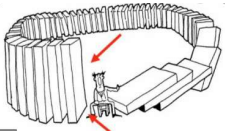
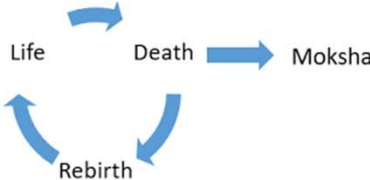
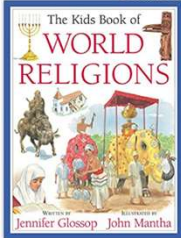



## YEAR 6 RE - Spring 1

## Why do Hindus want to be good?

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge	Recommended Reads
<p><b>Hindu</b> – A person who believes in the religion called <b>Hinduism</b>.</p> <p><b>Brahman</b>–The ultimate Hindu being, whose spirit is in everything.</p> <p><b>AUM</b> is a symbol and sound that is used by many Hindus to represent Brahman.</p> <p><b>Atman</b> – the spark of Brahman that Hindus believe is in every living thing.</p> <p><b>Deity</b> – A god or goddess that is the creator and supreme being.</p> <p><b>Monotheism</b> – Belief in one god.</p> <p><b>Polytheism</b> – Belief in more many gods.</p> <p><b>Samsara</b> – the Hindu cycle of birth, death and rebirth.</p> <p><b>Karma</b> – the Hindu idea that actions have long term consequences, even in the next life.</p> 	<p><b>Dharma</b> In Hinduism, 'dharma' is the spiritual law for human beings. It is a complete way of life covering goodness, truth and duty. At each stage in your life Hindus believe you have a different dharma. When people follow dharma, they feel good about themselves, and life is most rewarding</p> <p><b>Sanatan dharma</b> Hindus sometimes call their religion 'Sanatan Dharma', which means 'Eternal Way' and describes a complete way of life rather than a set of beliefs.</p> <p>There are lots of Hindu gods and goddesses because Brahman is so complex it cannot be described by one representation.</p> <p>Many Hindus believe that the soul passes through a series of lives with the next lives always being dependent on how the previous ones were lived.</p> <p>Hindus believe that eventually, if someone truly understands <b>atman</b>, does their duty (<b>dharma</b>) and lives a good life (<b>karma</b>), they will achieve <b>moksha</b>, which means release from <b>samsara</b> (the cycle of life, death and rebirth). They will not have to go back into Brahman.</p> 	  <p><b>Agreed Syllabus End Points</b></p> <p><b>Understand the impact:</b> Identify and explain Hindu beliefs, e.g. <i>dharma, karma, samsara, moksha</i>, using technical terms accurately</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give meanings for the story of the man in the well and explain how it relates to Hindu beliefs about <i>samsara, moksha, etc</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Make sense of belief:</b> Make clear connections between Hindu beliefs about <i>dharma, karma, samsara</i> and <i>moksha</i> and ways in which Hindus live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect the four Hindu aims of life and the four stages of life with beliefs about <i>dharma, karma, moksha, etc</i>.</li> <li>• Give evidence and examples to show how Hindus put their beliefs into practice in different ways</li> </ul> <p><b>Make connections:</b> Make connections between Hindu beliefs studied (e.g. <i>karma</i> and <i>dharma</i>), and explain how and why they are important to Hindus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on and articulate what impact belief in <i>karma</i> and <i>dharma</i> might have on individuals and the world, recognising different points of view</li> </ul>
<p><b>Moksha</b> - the end of the Hindu life, death and rebirth cycle</p> <p><b>Ashramas</b> – The four stages of life in Hinduism.</p>	<p>Hindus believe that there are four main stages of life: student, householder, retired and renounced. These stages are called the ashramas. At each stage of life, a Hindu has different duties (dharma and sanatana dharma)</p>	