



Summer Term Home Learning Tasks - Year 3

RE - Hinduism Week 1 and 2

Hindu Gods



Garuda



Saraswati



Brahma



Indra



Shakti



Krishna



Lakshmi



Shiva



Vishnu



Ganesha

Things to think of including:

- Name
- Characteristics
- Powers
- Key features
- Transport

What is Hinduism? Watch the clip for an introduction to this.

Then watch the clip – Expressing faith through dance and the different Hindu gods.

What does this clip tell us about Hindu gods?

Hindus believe that god is everywhere even if you cannot see him. Watch the clip – Ganesh the Hindu god to learn more about this and the Hindu god Ganesh. Hindu gods are also known as Hindu deities.

Main Task- Over the next two weeks, create your own informative page on a Hindu god of your choice. See down below for resources. You may wish to spend some time doing further research to find out more about your chosen Hindu god.

Or you may wish to create an informative page about a number of different Hindu gods rather than just one.

We would love you to take photos of what you have been doing and upload them to:

office@cjsdorset.org



Summer Term Home Learning Tasks - Year 3

RE - Hinduism Week 3

Puja - a form of Hindu worship



Many Hindus worship one or more of the gods and goddesses. Hindu worship is known as Puja and involves praying to images of the gods and making offerings to them such as fruit and water.

Read the information below to learn all about Puja and the importance to Hindus.

Watch the clip to find out more about this form of worship.

Main Task:

- Draw and label your own puja plate.
- Explain, in a simple sentence, why the objects on a puja plate are important.

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Summer Term Home Learning Tasks - Year 3

RE - Hinduism Week 4

Mandir

*A Hindu place of
worship*



Think about a place that is most special to you. Why is it special? What makes it special?

A mandir is a special place of Hindu worship also known as a Hindu temple. Hindus can worship at home and at the mandir.

Read the information below to learn about the importance of a mandir to Hindu worship.

Watch the clip to see the inside of a Hindu temple.

Main Task-

- Write a description of a mandir. What is it? Do they all look the same?
- Or create a mind map/poster about what you have learnt about a mandir.

See down below for resources.

We would love you to take photos of what you have been doing and upload them to:

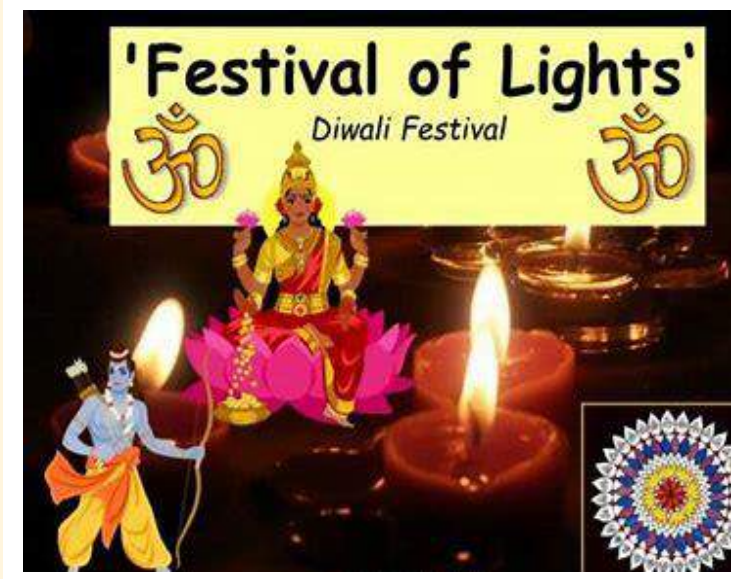
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Summer Term Home Learning Tasks - Year 3

RE - Hinduism Week 5

The festival of Diwali



This week, you will find out all about the Hindu festival of Diwali.

Read the information below about Diwali.

Watch the clip that shows the preparations for the annual Hindu celebration of Diwali.

Then watch the clip to see Diwali being celebrated.

Main Task-

- Design a rangoli pattern (or more than one if you wish). You may want to draw your own or use the templates given.
- Or have a go at making a paper lantern.

See down below for resources.

We would love you to take photos of what you have been doing and upload them to:

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Lord Brahma



Hindus worship this one supreme God. Vishnu and Shiva are the representations of Brahma. Brahma is the creator of the universe and all knowledge. He has 4 heads.



Lord Shiva



Shiva is the destroyer, so that new life can come again.
Shiva restores the balance between good and evil.



Lord Vishnu



Vishnu helps preserve the people and the universe. Hindus believe he has appeared on Earth in different forms to help his people. Vishnu has four arms to represent the four corners of the world.





