Lincolnshire Locally Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education KS2 Compulsory Unit: Being Human (Hinduism)

- How do Hindus reflect their faith in the way they live?
- What is karma and how does it drive the cycle of samsara?
- How might a Hindu seek to achieve moksha?

and Goodness Gracious Me

- How do beliefs impact on action: expectations of behaviour, ways in which people act, examples of contemporary individuals?
- Recap of key beliefs (see KS2 Compulsory Unit: God Hinduism): Brahman, the Trimurti, samsara, atman, karma, moksha, dharma
- The key importance of dharma (duty) and the way in which it relates to beliefs about samsara, the atman and moksha; duty to self, Brahman (and the deities as expressions of what Brahman is like), fellow human beings, other living beings (things with an atman), society
- Ways in which a Hindu may try and fulfil their dharma (duty): carrying out good actions (karma) and avoiding bad actions (karma)
- Ahimsa the principle of non-violence; the way in which this relates to beliefs about ahimsa, samsara, moksha and karma; vegetarianism in Hinduism
- The role of yoga, meditation and renunciation in helping Hindus focus on *Brahman* and their *dharma*; *sadhus* and *sadhvi* (men and women who have renounced worldly life)
- Satsang (togetherness) the importance of the family, the community and society in thinking about one's dharma (duty)
 Examples of Hindus and the way they lived their lives, e.g. Mahatma Gandhi (guided by the principle of ahimsa), A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada and his connection with the Hare Krishna movement (a form of Hinduism focused on Krishna, one of the avatars of Vishnu) and Bhaktivedanta Manor in Hertfordshire; Dev Patel, a British actor, and his involvement in depictions of India and Hinduism, e.g. Slumdog Millionaire; Meera Syal, a British comedian, and her depictions of Hindu family life and culture through her comedy and TV shows, e.g. The Kumars at No.42

