



SPIRITUAL, MORAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT



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JW. 14



SPIRITUAL, MORAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

HINDUISM



Ideas to help develop spiritual, moral, social and cultural learning and experiences for all children (including those with severe, profound and multiple learning difficulties)

JW14



What is SMSC?

SMSC stands for **SPIRITUAL, MORAL, SOCIAL** and **CULTURAL**. ALL SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND MUST SHOW HOW WELL THEIR PUPILS DEVELOP SPIRITUALLY, MORALLY, SOCIALLY AND CULTURALLY.



SPIRITUAL

Explore beliefs and experience; respect values; discover one-self and the surrounding world; use imagination and creativity; reflect.



And so on...

BE MORE...
...festive ...colourful ...spiritual
...cultural ...social ...moral ...Holi
...awesome

Other
stuff...



Paper cup
Mobiles



whizzing
Catherine
wheel
craft



MORAL



Recognise right and wrong; understand consequences; investigate moral and ethical issues; offer reasoned views.

SOCIAL

Use social skills in different contexts; work well with others; resolve conflicts; understand how communities work.



CULTURAL

Appreciate cultural influences; participate in culture opportunities; understand, accept, respect and celebrate diversity.



DUM, DUM DUUUURRRRRRRRR!

Ofsted

Ofsted are very interested in SMSC development. Inspectors want to see a coherent approach. They will look at the whole school, including curriculum subjects, school life and other activities.

IT IS NOT JUST ABOUT RE OR PSHE OR MFL...

It is about the range of opportunities created by the school for pupils to take part in .

School should aim to provide a range of artistic, cultural, sporting, dramatic, musical, mathematical, scientific, technological and, where appropriate, international events and activities that promote aspects of pupils' SMSC development.

Schools should aim to ensure there is a widespread & coherent approach to the promotion of SMSC.



Coconut Burfi

- 1 cup ricotta cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coconut powder
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tea spoon cardamom powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup nuts (cashew nuts, almonds and pistachios) shredded



Mix the cheese, coconut, sugar and cardamom powder in an oven proof bowl.

Broil it for 20-30 minutes, stirring every five minutes. Cook until the sides are brown.

Once it's ready, take the hot mixture out, put it into another bowl, and add half of the nuts.

Roll the prepared mixture on a flat surface and spread evenly with a spoon.

Allow it to cool down completely, then slice it into squares as you would brownies.

Garnish the top layer of the sweet with the remaining nuts and saffron strands. Enjoy!

WHY NOT ALSO TRY...





- 1) Let the butter sit at room temperature to become soft.
- 2) Mix butter and the sweetened, condensed milk.
- 3) Put it in the microwave for 2 minutes, or until the mixture bubbles.
- 4) Stir in the milk powder. Cook for 1 more minute.
- 5) Stir and cook for 1 more minute. Stir in the cardamom powder.
- 6) When the dough is not too hot to the touch, roll into balls. Your hands will get greasy!
- 7) Next, take the end of the spool (make sure you've removed the paper) and press into the dough, as if you were using a stamp.
- 8) Remove carefully to reveal the decorative pattern! Now you're ready to try these non-bake, easy Indian sweets for Diwali! Enjoy your *doodh peda*!

RELIGION & SMSC



Although the whole curriculum should contribute to the pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC) development, it is widely recognised that Religions and Religious Education can make a unique contribution to SMSC development.



RE provides opportunities for spiritual development by helping pupils:

Consider and respond to questions of meaning and purpose in life, and to consider and respond to questions about the nature of values in human society.

RE provides opportunities for moral development by helping pupils:

Consider and respond to aspects of morality by using their knowledge and understanding of religious and ethical teaching, and enabling them to make responsible and informed judgements about religious and moral issues.

RE provides opportunities for social development by helping pupils:

Develop their sense of identity and belonging, and by preparing them for life as responsible citizens in an increasingly diverse society.

RE provides opportunities for cultural development by:

Fostering pupils' awareness and understanding of a range of beliefs and practices in the community and the wider world, and by exploring issues within and between faiths. This will develop their understanding of the cultural contexts within which they and others live.

