

Religious Education: Unit Overview- Hinduism

Hinduism Overview

What knowledge must the children acquire by the end of Year 6?

- Know that most Hindus believe in the Supreme Spirit Brahman.
- Know that Brahman is unlimited, all-knowing and the source of all life.
- Know the story of Rama and Sita.
- Know how the story of Rama and Sita is a focus at Diwali.
- Know how Diwali is celebrated by Hindus
- Know that different deities represented in the murtis, reflect different aspects of Brahman (God)
- Know that whilst most Hindus worship 'The One', they prefer to do this through 'istadevas' – their own chosen names and forms of God e.g., Krishna, Sarasvati.
- Know what selected murtis symbolise and the stories associated with them (Ganesha, Vishnu, Shiva, Sarasvati, Rama, Krishna)
- Know that the idea of ahimsa means non-violence.
- Know that because of ahimsa most Hindus are vegetarian out of respect for all forms of life.
- Know that karma is the law of cause and effect.
- Know that karma influences the way Hindus live their lives.
- Know that the idea of karma relates to reincarnation and the belief that the soul is eternal.
- Know that it is possible for the soul to break free of the cycle of reincarnation and return to a state of bliss in a liberation known as moksha.
- Know what living a Hindu life is like through talking to Hindu believers.
- Know what a Hindu wedding is like.
- Know the Hindu way of welcoming babies (Jatakarma, Namakarana, head shaving)
- Know how Hindus worship (puja) in their homes at home shrines.
- Know the different items and rituals which are usually used in puja (murti, bell, diva lamp, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings of food and flowers)
- Know that shrines can be set up at significant places (shops, sacred trees).
- Know the Hindus also visit mandirs (temples) for puja
- Know the main features of a mandir.
- Know that it is not compulsory for Hindus to worship at a mandir.
- Know that there are key times when puja or arti may be offered at a mandir but they are usually open for most of the day for individual devotion.
- Know what worshippers do when they enter the mandir (removal of shoes, ringing bell, circumambulating the shrine, making offerings, singing bhajans, arti ceremony ending with blessings and sharing of prashad)

Year 5

End of Unit Outcome:

Compare and contrast Hinduism and Christianity in terms of the God, worship and how they live their life.

Opportunities for writing, oracy and mathematics:

Write the story of Rama and Sita.

Prepare questions and interview a Hindu believer about the Hindu way of life.

British Values Link

Individual Liberty: the right to believe, act and express oneself freely.

We will be learning about what Hindus believe. You may agree with some of what you learn but you may not agree with other parts. In Britain, we think everyone has the right to believe, act and express oneself freely. This is why it is so important that we learn about world religions because it enables us to better understand differences and also to celebrate aspects of life that other people value.

Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs.

Alongside people having the right to believe, act and express oneself freely, in Britain, we also think that we should respect and celebrate differences. Accepting differences is not enough, we should strive to understand differences so that we can understand how individual's personal identities are formed. Through learning about differences, we become better able to celebrate the diversity of Britain.

Resource:

Hindu stories

Images of Diwali

Murtis

What knowledge must the children acquire in order to achieve the end of unit outcome?

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- Know how the story of Rama and Sita is a focus at Diwali.
- Know how Diwali is celebrated by Hindus
- Know that different deities represented in the murtis, reflect different aspects of Brahman (God)
- Know that whilst most Hindus worship 'The One', they prefer to do this through 'istadevas' – their own chosen names and forms of God e.g., Krishna, Sarasvati.
- Know what selected murtis symbolise and the stories associated with them (Ganesha, Vishnu, Shiva, Sarasvati, Rama, Krishna)
- Know that the idea of ahimsa means non-violence.
- Know that because of ahimsa most Hindus are vegetarian out of respect for all forms of life.

- Know what living a Hindu life is like through talking to Hindu believers.
- Know how Hindus worship (puja) in their homes at home shrines.
- Know the different items and rituals which are usually used in puja (murti, bell, diva lamp, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings of food and flowers)
- Know that shrines can be set up at significant places (shops, sacred trees).
- Know the Hindus also visit mandirs (temples) for puja

