

<b>Progression in HUMANISM</b> <b>Draft 1</b> <b>Key vocabulary</b>	<b>Knowledge and belief</b>	<b>Meaning and purpose (Happiness)</b>	<b>Celebrations and ceremonies</b>	<b>Humanist ethics</b>
<b>KS1</b> Humanist Humanism Science The Golden Rule Happy Human Celebrant Evidence Curiosity Empathy	<p><i>Q: Why humanists believe human beings are special?</i></p> <p>What human beings share with other animals and what makes us unique</p> <p>Our ability to question and reason, to empathise with other humans and animals, and our creativity</p> <p>How human beings have improved and can further improve our quality of life and our understanding of the world, including human achievements in science, medicine, art, and society</p>	<p><i>Q: How can we be happy?</i></p> <p>The Happy Human as a symbol of Humanism</p> <p>Happiness as a worthwhile aim; the importance of relationships, exploration, and achieving goals</p> <p>Many ways of finding happiness; there is no one recipe for happiness</p> <p>One way to be happy is to make other people happy (Robert Ingersoll)</p>	<p><i>Q: What are the special ways Humanists celebrate in their lives?</i></p> <p>Valuing and celebrating human life by marking key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings and deaths</p> <p>Humanist naming ceremonies: celebrating the arrival of a new baby; promises of love and support from family and friends</p> <p>The importance of human relationships; the need for love and support from other people in our lives; including the need to offer support as well as accepting it</p> <p>No special Humanist festivals but many humanists celebrate traditional festivals such as Christmas as a time to recognise the importance of family, friendship and kindness</p>	<p><i>Q: Why do Humanists think we should be good to each other?</i></p> <p>Reasons to be good to each other; promoting happiness and avoiding doing harm</p> <p>Thinking about the consequences of our actions</p> <p>The Golden Rule</p> <p>Taking care of other living creatures and the natural world</p>

<p>KS2</p> <p>Humanist Humanism Humanity Atheism Agnosticism Science Evidence Curiosity Evolution Natural selection The Big Bang Reason Empathy Compassion Respect Dignity The Golden Rule Responsibility Human rights Happy Human Flourishing Celebrant</p>	<p><i>Q: How do Humanists decide what to believe?</i></p> <p>The material world as the only one we can know exists</p> <p>Rejection of sacred texts and divine authority; mistrust of faith and revelation</p> <p>Science as the best method to understand the universe; evidence for the universe being billions of years old; evidence that all life on earth, including humans, evolved from a common ancestor</p> <p>Humanist responses to claims of pseudoscience: astrology, mediums, alternative medicine, etc. Willingness to adapt or change beliefs when faced with new evidence</p> <p><b>Atheism and agnosticism</b></p> <p><i>Q: Why don't Humanists believe in a god or gods?</i></p> <p>Atheism: the absence of belief in a god or gods</p>	<p><i>Q: What are Humanists' views on happiness?</i></p> <p>Happiness as a worthwhile goal; living a flourishing and fulfilling life;</p> <p>Diverse ways of finding happiness; respecting different people's ways of finding happiness as long as they cause no harm to others</p> <p>The absence of the need for religion or the belief in a god or gods to be happy</p> <p>The absence of any belief in an afterlife means 'the time to be happy is now', while we are alive</p> <p>Human beings' responsibility for their own destiny</p>	<p><i>Q: What do humanist celebrations tell us about the things humanists value?</i></p> <p>Celebrating human life; marking key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings, and deaths</p> <p>The importance of human relationships</p> <p>The need for love and support from other people in our lives (particularly given the absence of belief in a god or gods); the need to offer support as well as accept it</p> <p>Humanist weddings: celebrating when two people, of any sex, agree to spend the rest of their lives together; making a wedding personal and meaningful to the couple</p>	<p><i>Q: What do humanists value in life?</i></p> <p>Humanity, the human spirit and human attributes, including our ability to question and reason Human creativity and achievement: intellectual, technological and artistic The natural world and other living things; the environment in which we all live Human relationships and companionship; our ability to empathise with other humans and animals Our shared human moral values: kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty Our ability to improve our quality of life and make the world a better place for everyone</p> <p><b>Humanist ethics</b></p> <p><i>Q: How do humanists believe we can lead a morally good life?</i></p> <p>The rejection of sacred texts, divine rules, or unquestionable authorities to follow; accepting</p>

