



R.E		Year 3	
Focus: Diwali			
Age related religious vocabulary			
Diwali	One of the major festivals celebrated by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, and some Buddhists	Aarti	Light, which removes darkness.
Guru	A Sikh spiritual leader and teacher.	Inspirational	making you feel full of hope or encouraged .

Key Knowledge

Hinduism Diwali

Festival of lights- welcomes the new year.

The story of Rama and Sita is often told to help people remember that light triumphs over dark and good triumphs over evil.

Rama and Sita are believed to be the god Vishnu and goddess Lakshmi in human form.

Honours the goddess Lakshmi who is the goddess of wealth and prosperity.

Diya lamps are lit in many homes and were traditionally made from clay. They were used to help the Goddess Lakshmi into peoples homes.

Rangoli patterns are colourful and bright designs on the floor by the entrance of a house to welcome visitors and encourage the goddess Lakshmi to enter their homes and keep away evil spirits.

The 5 days of Diwali are Dhanteras (day of fortune); Naraka Chaturdasi (day of knowledge); Diwali (Day of light); Padwa (New year; Bhai Dooj (Day of love between siblings)

Sikhism Diwali

The word Diwali comes from an old Sanskrit (Ancient Indian language) word meaning 'rows of light'.

This is when Sikhs celebrate the release from prison of Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji, the 6th Sikh Guru along with 52 other prisoners, in 1619.

Sikhs call it Bandi Chhor Divas, which means, 'Prisoner Release day'

The story of Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji reminds Sikh people of freedom and their faith.

Celebrate by Giving and receiving gifts, lighting diyas and spending time with family and friends. Rangoli patterns are often created to decorate homes. Sikhs may also spend time at the gurdwara, praying and reflecting.

Diwali in the UK

In Britain, as in India, the festival is a time for thoroughly spring-cleaning the home, wearing new clothes and most importantly, decorating buildings with fancy lights.