

Why do Hindus try to be good?

What our children should already know

- The children have completed 2 lessons previously on the key vocabulary from the previous unit in particular looking at Brahman.
- They can identify some Gods and Goddesses.
- They know what 'Namaste' means.
- They can recall the story 'Svetakatu'.

Key Vocabulary

Atman	Spirit or soul
Brahman	Hindus recognise Brahman as 'one God'. This God is the universal, supreme God. Humans are said to be unable to understand Brahman fully.
Dharma	This means duty. To do the right thing.
Karma	The sum of a persons actions which de-
Moksha	The ultimate goal. It happens when a soul stops being reincarnated and is reu-
Samsara	The cycle of death and rebirth.
Polytheist	The belief in more than one God.
Monotheism	The belief of one God.
Sewa	Selfless service.
Ahimsa	Respect for all living things including the
Trimurti	The three aspects of the universal, su-
Deity	A god or goddess.
Moksha Chitram	A game played by Hindus.

Lesson sequence

- L1 WALT: identify and explain Hindu beliefs about Brahman.
- L2 WALT: identify and explain Hindu beliefs about atman.
- L3 WALT: identify and explain Hindu beliefs about karma, samsara and moksha.
- L4 WALT: identify and explain Hindu beliefs about dharma.
- L5 WALT: Make connections between Hindu beliefs and how they live and understand the example set by Gandhi
- L6 WALT: Explain Hindu beliefs and why they try to be good.

Artefacts and Symbols



Final Outcome

Children will work in groups to identify reasons why Hindus try to be good and then present to the class.

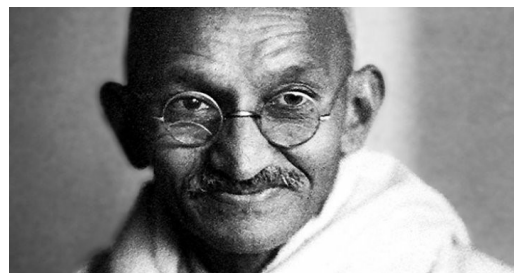
SMSC Links

- Spiritual** Listening to what Hindus believe and how this is similar and different to their own beliefs.
- Moral** The idea of universal kindness without the expectation of a reward. Considering their own and others' morals.
- Social** How Hindu beliefs affect how they treat others.
- Cultural** Quotes from Gandhi and how they are used in lots of peoples lives not just of Hindus.

Key Figures

Gandhi

Gandhi was a Hindu who was committed to the principle of ahimsa meaning harmlessness and non-violence. Gandhi said a lot of inspirational messages and these are used as quotes today.



Key Events/Stories

The Man in the Well:

Teaches Hindus lots about being human. It talks about how it is easy to talk about the physical world but for Hindus the important thing is to focus on true nature of themselves and the universe.

Sewa UK Charity:

Focuses on the act of kindness without an expectation of a reward. The charity helps families by providing immediate relief e.g. help during natural disasters.

Similarities to Other Religions


Helping others, giving to charity and acts of selflessness are common in Judaism, Christianity and Islam. No violence and the aspect of one universal God is similar to other religions. Moksha is similar to the belief in other religions of joining God after death, but in Hinduism there is a cycle of reincarnation before this is achieved. The other main religions believe in one God. Although Hindus believe in Brahman, the one superior God, they believe that humans can't fully understand or express in words the power of Brahman so they use deities to explain and understand the aspects of Brahman.

Key Milestones

- identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from texts/sources of authority in religions
- describe examples of ways in which people use texts/sources of authority to make sense of core beliefs and concepts
- make clear connections between what people believe and how they live, individually and in communities using evidence and examples, show how and why people put their beliefs into practice in different ways, e.g. in different communities, denominations or cultures
- reflect on and articulate lessons people might gain from the beliefs/ practices studied, including their own responses, recognising that others may think differently

Choices

- What is the right thing for me? E.g. What do I want to achieve? How do I want to help others?
- How to show kindness to others and making those choices.
- The idea of reincarnation and Brahman is the belief of Hindus. The children may have a different belief as part of their own religious beliefs.

What is Brahman?	How do the lives of some people that aren't Hindu differ to the lives of a Hindu?	What does Ahimsa mean?	What can we learn from a game of Moksha Chitram?
Tell me two things that most Hindus believe in and why.	What does Samsara mean?	Can you name three deities and what they represent?	
Why is Gandhi inspirational?	How do Samsara, Karma and Dharma fit together?	What does Atman mean?	Why was Ahimsa important to Gandhi?
What duties (Dharma) can Hindus perform and do they change over time?	Do all Hindus believe the same things?	What have you learnt from the story of The Man in the Well?	Can you remember any quotes that Gandhi said?

One Point	Two Points	Three Points	Four Points
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