# Knowledge Organiser GCSE Religious Studies - Hinduism

**Unit:** Hindu Worship and Practice **Year:** 9

# **Purpose of Unit:**

- To know and understand key forms of Hindu worship and practice
- To evaluate the importance of these practices to Hindus

# Key Learning/Knowledge:

- Know what mandirs, home shrines and murtis are
- Know and be able to explain the meaning of puja, arati, darshan, havan, bhajan?
- Can explain the importance of gurus and elders?
- Can explain the significance of the festivals **Diwali**, **Holi** and **Raksha Bandhan**
- Can explain the role of pilgrimage for Vaishnavas and Shaivas to Varanasi and Vrindavan?
- Explain the importance of moral practices: the Vrindavan Forest
   Project, ISKCON Food For Life and cow protection

# **Key Skills:**

- To describe key practices, what happens
- To explain the meaning, symbolism and significance of the practices, why does it happen
- To evaluate the importance of the practices to Hindus in Britain and India today, consider different views; e.g. is worship or moral practice more important

# Key Vocabulary and meanings:

Mandirs – temples

Puja – worship, making
offerings

**Arati** – the offering of light **Darshan** – the appearance of God

**Havan** – the sacred fire **Bhajan** – devotional songs to

God

**Vaishnavas** – worshippers of Vishnu and his avatars, like Krishna

Shaivas – worshippers of Shiva ISKCON – International Society for Krishna Consciousness Goshala – a cow shelter

# Links to prior knowledge/learning:

Links to the beliefs and teachings about Hinduism studied in Year 8 (the gods, Brahman and atman, karma and reincarnation and moksha

# Cross Curricular link/ World Issues

Indian religion and cultur

# GCSE Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser

#### Unit: Issues of life and death Year: 9

#### **Purpose of Unit:**

- To know and understand Christian and Hindu beliefs and teachings on issues of life and death
- To evaluate different viewpoints on the religious and ethical issues

#### Key Learning/Knowledge:

- Can explain religious teachings about creation
- Can explain scientific ideas of the Big Bang and evolution
- Can explain religious and non-religious attitudes to the importance of human and animal life
- Can explain Peter Singer's 'speciesism'
- Can explain religious attitudes to environmental responsibility
- Can explain religious attitudes to abortion and euthanasia
- Can explain religious teachings about life after death
- Can explain religious and Humanist funeral ceremonies in Britain

#### **Key Skills:**

- To describe teachings, attitudes and ethical
- To explain religious teachings and beliefs and their impact on philosophical and ethical issues;
- To explain the importance of religious ceremonies and how they reflect important religious beliefs
- To evaluate different views and opinions on religious, philosophical and ethical issues

#### Key Vocabulary and meanings:

**Genesis –** the book in the Bible that tells the story of the creation

**Brahma –** the creator in the Hindu Trimurti

**Brahman –** the source of all life (Hindu)

**Creation –** the idea that the world was made

**Big Bang –** the theory the universe resulted from an explosion at a point of singularity

**Evolution –** the idea that life has developed over millions of years **Abortion** – the termination of the pregnancy

**Euthanasia** – mercy killing, the 'gentle death'

**Sanctity of life –** the idea that life is holy created by God

**Quality of life –** the idea that life is free of pain and suffering

**Resurrection –** the idea that the body will raise up to a life after death

**Soul –** the belief that a person's spirit lives on after death

**Reincarnation –** the idea that the soul comes back in another body **Atman –** the Hindu word for the self

**Moksha** – liberation from the cycle of birth and death

#### Links to prior knowledge/learning:

Links to the beliefs and teachings about Hinduism studied in Year 8 (the gods, Brahman and atman, karma and reincarnation and moksha

Cross Curricular link/ World Issues: Science, Geography, medicine, religious and cultural beliefs

# **Knowledge Organiser**

**Unit:** Issues of good and evil **Year:** 9 Term 3

#### **Purpose of Unit:**

• To examine issues of good, evil, suffering and crime and punishment

#### Key Learning/Knowledge:

- Can explain what makes an act good
- Can explain the difference between absolute and relative morality
- Can explain the causes of crime and aims of punishment
- Can explain the work of prison reformers and prison chaplains
- Can explain different moral and religious attitudes to capital punishment
- Can explain Christian and Hindu attitudes to forgiveness and justice
- Can explain religious attitudes to the origins of evil and religious responses to evil and suffering
- Can explain philosophical challenges posed by the existence of evil and suffering to beliefs in God and free will (Christianity)
- Can explain philosophical ideas about karma, ignorance and the tri-guna

#### **Key Skills:**

- To describe religious beliefs and teachings using key words
- To explain how religious teachings influence attitudes to crime and punishment and evil and suffering
- To evaluate different viewpoints and opinions, including religious ones on ethical and philosophical issues

#### Key Vocabulary and meanings:

Good – Following God's will, keeping commandments principles Absolute morality – always follow the rules or laws

**Relative morality –** what is right depends on the situation

**Retribution** – harsh punishment that makes them pay

**Deterrence –** punishment that puts people off, deters

**Reform –** punishment includes help to change and make a fresh start **Protection –** punishment protects people from ones who are dangerous

Vindication – punishment that makes people respect the law reparation – punishment that repairs the damage, pays back forgiveness – pardon for a wrongdoing

justice – fairness, putting things right prison reformers – campaign for better conditions in prisons prison chaplains – religious leaders

who visit prisoners to support them capital punishment – the death penalty for a crime original sin – the first sin of Adam

and Eve

**free will –** free to make own choices

**soul-making –** evil needs to exist so that people can develop their souls by becoming good people

**karma** – actions and consequences

ignorance -

**tri-guna –** the qualities of nature, life and us

tamas – the third quality is impurity

#### Links to prior knowledge/learning:

Links to the beliefs and teachings about Christianity and Hinduism