

Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Topic: RE- What do Hindus believe God is like?

Term: Autumn 2

Year: Unit 3

Duration: 7 Weeks

The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what children will be learning):

Making sense of beliefs



Hindus recognise one God and their name for God is Brahman. Hindus represent Brahman through many different deities (representations of God), that each show a different side of him. They believe that Brahman is the all-powerful creator of the Universe and all of life.

Understanding the impact



Hindus worship God in many ways, including visiting the Temple, singing religious songs (Bahjans), dance and worshipping at shrines they create in their own homes. They believe that Brahman shows himself in many different forms because he has no singular form. They believe that humans cannot truly understand Brahman, so Hindus represent his many different qualities in many different forms.

Making connections



Connecting

Discuss and offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God. Identify some Hindu deities and how say how they help Hindus describe God. Make clear links between some stories (Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God. Look at how although Hinduism originated in India, it is a global religion and is widely practiced in the UK.

Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Brahman	God. He is the creator of the world and all creatures. He is represented with four heads.
Deities	The forms that Brahman takes. These are the various Hindu Gods and Goddesses, but all are a form of Brahman.
The Trimurti	The three forms taken by Brahman. These three deities are called Brahma (the creator of the world), Vishnu (the preserver of the world who rebalances the good and evil in the world) and Shiva (the destroyer – he destroys the world to rebuild). A murti is a term for a statue, idol, or deity in Hindu culture.
Puja	The act of prayer at home at a shrine.
Diwali	The Hindu festival of lights.
Ganesh	The elephant headed God of beginnings.
Svetaketu	A deity who represents the journey from ignorance to knowledge.
Shrine	A place regarded as being Holy because of its associations with sacred objects or deities.
Worship	The act of showing reverence to a deity.

Website links: BBC Bitesize

Puja - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zh2hyrd>

Importance of Lakshmi to Hindus-
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z2d2hyc>

Diwali- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zxjxn39>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z787tfr>

Expressing faith through Dance and Different Gods
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z6q6sbk>

Ganesh- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zt7tfg8>

What I already know:

Children have explored the story of Diwali in Foundation Stage. They learnt the story of Sita and Rama and enjoyed creating their own diva lamps.

This is the Aum (also spelled Om) symbol. This is the written form of the most sacred sound in the universe for Hindus. Hindus believe it is the most sacred vibration by which the Supreme Spirit brings all things into being. Hindus chant Aum daily – first thing in the morning, before a journey or before work are some examples of when they may chant it.



Puja is a prayer ritual done by Hindus. Hindus worship at home, at a shrine dedicated to one or more deities.



Brahman is the ultimate God and creator of the world and all creatures. He is represented with four heads. His spirit is within everything. All the Gods of Hinduism are a part of Brahman.

