



# Religious Education

## Curriculum Progression

### Strand- understanding beliefs and teachings



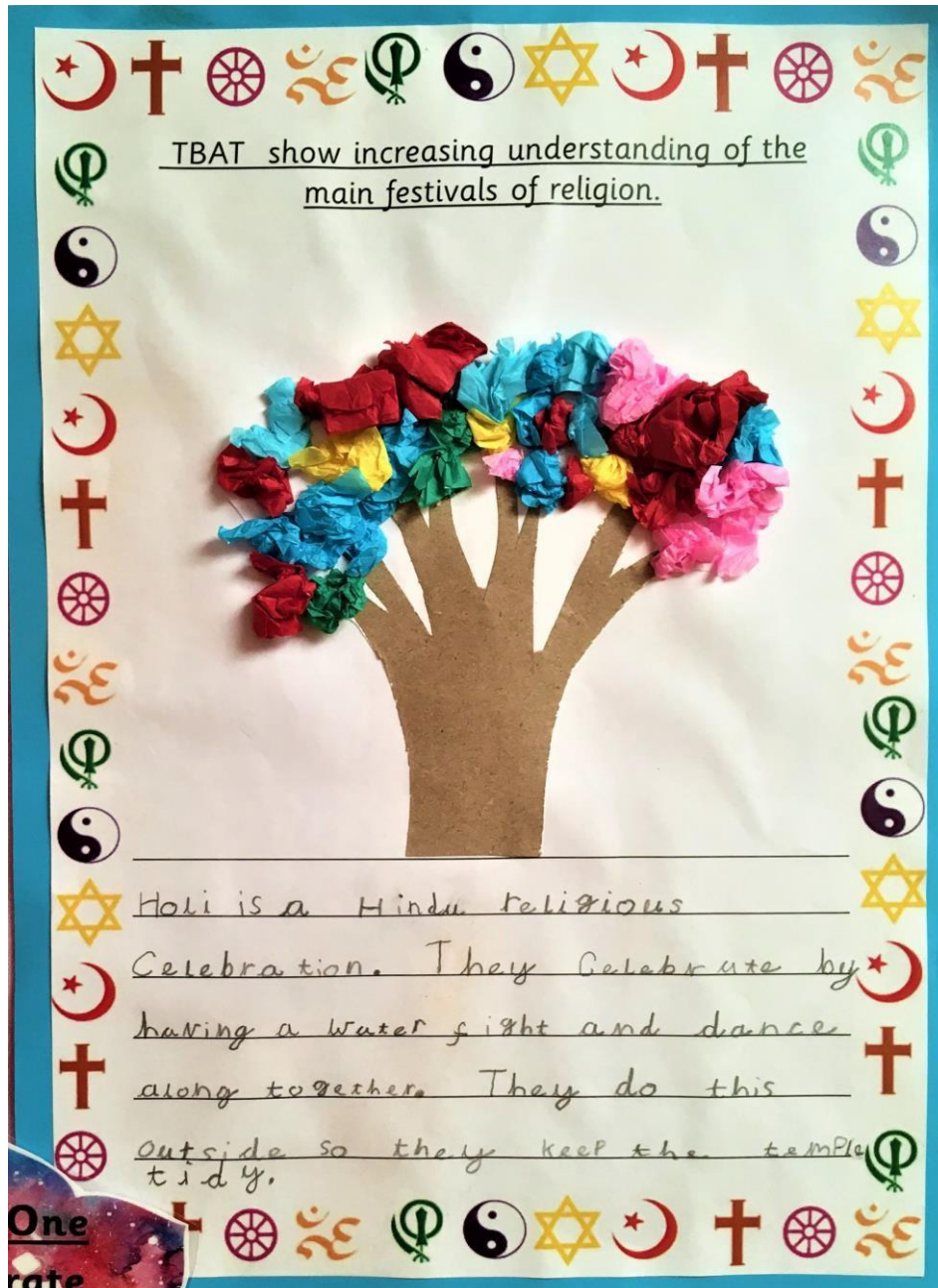


### Foundation stage:

*Children can show some understanding of the main festivals of a religion by drawing and writing about who celebrates the Holi festival.*

### Key Vocabulary

*Hindus, Holi, Spring*



## Year 1:

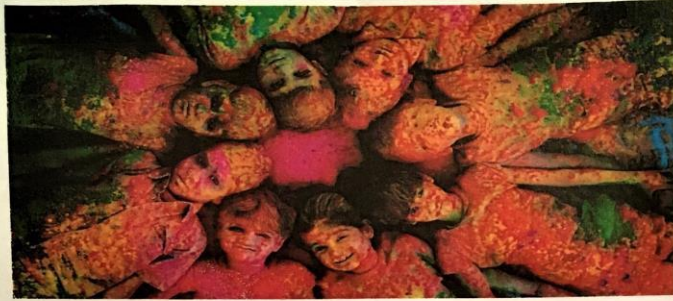
Children can show an increasing understanding of the main festivals of a religion by writing about how Hindus celebrate Holi.