The SUNDERLAND

Agreed SYLLABUS

All school RE curriculums must be based on a Local Agreed Syllabus, and meet all the requirements set out in that document. This is written by the local SACRE (Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education).



The Education Reform Act (1988) states that the RE syllabus should reflect the fact that religious traditions in Great Britain are, in the main, Christian, and that it should, at the same time, take account of the teachings and practices of other major religions. In the UK these are considered to be Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism and Sikhism.

Magic Tea Bag Rocket



Step 1

Take your Tea bag and snip off the top with the scissors, empty out the tea leaves into the bin or a separate container

Step 2

Unfold the tea bag and hollow it out using your finger

Step 3

Stand your tea bag upright onto the plate and light both sides with the lighter/matches

Step 4

Stand back and watch the magic begin!



Henna & Mehndi

Art, Patterns, Our bodies...



Mmmm gingerbread!

ॐ HINDUISM 卐

Hinduism is the world's third most popular religion, with around 750 million followers. The religion of Hinduism originated in Northern India, near the river Indus, about 4000 years ago and is the world's oldest existing religion.

Hinduism is practised by more than 80% of India's population.

Hinduism is the oldest religion, it may date to prehistoric times.

Hinduism has no founder, single teacher nor any prophets.



Aum is the main symbol of Hinduism. It is the sound heard in deepest meditation and is said to be the name most suited for God.



FOR HINDUS THERE ARE FOUR GOALS IN HUMAN LIFE (PURUSHARTHAS):

MOKSHA

DHARMA

ARTHA

KARMA

WHAAA...?

WELL, IN A NUTSHELL...



THE FOUR GOALS IN HUMAN LIFE (PURUSHARTHAS) ARE:

1 Moksha - the release of the soul (Atman) from the cycle of rebirth.

The individual soul (Atman) unites with Brahman the universal soul. There are different ways to Moksha:

- spiritual - involves acquiring spiritual knowledge through yoga and meditation. devotion to god
- working selflessly for the good of society.

How a person is reincarnated is determined by karma.

2 Dharma - the code for leading one's life.

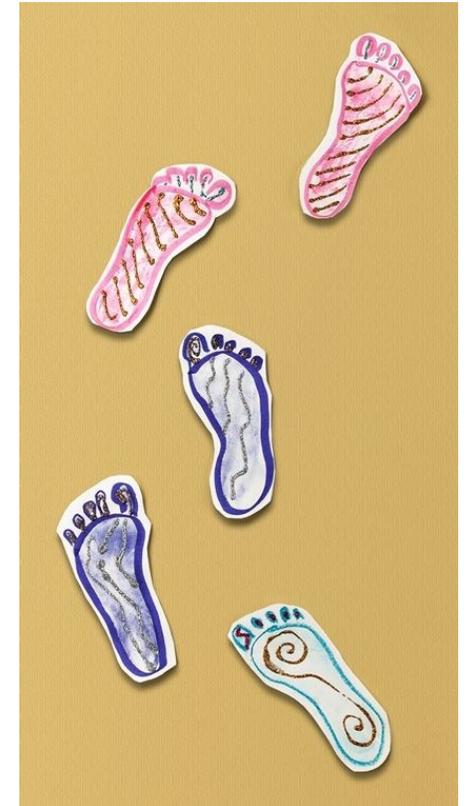
Respect for elders is considered important and many consider marriage as a son's religious duty.

3 Artha - the pursuit of material gain by lawful means.

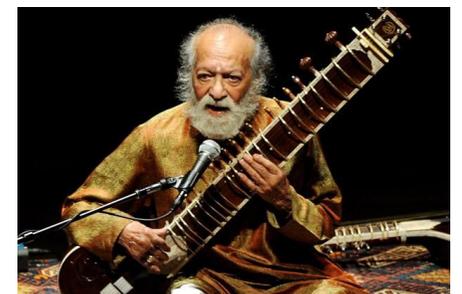
4 Karma- through pure acts, knowledge and devotion, you can reincarnate to a higher level. The opposite achieves the contrary result.



