## Brentside Knowledge Organiser - RE

Year:6 Topic: What is humanism?

National curriculum: This unit builds on the Key Stage 1 unit on Humanism and seeks to explore the lessons that all people, whether religious or not, can learn from Humanism.

## What I should already know:

Make links and compare stories, beliefs and practices from different religions including differences and similarities.

To reflect and respond to the significance of meaning behind different beliefs and practices.

To understand and evaluate the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.

Discuss and ask their own ethical questions.

## Diagrams:

## What I should know at the end of the topic:

- Pupils should be taught to acknowledge that many religious people will embrace the principles of Humanism.
- Understand the importance that Humanists attach to rational thought, evidence, logic and science.
- Appreciate the long history of Humanist thought from the ancient Greeks, through the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, to the present day.
- Understand the importance that Humanists attribute to the legacy of human achievement in intellectual, scientific, artistic, cultural and philosophical spheres.
- Recognise that, unlike most religions, Humanists treat women and men equally.
- Recognise the awe and wonder that Humanists may hold for the natural world.
- Acknowledge the contribution that Humanists have made to Western civilisation.

Vocabulary	
Humanist	A follower of the principles of humanism
Reason	The power of the mind to think, understand and form judgements
Atheist	Someone who doesn't believe in a God or gods
Agnostic	Someone who believes you can never know for sure whether God exists or not
Theist	Someone who believes that there is a creator God
Empathy	To understand and share the feelings of others
Secular	Not controlled by a religious body or concerned with religious or spiritual matters
Logic	Sensible rational thought and argument rather than ideas that are influenced by emotion or whim