

Outcomes:

By the end of this unit all pupils should know:

- 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
- 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.

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

- Recall stories of the exile, return and reign of Rama from the Hindu book: The Ramayana and understand how they teach a) respect for Parents, b) keeping promises, c) doing the right thing even when it's hard, and from his reign d) using power with care and responsibility towards those with less power, know that Hindus think these are important guidelines for right-living.
- Understand when Hindus light lamps to celebrate Divali they remember that God guides us in life the way lamps light up darkness, to help us see our way
- Recognise a form of Hindu worship (called puja) using a special tray called 'a puja thali' with a small sacred flame, a bell, flower petals, incense and water to help them not be distracted by anything else they may see, hear, smell or touch around them, to make it a special time.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Hindu belief in Dharma, deity and Atman.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

Progression:

Prior Learning:

No previous learning via RE, though pupils may have heard the story of Divali during collective worship or in Foundation Stage when talking about celebrations.

Building Towards:

Year 6 (Unit 9: Unit 3: What do Hindu people believe about Dharma, Deity and Atman?)

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).

Vocabulary

Dharma, – Deity, Brahman, Deva, Devi, Avatar, Atman, puja, Mandir, shrine, murti, Prasad, arti. Ayodhya & Vrindavan

Assessment Opportunities:

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

Questions

Vocabulary check

AMV Assessment Grid