## Key Vocabulary

celebrate, religious, temple



TBAT show increasing and detailed understanding of the main festivals of a religion.



Hindus celebrate Holi because it is a representation of a new beginning and good defeating evil. Holi is sometimes called the festival of colour because they throw coloured paint powder over each other. People come together as a community to celebrate spring and new life. They meet at their temple to give thanks before celebrating outside because it is too messy! It is a way of celebrating their one true god. Holi is linked to the ancient legend of Prahlad and Holika which is retold every year.




## Year 2:

Children can show an increasing and detailed understanding of the main festivals of a religion by explaining why Hindus celebrate Holi.

## Key Vocabulary

*belief, community, festival*

TBAT show an understanding of religious figures and holy books



Hindus believe in one true god Brahma. Brahma is the creator, Vishnu the preserver and Shiva the destroyer. Hindus share the legends of the gods through their many celebrations which celebrate victory of good over evil. When Hindus celebrate Holi they remember the god Lord Vishnu who saved a demon king's son. The son Prahlad worshipped Vishnu not his father the demon king. Lord Vishnu appeared in the form of half lion & half human and saved the boy from being burned on a fire by Holika. Lord Vishnu can change into different forms such as Krishna & Rama and a human lion. Many gods are worshipped in Hinduism because Hindus believe that god can be seen in a person or animal. God is everybody.

### Year 3:

*Children can show an understanding of religious figures and holy books by explaining how the Hindu gods link to Holi.*

### Key Vocabulary

*Hinduism, worship, gods*

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TBAT show an increasing understanding of religious figures and holy books and use to explain answers.

Did you know Hinduism is one of the oldest known religions? Well they worship one God. Surprisingly, that God is split into three gods these were representations of ...

The legend of Holika and Prahlad

Once upon a time, there lived a king called Hiranyakashyap who believed he was the best and wanted everyone to worship him. However, his son did not worship him he worshiped a god called Vishnu. Hiranyakashyap was angry at this and made many attempts to murder his son; he made elephants trample him, he set venomous snakes on

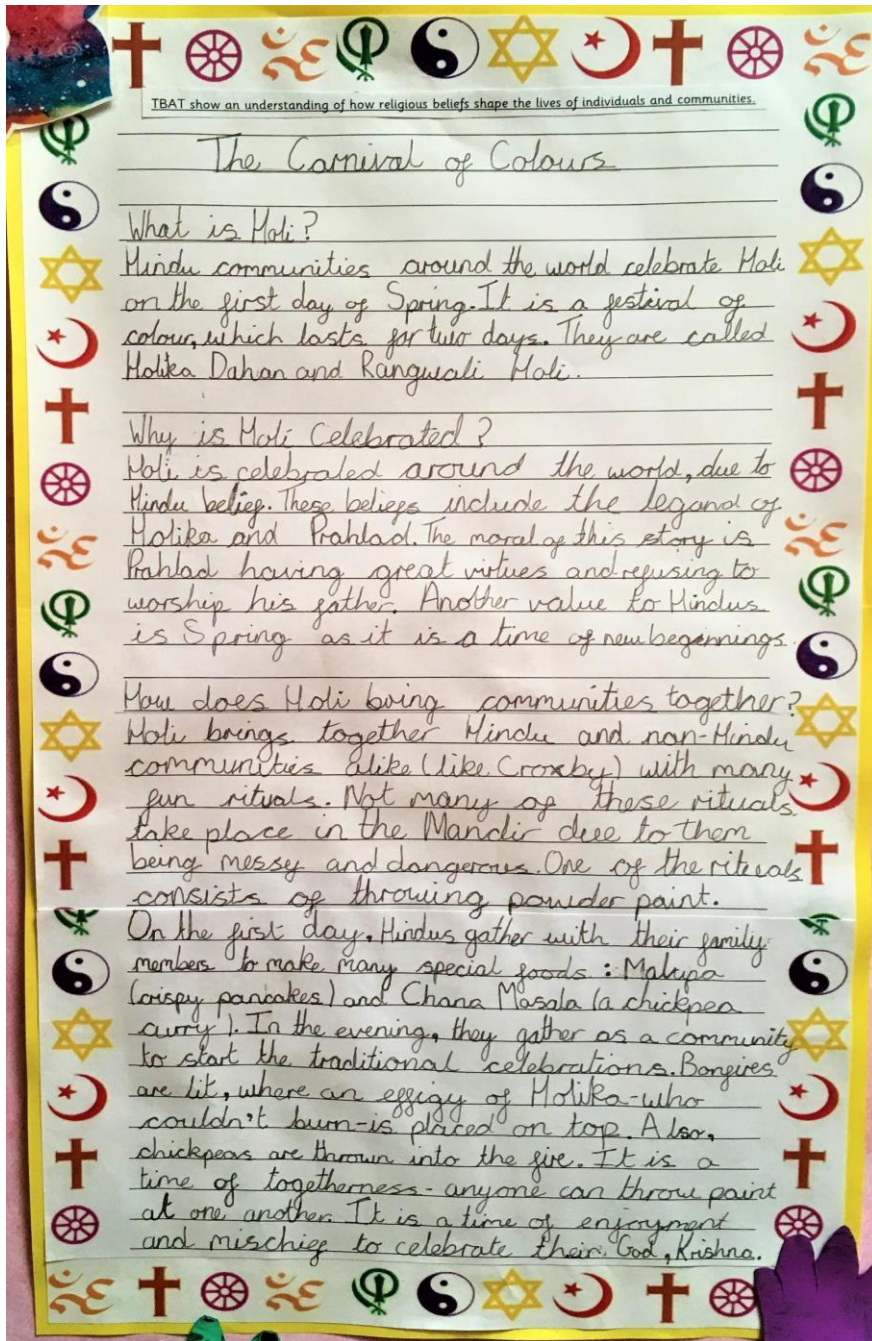
him, he threw him off a cliff but every time Prahlad the son of Hiranyakashyap was saved by the god Vishnu. Hiranyakashyap was about to give up when he decided to ask his sister Holika for help, his sister had a power this was that fire could not harm her. She decided to take him in a fire pit so she would be able to live. All of the gods were not pleased by this so they decided to take her power off of her. Suddenly, she realised she was burning and she died and amazingly the gods saved Prahlad. A while later, Hiranyakashyap died and Prahlad became a wise and noble king. The moral to this story is that good always overcomes evil.