Combine art & movement



Move to traditional Indian music!



Diyas



SALT DOUGH!



GOD OR GODS?

Hindus actually only believe in one God, Brahman, the eternal origin who is the cause and foundation of all existence. The gods of the Hindu faith represent different forms of Brahman. These gods are sent to help people find the universal God (Brahman).



The Trimurti are the 3 main representations of Brahman. Brahma is the first god in the Hindu triumvirate. The triumvirate consists of three gods who are responsible for the creation, upkeep and destruction of the world. The other two gods are Vishnu and Shiva. Vishnu is the preserver of the universe, while Shiva's role is to destroy it in order to re-create. Brahma's job was creation of the world and all creatures.

WHERE TO GO...

The Mandir (temple)

A Hindu place of worship is called a mandir or temple. A temple is dedicated to a particular god or goddess (deity). The temple is the god's home on earth. The most holy part of the temple is an inner shrine called a garbhagriha with a statue to the god or goddess. This inner shrine is under a towering roof called a sikhara. The four corners of the temple then have smaller shrines. The temple is entered through the ardhmandapa or entrance porch. Hindu temples are often decorated with the figures of gods and goddesses.



SMELLS & TASTES





A Mandala is a geometric design, usually circular, and often seen in Hindu or Buddhist art typically to represent the universe. Simply provide a sheet of paper marked with a series of concentric rings on top of a light table. Then, add some interesting smallish items in large numbers and watch the children weave their magic

OF COURSE, PAPER & GLUE STILL WORK THOUGH!



BRING THE OUTDOORS IN!

Mommy Labs | www.mommy-labs.com

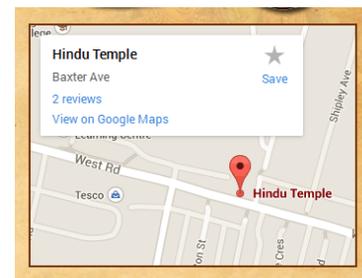
When entering a temple, visitors must take off their shoes and women cover their heads to show respect. The ceremony that follows is called puja. It includes prayer and a viewing of the statue of the god or goddess honored. Offerings of fruit, flowers and incense are made to a priest who presents them to the deity. After the deity blesses the gifts they are returned to the worshipper and their heads are marked with a red dot or blessing called a tilaka. Worshipers then circle the inner shrine with their right hand raised in respect to the deity .



WHAT ABOUT LOCALLY?

There is a Mandir in the West end of Newcastle that is very welcoming to visiting groups

172 West Road
Newcastle Upon Tyne
NE4 9QB,
0191273336



<http://www.hindutemple.co.uk/>

This temple is attended by Hindu's from across Durham, North-umberland and Tyne and Wear.



WHAT, SON & WHEN?

HINDU'S CELEBRATE GREAT A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT FESTIVALS, DAYS AND EVENTS. THE MAIN ONE'S CELEBRATED IN OUR COUNTRY AND ROUGHLY THE TIME OF YEAR THEY OCCUR ARE OUTLINED BELOW.