	<p>Agnosticism: the belief that we can't know whether a god or gods exist or not</p> <p>Absence of convincing evidence for a god or gods</p> <p>Consequences of atheism/agnosticism for how humanists live</p> <p>Humanism as a positive philosophy; living good and happy lives without the need for a god or gods</p>			<p>individual responsibility for our actions</p> <p>The importance of reason, empathy, compassion, and respect for the dignity of all persons</p> <p>Following the Golden Rule as a naturally evolved ethical principle, present in many cultures</p> <p>Reward and punishment as insufficient motivations to do good; thinking about the consequences of our actions on others and what would happen if everyone acted the same way</p> <p>Valuing general moral principles while considering the particular situation, the need for flexibility and the opportunity to question rules</p>
<p>KS3</p> <p>Humanist</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>Humanity</p> <p>Atheism</p> <p>Agnosticism</p> <p>Science</p> <p>Evidence</p>	<p><b>Knowledge and belief</b></p> <p><b>Atheism and agnosticism</b></p> <p><i>Q: What do humanists believe about the claims of religion?</i></p> <p><i>Q: How does the absence of belief in a god affect the way humanists live their lives?</i></p>	<p><b>Meaning and purpose</b></p> <p><i>Q: How do humanists find meaning in a purposeless universe?</i></p>	<p><b>Ideas about death</b></p> <p><i>Q: How do humanists understand and approach the challenge of death?</i></p> <p>Death as the end of personal existence; the absence of</p>	<p><b>What humanists value</b></p> <p><i>Q: How do humanists find value in their lives?</i></p> <p>Recognising that we are part of something bigger than</p>

<p>Curiosity Empirical Evolution Natural selection The Big Bang Naturalism Materialism Scepticism Critical thinking Reason Rationalism Empathy Compassion Respect Dignity The Golden Rule Relativism</p> <p>Responsibility Altruism Human rights Mortality Happy Human Flourishing The Good Life Eudaimonia Secularism Celebrant Pastoral support The problem of evil</p>	<p>The absence of convincing evidence for a god or gods; alternative explanations of suggested evidence (Occam's razor); the burden of proof (Bertrand Russell's teapot)</p> <p>Responses to religious arguments for the existence of a god; the problem of evil (Epicurus)</p> <p>Attitudes towards claims about miracles and revelation; the absence of evidence for the power of prayer; preference for action over prayer</p> <p>Humanist views on the origins of religion, and on why religion is so important to many people Consequences of atheism/agnosticism for how humanists live</p> <p>Positive Humanism: more than just not believing in a god</p> <p><i>Q: How do humanists decide what is true?</i> Rationalism: basing beliefs on reason and evidence, not on religious belief or emotional responses</p> <p>Scepticism: applying critical thinking to judge whether something is true; subjecting ideas to logical and empirical challenge</p>	<p>The absence of any discernible 'ultimate' or external meaning to life or the universe</p> <p>The experience of living life in a purposeless universe; giving meaning to our own lives</p> <p>Our responsibility for our own destiny; making the most of the one life we know we have</p> <p>Elements and varieties of 'the Good Life': the importance of relationships, connections, exploration, contributing to human knowledge, achieving our goals, and acting to benefit humankind</p> <p>Personal development and living a flourishing and fulfilling life: the whole person</p> <p>Optimism about human potential</p>	<p>evidence for an afterlife; responses to religious arguments; reasons why people want to believe in an afterlife</p> <p>Reasons not to believe in an afterlife: the absence of identity in dreamless sleep, the importance of the physical brain to our personality (the effect of brain damage on a person)</p> <p>Attitudes towards death and mortality; avoiding overwhelming fear of death (Epicurus' arguments)</p> <p>Valuing human life and making the most of it: 'For the one life we have'</p> <p>Something of us survives our death: genes, ideas, actions, and works; living in the others' memories</p> <p>Humanist funerals as a celebration of a life and an occasion for those still living</p>	<p>ourselves: humanity and the natural world</p> <p>Human relationships and companionship; our ability to empathise with other humans and animals</p> <p>Our shared human moral values: kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty</p> <p>Human creativity and achievement: intellectual, technological, and creative/artistic</p> <p>The humanist attitude in art (e.g. Renaissance artists' painting of personalities as opposed to undifferentiated human worshippers) and literature (George Eliot, Thomas Hardy, Philip Pullman)</p> <p>Valuing sensory pleasures; contrast with some religious attitudes</p> <p><b>Humanist ethics</b></p> <p><i>Q: Where does morality come from?</i> <i>Q: How do humanists work out what is good?</i></p>
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	<p>Rejection of superstition and pseudoscience; the scientific revolution and the historical tension between science and religion: the god of the gaps (Copernicus, Galileo)</p> <p>The scientific method: hypotheses, predictions, experiments, conclusions, and further testing (Karl Popper); relying on evidence</p> <p>Recognition of the limits of science and the imperfect knowledge it provides; accepting uncertainty as an unavoidable feature of life; being ready to adapt/change beliefs when new evidence emerges</p> <p>Non-scientific questions: science can inform but not answer questions of meaning and value</p>			<p>The rejection of sacred texts, divine rules, or unquestionable authorities</p> <p>Morality as a naturally evolved, human construct (Peter Singer); morality as a project or journey</p> <p>Improving human welfare in this life as the aim of morality (rather than any divine purpose)</p> <p>Following the Golden Rule as a naturally evolved ethical principle, present in many cultures</p> <p>Obligations to contribute to the common good; the balance between individual autonomy and social responsibility; tolerance of different ways of living</p> <p>Respecting people as persons; human rights (UN Declaration of Human Rights, UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child)</p>

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