



**“Religion is an essential factor in motivating individuals to protect the environment and address climate change”**

<i><b>Faith Perspective</b></i>	<i><b>Humanist</b></i>
<p>Fundamental Principle of the Faith</p> <p><i>What the faith teaches about taking care of the environment (sacred texts)</i></p>	<p>Humanism is a positive attitude towards the world, centred on human experience, thought, and hopes. Humanists believe that human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of both knowledge and a moral code to live by. Humanists believe that there are no supernatural beings and that human beings were not created, but instead evolved naturally along with the rest of the species alive on our planet today.</p>
<p>Application of the Principle to the Motion of the debate</p>	<p>The material universe is the only thing that exists and science provides the only</p>





<p><i>What responsibility the faith tradition's teaching passes to individuals</i></p>	<p>reliable source of knowledge about this universe.</p> <p>Value is placed on future human lives so sustainable (able to continue) practices when dealing with the natural world are key factors in considering the lives of our descendants (the children that come after us).</p>
<p>Implications for the debate</p> <p><i>Things to think about when preparing for the debate</i></p>	<p>Human beings derive their moral code from the lessons of history, personal experience, and thought.</p> <p>The humanist perspective will therefore emphasise the natural world. All our interactions and encounters are 'natural', and it is not necessary to draw on anything 'supernatural' to explain the world and its workings. Physical resources are naturally limited and care is taken to prevent possible damage to fragile natural systems.</p>





Documentary references and interpretations  <i>Useful references from sacred text(s)</i>	humanism.org.uk
Examples of faith-based environmental protection organisations and activities	Humanists for a Better World