September- Ganesh Chaturthi



October- Diwali



February- Sarawati Puja

February- Mahashivratri

March- Holi



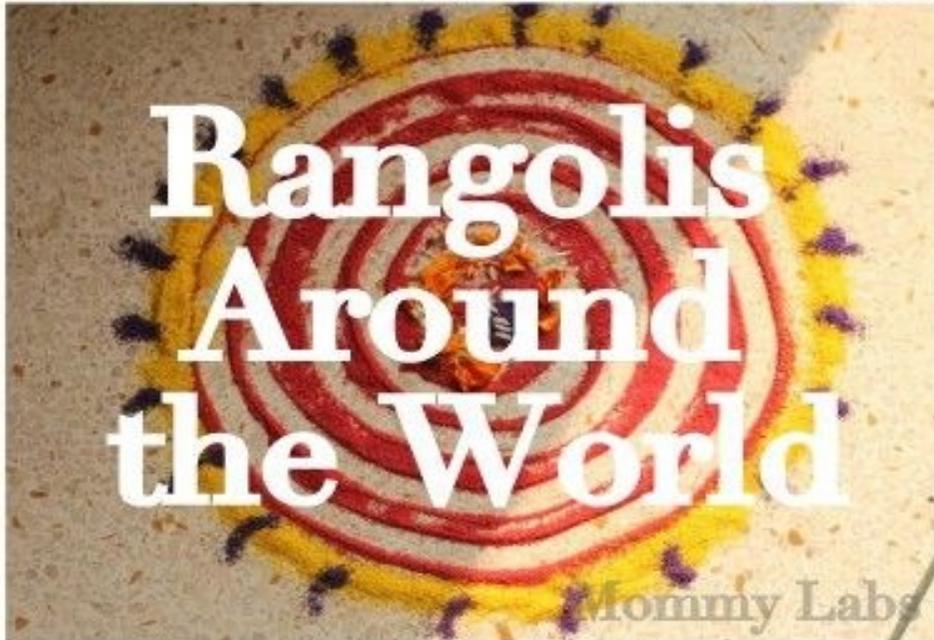
April- Rama Navami & Hanuman Jayanti



Forest school Rangoli

Using natural materials found outside to create rangoli (& mandalas) is a lovely way to work collaboratively, build numeracy and patterning skills, and create a stunning piece of eco-artwork.





GANESH CHATURTHI



Ganesh Chaturthi is a Hindu festival in honour of Ganesha, the god of good fortune and new beginnings. He was the elephant headed son of Lord Shiva and Parvati, and is often referred to as Ganapati. This festival is particularly significant for Hindus from Maharashtra and is celebrated in a major way in Mumbai. Celebrations can last one, five or ten days, and will conclude with the immersion in water of the image of Ganesh.



Find Out More Here:

<http://hinduism.about.com/od/festivalsholidays/a/ganeshchaturthi.htm>

<http://festivals.tajonline.com/ganesh-chaturthi.php>

<http://www.ganeshchaturthi.com/>

<http://goindia.about.com/od/festivalsevents/p/ganeshfestival.htm>

<http://www.swaminarayan.org/festivals/>



DIWALI



For Hindus this is a New Year festival lasting from one to five days, during which lights are hung out and fireworks are exploded. It is a festival of light, coinciding with the darkest night of the lunar month. Various interpretations are given to the festival in different parts of India, but it is generally associated with Lakshmi, goddess of wealth and prosperity or with the victorious return of Rama and Sita to the kingdom of Ayodhya after their exile. Diwali marks the beginning of the Indian financial year.

DIWALI

Find Out More Here:



<http://www.diwalifestival.org/>

<http://www.nalis.gov.tt/Research/SubjectGuide/Divali/tabid/168/Default.aspx>



<http://www.bestoftrinidad.com/divali.html>

<http://hinduism.about.com/od/divalifestivaloflights/a/divali.htm>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/religion/divali.htm>

Rangoli

TO MAKE YOUR RANGOLI, START BY DRAWING OUT A DESIGN ON A PAPER PLATE. SIMPLE, BOLD DESIGNS ARE BEST - ANYTHING TOO DETAILED LOSES ITS IMPACT WHEN YOU COME TO ADD THE SALT.

