

## Outcomes:

### By the end of this unit all pupils should know:

- Know that the term “Hinduism” is a Western term for people who lived in Northern India, who shared the Vedas and ancient Sanskrit writings of India. Followers prefer the term “Sanatan Dharma”, which mean ‘eternal truths’ (i.e. basic teachings which have always been true and always will be).
- Know the Holi festival celebrates Spring, community and equality, reminding Hindus to respect the natural world and its seasons. Also recall the Holika story, who died using her powers to try and kill Prahlad, a believer in God, and understand how this reminds Hindus to use their gifts to help not hurt others, the principle of ahimsa.
- Know the Hindu word for ‘action’ is ‘karma which means everything we do will have consequences. This is the ‘Law of Karma’. Following the Dharma will produce beneficial results.
- To know about the Hindu greeting Namaste and its meaning: ‘I respect you’, because Hindus believe the same God is inside every heart and must be treated as one world-family.
- To know that Hindus believe in Reincarnation: the belief that when a body dies their atman (“soul”) may move onto another being. In the Bhagavad Gita this is likened to someone changing dirty clothes for clean ones. Similarly, the Atman casts off its worn-out body for a new one. (Bhagavad Gita 2:22).

### By the end of this unit pupils should have developed the following skills:

- Understand that the Qur’an is the original and most basic source of God’s Law, but Hadith provide Muslims with the practical interpretations of how to apply the Qur’an to everyday life. Muslims believe Muhammad received instructions from Gabriel and so these are as valid as those in the Qur’an.
- Understand that the practices of Zakat (giving) and Saum (fasting during Ramadan) illustrate the concept of Khalifah:
  - Zakat (giving) is a duty (something you must do) not charity (something you might chose to do); it should be done anonymously, receiving no praise.
  - Saum (fasting during Ramadan) is an act of learning to appreciate all that God has provided.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to what they have learnt about the Islamic belief in submitting to the will of Allah.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information
- Understand that the Muslims believe the Qur’an is (a) the word of God not a human creation, (b) is the authentic version of the revelations to Muhammad in word, rhythm (it is poetic) and so must be read in Arabic, (c) the most comprehensive and final book of knowledge and instruction to believers.
- Understand the Muslim belief that humans have not followed God’s message in the past because of over self-confidence (hubris) and so they
  - forgot it
  - ignore it
  - tamper with it

## Progression:

### Prior Learning:

#### Year 4:

- Know Dharma means ‘right-living’ and that the Hindu faith is called the ‘Hindu Dharma’
- Know that Hindu holy books describe Rama AND Krishna as special people called Avatars. These are believed by Hindus to be God, in human form and that God can choose to be born as an Avatar, in any time and place, when the world needs God’s help or example.
- Know that Hindus believe that they can also worship God in other divine forms (or deities) alongside the Avatars, such as a loving mother (Devi), Lakshmi, popularly worshipped at Divali.
- Know and be able to use the following terms accurately and confidently: Mandir, shrine, puja, murti, prasad and arti.
- Know that Hindus have a special place at home for performing puja once a day.
- Know Hindus aim to visit places where the Avatars lived, e.g. Ayodhya & Vrindavan
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### Building Towards:KS3

The Bhagavad Gita mentions 4 paths which lead to Moksha. Each path is open to anyone and many Hindus use more than one path in their lives:

- Jnana-yoga
- Raja-Yoga
- Bhakti-Yoga
- Karma-Yoga

• Recall the festival of Dussehra celebrating Rama upholding Dharma by defeating the tyrant King Ravana who had been treating his subjects very badly and had kidnapped Sita.

Note Dussehra shows that Dharma does not forbid killing. It is based on the belief that society must keep adapting rules to maintain Dharma. In this case Rama must fight and kill Ravana in order to preserve life and right-living for the world.

Recall when Arjuna won’t fight his evil cousins in The Mahabharata, Krishna reminds him of his personal Dharma (Svadharm) as a gifted warrior to serve his country. This reminds Hindus we are born with unique talents and play our part (varna) serving society with our gifts.

## Vocabulary

Vedas, Shiva, Ganges, Brahman, Holika, Prahlad

## Assessment Opportunities:

By the end of this unit pupils should have had these opportunities:

Questions

Vocabulary check

AMV Assessment Grid