

What do Hindus believe God is like?

We will be able to

- Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God
- Make clear links between some stories (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God
- Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu *murtis* express about God
- Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshiping at a home shrine; celebrating Diwali)
- Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship
- Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today
- Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a 'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas

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.

Hinduism is the oldest of the world's religions. It is now practised all over the world but originated in South East Asia. It is a mix of different beliefs, cultures and traditions dating back over 4000 years.



Key Vocabulary

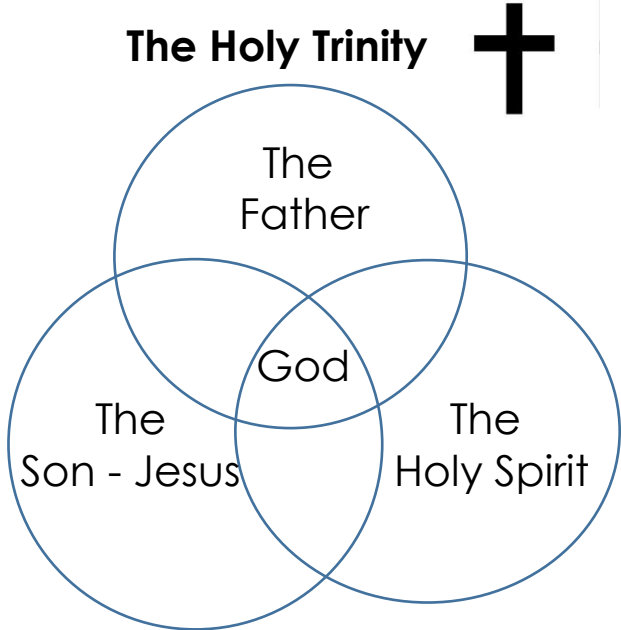
Hindu	Someone who follows Hinduism.	Vishnu	Hindu god who protects the universe.
Brahma	Hindu god of creation.	Trimurti	The three aspects of the universal supreme God.
Tridevi	The three great goddesses of Hinduism.	Brahman	Hindus recognise one God, Brahman.



INCARNATION / GOD: What is the Trinity?



God –Mysterious ?
Hard
To
understand



We will be able to

- Identify the difference between a 'Gospel', which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus, and a letter
- Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity might mean
- Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live.
- Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what the God of Christianity is like.

Vocabulary

Gospel: The story / biography of Jesus' life.
Blessing: Used to sign off a letter (Paul's letter to the Corinthians)
Grace: Generosity / kindness of Jesus,
Love: of God,
Fellowship: Friendship –Holy Spirit, other Christians



God is the trinity:
Father = creator who sends...
 The **son = saviour** who sends...
 The **Holy spirit = presence** to his followers

Baptism – Infant baptism – water on the head, parents decide.
 Adult / Believer's baptism - full immersion in water, own decision

Incarnation : God coming to Earth to live as a human in Jesus, to rescue humanity.

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

We will be able to

- Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home *puja*)
- Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. *arti* and *bhajans* at the *mandir*; in festivals such as Diwali)
- Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India)
- Identify the terms *dharma*, *Sanatan Dharma* and *Hinduism* and say what they mean
- Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (*dharma*)
- Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.



The Star of David symbol in Judaism



The Aum Hindu symbol

Challenge

Explain similarities and differences between ceremonies of commitment. Discuss and present their own ideas about value and challenge of religious commitment in Britain today

Key Vocabulary

Baptism	The Christian religious rite of sprinkling water on to a person's forehead or of immersing them in water, symbolizing purification or regeneration and admission to the Christian Church. In many denominations, baptism is performed on young children.	Journey	An act of travelling from one place to another.
Bar Mitvah	The initiation ceremony of a Jewish boy who has reached the age of 13 and is regarded as ready to observe religious precepts and eligible to take part in public worship.	Dharma	Hinduism is often referred to as <i>Sanatana Dharma</i> , a Sankrit phrase meaning 'the eternal law'.
Ceremonies	A formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary.		

SALVATION: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?



We will be able to

- Order Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'
- Offer suggestions for what the texts about the entry into Jerusalem, and the death and resurrection of Jesus might mean.
- Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians
- Make simple links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities.
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship.
- Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.

The Last Supper Why did Jesus wash the disciples' feet? Why was he asking them to remember? Why did the mood change?



Key Vocabulary

Resurrection	the rising of Christ from the dead.
Salvation	Deliverance from sin and its consequences, believed by Christians to be brought about by faith in Christ.
Sacrifice	Christ's offering of himself in the Crucifixion. Give up (something valued) for the sake of other considerations.
Incarnation	A person who embodies in the flesh a deity, spirit, or quality. God 'in the flesh.'
Eucharist	The Christian service, ceremony, or sacrament commemorating the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and consumed



KINGDOM OF GOD: When Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost?



We will be able to

- Make clear links between the story of the Day of Pentecost and Christian belief about the Kingdom of God on Earth
- Offer suggestions about what the description of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean
- Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now
- Make simple links between the description of the Day of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit and the Kingdom of God, and how Christians live their whole lives and in their church communities.
- Make links between ideas about the Kingdom of God explored in the Bible and what people believe about following God in the world today, expressing some of their own ideas.



Key knowledge

- **Christians believe that Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is King, not just in heaven but here and now ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven').**
- **Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives by the Holy Spirit, if they let him.**
- **Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God.**
- **Christians celebrate Pentecost as the beginning of the Church.**

Key Vocabulary

Christian	A person who believes in Christ and his teachings Jesus God's son, who Christians believe came and lived on earth	God	The creator and ruler of the universe and source of all moral authority; the supreme being
Holy Spirit	The third person of the Trinity – this is God active in the world	Resurrection	The time when Jesus rose from the dead
Disciples	These are 12 friends of Jesus who helped him spread the word of God.	Bible	The Christian Holy Book which consists of the old and new testaments
Pentecost	A Christian festival		

Things to think about...

Do you think that the Kingdom of God exists today?

Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant events mark this?

We will be able to

- Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean
- Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today
- Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment (e.g. baptism, sacred thread, marriage) and say what these rituals mean
- Make simple links between beliefs about love and commitment and how people in at least two religious traditions live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals)
- Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g. different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism)
- Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the milestones
- Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies
- Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.

Texts



Challenge

Explain similarities and differences between ceremonies of commitment. Discuss and present their own ideas about value and challenge of religious commitment in Britain today.

Key Vocabulary

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