

Hinduarma

Mandir The Hindu place of worship.

Brahman The Hindu God and life force that is present in everything. The different Hindu Gods are all expressions of Brahman.

Brahma One of the Trimurti, Brahma the creator, is a Hindu god who created the world and all living things on it.

Trimurti The Trimurti, three forms, are the three aspects of Brahman: Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma. Often depicted in statues as one person with three faces

Vishnu The Hindu god responsible for protecting and preserving the universe.

Shiva A part of the Trimurti, Shiva is the Hindu god of destruction.

Tridevi The Tridevi is the joining of the three Hindu goddesses Saraswati, Lakshmi and Parvati.

Saraswati She is the Hindu goddess of knowledge and the arts and consort of Brahma the creator. **Lakshmi** She is the Hindu goddess of wealth and purity and the consort of Vishnu.

Shakti Shakti is honoured as the mother goddess, a universal source of energy, power and creativity. **Ganesh** The son of Shiva and Parvati, Ganesh is depicted as having a head of an elephant and a human body and gives good fortune and wisdom.

Hanuman He is the symbol of strength and energy. A devotee of Lord Rama, who fought with him against the demon king, Ravana

Reincarnation In Hinduism, it is believed that life is a cycle of birth, death and rebirth..

Moksha Leaving the cycle of birth and rebirth to become one with the God.

Karma The belief that for every action there is a consequence. In Hinduism, Karma is the belief that the actions performed in this life will effect what happens to you in the next life.

Dharma Duty, religion, virtue and morality, Dharma is what is expected of each individual to uphold order – it is the ‘right way of living’.

Atman Atman means ‘eternal self’ and it is the belief that there is a part of Brahma in everyone.

Puja The Hindu act of worship (often undertaken at home), where shrines of gods are offered food, treated as guests and prayed to Murti A statue of a god or goddess.

Diwali The Hindu festival of lights is associated with many stories.

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Christianity

Jesus Christians believe Jesus was the Son of God.

Church - The Christian place of Worship

Bible The Christian holy book.

Priest The leader of a Catholic Church

Cross The cross is an important symbol of Christianity, as it reminds Christians of the sacrifice they believe Jesus made for them when he died on the cross

Easter - The Christian festival of the resurrection of Jesus.

Hymn A religious song

Vicar - The leader of a church

Communion - A special church service where Christians share bread and wine to remember the sacrifice they believe Jesus made on the cross.

Crucifix - You might see a crucifix in some churches. A crucifix is a cross with Jesus on. It reminds Christians of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross

Eucharist - Another name for communion, the Eucharist involves sharing bread and wine and saying special words to remember

Holy Spirit Christians believe the Holy Spirit is the part of God who is here on Earth. They sometimes call the Holy Spirit God's 'helper' and it can be symbolised by fire, wind or even a dove.

Heaven Christians believe that if they follow their Christian faith and believe in Jesus, they will go to heaven when they die. They believe Jesus will be there too.

Prayer Christians believe that by praying, they can talk to God. They might share their worries or give thanks for the things they have.

Trinity Christians believe in one God in three parts, God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit



Islam

Guru A Guru is a spiritual teacher. Sikhism has ten human gurus.

Guru Granth Sahib Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy book

Khalsa A path that Sikhs who have been baptised and wear the five Ks follow. It was started by Guru Gobind Singh.

The Five Ks These are five symbols that Sikh people can wear. These are kesh, kangha, kara, kachera and kirpan.

Kesh Kesh means 'hair'. Members of the Khalsa promise not to cut their hair.

Kangha Kangha is a comb used for keeping hair neat.

Kara Kara is a steel bracelet.

Kachera Kachera are short, white trousers worn under clothes

Kirpan The kirpan is a small dagger. It acts as a reminder that Sikhs should always fight for what is right.

Gurudwara A Gurudwara is the Sikh place of worship. Guru means teacher and dwara means door. **Langar** A kitchen at the Gurudwara where all are welcome to eat is called a langar.

Turban A turban is a very long piece of material that some Sikhs wrap around their head. It is seen as a token of love and obedience of the wishes of Sikh gurus.

Granthi A person who leads services at a Gurudwara.

Nishan Sahib A triangular flag flown outside most Gurudwaras.

Diwali During this festival, Sikhs celebrate the release of the sixth guru, Guru Hargobind, and 52 other princes in 1619. It is also known as Bandi Chhor Divas (Day of Liberation)



Judaism

Torah The Torah is the religious document which contains the first five books of Moses. These are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. It provides the law and wisdom of Jewish Scripture.

Rabbi A rabbi is a teacher of Jewish law who is trained for religious leadership

Kippah /kipot A kippah is a small circular piece of material like a cap, which Jewish males wear as a sign of devotion to God. **Tallit** A tallit is a prayer shawl with a tassel fringe. The tassels remind the person wearing it of all the commandments they should live by.

Shabbat Shabbat is the seventh day of the Jewish week which is a Friday. The family gather together for a special meal after the sun has gone down. The meal begins with prayers. Shabbat lasts until one hour after sundown on Saturday. It is a time of rest, prayer and celebration.

Star of David The Star of David is a symbol which has six points, each representing a differ-

ent aspect of something important in the Jewish beliefs. These six aspects are creation, revelation (the revealing of God's will), redemption (to be saved from sin), Man, the World and God

Hanukkah Hanukkah is known as the festival lights. It lasts for eight days and is celebrated either in November or December.

Menorah The Menorah is a special candle with eight branches used in Jewish festivals and celebrations. It is representative of the burning bush on Mount Sinai as seen by Moses and is a symbol of light, wisdom and Divine inspiration.

Seder plate The Seder plate is used during the festival of Passover. Special foods are placed on the plate to remind Jewish people of the time when Moses led the Jews from slavery to freedom.

Passover Passover is also called Pesach. It is a Jewish festival which is celebrated in spring and lasts for seven or eight days. It is held to remember those who Moses saved from slavery

Matzos Matzo is unleavened bread. This means it has not risen and remains flat. It is eaten during the festival of Passover as a reminder of what the Jewish slaves ate as Moses led them

out of slavery.

Synagogue A synagogue is a Jewish building of worship to God with a large room for prayer and smaller rooms for study.



Non -specific Faith vocabulary

explore engage reflect special friend family celebration festival wedding love caring welcome belonging

celebration artefacts symbol marriage worship pray belief sacred

festival caring

symbols worship faith prayer

atheist humanity community

Humanists journey faithfulness promise inspiring

beliefs Humanism agnostic facts opinions interpretation evolution universe creation

architecture charity generosity judgment forgiveness freedom peacemaker values

fellowship

