



RE Lynher Spring 1 2024

HINDUISM: WHY DO HINDUS TRY
TO BE GOOD?

I understand what Brahman is to Hindus

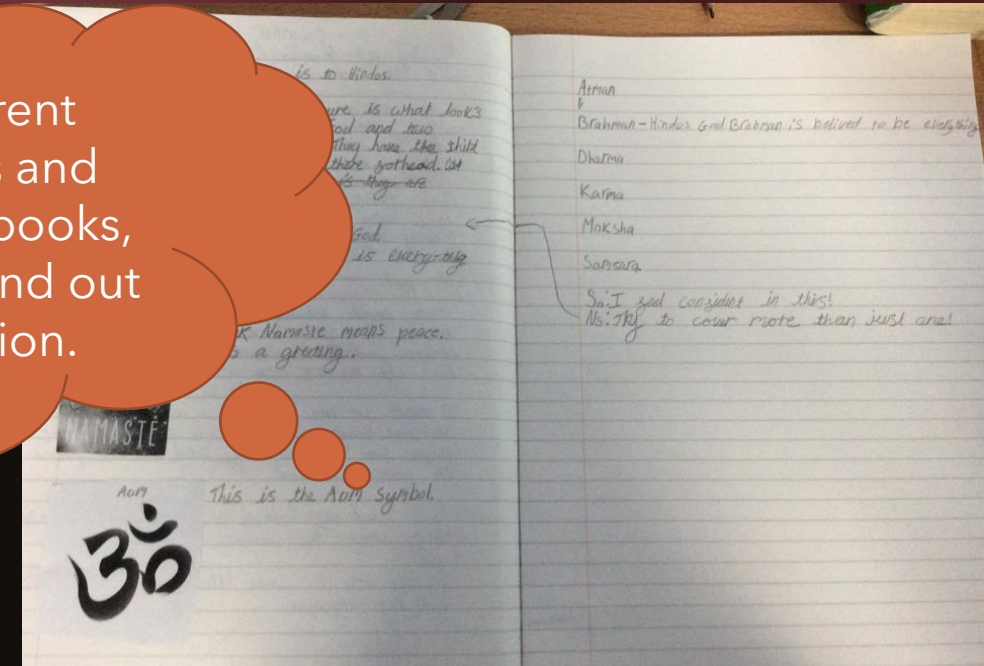
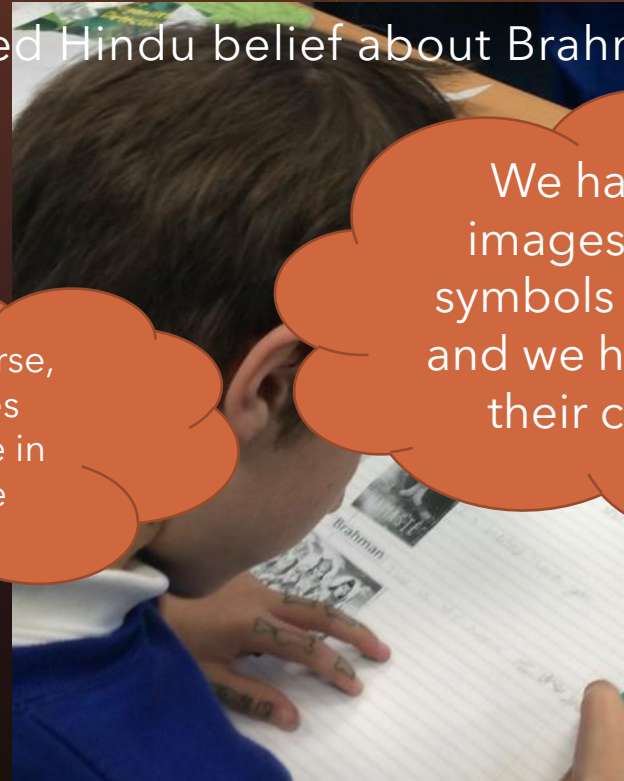
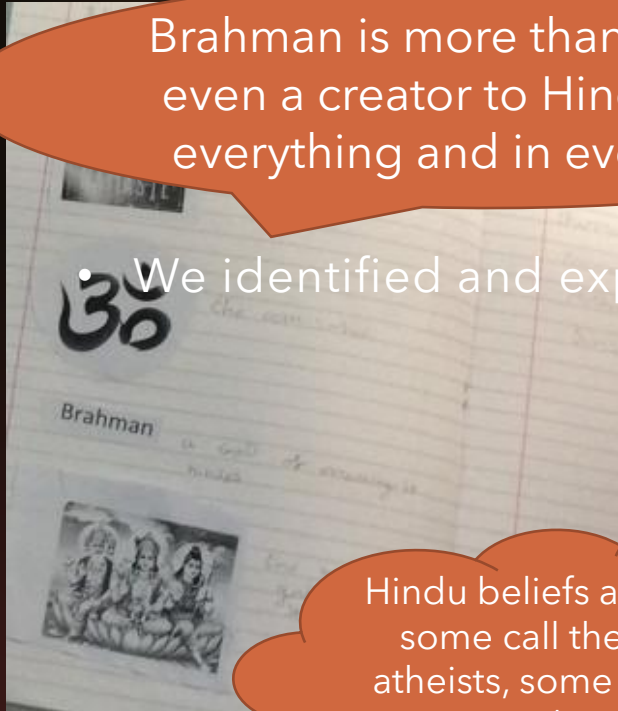
Brahman is more than a God or even a creator to Hindus, he is everything and in everything.

