

## Key Vocabulary

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



## 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.



## Truth Is Eternal

**Hindus** are encouraged to learn.

## Dharma

Dharma means to do the right thing with good behaviour.

## Reincarnation

**Hindus** believe a soul cannot be destroyed, so when a **Hindu** dies, their soul enters a new living being.

## Moksha

Moksha is the ultimate goal. It happens when a soul stops being reincarnated and is reunited with **Brahman**.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>mandir</b>	A special place for <b>Hindus</b> to worship.
<b>puja</b>	Act of worship for <b>Hindus</b> .
<b>murtis</b>	Special statues or images of <b>Hindu</b> gods and goddesses.
<b>shrine</b>	A holy place to pray.
<b>Shruti</b>	<b>Hindu</b> holy scriptures which contain the four <b>Vedas</b> .
<b>Smriti</b>	<b>Hindu</b> holy scriptures which contain legends, myths and history.
<b>Vedas</b>	Ancient <b>Hindu</b> text.



## Special Places for Hindus

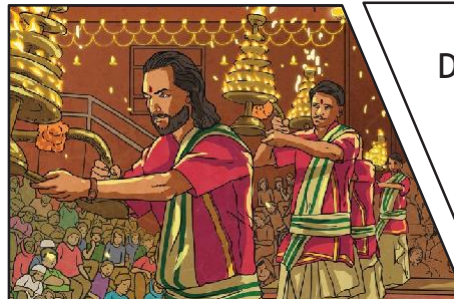
**Hindus** can worship at home or in a **mandir**.  
In a **mandir**, **Hindus** can perform **puja**.

Some **mandirs** are very tall buildings. **Hindus** believe it brings them closer to heaven.

In a **mandir**, there are **shrines** and lots of **murtis** for different gods. Offerings of flowers are brought to the **murtis**.

## Special Festivals

Holi is the 'festival of colours' and marks the beginning of spring with bonfires and lots of singing and dancing. Old rubbish is burnt to mark a fresh start and colour is thrown on people.



Diwali is the 'festival of lights' and is celebrated in late autumn. Diwali celebrates good's victory over evil with lots of lights around homes. Fireworks, presents and new clothes are used to celebrate.



There are holy scriptures in Hinduism. The scriptures support **Hindus** in their life and guide prayer.

**Shruti** texts are knowledge from gods. **Smriti** were written by **Hindu** spiritual leaders.

