

# UKS2- Hindus



## Key Questions:

- What do Hindus say when life gets hard? (Believing)
- If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? (Expressing)
- What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa (harmlessness), grace, and or Ummah (community)? (Living)

## We already know:

- What do Hindus believe about God?
- Why do Hindus pray?
- What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?



## Key Outcomes:

- Express ideas about how and why religion can help Hindus when times are hard, giving examples (B2).
- Outline Hindu beliefs about life after death (A1).
- Compare beliefs about life after death (B2).
- Interpret a range of artistic expressions of afterlife, offering and explaining different ways of understanding (B3).
- Recall and name some key features of Hindu places of worship (A1) and find out about what Hindus say about their places of worship (C2).
- Make connections between how believers feel about places of worship in different traditions (A3).
- Select and describe the most important functions of a place of worship for the community (B3).
- Give examples of how places of worship support believers in difficult times, explaining why this matter to believers (B2).
- Present ideas about the importance of people in a place of worship, rather than the place itself (C1).
- Describe what ahimsa means to Hindus (A1).
- Outline the challenges of being a Hindu, Christian or Muslim in Britain today (B2).
- Make connections between belief in ahimsa, grace and ummah, teachings and sources of wisdom in the three religions (A1).
- Compare beliefs and behaviour in different faiths (B3).

## Possible experiences linked to outcomes:

- Explore ways in which Hindus live, even when times are tough, e.g. prayer, sense of purpose, moral guidance, community, celebration.
- Learn some key concepts about life after death in Hindu Dharma (karma, soul, samsara, reincarnation and moksha)
- Look at examples of 'art of heaven' in which religious believers imagine the afterlife; explore how these art works reflect Hindu and non-religious beliefs; get pupils to respond with artwork of their own. How do ideas of life after death help people in difficult times?
- Sensitively reflect on pupil ideas, concerns and possibly worries about death and the idea of life beyond.
- Find out some of the key features of Hindu places of worship.
- Explore the duty of pilgrimage in Hinduism, which is seen as a wider part of worship. This concerns the need for Hindus to be seen by the deity worshipping at a particular shrine. Does this mean that God is concentrated more intensely in particular places?
- Can pupils talk about a place where people might say or feel God is somehow more 'present'? What is special about these places?
- Learn that for Hindus being harmless means, for example, no violence, eating no meat and wearing no leather; find out how ahimsa links to ideas of karma and reincarnation.
- Discuss Ahimsa. If people believed in ahimsa, what difference would it make to farming, supermarkets, meals, community relations, international relations? Why doesn't everybody believe in being harmless? Are there similar non-religious concepts?
- Make links between Ahimsa, grace (Christianity) and Ummah (Islam): how are they similar and how different? Which has most impact and why?

## Key Vocabulary

|               |   |
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| ahimsa        | Respect for all living things and avoidance of violence towards others.             |
| Ummah         | A community of believers who come together because of their shared belief in Islam. |
| karma         | A summary of a person's actions that decides their fate in future existences.       |
| samsara       | The endless cycle of birth, death and rebirth.                                      |
| reincarnation | The rebirth of a soul in another body.  |
| moksha        | Freedom and liberation from rebirth.  |