

Jigsaw RE Knowledge Organiser

This knowledge organiser is a guide, offering key information to point the teacher in the right direction as to the beliefs underpinning the particular enquiry.
The summaries must not be taken as the beliefs of ALL members of the particular religion.

Religion /Worldview: Sanatana Dharma	Enquiry Question: What is the best way for a Sanatani to lead a good life?	Age: 7-9 Enquiry 3
This enquiry looks at some key concepts of Sanatana Dharma and how this impacts on how they choose to live their lives		

Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)		Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection / resonance
<p><u>Atman</u> Most Sanatanis will believe that the Atman (that spark of life that is part of Brahman) carries on living after they die. Sometimes this will go on into another body (which might be human or might be a plant or animal). This cycle of birth, death and rebirth is called Samsara, but the ultimate goal is for the Atman to become one with Brahman again. This is called Moksha</p> <p><u>Karma</u>: Karma can be translated as actions and in a broad sense explains that our actions have consequences. Hindus believe that the soul passes through a cycle of many lives and the next life is always dependent on how the previous life was lived.</p> <p><u>Samsara</u>: Sanatanis believe in reincarnation, the cycle of rebirth - a belief that the soul lives many lifetimes, in one body after another. The soul is sometimes born in a human body and sometimes in other forms.</p> <p><u>Moksha</u>: The spiritual goal of a Hindu is to become one with Brahman. This liberation is referred to as moksha. Moksha is linked closely to karma as the actions a person undertakes have a direct influence on their next life, so to achieve Moksha, good Karma must be accumulated.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reincarnation • Brahman as the eternal supreme being • Prayer and worship in the Mandir or at home 	<p>How do I define a good life? Are the things I do privately as important as the ones I do in public?</p>
Key Terms and definitions	History/Context	Impact on believer/daily life	Spiral curriculum link
<p>Atman: Spark of life or a soul.</p> <p>Karma: the sense that actions have consequences</p> <p>Samsara: cycle of rebirth - a belief that the soul lives many lifetimes.</p> <p>Moksha: to become one with Brahman.</p> <p>Sadhu: holy man</p> <p>Sewa/seva: selfless service</p> <p>Puja: prayer/worship</p>	<p>Sanatana Dharma began in India and shares some vocabulary with both Sikhi and Buddhism because of this (e.g. Seva)</p>	<p>Sanatanis can pray in a variety of ways and may choose to do this in a place of worship called a Mandir or at their own homes where they would often make a shrine to the deity of their choice. In both places they can leave offerings to the deity and pray that they will help them in their own way. They may use a puja tray which includes special items to help them pray.</p>	<p>This investigation builds on the previous enquiries from 5-7 and further enquires in 9-11 on how Sanatanis can show commitment to God.</p>
<p>Home learning ideas/questions: What do we do in our lives that is good and helps others? Could we try to do more?</p>			