	Recap	New Knowledge: WHAT	HOW? I do, We do, You do
1	<p>True or False Diwali is the festival of light. Diwali takes place on the same date each year. Christians believe in one God. Sikh and Muslims believe in more than one God. Buddha is a God.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that most Hindus believe in the Supreme Spirit Brahman. • Know that Brahman is unlimited, all-knowing and the source of all life. <p>(1 week)</p>	<p>I do Introduce children to Hinduism as another main world religion. Explain that the religion originates from the Indus Valley in Northern India near modern-day Pakistan. Explain that like Christianity, Sikhism, Islam and Judaism, Hindus believe in one supreme deity (Brahman) but unlike the other world religions Brahman is worshipped in many different forms. Explain that Hindus believe Brahman is unlimited, all knowing and the source of all life. Compare this to the Christian belief that god is all knowing, all loving and ever present.</p> <p>We do Begin a <i>graphic organiser</i> about Hinduism. Construct this with the children – they should produce their own in their booklets whilst the class one is being produced.</p> <p>You do Swiss Cheese: Hindus believe in Brahman</p>
2	<p>Talk Partners Tell your partner everything you know about Brahman.</p> <p>Jibber-Jabber 90 second retelling of the story of Rama and Sita</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the story of Rama and Sita. • Know how the story of Rama and Sita is a focus at Diwali. • Know how Diwali is celebrated by Hindus <p>(3 weeks)</p>	<p>I do Explain that like in many other religions, Hindu stories are an effective way to learn about the religion. Stories allow Hindus (and non-Hindus) to learn about the religion and how to live a good and moral life. Watch The story of Rama and Sita - BBC Teach</p> <p>We do</p>

	<p>Quiz What is Diwali the festival of? At what time of year is Diwali celebrated? Which god/goddess do Hindus welcome to their house during Diwali? What does Diwali symbolise?</p>		<p>Re watch The story of Rama and Sita - BBC Teach Stop after key parts to create a timeline of events on flipchart/in booklets</p> <p>You do Children rehearse the story of Rama and Sita to retell it – retell it as a class a sentence at a time </p> <p>I do Recap the ending of the story of Rama and Sita where people light their way home by placing lamps outside of their houses. Explain that light is symbolic in many religions usually symbolising hope and that good will triumph. Discuss how these symbolisms relate to the story of Rama and Sita Watch Diwali - the festival of light - BBC Teach</p> <p>We do Update Graphic organiser (Rama and Sita, Diwali, light)</p> <p>You do Answer the question: How are the story of Rama and Sita and the festival of Diwali linked? </p> <p>I do Read, explain and discuss Diwali—Festival of Lights (nationalgeographic.com) Re-watch Diwali - the festival of light - BBC Teach If required</p> <p>We do Create a flow chart for the five days of Diwali</p> <p>You do Write diary entry about at least the first three days of the Diwali festival from the perspective of a Hindu child</p>
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3	<p>Think, Pair, Share Is Hinduism a monotheistic religion?</p> <p>Swiss Cheese Brahman is a deity</p> <p>Quiz Define murti Which deities make up the trimurti? When is Diwali celebrated?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different deities represented in the murtis, reflect different aspects of Brahman (God) • Know that whilst most Hindus worship 'The One', they prefer to do this through 'istadevas' – their own chosen names and forms of God e.g., Krishna, Sarasvati. • Know what selected murtis symbolise and the stories associated with them (Ganesha, Vishnu, Shiva, Sarasvati, Rama, Krishna) <p>(3 weeks)</p>	<p>I do Explain that Hindus believe that Brahman is the supreme God but as Brahman has no shape or form it can be difficult for Hindus to understand. Hindus believe that Brahman can be understood through different images and representations. In these representations, Brahman appears in animal or human form. This means Hindus can understand Brahman through the thousands of different deities in Hinduism and their qualities or attributes. Images, statues or symbols of these deities are known as murti(s) Explain that Hindus worship Brahman through their Ishta Devata 'cherished divinity' or favourite deity.</p> <p>We do Update Graphic Organiser (Brahman, murti, Ishta Devata)</p> <p>You do Quiz</p> <p>I do What is Hinduism? - BBC Bitesize Trimurti – Three of the most significant forms of Brahman are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. These three god express key aspects of Brahman. The word trimurti means 'three forms'. In the trimurti, Brahma is the creator, Vishnu is the preserver and Shiva is the destroyer.</p>

