

## KS3 RE Knowledge Organiser - Year 8 - Topic: Hinduism

<b>Key questions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Who are the main gods in Hinduism? What do they represent?</li><li>What is the Trimurti? How does the Trimurti link to Hindu beliefs?</li><li>How do Hindus celebrate birth? How are honey and the stars used?</li><li>When and how do Hindus celebrate adulthood? When do you think is the age you become a responsible adult?</li><li>How do Hindus celebrate a marriage? How do they use canopies, fire, jewellery and food?</li><li>How do Hindus celebrate death? What colours would you see? How does a Hindu funeral link to their beliefs about life after death.</li></ul>	<b>Key words</b> <div>Trimurti</div> <div>Brahma</div> <div>Vishnu</div> <div>Shiva</div> <div>Karma</div> <div>Reincarnation</div> <div>Jatakarma</div> <div>Namkaran</div> <div>Horoscope</div>	<div>Mundan</div> <div>Sacred</div> <div>Thread</div> <div>Om</div> <div>Marriage</div> <div>Mehndi</div> <div>Henna</div> <div>Mandap</div> <div>Agni</div> <div>Mangalsutra</div> <div>Knot</div>	<div>Community</div> <div>Pyre</div> <div>River Ganges</div>
<b>Key concepts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hindus believe in One Supreme God</li><li>The One Supreme God is represented by millions of gods and goddesses</li><li>The main three gods are the Trimurti: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva</li><li>Brahma = creation. Vishnu = preservation/protection. Shiva = destruction.</li><li>The Trimurti shows Hindus that life goes in a cycle of birth, life, death and then reincarnation (new life)</li><li>Hindus can be reincarnated as any other living thing, depending on whether they have good or bad karma</li><li>A new baby is welcomed with Jatakarma, where honey is placed on the tongue to show that they will be a sweet person. The father will try to draw an Om symbol, which is the sound of creation. Using the stars, a Hindu priest will determine the child’s name in a ceremony called Namkaran, and their future personality predicted in a horoscope. Then, in the Mundan, their hair is shaved to show they’re leaving behind bad karma from their previous life.</li><li>A Hindu is considered an adult when their parents decide they are. This can be between age 8-16. Then, at a sacred thread ceremony, the child is given a sacred thread which is made out of three strands to remind them of their thoughts, words and actions. These three things all contribute to their good and bad karma.</li><li>Before a wedding, there is a Mehndi party for the bride and her female family/friends where they give henna tattoos. The darker the ink, the better the marriage will be!</li><li>At the wedding, the couple sit under a Mandap (canopy) to keep bad spirits away and keep good energy in. They light a fire to represent the fire god, Agni, and then take 7 steps around the fire while making 7 promises to each other. The groom gives his bride a Mangalsutra (necklace) which shows that she is married. After the wedding, there is a huge celebration, because the wedding doesn’t just bring two people together but two whole communities. Hindu weddings can sometimes last for days!</li><li>At a Hindu funeral, bright colours are worn to show how death is actually seen positively. The body is burnt (cremated) on a funeral pyre, and the ashes are spread into a nearby river (in India, they use the River Ganges). This shows that the person who has died is not completely gone, because their soul has moved onto a new life.</li></ul>			