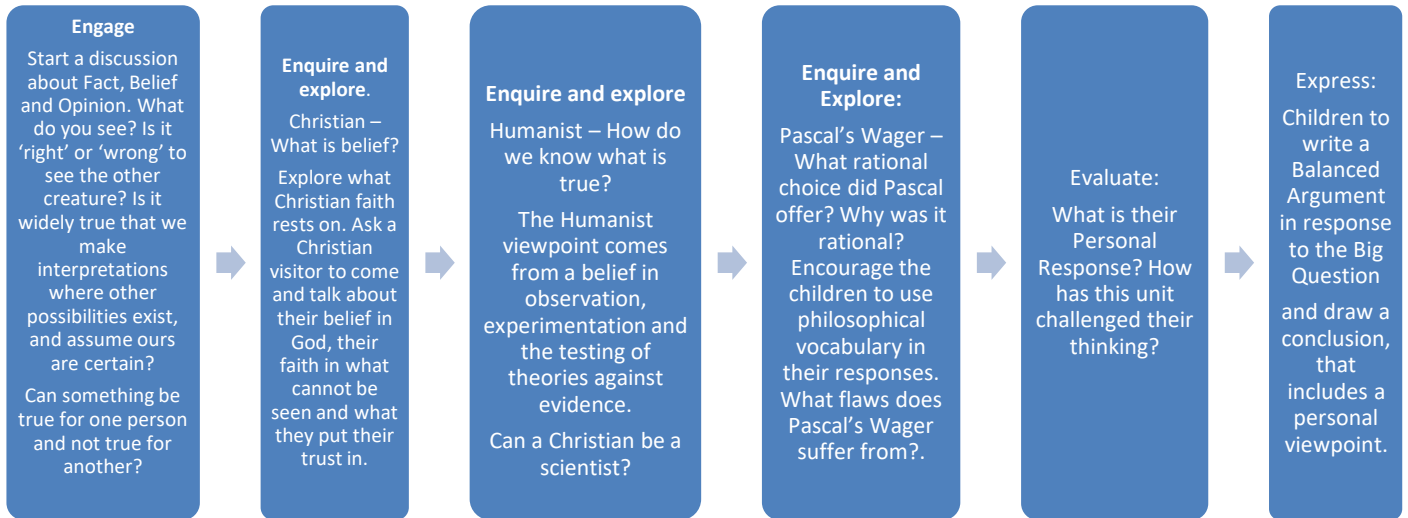


Year 5 RE – Enquiry 1 – Philosophy

Is believing in God reasonable?

This unit focuses on different viewpoints and what is meant by Atheist, Agnostic and Theist. Children will explore what a Christian belief is, what do Humanists believe and what is Pascal’s Wager.



	Core learning – what we need to know
Knowledge – Children understand that....	Definitions of belief: Atheist, Agnostic, Theist. Pascal’s Wager, as an example of a philosophical explanation. Humanism, as an example of a philosophical stance How to explain, using a range of reasons, whether a position or argument is coherent and logical. Use philosophical vocabulary e.g. knowing, truth, proof, reality, fact, opinion How to form a coherent argument to support or oppose the existence of God.
Outcomes – children will be able to ...	Explain different philosophical and theological answers to questions about a belief in God. Explain some of the different ways in which philosophers understand abstract concepts such as arguments for the existence of God e.g. Pascal’s Wager and Humanism as a philosophical stance. Explain, using a range of reasons, whether a position or argument is coherent and logical. Link a range of different pieces of evidence together to form a coherent argument to support or oppose the existence of God.
Key vocabulary	Humanist Christian Atheist Agnostic Faith Theist Reason Evidence
Previous Knowledge At least three views about the nature and existence of God e.g. God as love, God as Father, God as light, God as creator (see supplementary ideas) The difference between knowledge, belief and opinion. The complex nature of concepts such as truth and reality. Debates about whether something can be proven. Sikh beliefs about God as Supreme Truth, Ultimate reality and Sustainer of all things. Use of the term Waheguru and other titles used for God.	