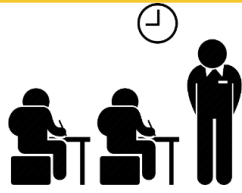


A-Level (Year 13) Philosophy & Ethics Learning Journey

Component 1: Philosophy of Religion and Ethics – 3-hour exam
Component 2: Study of Religion and Dialogues – 3-hour exam

What is the dialogue between Christianity and philosophy on the subjects of: God, self, death and the afterlife, sources of wisdom and authority, religious experiences, the relationship between science and religion, the truth claims of other religions, and miracles.

Ready for
A-Level exams!



Dialogues

How does Christianity view other faiths?

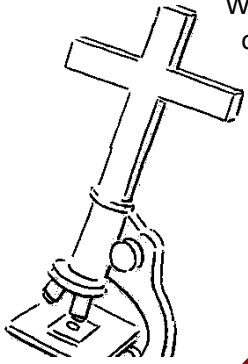
How do Christian denominations view each other?

How have new emerging forms of Christianity emphasized its social relevance?

What has replaced religion as a source of truth and morality?

Are religion and science compatible?

What is the dialogue between Christianity and ethics on the subjects of: moral decision-making and the impact of other ethical perspectives.



What has led to multiculturalism?

What are religious responses to secular views?

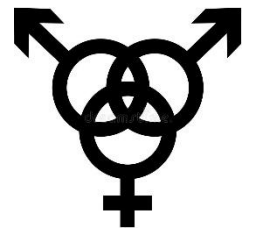
How did the Reformation change issues around gender and sexuality in the Bible?

How has science challenged Christian belief, and what were responses to this?



How do science and religion compare in methods used?

Should females be ordained?



Christianity

How did the roles of men and women change in society?



What is Kant's Categorical Imperative and how can we evaluate it?

Is the conscience a valid moral guide?



How do different churches view marriage, homosexuality and transgender issues?

What is the religious view of the conscience?



How do Bentham's utilitarianism and Kant's ethics compare?



How can we evaluate Bentham's Act Utilitarianism?

What is the divine command theory, and what are its strengths and weaknesses?

What role does the conscience play in different scenarios?

How do non-naturalism and intuitionism compare, and what are the strengths and weaknesses?

What is the secular view of the nature of the conscience, and what do Freud, Durkheim and Fromm say about it?

Ethics and Religion

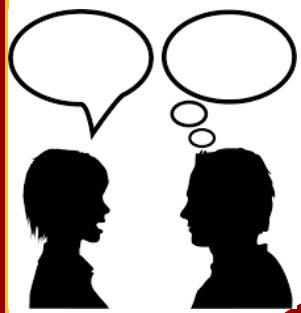
What are the four kinds of ethics you can do?

What are the different types of ethical naturalism, and what are the strengths and weaknesses of these?

What is Descartes' argument for the existence of the soul?

What are the strengths and weaknesses of Tillich's account of religious language as symbolic?

How do Determinism, Libertarianism and Compatibilism explain moral responsibility?



Is there a possibility of continuing existence after death?



Is language only meaningful if it is true or verifiable?

What are the strengths and weaknesses of the verification challenge?

What are responses to challenges from verification and falsification?

Why does Wittgenstein liken religious language to a language game?

What does via negativa mean, and what are the strengths and weaknesses of this?

What are strengths and weaknesses of using analogical language about God?

Philosophy of Religion

What does the Verification Principle say about religious language?

What is the falsificationist approach to religious language?

What is Hare's theory about bliks, and what are its strengths and weaknesses?

Is religious language cognitive or non-cognitive?



'Treat others as you wish to be treated yourself.' The Golden Rule