

# FAMILIAL WORLDVIEW TRAITS

## Humanist Worldviews

### KS1

**Humanist** worldviews are an example of an **organised, non-theistic** (no belief in a god or deity) worldview.

Those with Humanist worldviews often use the **'Golden Rule'** as a way to make **choices** and be **guided** in life. This rule encourages them to **treat other people as they would want to be treated**.

Those with Humanist worldviews might also use a set of values called the **'Ten Commitments'** to guide them in how to live a **helpful and happy life**.

Humanists believe that there is no afterlife and so **happiness**, both for themselves and others, is important.

Those with Humanist worldviews are often concerned about **human rights**.

Those with Humanist worldviews often want to mark special moments in life so they have crafted **special ceremonies** such as **weddings** and **baby naming ceremonies** conducted by celebrants.

Humanists are often inspired by **stories**, just like religious people are, but these are typically not sacred texts.

Two important days of celebration for those with **Humanist worldviews: International Humanist Day** is 21<sup>st</sup> June, around which date the Summer Solstice occurs, and **Charles Darwin's birthday** is 12<sup>th</sup> February.

Some of the **values** that are important to those with Humanist worldviews are **respect, equality, rational thinking, and kindness**.



### KS2

**George Eliot** was a writer who lived in Coventry and Warwickshire and she was also a **Humanist**. She wrote in Middlemarch, 'What do we live for, if not to make the world less difficult for each other?'

Humanists do not believe in God. They might still have **spiritual beliefs** or feel **connected to the universe** in a significant way.

Those with Humanist worldviews might **interpret** sacred texts in different ways to religious adherents, often appreciating the **moral lessons** but **rejecting the beliefs**.

Those with Humanist worldviews often find a range of stories, poems and fables useful for **guidance and inspiration for living well**.



The **2021 Census** showed the number of **non-religious people** in the UK was growing and this included more people with Humanist worldviews.

Humanists might use the **'Golden Rule'** and others **sources of morality** to decide how to act and respond in different situations in order to **live ethically**.

Those with Humanist worldviews often find **scientific research and logic** the best tools for discovering truths.

### KS3

**The Amsterdam Declaration** is the internationally agreed statement on **the fundamental principle of modern Humanism**. It was first produced in 1952 by the congress of International Humanists in Amsterdam and updated in 2002 and 2022. The declarations are always democratically agreed and change only when the world around us changes.

Those with Humanist worldviews usually express belief in the **inherent worth and dignity of all individuals**, and they often promote **dialogue, tolerance, and understanding** between people of different backgrounds, beliefs, and cultures.

**Peter Singer** is an atheist who believes that **all living beings should be treated equally**, extending this also to animals. Singer says: *'We have no need to postulate gods who hand down commandments to us because we understand ethics as a natural phenomenon.'*

Humanists typically argue that **religion is not necessary** to live a good life.

Most Humanists will support the **human right to choose**, such as when considering **abortion** or **euthanasia**.

