

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser: Autumn 1

L2.7 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?

Facts

Place of worship - Mandir
 Name of religion – Hinduism
 Followed by – Hindus
 Holy Book – There are four Vedas: the Rigveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda and the Atharvaveda.

I can

- † Ask questions about what Hindus do to show their faith
- † Ask good questions about Hindu worship music and how it shows beliefs
- † Ask good questions about where in the world the Hindu faith is practised.
- † Describe two things that Hindus do to show their faith making connections to a Hindu belief or teaching for each
- † Find out why Ghandi is an important person to Hindus
- † Describe two things that might be hard or a challenge about being a Hindu
- † Give reasons why Hindus and others help other people

Key Vocabulary

Worship – an act of religious devotion e.g. prayer.
 Brahman – The ultimate reality or life force.
 Monotheistic – belief in one ultimate reality/god.
 Deity/deities – a god or goddess.
 Murti – an image of one of the deities.
 Trimurti – three important deities that represent the cycle of life and enable Hindus to worship Brahman.

A Mandir



Inside Derby's Mandir



Things to Remember

- That 'Hinduism' is an umbrella term for a collection of ways of living and is **monotheistic**. **Brahman** is the ultimate reality or life force
- That the Hindu **Trimurti** represents the cycle of life and helps Hindus worship **Brahman**. Other **deities** help Hindus understand more about **Brahman**.
- That the **atman** (soul) is a bit of **Brahman**; each living thing has an **atman**.
- The **atman** travels on the cycle of **samsara** (birth, death and reincarnation).
- The ultimate goal for Hindus is to break free from the cycle of **samsara** and reach **Moksha** (freedom from the cycle).
- Hindus believe they will get their **atman** (soul) closer to **Moksha** by fulfilling their **dharma** (duty).

