

RE Knowledge Organiser - Hinduism

EYFS	KS1	KS2
		<p><b>Dharma</b> The key concept of <i>dharma</i> frames a Hindu's life. It describes Hindu social and moral duty. Hindus aim to live life in conformity with their <i>dharma</i> and aiming to maintain this will inform all or many aspects of their life. <i>Dharma</i> varies according to the personal path individual Hindus have taken and the circumstances of life.</p> <p>Hindus show their faith in God through <i>puja</i> (worship) at home and in temples. They use <i>puja</i> trays (with an array of meaningful objects on) and <i>bhajans</i> (worship songs).</p>
		<p><b>Brahman</b> <i>Brahman</i> represents the concept of God in Hinduism. <i>Brahman</i> is seen as the source of all life, the sum of all souls in the Universe, present in every living thing and the 'place' or state of being that is <i>moksha</i>. <i>Brahman</i> is too infinite to be understood by the human intellect, but humans can come to <i>Brahman</i>, the Ultimate, through the many Hindu deities – gods and goddesses – all of whom represent an aspect of <i>Brahman's</i> character or being. Other deities through whom <i>Brahman</i> is worshipped are <b>Lord Vishnu, Lord Shiva, Lord Ganesh (or 'Ganpati'), Goddess Lakshmi, Goddess Parvati, Goddess Sarasvati and Durga Mata.</b></p>
		<p><b>Atman</b> The <i>atman</i> refers to the 'eternal self' or 'soul', the 'essence' of a single being. When the body dies, the <i>atman</i> moves to a new body in the process known as <i>samsara</i>, or <b>reincarnation</b>. Hindus believe <i>Brahman</i> is present in the <i>atman</i>, which is in all living things, and the elements – earth, air, fire and water.</p>
		<p><b>Key Texts</b> The story of Diwali</p>