Name: The supreme Being
Lord Shiva

Relations: The Trimurti (Hindu Trinity)

Characteristics: Restores the balance of Good and Evil

Powers: Destroys things that are old so that new life can come again. He can be generous and sympathetic sometimes

Transport: Snake, Bull and Tiger skin all symbolising power

Popularity: Exceptionally important



Name: The Supreme Being
Lord Brahma

Relations: The Trimurti (Hindu Trinity)

Characteristics: He has 4 heads and is the Creator of the Universe and of all knowledge

Powers: All knowing, intelligent and creative. He is present everywhere and in everything created. He can be very selective and has a large ego

Transport: Swan

Popularity: Not very Popular



Name: The supreme Being
Lord Vishnu

Relations: The Trimurti (Hindu Trinity)

Characteristics: Protects the Universe and maintains the physical and spiritual worlds

Powers: Comes to earth in many forms to protect and kill evil. He has many popular forms (avatars)

Transport: A thousand headed snake

Popularity: Very important



Name: Ganesh

Relations: Son of Shiva and Parvati

Characteristics: Elephants head and 4 arms and the Lord of all living things

Powers: He removes people's obstacles and difficulties and grants wisdom and strength. Ganesh rewards his faithful with sweets

Transport: A rat that represents ignorance

Popularity: Very good



Name: Saraswathi

Relations: Wife of Brahman

Characteristics: The Goddess of learning and wisdom

Powers: She possesses pure knowledge and uses it with love. She is a musician and plays the Lute

Transport: Swan and a Peacock in waiting

Popularity: Quite popular



Name: Lakshmi

Relations: Wife of Vishnu

Characteristics: The Goddess of wealth and success

Powers: She possesses knowledge of enjoyment but is not obsessed with material things. She knows about all activities (spiritual and this worldly)

Transport: The Lotus flower

Popularity: Regularly worshipped



Name: Krishna

Relations: Incarnation of Lord Vishnu

Characteristics: Young, playful and handsome. He is the God of love and joy

Powers: He can hypnotize women with his flute playing and dancing. He is strong as a warrior but he brings peace. He is the central character of the Bhagavad-Gita where he settles a family war.

Transport: The sacred Cow

Popularity: Excellent



Name: Indra

Relations:

Characteristics: Ruler of the Heavens, Rain and Thunder.

Powers: A quick as the wind and a fantastic warrior with rainbow weapons and swords.

Transport: An elephant and a chariot pulled by ten thousand horses.

Popularity: Sometimes



Name: Sita

Relations: Wife of Rama and incarnation (avatar) of Goddess Lakshmi

Characteristics: Beautiful and loyal to her husband. Every Hindu woman looks up to her as a role model and would like to be her.

Powers: Loyalty, beauty, faithfulness.

Transport:

Popularity: Very popular



Name: Rama

Relations: Incarnation (avatar) of Supreme Being Lord Vishnu

Characteristics: Handsome and willing to defend his wife against demons.

Powers: Courage, Immense strength to snap a powerful bow. Defeated Lord Ravana the Demon King

Transport:

Popularity: Very Popular, Every husband aims to be like Rama.

Great Gods

Hindus believe that there are three great gods (Māhadevas). These are considered the **Trimurti** – the three aspects of the universal supreme God.

Vishnu



Brahma



Shiva



Great Gods

The **Tridevi** are Goddesses who are equally important.

Saraswati



Lakshmi



Shakti



What is Puja?

Hindus worship one or more of the deities, but it doesn't matter which because they are all seen as different aspects of the one supreme God.

This worship is called puja.



What Happens During Puja?

Puja involves:

- praying to an image of a deity (murti)
- giving offerings to the deity.

Worshippers take off their shoes to worship. They usually begin with the sacred word 'Aum' then repeat prayers (mantras) and the name of their favourite gods or goddesses.

Offerings such as fruit, incense, water and flowers are made.

Blessed food, which is known as 'prashad', is eaten once the worship has finished.



Where Can Puja Take Place?

Puja is a daily routine for Hindus and is carried out at least once every day.

Most Hindu homes have a holy shrine where puja takes place. Having a shrine at home means that families can worship together.

Some shrines are elaborately decorated and others are quite simple.



Objects Used in Puja

Each shrine contains a puja tray, which holds several important items:

Bell – The worshippers ring the bell to let God know that they are ready to worship.



Incense and incense holder – The incense burns and gives off a pleasant aroma, which purifies the air around the shrine.



Kum kum powder – When mixed with water, this powder makes a red paste. Hindu worshippers use it to mark their foreheads as a sign of respect to the gods. They also mark the foreheads of the gods on their shrine.



Diya lamp – The lamp is lit as a symbol of God's presence.



Water containers and spoon – To show respect, water is offered to the gods on a spoon.



More Facts About Puja at the Temple

Puja is conducted by the temple priest.

Hindus can visit the temple at any time for puja.



Sunday is a popular day for worship.

Worshippers sing as a way of showing their devotion.



Puja tray





THE PUJA TRAY



Incense Holder and Incense

Draw a picture of a puja tray in the space below .Once you're done, draw a line from the boxes on each side of the page to the object in the tray and then in the box, write down why that object is used.

