

# Why do some people believe in God and some people not?

## What our children should already know

- Background knowledge of many Christians beliefs about God, including some of the stories of the bible.
- Background knowledge of the story of Exodus and what it means to be Jewish and believe in God.
- Understand how Muslims worship God and what they know about God, and know that some Muslims 'submit' to God.

## Key Vocabulary

Agnostic	A person who says they do not know or
Atheist	A person who says there is no God.
Convert	To change from one religious faith/belief
Faith	A complete trust in someone or some-
God	A superhuman being or spirit worshipped as having power over nature or human fortunes.
Impact	To have a strong effect on someone or
Representation	Being shown something in a particular
Theist	A person who believes in God.

## Questions we want our children to be able to answer

- What is the faith which has the highest percentage in the UK?
- What is the faith which has the highest percentage in Bolton?
- What is an atheist?
- What does the word 'agnostic' mean?
- People who believe in Science cannot believe in religion too. True or false?
- What are the 3 main category names for 'believers/non-believers'?
- What do some Christians believe God is like?
- Why is it important to learn about religions which don't have a high proportion of representation?
- All people who have a religion believe in God. True or false?
- If someone thinks there is a God. Is it their right to persuade others? Why/why not?
- Actions are not affected by beliefs. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.
- Why do some people believe / not believe in God?

## Artefacts and Symbols

*Children will not be studying specific artefacts and symbols in this unit. Instead, they will be looking at different perspectives of God from different religions and a range of individuals.*

## Final Outcome

Children will create a written report based on the question of the unit,  
Children will reflect personally on the question and use evidence to support their thesis.

## SMSC Links

**Spiritual** - discussions around beliefs and what God means in different religions  
**Moral** -  
**Social** - open discussions about beliefs from personal opinions/viewpoints  
**Cultural** - discussions around how different cultures believe in God and act in specific ways to worship their God

## Key Figures

Area Name	Total	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Not stated
ENGLAND	53,012,456	31,479,876	238,026	806,199	261,282	2,060,116	420,196	227,825	13,114,232	3,804,104
%		59.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	5.0%	0.8%	0.4%	24.7%	7.2%
Bolton	278,788	173,608	574	5,088	174	32,385	118	721	47,667	16,661
%		62.7%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	11.7%	0.0	0.3%	17.2%	5.7%

Statistics above are related to the main religious groups. They show representation percentages from England and Bolton, and children will study these in the first few lessons of the unit of study.

## Similarities to Other Religions

Islam, Christianity, Judaism and Sikhism all believe in one God.  
Hinduism believes in representations of Gods and Goddesses.

## Choices

- Do you believe people should have the right to persuade others about their beliefs?
- Do you think it's easier for people to believe/not believe in God in the 21st century?
- Why do some people believe in God and others not?

## Key Milestones

- Make clear connections between what people believe and how they live, individually and in communities
- Using evidence and examples, show how and why people put their beliefs into practice in different ways, e.g. in different communities, denominations or cultures
- Make connections between the beliefs and practices studied, evaluating and explaining their importance to different people (e.g. believers and atheists)
- Reflect on and articulate lessons people might gain from the beliefs/ practices studied, including their own responses, recognising that others may think differently
- Consider and weigh up how ideas studied in this unit relate to their own experiences and experiences of the world today, developing insights of their own and giving good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make

# Why do some people believe in God and some people not?

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People who believe in Science cannot believe in religion too. True or false?	What are the 3 main category names for 'believers/non-believers'?	What do some Christians believe God is like?	Why is it important to learn about religions which don't have a high proportion of representation?
All people who have a religion believe in God. True or false?	'God is hard to define and unknowable'. Is this an 'atheist' statement or not?	List 3 names that some Christians call God.	If someone thinks there is a God. Is it their right to persuade others? Why/why not?
Actions are not affected by beliefs. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.	List the 3 groups from the world which have the highest percentage of representation for religious beliefs.	Why do some people believe / not believe in God?	Is it easier for people to believe / not believe in God in the 21st Century?

One Point

Two Points

Three Points

Four Points