

Y5/6 Why do Hindus try to be good?

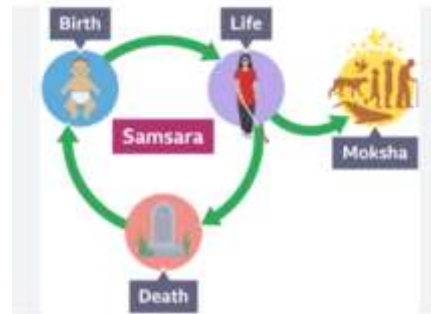
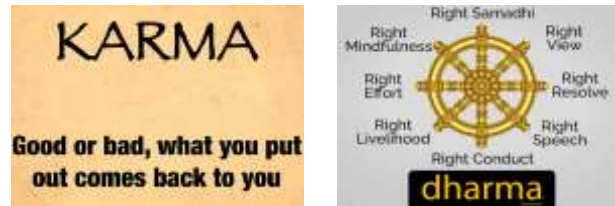
Key Vocabulary

karma	Good or bad, what you put out comes back to you.
dharma	“Right way of living.” and “Path of Rightness”.
samsara	The Hindu belief in the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
moksha	Freedom from the cycle of birth and rebirth.
Mahabharata	Hindu text from 400BCE-200CE. Held to contain instructional and historical information.
atman	The personal soul or self.
ahimsa	Hindu belief in showing love, care and compassion for all living creatures.
sewa	The act of selfless service.
Reincarnation	The cycle of rebirth affected by how well people have performed their dharma.
Mahatma Gandhi	Indian lawyer who successfully led the campaign for Indian independence from Britain with a campaign of non-violence.
Dr Sailesh Rao	Founder of Climate Healers who campaigns for people to become vegan to avert climate disaster.

Prior learning

Pupils will have explored the Hindu concept of God: Brahman. They will also have looked at aspects of Hindu living e.g. festivals and worship.

Big Ideas Key Concepts



Key Learning Self-Assessment

I can:



Use correct vocabulary and definitions to express views about Hindu beliefs in Brahman.

Make clear connections between a Hindu story and what it teaches about life.

Explain how a Hindu person might act at different times in their life because of dharma.

Talk about the way Hindus' beliefs shape the way they live their lives. I can talk about the examples of at least 2 people.

Suggest ways in which the Moksha Chitram game teaches people about beliefs such as dharma, karma, samsara and moksha.

Explain to the man in the well how and why his actions need to change if he is to achieve moksha.

Explain why karma and dharma are important to Hindus who believe in samsara and moksha.

Talk about links between sewa, dharma and ahimsa and how belief in these and their importance shapes the ways in which many Hindus act.