



Kingshurst Primary School				
Religious Education:	Year 5	Spring 1	Enquiry Question: How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Religion: Hinduism
In this enquiry you will investigate whether a sacred text has to be “true” to help a believer understand their religion.				
What we will learn:			Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection
- Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman and that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman - Atman – the atman is translated into English as the eternal self, spirit, essence, soul, or breath. It is the true self which moves on after death or becomes part of Brahman (the force underlying all things). - The final stage of moksha (liberation) is the understanding that your atman is, in fact, Brahman. - Trimurti, a term meaning "having three forms," refers to the three main aspects of Brahman.			- The Caste system - Karma – actions - Dharma – duties that need to be performed - Personal choice of deities to worship - Pilgrimage to the Ganges (a way to help achieve Moksha)	- What do I think about a soul? - How am I unique? - Why is it a good to be me? - How can I use my strengths to help others?
Key Vocabulary			Impact on believer/daily life	
Atman: eternal self			- Beliefs about your own place in the cycle of life and death influence daily life - What actions will bring the greater chance of a better life next time? - What duties should a Hindu perform? - Do they believe in the caste system?	
Trimurti: three deities working together to reflect the laws of nature – namely - Brahma: creator - Vishnu: preserver - Shiva: destroyer				
Brahman: the Ultimate Reality, the supreme God.				
Home learning ideas/questions: What do we think is the meaning of life? How can we make the best decisions to look after the people around us? Can we list each other’s strengths?				