

**Unit of work:**

How do Hindus worship?

**Year group:**

4

**Prior learning:**

- Hindus believe in one god in many forms
- Hindus recognise three principal gods. There are called the Trimurti:
  - Brahma, who creates the universe
  - Vishnu, who preserves the universe
  - Shiva, who destroys the universe.
- Diwali is the five-day festival of lights
- The **Bhagavad Gita** is one of the holy books of Hinduism

**RE Skills to develop**

- I can describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied. I can talk about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and rituals which mark important points in life and reflect on ideas.
- I can explore and describe a range of beliefs, symbols and actions so that I can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.
- I can consider and apply ideas about ways in which diverse communities can live together for the well-being of all, and respond thoughtfully to ideas about community, values and respect.

**Knowledge/skills**

What is the meaning of Aum?

**Om** (also spelled Aum), is the most sacred symbol in **Hinduism**. Hindu scriptures tell many things about this symbol. In Hinduism, Om is like calling god's name towards you. This name is generally said three times, before chanting any prayers. Om is usually related to the Hindu God **Shiva**, who is the destroyer god.

**What is Puja?**

**Pūjā** comes from Sanskrit, and means reverence, honor and worship. It is a prayer service ritual performed by Hindus. It is for the purpose of honoring one or more deities. It is also to spiritually celebrate an event. A Puja is the most common form of worship in the Hindu religion. It may honor or celebrate the presence of special guests or their memories after they pass away. Puja rituals are also held by Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs.

**How do Hindus worship and celebrate at the festival of Holi?**

**Holi** is one of the major festivals of Hindus. It is celebrated in many parts of India, but especially in the north of India. The festival is celebrated for two to three days. People pour colored water on each other and cook many types of sweets and other food. Holi is celebrated in the spring season because it is welcoming spring. They believe spring is full of colours so they throw coloured water on each other.

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

**Vocabulary and definitions**

Word	Definition
Monotheism	The belief that there is only one God.
Polytheism	The belief in or worship of more than one god.
Murti	<b>Murti</b> is a general term for an image, statue or idol of a deity or mortal in Indian culture. In Hindu temples, it is a symbolic icon. A <b>murti</b> is itself not a god in Hinduism, but it is a shape, embodiment or manifestation of a deity.
Samskars	Sanskara (sometimes spelled <b>samskara</b> ) are rites of passage in a human being's life described in ancient Sanskrit texts, as well as a concept in the karma theory of Indian philosophies
Samsara	Samsāra is a Sanskrit word that means "wandering" or "world", with the connotation of cyclic, circuitous change. It is also the concept of rebirth and "cyclical of all life, matter, existence", a fundamental belief of most Indian religions. In short, it is the cycle of death and rebirth.
Moksha	Moksha, also called vimoksha, vimukti and mukti, is a term in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism for various forms of emancipation, enlightenment, liberation, and release. It refers to freedom from samsāra, the cycle of death and rebirth

**Artefacts and symbols**

Aum



Holi