

BRUNSHAW PRIMARY SCHOOL



OUR VISION:

Inspiring children to be resilient and aspirational learners,
within a positive and considerate community.

	Subject: RE Term Autumn 1 – Hindu Dharma	Year group: 6	Title: is there one journey or many?
Lesson	Key Knowledge /objectives	Skills/Key Questions	Vocabulary
<p>1</p> <p>Shared Human Experience</p>	<p>To know a journey is to travel from one place to another</p> <p>To understand that we change in our looks, beliefs, values, knowledge, skills and experience when we grow from a baby, small child to a year 6.</p> <p>To know that some things can remain the same in life such as their beliefs, name, family members, likes etc</p> <p>To know that becoming elderly people or getting old and eventually dying is part of the human experience</p> <p>To understand that some people believe the purpose of life is to find joy, contentment, and satisfaction in one's pursuits and relationships. This might involve building close connections with loved ones, pursuing activities and hobbies that bring happiness, and working towards goals that bring a sense of fulfilment</p> <p>To know that life can be made beautiful or can be simply led. This rests entirely on the persons' goals, ambitions, and achievements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do humans change during the journey of life? 	<p>Journey</p> <p>Life</p> <p>Change</p> <p>Human</p> <p>Experience</p> <p>Purpose</p> <p>Fulfilment</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Beliefs and Values</p>	<p>To know that Dharma is related to a person's true purpose and is concerned with a person's duty and the actions the person takes. Each Hindu believes that they have their own personal dharma. Ultimately, this is about leading a righteous life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there one journey or many? 	<p>Journey</p> <p>Dharma</p> <p>Hinduism</p> <p>Samara</p> <p>Atman – soul</p> <p>Continuous</p>

	<p>To know that Hindus believe that each human has an (soul) which passes through a long cycle of existence occupying different bodies and experiencing repeated births, deaths and rebirths</p> <p>To know that Samsara is - Hindus believe in reincarnation, and they call this process samsara. This is the belief that there is a cycle of rebirth of the soul. This occurs repeatedly. However, the actions of a person in their mortal life determine their incarnation (how they will be reborn) in the next</p> <p>To know that in Hinduism, all life goes through birth, life, death, and rebirth and this is known as the cycle of samsara. According to this belief, all living things have an atman, which is a piece of Brahman, or a spirit or soul. It is the atman that moves on into a new body after death</p> <p>To understand that the end of the cycle is called Moksha, which can be reached if you live the best life you possibly can. It makes you at one with God and sets you free from having to be reborn on this Earth again. Believing in reincarnation affects how Hindus think about death</p> <p>To know that Karma means 'action', and the Hindu belief of the Law of Karma, which means that every action has a consequence. The type of life the atman is reborn depends on the Law of Karma</p>		<p>Life Death Rebirth Moksha Incarnation Karma – action</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Living Religious Traditions</p>	<p>To know a rite of passage is a ceremony or event marking an important stage in someone's life, especially birth, the transition from childhood to adulthood, marriage, and death</p> <p>To know that Varna refers to social classes within Hinduism. A part of Dharma, Hindu's also believe in Varna, which outlines the different social classes, and their duties. The Four Varnas are: Shudras - workers; Vaishyas - merchants;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do the rites of passage help prepare Hindus for each new stage of life? 	<p>Rites of passage Ceremony Hindu Stage Life Varna Ashrama Samskaras</p>

Kshatriyas - protectors or society;
Brahmanas - provide education and leadership.
Related to **Varna** is **Ashrama** - the four stages of life stated in ancient Indian texts. People in the top three classes, Vaishyas, Kshatriyas and Brahmanas, are known as 'twice-born'. This refers to them being born once, then born again when males receive a sacred thread as a symbol of their status.

To know the four ashramas are:

Brahmacarya - student;

Grihastha - householder;

Vanaprastha - retired;

Samsara – reincarnate

To know that on the path from one ashrama to the next, there are smaller steps to be made. These are called the samskaras – there are 16 of them. 8 of these samskaras happen between birth and child starting school.