Christians believe their God created the world, but Hindus see that Brahman is the world, he is everything.

- We identified and explained Hindu belief about Brahman using technical terms accurately.

Hindu beliefs are diverse, some call themselves atheists, some believe in one God, and some believe in many.

We had different images, words and symbols in our books, and we had to find out their connection.



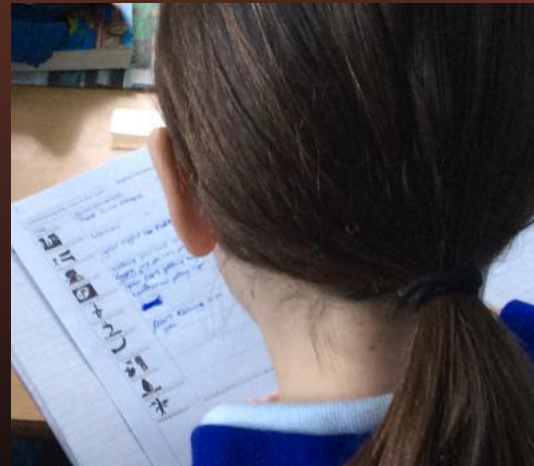
I can identify and explain Hindu belief about atman using technical terms accurately.

We looked at the story of the man in the well and what it symbolised.

Hindus believe atman is the spark of Brahman in everyone. Sometimes it gets stuck as they focus on wants not needs. Like mobile phones!

Interpreting the man in the well		
Image	We think this represents	Vidura explains
	life without escape	everybody's life is limited
	worries attacking you	desires are coming at them
	thoughts overpowering	getting old
	A bad situation	The physical body
	hanging yourself	The desire for life
	death	death
	Crush	The year
	resistance	desire
	Crush	guilty pleasures
	Gods	day and night
Interpretation		
According to this story, life is all about...		According to Vidura's explanation, life is all about...

They hope their atman will finally be released and they can return to Brahman - I think of it like their soul needs to return to it's body.



the man in the well

As he runs, he realises that the forest is wrapped up in a huge net, and the net is embraced in the arms of a monstrous woman. There is no escape.

Suddenly the floor of the forest gives way and he plunges through some creepers into a concealed well.

His feet become tangled up in the creepers and he is suspended upside down, like an enormous fruit.

Looking down he sees that a powerful snake is waiting at the bottom of the well. Looking upwards he sees that a great elephant is slowly circling the edge of the well - an elephant with six blackened mouths and twelve feet.

As he looks he notices some fearsome bees coming from a tree overhanging the well. In the midst of the tree he sees a stream of honey flowing down towards him. He reaches out to drink it, his thirst for its sweetness overwhelming his fears. With each mouthful he is left unsatisfied and needs more.

Out of the corner of his eye he notices some black and white mice nibbling on the creepers...

Despite the great and terrible dangers he is in, the man does not get tired of living or give up hope of life. And there he stays, thrown into the ocean of existence.

Adapted from Book 11, Chapter 5 of the Mahabharata, from a translation by Dermot Killingley

(c) Stephen Pett RE Today

Entering the forest

Plunging into the well

Seeing the elephant

Tasting the honey

There he stays...

I understand Samsara, karma and dharma and how they are connected

Karma can be good or bad - what goes around comes around.