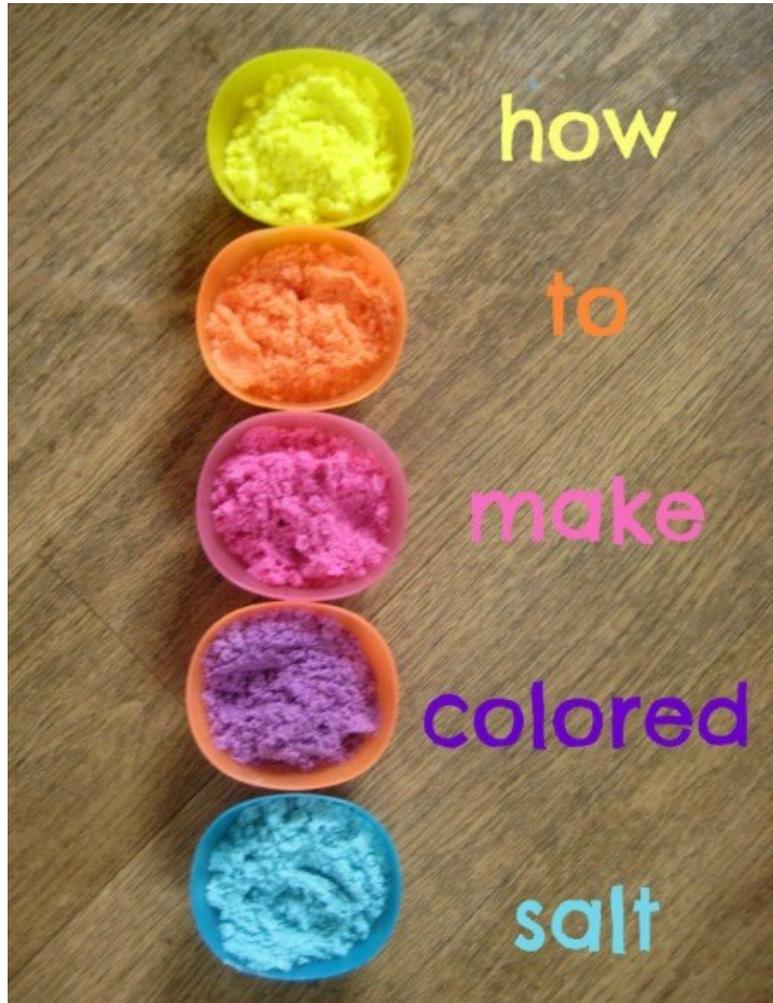


PLAYDOUGH & SEEDS

COOKIES & NUTS!



**JUST IN CASE YOU DIDN'T ALREADY
KNOW...**



DIY colored salt is really easy to make. All you need is some ordinary table salt and some paint. Use poster paint (sometimes called tempera paint), and squeeze a little into a jug of salt. Stir it all together to get an even colour, and leave to dry over night.



SARASWATI PUJA

Widely celebrated in North India, this festival marks the beginning of spring. For Hindus it is usually linked with Saraswati, the goddess of knowledge, learning and the arts. Yellow is a predominant colour in the celebrations to indicate the onset of spring and because of its associations with Saraswati.

FIND OUT MORE HERE:



[http://www.mythicmaps.net/
Festival_calendar/February/
Vasant_Panchami.htm](http://www.mythicmaps.net/Festival_calendar/February/Vasant_Panchami.htm)

[http://hinduism.about.com/od/
hindugoddesses/p/saraswati.htm](http://hinduism.about.com/od/hindugoddesses/p/saraswati.htm)

<http://holidayswa.com/basant-panchami-saraswati-puja/>

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/01/27/saraswati-puja-
basant-panchami-mantra_n_1237810.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/01/27/saraswati-puja-basant-panchami-mantra_n_1237810.html)

MAHASHIVRATRI

Every night of the new moon is dedicated to Shiva, but this one is particularly important. It is the night on which Shiva is said to perform the cosmic dance, leading from creation to destruction. Many Hindus fast at this time. All-night prayers focus on Shiva and his shrines and statues. Milk is poured on his symbol, the *lingam*.



FIND OUT MORE HERE:

- http://www.mythicmaps.net/Festival_calendar/February/Vahttp://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/holydays/mahashivratri.shtml
- <http://festivals.iloveindia.com/mahashivratri/>
- <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/mahashivratri/eventcoverage/11821856.cms>
- <https://www.google.com/search?q=Mahashivratri&client=gmail&rls=gm&tbm=isch&bo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=Es3TUuOVD6Y0AWw24DwAw&ved=0CEEQsAQ&biw=1366&bih=658>



Throwing Powder



Supplies:

- 1 cup corn starch
- 1/3 - 1/2 cup water
- 1 container food colouring
- mixing bowl
- latex gloves
- blender or food processor

Step One: In the mixing bowl, stir together the corn starch and water. You want a consistency that feels like a thick paste but will ooze off your mixing spoon given enough time. Now is a good time to put those gloves on. Next, mix in the food dye. Use the entire bottle to get the vibrant colours you see.

