

RWW

Why do some people believe God exists?

Year 5

Spring 1

## Key Knowledge

According to the 2021 census, 46% of the population of England and Wales said they are **Christian** (46% in Enfield), 37% follow **no religion** (20% in Enfield), 7% are **Muslim** (19% in Enfield), 2% are **Hindu** (3.% in Enfield), 0.9% are **Sikh** (0.4% in Enfield), 0.6% follow **another religion** (3.1% in Enfield), 0.5% are **Buddhist** (0.5% in Enfield) and 0.5% are **Jewish** (1.1% in Enfield).

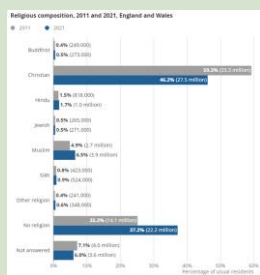
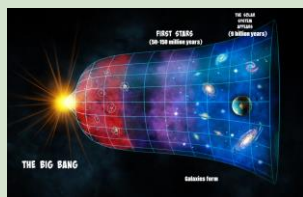
There are many different reasons someone might believe in God (theist) or not (atheist) such as: family background, religious experience or belief in science

The Bible uses lots of metaphors to describe God such as the Creator, the Father, the Shepherd, the Light and the Almighty.

Hindus believe in a supreme God (Brahman) who is present everywhere but takes many different forms. The three most significant are the Trimurti (Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver and Shiva the destroyer).

There are also contrasting views on how the world was created. Most people who follow a religion consider their God to have created it. Many atheist believe in scientific explanations of the creation of the world, most commonly the “Big Bang” theory.

## Key images



## Enfield SACRE Statutory requirements

- A2 – Describe and understand links between stories and other aspects of the communities they are investigating, responding thoughtfully to a range of sources of wisdom and to beliefs and teachings that arise from them in different communities.
- B1 – Observe and understand varied examples of religious and non-religious worldviews so that they can explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities.
- B2 – Understand the challenges of commitment to a community of faith or belief, suggesting why belonging to a community may be valuable, both in the diverse communities being studied and in their own lives
- C1 - Discuss and present thoughtfully their own and others' views on challenging questions about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, applying ideas of their own in different forms including (e.g.) reasoning, music, art and poetry.

## Prior learning

- In EYFS and KS1, children will have learnt about different religions and their main beliefs
- In LKS2, children will have learnt about what different groups of people believe about God and how they live their lives as a result of their beliefs.

## Key vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Theist	A person who believes in God
Agnostic	A person who doesn't believe it's possible to know for sure that a God exists
Atheist	A person who believes there is no God.
Belief	Something you think is true but cannot prove
Fact	Your own personal view on a subject
Opinion	Something you can prove to be true
Supreme	Very great or greatest
Trimurti	The three of the most significant forms of Brahman
Big Bang theory	A scientific theory about how the universe began

## Possible experiences

Interview a range of people about their views on God.

Hold a class debate taking on roles of different groups of people.

## Possible deeper thinking questions

Are beliefs or facts more important?

Why is it important to respect different views to ours?