Bell

Tilak Pot

Water and Spoon

Divya Lamp

Offerings/Prashad

Mandir

A mandir is a Hindu place of worship. The word mandir means 'gladdening'



Mandir

Mandirs do not all look the same on the outside, as their design is influenced by the country, culture and society as well as the religion.



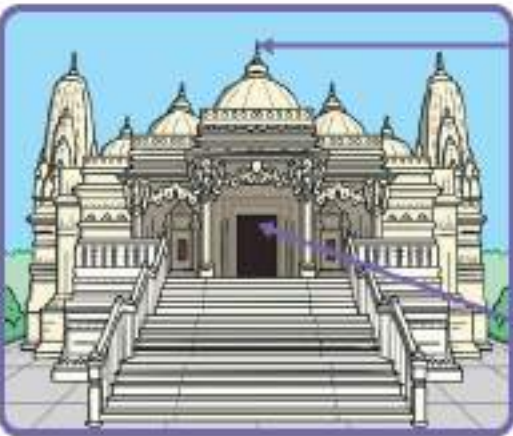
Prambanan is the largest temple in Indonesia.

Mandir

The Meenakshi Amman Temple is one of the most important Indian Hindu temples, with 14 towers!



Mandirs don't all look the same. They might look different around the world. But some parts of the building have special meaning.



The towers of a mandir remind Hindus that their spirits will reach heaven.

The central shrine is the heart of worship in the temple.

Mandir

Worshipping at the mandir is a special time to be together with other Hindus.

Mandirs are seen as a place where heaven meets the Earth, so many mandirs are tall buildings, like mountains reaching up into the sky.



Inside a Mandir

Important features of a Hindu Mandir:



Shoe Rack: A place to store shoes before entering the mandir.



Main Shrine: This is the heart of the temple, to represent the heart of the worshipper. It is usually at the front of the temple.



Murtis: A murti is a statue of God, or a god or goddess.

Why do people go to a Hindu Mandir?



Worship, or 'puja', takes place here. Hindus can come at any time to be peaceful, pray and sing religious songs.

Each mandir is generally dedicated to a specific god but they regularly have shrines set up for a variety of gods. Offerings or 'prasad' such as flowers, fruit, water, milk, nuts or sweets are made. Incense is burned to make the temple feel special and during worship, Hindus chant the names of their favourite gods and goddesses.



Inside a Mandir

Important features of a Hindu Mandir:



Aum: This is the Hindu symbol. You may see this if you are ever visiting a Hindu temple.



Bell: Worshippers ring the bell before entering to let God know they have arrived.



Vedas: These are the ancient Hindu texts. They are kept safe in a special case.

Hinduism

Mandir



Celebrating Diwali

Diwali is a very important religious celebration that takes place every year. Although it is traditionally celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs, it can be celebrated by people from other religions as well. The specific date of Diwali varies but it is between the months of October and November each year.



The Goddess Lakshmi

The festival of Diwali welcomes the new year and honours the goddess Lakshmi. In Hinduism, many different gods and goddesses are worshipped. Each god or goddess is believed to be responsible for something — Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth and prosperity.



She is often illustrated holding lotus flowers, coins and a coconut in her hands.

Diya Lamps

The festival of Diwali means 'festival of light' and it celebrates the victory of light over darkness. During the celebration of Diwali, many homes light lots of special diya lamps.



These lamps were traditionally made from clay and are lit to help the goddess Lakshmi into people's homes.



Rama and Sita

During Diwali, the traditional Hindu story of Rama and Sita is told. The story tells of a famous warrior, Prince Rama, and his beautiful wife, Sita, who were banished from their home by the King. Living nearby was a terrible demon king called Ravana. He had ten heads and twenty arms and was feared throughout the land. When Sita was kidnapped by Ravana, Prince Rama, with the help of many animals, searched for his wife. He fought a mighty battle and the whole world rejoiced when Rama eventually killed the evil Ravana, using a magic arrow.



This story helps people to remember that light triumphs over dark and good triumphs over evil. Rama and Sita are believed to be the god Vishnu and goddess Lakshmi in human form.

Rangoli Patterns

Rangoli patterns are colourful and bright designs made on the floor by the entrance of a house to welcome visitors. During the Hindu festival of Diwali, people create these eye-catching patterns to encourage the goddess Lakshmi to enter their homes and to keep away evil spirits.



Traditionally, they are made using rice, grains, flour, sand or chalk. The most popular subject of rangoli designs is the lotus flower.

Special Days of Diwali

Some people celebrate Diwali over three days while for others, the festival lasts for five days. The names of the five days of Diwali are:

- Dhanteras (day of fortune)
- Naraka Chaturdasi (day of knowledge)
- Diwali (day of light)
- Padwa (New Year)
- Bhai Dooj (day of love between siblings)



