

## Knowledge Organiser

Year: 4

Subject: RE

Unit: How do religious groups contribute to society and culture?

### Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will look at the key beliefs and values of Hinduism. Pupils will explore the Hindu way of living; the religious ceremonies, how Hindus worship and their beliefs in how to live a good, moral life.

### What should I already know?

#### Human/Social Sciences

- Religion is not a place - it is about people believing, worshipping and valuing.
- Religion is about belonging to a faith family and community.
- Celebrations and festivals bring family and friends together to remember something that is important to them
- Symbols in religion help people to think about the meaning of stories and special times.

#### Hinduism

- Hindus believe that Brahma created the world and everything in it and Vishnu looks after the world and the people in it.
- Hindus believe that the answer to questions about the creation stories can be found in their holy books (Vedas)
- Diwali is an ancient festival celebrated by Hindus all over the world. It represents the triumph of good over evil and light over darkness. For Hindus, Diwali represents the start of the New Year as well as the beginning of winter.
- Light is important to Hindus because it commemorates the part of the Diwali story that describes oil lamps being placed outside homes to light the way for Rama and Sita's triumphant homecoming.



### What will I know by the end of the unit?


#### Hinduism

Hindus believe that God exists in everything so they respect all living things.

- Many Hindus are vegetarian so that they do not hurt other life forms.
- Hindus believe that Brahma has lots of qualities and these are represented by different gods and goddesses who have different names and qualities.
- Hindus choose their favourite god to worship.

### Vocabulary:

Hinduism	The religion followed by Hindus.
Deities	Gods: Brahma, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Durga
Mandir	Hindu Temple 
Murtis	The statues or images of the Hindu Gods.
Puja	Hindu worship.
Diya Lamp	A lamp with a flame, which is used during worship. 
Aarti	Light, which removes darkness.
Bhajans	Hindu worship songs.
Ahimsa	Not causing harm.
Karma	What happens to a person, happens because they caused it with their actions.
Dharma	Religious or moral duty.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worship and prayer follow a ritual which includes offering to the gods. It takes place daily at the Mandir or in a shrine in the home of each Hindu.</li> <li>• Worship gives Hindus a chance to find peace and reflection.</li> <li>• Worship helps Hindus to develop their own characteristics</li> <li>• Hindus use worship to give thanks for what they have.</li> <li>• Duties help Hindus to lead a good life and make good choices these include helping others, kindness, non-violence. Hindus believe that there is a cycle of birth, life, death, rebirth and the way they behave in one life affects their next life.</li> <li>• Hindus refer to their religion as 'a way of life'</li> <li>• Hindus are able to express their beliefs in Britain. There are Hindu communities across the UK with a large Hindu community in Birmingham and Leicester. There are Hindu temples across the UK, including in Norfolk that enable Hindus to worship.</li> <li>• Hindu celebrations take place in the UK. Some examples are: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holi - this is a festival of good triumphing over evil. The festival is used to mark the beginning of spring.</li> <li>• Diwali is the five-day festival of lights, it is a festival of new beginnings and the triumph of good over evil, and light over darkness.</li> <li>• Hindu weddings ceremonies are very colourful, and extend for several days.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Artha</p> <p>Kama</p> <p>Moksha</p>	<p>Economic independence and providing for family.</p> <p>Pleasure and enjoyment of life.</p> <p>To be at one with God.</p> 
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