

Hinduism in Religion Curriculum

Hinduism in the Year 10 Religion Curriculum

Topic	Detail
Year 10 Achievement Standard	<i>They analyse core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) and explain how these reflect the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.</i>
Content Descriptor – BEWR 11	<p>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The religions of the world contribute valuable insights into the idea of God or the 'Other'. The core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) reflect this mystery of God/Other which is beyond human understanding. <p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs. Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism. Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.
Core Beliefs of Hinduism	<p>Hindus believe in Brahman as the one true God who is formless, limitless, all-inclusive, and eternal. Brahman is not an abstract concept; it is a real entity that encompasses everything (seen and unseen) in the universe. The Vedas are the ultimate authority.</p> <p>The fundamental teaching of Hinduism, or Vedanta, is that a human being's basic nature is not confined to the body or the mind. Beyond both of these is the spirit or the spark of God within the soul.</p> <p>This link will give you a basic summary of the key beliefs of Hinduism. This link will take you to a short video that summarises Hinduism.</p>
Main Sects of Hinduism	The four largest denominations of Hinduism are the Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism and Smartism .
Ritual, Practices & Celebrations of Hinduism	<p>Hindu rituals, practices and celebrations cover all aspects of life; spiritual, personal, communal and societal.</p> <p>Key rituals are associated with life stages, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth Marriage Death
Understandings of God/the Other in Hinduism	Hindus recognise one God, Brahman , the eternal origin who is the cause and foundation of all existence. The gods of the Hindu faith represent different expressions of Brahman. Different Hindu communities may have

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	<p>their own divinities whom they worship, but these are simply different ways of approaching the Ultimate.</p> <p>Hindus recognise three principal gods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brahma, who creates the universe• Vishnu, who preserves the universe• Shiva, who destroys the universe.
Sacred texts in Hinduism	<p>The Vedas are the ultimate scriptural authority in Hinduism. The Vedas are made up of four compositions, and each veda in turn has four parts which are arranged chronologically.</p> <p>The four compositions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Samhitas• The Brahmanas• The Aranyakas• The Upanishads
Ethical Principles in Hinduism	<p>All ethical principles in Hinduism are based on the 10 Disciplines of Hinduism.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Truth2. Non-violence3. Non-adultery4. No desire to steal5. Non-possessiveness6. Cleanliness7. Contentment8. Reading of scripture9. Asceticism10. Regular Prayer
Useful Websites	<p>BBC World Religions – Hinduism</p>

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Year 10 Achievement Standard

They analyse core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) and explain how these reflect the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.

Content Descriptor – BEWR 11

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

- The religions of the world contribute valuable insights into the idea of God or the 'Other'. The core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) reflect this mystery of God/Other which is beyond human understanding.

Skills

- Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs.
- Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism.
- Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.

Core Beliefs of Hinduism

[Hindus believe](#) in Brahman as the one true God who is formless, limitless, all-inclusive, and eternal. Brahman is not an abstract concept; it is a real entity that encompasses everything (seen and unseen) in the universe. The Vedas are the ultimate authority.

The fundamental teaching of Hinduism, or Vedanta, is that a human being's basic nature is not confined to the body or the mind. Beyond both of these is the spirit or the spark of God within the soul.

[This link](#) will give you a basic summary of the key beliefs of Hinduism.

[This link](#) will take you to a short video that summarises Hinduism.

Main Sects of Hinduism

The four largest denominations of Hinduism are the:

Vaishnavism,

Shaivism,

Shaktism and

Smartism.

Ritual, Practices & Celebrations of Hinduism

Hindu rituals, practices and celebrations cover all aspects of life; spiritual, personal, communal and societal.

Key rituals are associated with life stages, including:

- Birth
- Marriage
- Death

Understandings of God/the Other in Hinduism

Hindus recognise one God, Brahman, the eternal origin who is the cause and foundation of all existence. The gods of the Hindu faith represent different expressions of Brahman. Different Hindu communities may have their own divinities whom they worship, but these are simply different ways of approaching the Ultimate.

Hindus recognise three principal gods:

- Brahma, who creates the universe
- Vishnu, who preserves the universe
- Shiva, who destroys the universe.

Sacred texts in Hinduism

The Vedas are the ultimate scriptural authority in Hinduism. The Vedas are made up of four compositions, and each veda in turn has four parts which are arranged chronologically.

The four compositions are:

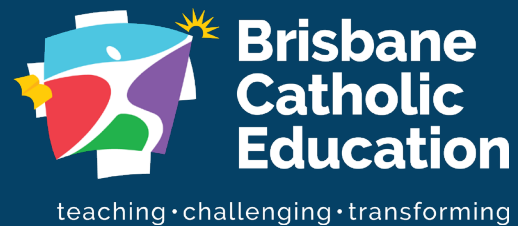
- The Samhitas
- The Brahmanas
- The Aranyakas
- The Upanishads

Ethical Principles in Hinduism

All ethical principles in Hinduism are based on the [10 Disciplines of Hinduism](#).

1. Truth
2. Non-violence
3. Non-adultery
4. No desire to steal
5. Non-possessiveness
6. Cleanliness
7. Contentment
8. Reading of scripture
9. Asceticism

For more information
Religious Education Team
Learning and Teaching
2022



www.bne.catholic.edu.au