Step Two: Allow the mixture to dry out- for two days!

Step Three: Place the cracking powder on a baking sheet. Heat up the oven to 350°F. Once it had completely preheated turn it off, place the baking sheet with the powder inside, and leave the oven door open just a crack. Allow the powder to dry out in this way for 30 minutes.

Step Four: Pulse the dried-out powder in the blender until all the clumps are gone and you have a super fine and lightweight powder.



COLOURING RICE TO USE AS A SENSORY ACTIVITY IS BRILLIANT. CHILDREN CAN BECOME SO CREATIVE AND LOVE THE FEELING OF THE RICE GRAINS RUNNING THROUGH THEIR FINGERS.

RAINBOW SPAGHETTI SENSORY PLAY



Salt and Glue Watercolour Paintings!

HOLI



A spring festival lasting one to five days. Bonfires are lit and coloured powders and dyes are thrown over people. Various stories are associated with the festival: the throwing of coloured dyes is linked with Krishna and his antics with the *gopis* (milkmaids); another story associated with Holi is that of Prahlada and Holika: Prahlada worshipped Vishnu in defiance of his father, King Hiranyakashipu's wishes. Prahlada survived when his aunt, Holika, who was supposedly immune to fire, held him while she sat on a bonfire intended to kill him.

FIND OUT MORE HERE:

<http://hinduism.about.com/od/holifestivalofcolors/a/holybasics.htm>

<http://www.indiaexpress.com/rangoli/holi.html>

<http://www.holifestival.org/holi-festival.html>

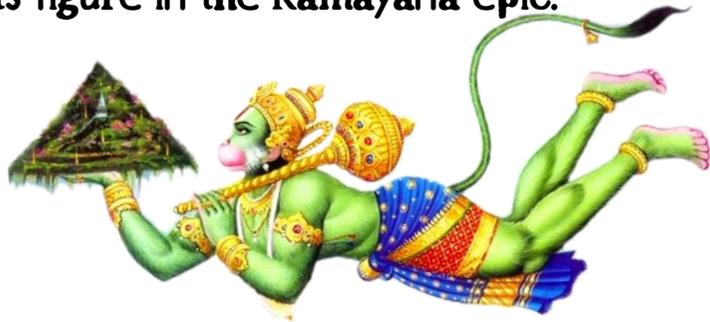
<http://hinduism.about.com/od/holifestivalofcolors/a/holybasics.htm>

<http://www.colorsofindia.com/holi/aboholi.htm>

<http://www.indiaexpress.com/rangoli/holi.html>

RAMA NAVAMI & HANUMAN JAYANTI

Rama Navami is the birthday of Rama, the seventh avatar of Vishnu. Hanuman Jayanti is a Hindu festival which recalls the birth of Lord Rama's supreme devotee, the monkey-headed Hanuman, whose feats figure in the Ramayana epic.



FIND OUT MORE HERE:

http://www.mythicmaps.net/Festival_calendar/April/Rama_Navami.htm

<http://hinduism.about.com/cs/festivals/a/aa032804a.htm>

<http://festivals.tajonline.com/ram-navami.php>

<http://www.swaminarayan.org/festivals/hanumanjayanti/>

<http://hinduism.about.com/od/lordhanuman/a/hanuman.htm>

<http://www.rudraksha-ratna.com/hanuman-jayanti.html>

SO... What YOU gonna do?

The following are a small collection of Hinduism themed ideas for activities and experiences that could be presented to pupils in order to experience some aspects of the festivals, beliefs and ideas expressed by the religion. It is by no means an exhaustive list but may just be enough to get you started !

WHATEVER YOU DO...



HAVE FUN!