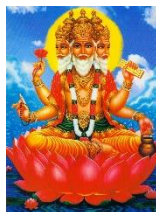


UNIT U2.7	Why do Hindus try to be good? (Karma/dharma/samsara/moksha)	Year: 5	Term: Spring 1
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KNOWLEDGE BUILDING BLOCKS

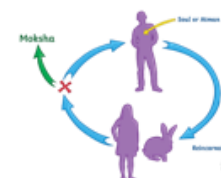
Pupils should be able to:

- ❖ Describe how Hindus show their faith, within their families, in Britain today (e.g. home puja).
- ❖ Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. arti and bhajans at the mandir; in festivals such as Diwali).
- ❖ Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India).
- ❖ Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean.
- ❖ Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (dharma).
- ❖ Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.



For Hindus, Brahman is the Ultimate Reality, the supreme God.

Hindus believe in samsara and Karma (the law of cause and effect).



The purpose of life for Hindus is to achieve four aims, called Purusharthas. These are dharma, karma, artha and moksha.

These provide Hindus with opportunities to act **morally** and **ethically** and lead a good life.

- ❖ In the Hindu story from the Mahabharata, the 'man in the well' Hindus believe the atman is trapped in the physical body and wants to escape the terrible dangers, but the human is distracted by the trivial pleasures instead of trying to get out. It is a warning to Hindus to try to escape samsara.
- ❖ Hindus believe that our actions bring good or bad karma.

Gandhi is a famous Hindu who used non-violent methods to protest against British rule.

 Brahman	The one true God or supreme being,	 Moksha	Liberation from the cycle of death and rebirth (samsara).
 Trimurti	The three most important Hindu gods - Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva	 Samsara	The endless cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
 Atman	Soul, spirit or eternal self.	 Satya	Truthfulness
 Dharma	The spiritual law for human beings (righteousness).	 moral	Relating to what is right and wrong in human behaviour.
 Karma	The result of a person's actions as well as the actions themselves.	 ethical	Following accepted rules of behaviour.