			<p>Explore the trimurti using: The Three Main Gods in Hinduism (Trimurti) - Bing video</p> <p>We do Summarise the appearance and key qualities of the trimurti.</p> <p>You do Write a summarising paragraph about each of the three trimurti</p> <p>.....</p> <p>I do Explain the qualities, importance and linked stories of the major deities in Hinduism beyond the trimurti – Lakshmi, Ganesh, Parvati, Hanuman, Saraswati, Krishna</p> <p>We do Update Graphic Organiser</p> <p>You do Diamond nine featuring the gods discussed during the lesson- verbal discussion in groups about who is the most important and why</p>
4	<p>Talk Partners Explain what the following deities symbolise: Ganesh, Vishnu, Lakshmi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the idea of ahimsa means non-violence. • Know that because of ahimsa most Hindus are vegetarian out of respect for all forms of life. • Know what living a Hindu life is like through talking to Hindu believers. <p>(2 weeks)</p>	<p>I do Explain that ahimsa means respect for all living things and avoiding violence towards others. Explain that ahimsa shapes the way that Hindus live their life. Most Hindus are vegetarians because of ahimsa.</p> <p>We do Talk Partners – what is ahimsa and what impact does it have on how Hindu’s live their lives?</p> <p>You do Prepare a bank questions to ask a practising Hindu about ahimsa and how a Hindu lives their life.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Interview with a practising Hindu.</p>

			<p>Children ask their questions and make notes on the answers given</p> <p>You do</p> <p>Children answer the question, 'What did you learn through talking to XXX?'</p>
5	<p>Think, Pair, Share</p> <p>Identify similarities and differences between how Hindus and Christians live their lives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how Hindus worship (puja) in their homes at home shrines. • Know the different items and rituals which are usually used in puja (murti, bell, diva lamp, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings of food and flowers) • Know that shrines can be set up at significant places (shops, sacred trees). • Know the Hindus also visit mandirs (temples) for puja <p>(2 weeks)</p>	<p>I do</p> <p>BBC Two - Pathways of Belief, Series, One God Many Aspects, Puja - a form of Hindu worship</p> <p>Using resources in school show and discuss the items used in puja - murti, bell, diva lamp, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings of food and flowers</p> <p>We do</p> <p>Draw and label a puja tray</p> <p>You do</p> <p>Prepare a 2 minute presentation on puja ready to share with the class.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>I do</p> <p>Explain the Hindus may also worship at significant places or in mandirs</p> <p>We do</p> <p>Discuss the following question as a class: 'how does puja compare to prayer?'</p> <p>You do</p> <p>Venn diagram comparing and contrasting puja and prayer.</p>
6		<p>Assessment</p> <p>(2-3 weeks)</p>	<p>Comparison</p> <p>Complete a Venn diagram comparing Hinduism and Christianity (God, stories, symbolism, lifestyle, worship)</p> <p>Because, but, so</p> <p>Hindus always pray to Brahman because...</p>

			<p>Hindus always pray to Brahman but... Hindus always pray to Brahman so...</p> <p>Quiz</p>
<p>Year 6</p>			
<p>End of Unit Outcome: Compare and Contrast Hinduism, Christianity and Humanism in terms of how believers live their lives and why.</p>			
<p>Opportunities for writing, oracy and mathematics: Write a diary entry from the perspective of a Hindu who has attended a wedding.</p>			
<p>British Values Link Individual Liberty: the right to believe, act and express oneself freely. <i>We will be learning about what Hindus believe. You may agree with some of what you learn but you may not agree with other parts. In Britain, we think everyone has the right to believe, act and express oneself freely. This is why it is so important that we learn about world religions because it enables us to better understand differences and also to celebrate aspects of life that other people value.</i> Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs. <i>Alongside people having the right to believe, act and express oneself freely, in Britain, we also think that we should respect and celebrate differences. Accepting differences is not enough, we should strive to understand differences so that we can understand how individual's personal identities are formed. Through learning about differences, we become better able to celebrate the diversity of Britain.</i></p>		<p>Resource: Hindu believer Images of mandir</p>	
<p>What knowledge must the children acquire in order to achieve the end of unit outcome?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that karma is the law of cause and effect. • Know that karma influences the way Hindus live their lives. • Know that the idea of karma relates to reincarnation and the belief that the soul is eternal. • Know that it is possible for the soul to break free of the cycle of reincarnation and return to a state of bliss in a liberation known as moksha. • Know what living a Hindu life is like through talking to Hindu believers. • Know what a Hindu wedding is like. • Know the Hindu way of welcoming babies (Jatakarma, Namakarana, head shaving) • Know the main features of a mandir. 			

