

**HIGH LITTLETON CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**HINDUISM KEY KNOWLEDGE**  
**2023-2024**

Religion	Theme	Content	Year	Term
Hinduism	Dharma, Deity and Atman	<p><b>Dharma</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recall stories of the exile, return and reign of Rama from the Hindu</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Know Dharma means 'right-living' and that the Hindu faith is called the 'Hindu Dharma'</li> </ul> <p><b>Deity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Atman</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Know and be able to use the following terms accurately and confidently: Mandir, shrine, puja, murti, prasad and arti.</li> <li>● Know that Hindus have a special place at home for performing puja once a day.</li> <li>● Understand that Puja helps Hindus be quiet enough to 'hear' God guiding them from within and to know Hindus can perform Puja at home or in a place of worship called a Mandir.</li> </ul>	Y4	T1/2

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Hindu belief in Dharma, deity and Atman.</li> <li>● Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.</li> </ul>		
		<p><b>Dharma</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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).</li> <li>● Know the Holi festival celebrates Spring, community and equality, reminding Hindus to respect the natural world and its seasons (AMV Unit 7, 10) 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Deity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Understand that thousands of years ago, Hindu books called the Vedas described many ways of thinking about God with special names, images and stories to help Hindus remember and understand about God. Hindus pray to God by any of these names and ways.</li> <li>● Recall the story of Shiva and the Ganges. Understand that Hindus believe that whilst the natural world is all from within God and so is to be treated as special, the Ganges is a holy river to visit and Shiva is a special and particularly powerful form of God to worship.</li> <li>● Hinduism teaches that there is one Supreme Being/Person, Brahman. Brahman is</li> <li>● everywhere and everything that exists lives in Brahman all the time. Nothing would exist if Brahman was not in it.</li> <li>● Recognise the symbol often associated with Hinduism: Aum. The sound is sacred and is a way of describing Brahman.</li> </ul> <p><b>Atman</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recall 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.</li> <li>● 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</li> </ul>	Y6	T3

		<p>worn-out body for a new one. (Bhagavad Gita 2:22).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The Atman persists and is reborn many times. This continual cycle is called Samsara. The type of life an Atman moves onto depends on its previous one. This is determined by the Law of Karma.</li><li>● The end of Samsara is called Moksha. The soul breaks out of reincarnation and joins with Brahman</li><li>● Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Hindu belief in Dharma, deity and Atman.</li><li>● Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.</li></ul>		
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