

# What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today?

## What should I already know?

- Can talk about some religious stories.
- Can recognise some religious words, e.g. about God.
- Identify some of their own feelings in the stories they hear.
- Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities.
- Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities.

## Values

Challenge	Why is making the world a better place challenging?
Commit	How do people show commitment to the rules of their religion?
Conquer	How do different religions conquer bad things?
Celebrate	How do religions celebrate the world being a better place?

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Hindu</b>	Someone who follows Hinduism.
<b>Vishnu</b>	<b>Hindu</b> god who protects the universe.
<b>Brahma</b>	<b>Hindu</b> god of creation.
<b>Trimurti</b>	The three aspects of the universal supreme God.
<b>Tridevi</b>	The three great goddesses of Hinduism.
<b>Brahman</b>	<b>Hindus</b> recognise one God, <b>Brahman</b> .

## Key Vocabulary

<b>mandir</b>	A special place for <b>Hindus</b> to worship.
<b>puja</b>	Act of worship for <b>Hindus</b> .
<b>murtis</b>	Special statues or images of <b>Hindu</b> gods and goddesses.
<b>shrine</b>	A holy place to pray.
<b>Shruti</b>	<b>Hindu</b> holy scriptures which contain the four <b>Vedas</b> .
<b>Smriti</b>	<b>Hindu</b> holy scriptures which contain legends, myths and history.
<b>Vedas</b>	Ancient <b>Hindu</b> text.

## Hindu Gods and Goddesses

**Hindus** recognise one God, **Brahman**. The gods of Hinduism are different aspects of **Brahman**.

The main three aspects (**Trimurti**) are:

**Vishnu**, **Brahma** and Shiva

The three great goddesses (**Tridevi**) are:

Saraswati, Lakshmi and Shakti

**Hindus** can pray to different gods and goddesses for help with different needs.

## Special Places for Hindus

**Hindus** can worship at home or in a **mandir**. In a **mandir**, **Hindus** can perform **puja**.

Some **mandirs** are very tall buildings. **Hindus** believe it brings them closer to heaven.

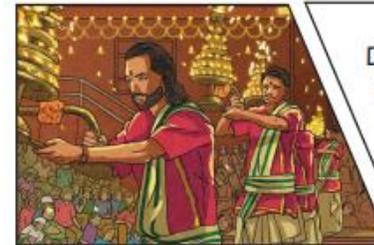
In a **mandir**, there are **shrines** and lots of **murtis** for different gods. Offerings of flowers are brought to the **murtis**.



Key facts and figures



Founder: no founder. Fusion of various beliefs  
 Sacred Text: The Vedas  
 Place of origin: South East Asia – Indus River  
 Sacred Building: Mandir  
 Holy place: India  
 Originated: around 1500 BCE



Diwali is the 'festival of lights' and is celebrated in late autumn. Diwali celebrates good's victory over evil with lots of lights around homes. Fireworks, presents and new clothes are used to celebrate.

Truth Is Eternal	Dharma	Reincarnation	Moksha
<b>Hindus</b> are encouraged to learn.	Dharma means to do the right thing with good behaviour.	<b>Hindus</b> believe a soul cannot be destroyed, so when a <b>Hindu</b> dies, their soul enters a new living being.	Moksha is the ultimate goal. It happens when a soul stops being reincarnated and is reunited with <b>Brahman</b> .