



Hinduism: What can we learn from a Mandir?

Essential Prior knowledge

Knowledge: [Reach out CPD: Book Creator](#) | [Shap Audio Glossary](#)
[Hinduism Facts, interesting facts about Hinduism, Hindu religion](#)
[Virtual Mandir visits: Charlie and Blue Hear all about Hindu Worship - TrueTube](#)
[KS2 Religious Studies: Inside a Hindu temple - BBC TeachHoly Cribs: The Mandir - TrueTube](#)
[The festival of Raksha Bandhan | Religious Studies - My Life, My Religion: Hinduism - YouTube](#)

Year: 4

Term: Autumn 1

Key knowledge for the unit

Enquiry Outcomes

Children will know:

KQ1: Hinduism is over 4,000 years old, making it one of the world's oldest and diverse religions. Central to Hinduism is the belief in a supreme God **Brahman**, Hindu's worship more than one God.

Symbols: Om / Kalash There are numerous Holy books: The Vedas / The Upanishads / The Ramayana

KQ2: Hindus can worship at home or in the mandir. Worship is about reverencing and relating to the divine. There will be a murti, a statue or picture of at least one deity that helps the worshippers. Puja in the Temple is usually led by a priest (brahmin)

KQ3 & 4 : Hindu worship involves all the senses. Worship is called puja. Puja includes a bell being rung, prayers, hymns and arti is performed and a fragrance stick and paste or a jewel on the forehead as a sign of creation and God's presence. Yoga is often used, to still the mind and focus beyond self on God. **Visit**

KQ5: The word Mandir means 'dwelling' – God's house on earth – and 'gladdening' Going to worship at a shrine is like visiting the gods and goddesses.

Artefacts': Each murti shows a different way to think about God.

There will be the tri-murti of the three most important gods – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva The murti are washed and dressed regularly and prayers led at least four times each day.

Features: Main shrine, Murtis, shoe rack, bell, Aum and Vedas
Door: Dana – giving to charity / Seva – giving time to charity

KQ6: Hindus meet to celebrate festivals in Mandirs. One is Raksha Bandhan which takes place in August. This is a festival of families, especially brothers and sisters. Girls make rakhi (friendship bracelets) and tie them round their brothers' wrists. They also pray for their brothers and give them sweets. The boys give their sisters gifts and promise to protect them. Families come together and celebrate.

Door: Make a 'rakhi' to give to a friend / sibling

KQ7: Diwali is celebrated as the victory of good over evil, of light over darkness, hope over despair. Diwali marks the return of Rama to his kingdom after defeating Ravana. Rama and Sita are believed to be the god Vishnu and goddess Lakshmi in human form.

Broad and Balanced RE:

MS: Making Sense of belief

UI: Understanding the impact

MC: Making connections

First lesson: Connect 4

KQ1: What is Hinduism? **MS**

KQ2: Where do Hindu's worship? **MS**

KQ3: How do Hindu's worship? **MS**

KQ4: How do Hindu's worship? **MS Hindu speaker**

KQ5 What are the key features, aretfacts and symbols found in the Mandir? **UI: UI**

KQ6: What is the festival of Raksha Bandhan?

KQ7: How do Hindu's celebrate Diwali? **MC**

Visit: 16th September: Shree Krishan Mandir

Diwali celebration: Friday 25th October

Key Vocabulary

Hinduism, Mandir, puja, murtis, mantras, bhajans, Brahmin, shrine, Raksha Bandhan

Tri-murti: Brahma, Vushnu and Shiva