- Know that it is not compulsory for Hindus to worship at a mandir.
- Know that there are key times when puja or arti may be offered at a mandir but they are usually open for most of the day for individual devotion.
- Know what worshippers do when they enter the mandir (removal of shoes, ringing bell, circumambulating the shrine, making offerings, singing bhajans, arti ceremony ending with blessings and sharing of prashad)

	Recap	New Knowledge: WHAT	HOW? I do, We do, You do
1	<p>Most Hindus believe in the Supreme Spirit Brahman. Brahman is unlimited, all-knowing and the source of all life. Different deities represented in the murtis, reflect different aspects of Brahman (God) Whilst most Hindus worship 'The One', they prefer to do this through 'istadevas' – their own chosen names and forms of God e.g., Krishna, Sarasvati.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that karma is the law of cause and effect. • Know that karma influences the way Hindus live their lives. • Know that the idea of karma relates to reincarnation and the belief that the soul is eternal. • Know that it is possible for the soul to break free of the cycle of reincarnation and return to a state of bliss in a liberation known as moksha. <p>(1 week)</p>	<p>I do: Karma is the law of cause and effect. This means good deeds or actions result in good consequences whilst bad deeds or actions result in bad consequences. Because Hindus believe in the idea of karma they attempt to live a good life so that receive good karma. Karma affects both their current life and also their future lives. Hindus believe that the soul is eternal and is reincarnated into a new body after death. Karma affects what type of being or body they are reincarnated as. Hindus believe that although the soul is eternal it is possible for it to break free of the cycle of reincarnation and return to a state of bliss in liberation. This state is known as moksha.</p> <p>We do: Draw a flow chart to show how Karma impacts on a Hindu's life, reincarnation and moksha.</p> <p>You do: Write a response to the question: How does the idea of karma impact the lives of Hindus?</p>
2	<p>The idea of ahimsa means non-violence. Because of ahimsa most Hindus are vegetarian out of respect for all forms of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what living a Hindu life is like through talking to Hindu believers. • Know what a Hindu wedding is like. • Know the Hindu way of welcoming babies (Jatakarma, Namakarana, head shaving) <p>(2 weeks)</p>	<p>I do: Model devising questions to ask a Hindu believer about their life.</p> <p>We do: Refine questions to link to weddings and welcoming babies</p>

			<p>You do: Write questions to ask a Hindu believer. Ask questions to a Hindu believer and make notes on their responses to answer the questions: What is a Hindu wedding like? What is the Hindu way of welcoming babies?</p>
3	<p>Hindus worship (puja) in their homes at home shrines. Different items and rituals are usually used in puja (murti, bell, diva lamp, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings of food and flowers) Shrines can be set up at significant places (shops, sacred trees). Hindus also visit mandirs (temples) for puja</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the main features of a mandir. • Know that it is not compulsory for Hindus to worship at a mandir. • Know that there are key times when puja or arti may be offered at a mandir but they are usually open for most of the day for individual devotion. • Know what worshippers do when they enter the mandir (removal of shoes, ringing bell, circumambulating the shrine, making offerings, singing bhajans, arti ceremony ending with blessings and sharing of prashad) <p>(2 weeks)</p>	<p>I do: Show images of a mandir and discuss the main features. We do: Label an image of a mandir I do: It is not compulsory for Hindus to worship at a mandir, they also use home shrines. There are key times when puja (worship) may be offered at a mandir but they are usually open for most of the day for individual devotion. When worshippers enter a mandir they: remove their shoes as a sign of respect and cleanliness; ring a bell at a shrine as a symbol of awakening the deity and to focus the worshipper's mind; walk around the shrine whilst singing or chanting or praying; make offerings to the deity. During morning and evening arti ceremonies (led by a Brahmin priest) the deities are looked after – washed, dressed and fed by placing prashad (blessed food) at their feet. The prashad is then shared out to worshippers or people in need. We do: Talk partners to create answers to the following questions: Do Hindus have to worship at a mandir? Are mandir open for the whole day? What do worshippers do when they enter a mandir?</p>

			<p>What is arti? Share answers – cold calling You do: Quiz</p>
4		Assessment	<p><i>Compare and contrast Hinduism with Christianity and Humanism in terms of how believers live their lives and why.</i> <i>What do the three religions/beliefs have in common?</i> <i>How are they different?</i> <i>What do the believers believe? How does this compare or differ?</i> <i>What do the believers think about life after death? How does this compare or differ?</i> <i>Where do they worship? How does this compare or differ?</i></p>