali https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zjpp92p</p> <p>BBC - Diwali https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zjpp92p</p>	

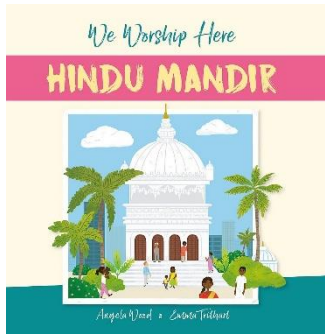
A Hindu Life



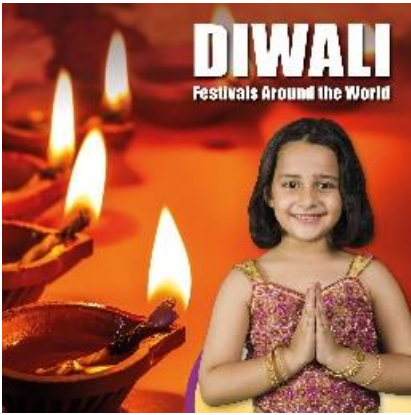
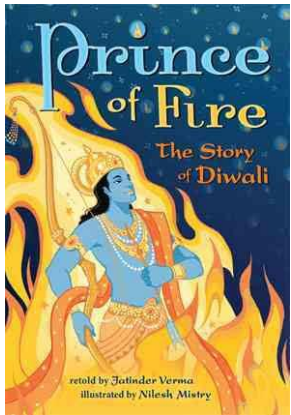
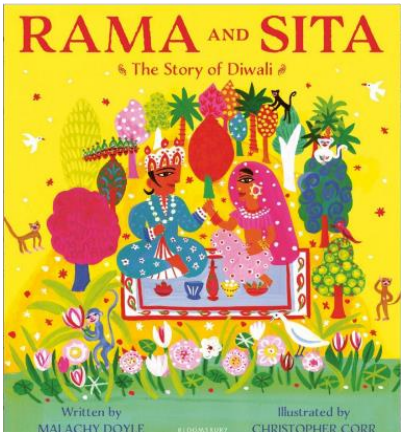
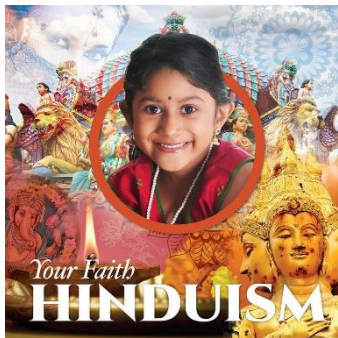
Worship with me - At the Mandir

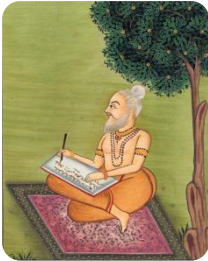
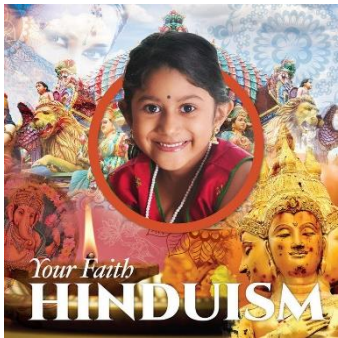

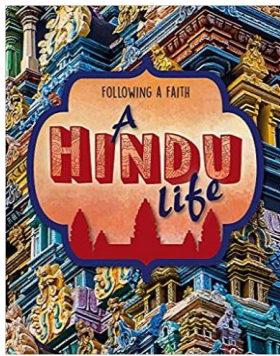



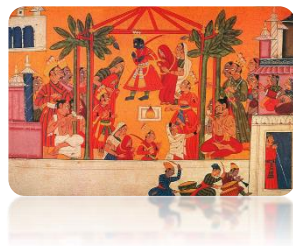
We worship here – Hindu Mandir



Your faith - Hinduism



A Hindu story: Rama and Sita			
Key vocabulary			
Chapter 1 - believers Hindus Hinduism beliefs Indus Rama epic Ramayana Sita Lakshmana Deer		Chapter 2 - kingdom subjects succeeds prosperous Vishnu embodiment manhood decree banish companion oath throne	
Chapter 3 - demon chariot entranced Hanuman Chapter 5 victory altar dharma order duty devotion path			
		Links	Additional texts
<div>An ancient story</div> <div>Page 3</div> <div></div>	<div>Key questions</div> <div>1. Where do the words 'Hindu' and 'Hinduism' come from?</div> <div>2. How did the people in the Indus Valley pass on their religious beliefs to one another?</div>	<div>BBC - What is Hinduism?</div> <div>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zmpp92p</div>	<div>What is religion? – P4</div> <div>What is Hinduism? – P6</div> <div></div>
	<div>3. What do you think might be happening in the picture?</div> <div></div>		<div>What does it mean to be a Hindu? P4-5</div> <div></div>
	<div>Find Sita, Rama, Lakshmana in the picture. What else can we see in the picture?</div> <div>Let's describe what we can see.</div> <div></div>		
	<div>4. What do we call a long, ancient poem telling the story of someone's life?</div> <div>5. Who do Hindus believe wrote down the ancient epic of Rama and Sita?</div> <div>6. What is the name of the ancient epic about Rama and Sita?</div> <div>7. What was the name of Rama's brother?</div>		



- Key questions
1. What does a king rule?
 2. Who rules a kingdom?
 3. What is the name of the ruler who rules a kingdom?
 4. What does a king rule?



