

Year: 6 Autumn Term (up to Christmas) Subject: RE Topic: Why do Hindus try to be good? (U2.7)

Learning focus points

The principal aim of religious education is to explore what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live, so that pupils can gain the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living.

- Recall learning about Brahman (God, Ultimate Reality) and atman (eternal self)
- Explore the Hindu story, 'the man in the well'
- Explore the Hindu ideas of karma, samsara and moksha
- Explore Hindu ideas about the four main aims of life
- Look at the different duties Hindus have at the four stages of life
- Consider some Hindu values and how they make a difference to Hindu life
- Find out about some ways in which Hindus make a difference in the world-wide community
- Consider the value of the idea of karma and reincarnation

Learning Outcomes

Make sense of belief: Identify and explain Hindu beliefs, e.g. dharma, karma, samsara, moksha, using technical terms accurately.

Understand the impact: Connect the four Hindu aims of life and the four stages of life with beliefs about dharma, karma, moksha

Make connections: Reflect on and articulate what impact belief in karma and dharma might have on individuals and the world, recognising different points of view.

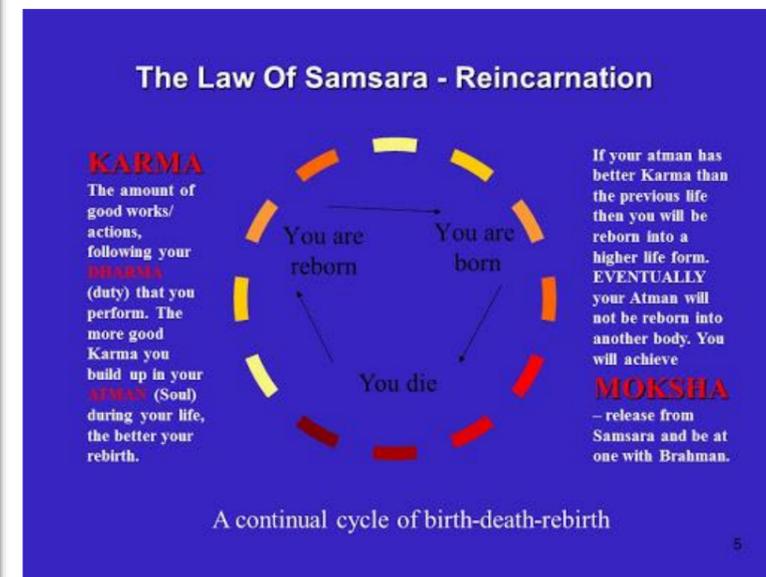
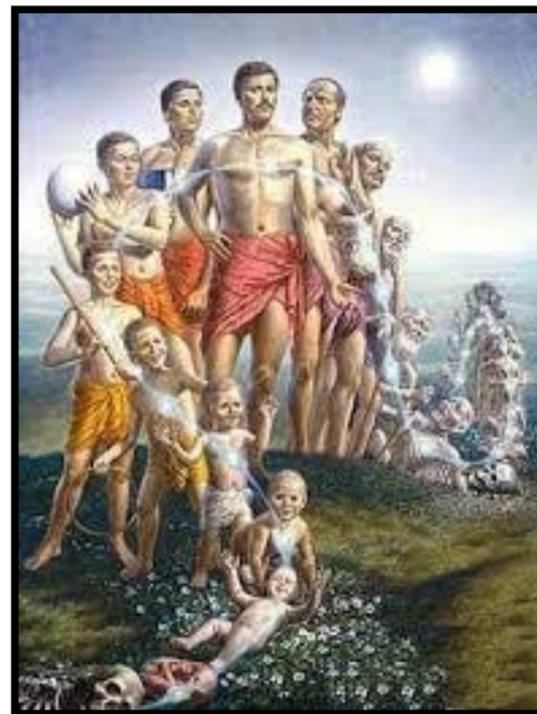
Writing opportunities

Write a response at the end of the unit to answer the key question: Why do Hindus try to be good?

Reading opportunities

'The Man In The Well' – from the Mahabharata

New vocabulary	Definitions
Brahman	God, ultimate reality
karma	The law of cause and effect
dharma	Religious or moral duty
samsara	The cycle of life and death and rebirth
moksha	Liberation from the cycle of birth and rebirth
atman	The eternal self – all living things have one and so deserved to be treated well
reincarnation	Rebirth after death – the form taken is determined by karma in previous life
Mahabharata	The longest Indian epic poem –The Mahabharata is an important source of information on the development of Hinduism between 400 bce and 200 ce and is regarded by Hindus as both a text about dharma (Hindu moral law) and a history (itihasa, literally "that's what happened").
purusharthas	The four aims of life
artha	Economic development – providing for family and society by honest means
kama	Regulated enjoyment of the pleasures and beauty of life
ashramas	The four stages of life: student, householder, retired person, renouncer
ahimsa	The value of non-violence
satya	The value of truthfulness



Cross curriculum links

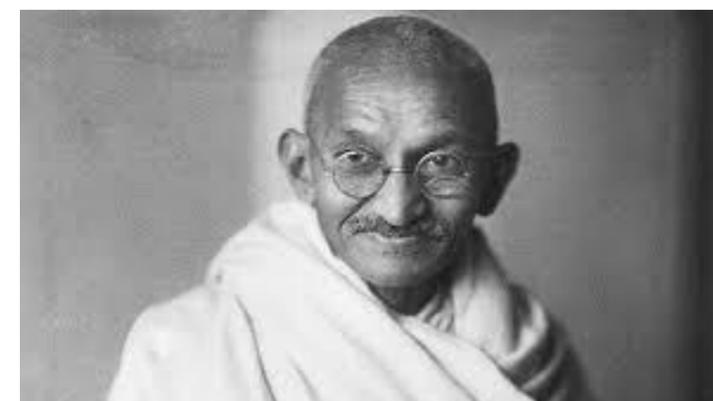
British Values

Pre-learning/website links

Man In The Well:
https://www.indianetzone.com/50/man_well.htm

Reincarnation (BBC):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uq6_HUMtQtI&list=PLcvEcrsF_9zK0q_Ey3yl7k5LA5v1M7NNs&index=37&t=0s



Discussion questions to have at home:

What difference would it make to the way people live if everything they did carries good or bad karma, affecting future rebirths?