To understand what the 16 samskaras are:

1. **Garbhadhana** is the conception ritual for having healthy children. Lord Brahma or Prajapati is appeased by this ritual.
2. **Punswana** is the fertilization ritual performed on the third month of pregnancy asking for life and safety of the fetus. Once again Lord Brahma is prayed to in this ceremony.
3. **Seemantonnayana** ritual is observed in the penultimate month of pregnancy for safe and assured delivery of the baby. This is a prayer to the Hindu God Dhata.
4. **Jatkarma** is a birth ceremony of the new-born baby. On this occasion, a prayer is observed for goddess Savita.
5. **Namkarana** is the naming ceremony of the baby, which is observed 11 days after its birth. This gives

the new-born an identity with which he or she will be associated all his life.

6. **Niskramana** is the act of taking the four-month-old child out for the first time into the open to sunbathe. The Sun God Surya is worshiped.
7. **Annaprashana** is the elaborate ceremony conducted when the child is fed cereal for the first time at the age of six months.
8. **Chudakarma or Keshanta karma** is the ceremonious tonsuring of the head and Lord Brahma or Prajapati is prayed and offerings made to him. The baby's head is shaved off and the hair is ceremonially immersed in the river.
9. **Karnavedha** is the ritual of having the ear pierced. These days it is mostly girls who have their ears pierced.
10. **Upanayana** aka thread ceremony is the investiture ceremony of the sacred thread where Brahmin boys are adorned with a sacred thread hung from one shoulder and passed around their front and back. This day, Lord Indra is invoked and offerings are made to him.
11. **Vedarambha or Vidyarambha** is observed when the child is initiated into study. In ancient times, boys were sent to live with their gurus in a 'gurugriha' or hermitage to study. Devotees pray to the Hindu God Apawaka on this occasion.
12. **Samavartana** is the convocation or the commencement to the study of the Vedas.
13. **Vivaha** is the lavish nuptial ceremony. After marriage, the individual enters the life of a 'grihastha' or conjugal life - the life of a householder. Lord Brahma is the deity of the day in the wedding ceremony.

	<p>14. Awasthyadhana or Vivahagni Parigraha is a ceremony where the marrying couple encircles the sacred fire seven times. It is also known as 'Saptapadi.'</p> <p>15. Tretagnisangraha is the auspicious ritual that starts the couple on their domestic life.</p> <p>16. Antyeshti is the final rite of passage or Hindu funeral rite that is performed after death.</p> <p>To know the Upanayana is the Sacred Thread Ceremony (Upanayana) The ceremony starts with head-shaving, bathing and wearing new clothes. Hindu boys used to go through this ceremony from as early as the age of 8 but now, it happens when a boy is almost a teenager. It is thought of as being 'twice born'</p> <p>To understand that the ceremony Upanayana might help the Hindu child to understand the role and duties of the brahmacharya stage. The brahmacharya (bachelor student) stage of life – from childhood up to twenty-five years of age – is focused on education and included the practice of celibacy. The student leaves home as an adult to stay with a guru and attain both spiritual and practical knowledge. The student has two duties: to learn the skills of his life and to practice unwavering devotion to his teachers. During this period, he is called a Brahmachari as he prepares for his future profession, as well as for his family, and social and religious life ahead</p>		
<p>4</p> <p>Search for Personal Meaning</p>	<p>They will have learnt from the Sacred Thread ceremony (eg. acknowledging and showing gratitude to the people who have helped on life's journey so far, making a declaration of commitment to the next stage of life, symbolic actions to demonstrate readiness for the new responsibilities and independence)</p> <p>To understand that we celebrate milestones or rites of passage like birthdays and anniversaries for a reason. They</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have I changed during my life so far? 	<p>Life Ceremony Stages Journey Rite of passage Transition points</p>

	<p>represent continuity and growth, the unbroken threads that shape a person's life. They are a sign of triumph over adversity, of strength, and of hope, particularly in the later years when they represent decades of experience. The importance of celebrating life is reflected in physical and mental health, community and family relationships and a healthy self-concept. Each of these is essential to an optimal quality of life, and here's how they work.</p> <p>To know that life will be like a journey because life is a journey filled with lessons, hardships, heartaches, joys, celebrations and special moments that will ultimately lead us to our destination, our purpose in life. The road will not always be smooth; in fact, throughout our travels, we will encounter many challenges</p> <p>To understand that we go through transition points in life such as reaching a significant age, e.g. 16,18, 21, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100; leaving school; getting married; becoming a parent; leaving university; changing job/losing your job; becoming ill or disabled; being bereaved; and retiring.</p>		
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