5. What are the people in a kingdom called?
6. Who are the people in a kingdom the subjects of?
7. What do we call the people in a kingdom?
8. Who does a king or queen have in their kingdom?



Key Vocabulary

reigned

kingdom of Ayodhya

loved by all his **subjects**

three wives

no son to **succeed** to the throne

safe and **prosperous**

pray to the gods for sons

Vishnu

Four sons grew up and married.

Rama, Bharata and the twins: **Lakshmana** and Shatrughna

embodiment

bravest

wisest

most handsome

blue

blueish

Find the four wives in their red robes.

Find Rama (dark blue!)

Find Rama's three brothers (each is near his new wife).

What does the picture show about music at the wedding?



Rama and Sita leave the kingdom Page 10



Key questions
How *might* the king's **sub jects** have showed their joy at the news that **Rama** will **succeed** his father?
Answer in a full sentence.



Find Rama, Sita and Lakshmana leaving the kingdom.
Look carefully. Find the king. How does the artist show that other people were very unhappy?



Key vocabulary
kingdom
son to **succeed** him
king issued a **decree**
Rama came to **manhood**
sub jects filled with joy
one wife not happy
king's promise for her son
banish Rama to forest

Rama and Sita
Lakshmana
companion
the sub jects begged Rama
Bhatara begged Rama
sandals
throne

Where is the king?
Where are Rama and Sita?
Where is Lakshmana?
Where are the king's sub jects saying goodbye to Rama?

1. What was the king's decree about who would succeed him?
2. Why did the king have to banish Rama to the forest?
3. Who decided to leave with Rama?
4. What did Rama's stepbrother ask him to leave behind on the throne?





- Key questions
1. How many heads does the demon **Ravana** have, including this one?
 2. How many arms does the demon **Ravana** have, including this one?



3. Find Sita. How does the artist show that Sita is **entranced** by the deer?
4. What do you think *might* happen in Ravana's cunning plan?



5. Can you see frightened Sita?
6. Can you see the evil demon Ravana?
7. Can you see a wounded vulture?



8. Who was **Hanuman** devoted to?
9. What did **Hanuman** promise?
10. Where had Ravana taken Sita?
11. Why do you think **Hanuman** had to give Sita a ring from Rama?





Key questions
Let's look at this very curious carving before we hear more of the story. Count the monkeys.

There are _____ monkeys in this stone carving. What was the name of the monkey in the story?

The monkeys are holding rocks. They are building a bridge across the sea to get to....?
Even the creatures in the sea have come up to help the monkeys. One fish has a rock in its mouth.



1. What do you think **Rama** will do next?
But how will **Rama** reach the demon's island?

Can you find Rama, Lakshmana, and Hanuman?
What do you think is over here...?

2. What did the monkeys build to the island?
 3. Who were they trying to rescue?
 4. Who helped the monkeys?
 5. In the battle, who did Rama kill?
- Who was on Rama's side in the battle?

Which bit comes first, and which bit is at the end?



Understanding the story of Rama and Sita Page 21



Key questions
What can you see? What do you think might be happening?

When did good overcome evil in the story? Can you think of moments in the story?



The second big idea is dharma. But what does it mean?
On your copy of this picture, write an example of how each character followed their dharma.



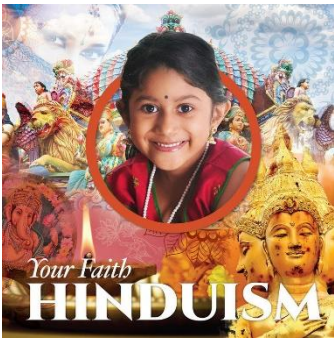
- What does **dharma** means to Hindus?
- helping good overcome evil
 - choosing what is right
 - seeking truth
 - love
 - being determined to do your duty
 - a path
 - following the right path (even when it is difficult!)
 - helping others
 - order

BBC - Diwali
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zjpp92p>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zjpp92p>

Celebrations - Diwali is the Hindu festival of light. Diwali celebrates the idea that light is better than darkness, and the hope that good will happen. Diwali means 'row of lights', and Hindus remember the story of Rama and Sita who were exiled for 14 years.

Diwali – P20



Diwali – Festival of light P24-25