## Year 4:

Children can show an increasing understanding of religious figures and holy books and use this to explain answers by explaining the religious story behind Holi.

## Key Vocabulary

legend, belief, moral



TBAAT show an understanding of how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities.

## The Carnival of Colours

What is Holi?

Hindu communities around the world celebrate Holi on the first day of Spring. It is a festival of colour, which lasts for two days. They are called Holika Dahan and Rangwali Holi.

Why is Holi Celebrated?

Holi is celebrated around the world, due to Hindu belief. These beliefs include the legend of Holika and Prahlad. The moral of this story is Prahlad having great virtues and refusing to worship his father. Another value to Hindus is Spring as it is a time of new beginnings.

How does Holi bring communities together?

Holi brings together Hindu and non-Hindu communities alike (like Crossby) with many fun rituals. Not many of these rituals take place in the Mandir due to them being messy and dangerous. One of the rituals consists of throwing powder paint.

On the first day, Hindus gather with their family members to make many special foods: Makhya (crispy pancakes) and Chana Masala (a chickpea curry). In the evening, they gather as a community to start the traditional celebrations. Bonfires are lit, where an effigy of Holika—who couldn't burn—is placed on top. Also, chickpeas are thrown into the fire. It is a time of togetherness—anyone can throw paint at one another. It is a time of enjoyment and mischief to celebrate their God, Krishna.

## Year 5:

Children can show an understanding of how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities by explaining how Holi brings a community together.

## Key Vocabulary

Mandir, rituals, virtues

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TBAT show a detailed understanding of how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities

Hinduism has different values from Christianity, for example, most Christians worship their god in a church, however Hindus worship in a Temple. This Temple is known to them as Mandir. Another difference is that in the Hindu faith they believe that after death they will be reincarnated until they reach enlightenment. On the other hand, Christians believe they will spend eternity after death in either heaven or hell. There are also differences in the rituals, teachings, and practices, as Christians pray and read from the Bible and worship their one god. Hindus practice meditation instead and their god can take the shape of many other forms.

Holi is a Hindu festival, celebrated in March, to commence the season of Spring. It is to celebrate life and to show thanks to Lord Vishnu for saving Prahlad from his vicious father. People celebrate by burning statues of Prahlad's vicious aunt on the first day of Holi. On the second they throw powder paint into the air to show off the colours of Spring.

There are many similarities and differences about Holi and Easter. Both are there to celebrate Spring and new life. Another similar thing is that they are both very colourful. Easter eggs are decorated in bright colours and Hindus throw colour into the air. Although they are both sacred festivals to Christians and Hindus, there are differences as well. At Easter, it is believed by Christians that Jesus arose from the dead on that Easter Sunday. Hindus celebrate to worship Lord Vishnu for not letting someone who worshipped him die.

In conclusion, both Christians and Hindus show a commitment to their faiths through respecting their gods and celebrating rituals and festivals which are significant to them and their faith. Whatever a person's faith is their religious beliefs shape their values and the way they live their lives. Being part of a community enriches their life and faith.

Year 6:

Children can show a detailed understanding of how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities by explaining how some beliefs and teachings are shared by Christians and Hindus and how they make a difference to the lives of individuals and communities.

Key Vocabulary

faith, commitment, sacred, values