

Strand - LAS Additional Unit -
Do you have to believe in God to be good?
Believing, Living, Thinking




Do you have to believe in God to be good?

What does 'good' look like in your school? At home? Amongst your friends? In the different religions you have studied?

Prior Knowledge: This Year 6 Unit builds upon the prior knowledge from Year 4 following on from the concept of Umah, the global community of Muslims and the ways in which worship and celebration engage with/affect the natural world. Children will have explored ways in which this relates to Islamic beliefs about creation and natural world. They have learnt about how the Mosque to creates a sense of community and have learnt about key Muslim Festivals and pilgrimage - Hajj

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Vocabulary

Humanism	Humanist	Agnostic	Celebrant
<p>Humanism is not a religion. It is a philosophy or an approach to life.</p> 	<p>A humanist is - a person whose beliefs are based upon the principals people's spiritual and emotional needs can be satisfied without following a god or religion. Steven Fry is a humanist.</p> 	<p>The belief that humans can never know if a god or gods exist.</p> <p>Atheist</p> <p>A person who doesn't believe in a god or gods.</p>	<p>Celebrants are people who conduct formal ceremonies in the community. A celebrant does not belong to any religion or faith.</p> 

Buddhism is a faith that was founded by Siddhartha Gautama ("the Buddha") more than 2,500 years ago in India



Siddhartha Gautama - The Buddha	The Buddha was a philosopher, meditator, spiritual teacher, and religious leader who lived in ancient India. He is revered as the founder of the world religion of Buddhism
Buddhist	A person who follows the teachings of The Buddha.
Enlightenment	In Buddhism, enlightenment (called bodhi in Indian Buddhism, or satori in Zen Buddhism) is when a Buddhist finds the truth about life and stops being reborn. Buddhists believe a person can become enlightened by following the Middle Way.
Middle Way	The practice of non-extremism; a path of moderation away from the extremes of self-indulgence.

The Four Noble Truths:

The Four Noble Truths The Four Noble Truths are the essence of Buddha's teachings,

1. The Truth of Suffering (dukkha)
2. The Origin of Suffering (the Three Poisons: greed, hatred and ignorance)
3. The Cessation of Suffering
4. The Path to the Cessation of Suffering (the Eightfold Path)

This Year 6 Unit will give children the opportunity to study Humanism/atheism and explore e.g. issues of social justice and opportunities to explore how valid various religious truth claims are, e.g. that you have to be good because God exists and he wants you to be good. The children will look at examples of religions and worldviews that do not have a concept of God: Buddhism: The children will also learn about the key principles of Humanism. That is trusting scientific methods, rejecting the idea of the supernatural, making ethical decisions on basis of reason, empathy and a concern for human beings and animals, belief that in the absence of an afterlife and any overarching purpose in the universe. Humanists think that humans can act to give their life meaning by seeking happiness in this life.