

St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History

Module The Tudors at Hampton Court	Substantive Concepts <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	Civilisation Government Society Belief Monarchy Trade Empire	Law Power Communication War Hierarchy	Disciplinary knowledge <i>(Knowledge of how historians investigate the past)</i>	Sources and evidence Historical interpretations Cause and consequence	Change and Continuity Similarity and difference Historical significance
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Prior learning (Memory Moment)

Declarative Knowledge (know)	Procedural Knowledge (able to)	Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)
	Links (across history and across the general curriculum)	

Vocabulary/Terms	
Next Steps	

What helps Hindus (Sanatanis) to worship?

Key Vocabulary

Supreme Being	Hindus believe in only one god Brahman.
Deities	The incarnations or representation of Brahman
Puja	The practice of worship for Hindus
Sacred Text	A piece of writing that holds special authority and significance, often believed to be divinely inspired or a record of spiritual truth.
Festivals	A day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons
Pilgrimage	A visit to a place that is considered special, where you go to show your respect

Sticky Knowledge

- **that most Hindus (Sanatanis) believe in only one Supreme Being – Brahman – and that all other deities are an incarnation/representation of Brahman to help them to focus on worship**
- **that most Hindus believe that every living thing has a spark of Brahman (atman) in it and therefore that Brahman exists in every living creature.**
- **how to recognise a range of deities/avatars/manifestations of Brahman, their consorts and their attributes**
- **how religious beliefs are expressed through features and practices of worship for Hindus, including puja**
- **some stories from sacred writings, the key beliefs they communicate and the value they hold for Hindus**
- **that festivals and pilgrimage are ways in which some Hindus show their devotion to Brahman**

Key Facts

Shiva	The deity that represents and controls the power of destruction/ death
Ganesha	The deity with an elephant head, son of Shiva and Parvati
Tridevi 3 Female Gods	Saraswati – the consort of Brahma Lakshmi – the consort of Vishnu Parvati – the consort of Shiva
Sacred writings	Purusharthas, Vedas, Upanishads, Smriti, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Purana
Ganges River	A river in India and a place of pilgrimage for Sanatanis
Holi	A spring time festival of colour, featuring the deity Lord Krishna
Diwali (Divali)	A new year festival of light, featuring the female deity Lakshmi, and Rama and Sita

Prior Knowledge

- that worship is a way of giving to God
- that Christians have used art for 2,000 years to 'talk' about God and to worship God
- that most Sikhs believe: that God is one (il Onkar) and can be found in all living things (Naam)
- that the mosque is a place of worship and learning is led by an imam

Key Questions

1. **What is 'Sanatana Dharma'?**
2. **Who do Hindus (Sanatanis) worship?**
3. **How can stories from Hindu (Sanatana) Dharma help Hindus (Sanatanis) make sense of their beliefs?**
4. **How does practising puja help Hindus (Sanatanis) to worship God?**
5. **In what other ways do Hindus (Sanatanis) express devotion to their deities?**
6. **What are the similarities and differences between worship in Hindu (Sanatana) Dharma and worship in other religions?**