We looked at the life cycle - samsara - and how it is repeated until Hindus reach Moksha. This can only be done when they have been reincarnated many times and the good karma will return them to Brahman. We created our own life cycles and the good and bad karma that may have affected us along the way.



Dharma is a Hindu's duty. Samsara is the life cycle of birth - death - rebirth.

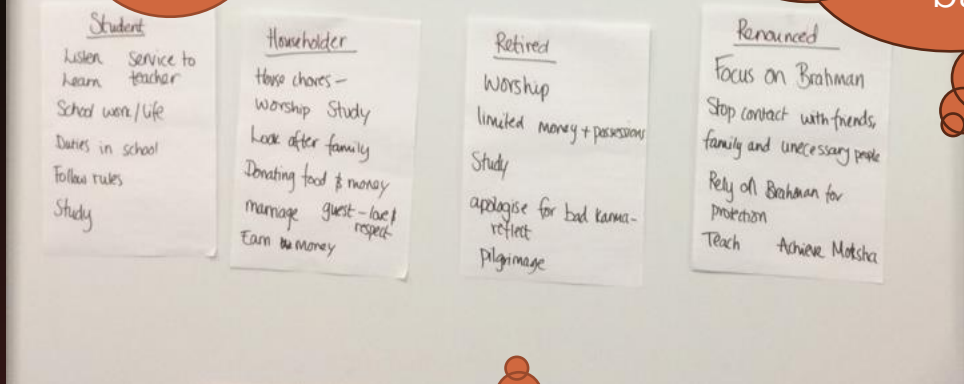
I know how dharma can affected the way someone lives their life.

We looked at the duties we need to do in our life like keeping our bedrooms tidy.

Duties
Getting up
Setting the table
Brush teeth
Lunch duty
Finish painting
Tidy bookshelf
Go to school
Tidy bedroom
Feeding pets

I think the easiest stage is student as its mainly learning and respecting the teacher, the retired must be hard to have just basic possession.

By Hindus trying to live a good life and following all their duties, we realised this is so they reach Moksha and their Atman can return to Brahman which is their end goal.



Student	Householder	Retired	Renounced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn from my teacher. Study the vedas (which are the oldest sacred texts in Hinduism). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worship God at my home shrine or at the mandir. 	<p>(Note: you must wait until your children have grown up and will be able to live)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on Brahman. Stop contact with friends, family and stop any unnecessary

A unit of work for upper KS2 Unit U2.7 Why do Hindus try to be good? © RE Today Services 2019 Only for use in p

I thought about what my duty would be at each stage - except renounced - as we discovered only a few Hindus in the UK follow this stage.

<p>12</p>	<p>money and food donate to and serve as well as I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the holy texts and reflect upon teachings of wise people. Earn money. Look after my family and also give food to other humans and animals who are in need. Serve guests with love and respect. 	<p>without you before entering this stage):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think about spiritual ideas. Not own many possessions or money. Possessions and money that I used to own can be given to my children. Think about the things that I have done wrong in the past and be properly sorry for them. Go on pilgrimage 	<p>contact with anyone else.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rely on Brahman to protect me. Teach others about the importance of focusing on Brahman and truly understanding about Brahman and atman. Try to achieve moksha.
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Hindus have 4 stages of life (ashramas) which involve different duties (dharma). Student, householder, retired, renounced. We needed to identify which duties would happen at each stage.

What I have learnt in LKS2: they focused on the concept of Brahman/God in Hinduism.



Facts within religion

Hinduism is very diverse, and so there is hardly anything that we can say 'all Hindus believe ...'

Gandhi came from a rich family but dressed like a poor Indian. He wore simple white cotton clothes that he made himself, even when he came to England to meet the King at Buckingham Palace.

Hinduism is the oldest of the six major world religions. It has no single founder but developed gradually over a period of time.

Skills

Make clear connections between Hindu beliefs about dharma and ways in which Hindus live.

Explain Hindu beliefs in context, using technical terms accurately.

Give meanings for the story of the man in the well and explain how it relates to Hindu beliefs about *samsara*, *moksha*, etc.

Exciting Books



Our Endpoints

I understand why Hindus' try to be good.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Karma	The law of cause and effect, and how actions bring good or bad karma.
Atman	The eternal self - like a soul or spirit.
Dharma	To Hindus this can mean their duty.
Ashramas	Four main stages of life: student, householder, retired and renounced.
Samsara	The cycle of life death and rebirth.

Personal Development:

Including developing awareness of their own and others' beliefs, increasing ability to reflect on the impact of faith