



*Paper 1 – Philosophy of Religion*






<b>1. Philosophical Language and Thought -</b> Ancient philosophical influences Plato			
Ancient philosophical influences – Aristotle			
<b>Soul, Mind and Body</b> – The philosophical language of soul, mind and body in Plato and Aristotle.			
Metaphysics of consciousness, including substance dualism and materialism.			
<b>2. The Existence of God –</b> Arguments based on observation. The Teleological argument			
Arguments based on observation – Cosmological argument			
Challenges to argument from Observation (Hume’s criticisms and evolution)			
Arguments based on reason – The ontological argument, Anselm, Gaunilo and Kant			
<b>3. God and the world –</b> The Nature of Religious Experience			
Different ways in which individual religious experiences can be understood			
The problem of evil and suffering – Logical and Evidential problem of Evil			
The problem of evil and suffering – Augustine and John Hick and challenges			
<b>4. Developments –</b> The nature and attributes of God – omnipotence, omniscience, (omni)benevolence, eternity, free will			
The nature and attributes of God – view of Boethius, Anselm and Swinburne			
<b>5. Religious language – symbol and analogy</b> The apophatic way – the via negativa			
The cataphatic way – the via positiva, Aquinas’s analogy of attribution and proportion			
Tillich on religious language as symbolic			
<b>6. Religious Language – Twentieth century Approaches</b> Logical positivism and Ayer			
Wittgenstein on language games and forms of life			
Religious language and falsification; Flew, Hare and Mitchell in the ‘University’ debate			

*Paper 2 – Religion and Ethics*



<b>1. Normative Ethical Theories: Religious approaches -</b> Aquinas natural law including, telos			
Natural law including the Aquinas four tiers of law and the precepts			
Situation Ethics – Fletchers agape and the six propositions			
Fletchers the four working principles and conscience.			
<b>2. Normative Ethical Theories –</b> Kantian ethics, including duty and the hypothetical imperative			
Kantian ethics including the categorical imperative and tis three formulations and thee postulates.			
Utilitarianism including utility and the hedonic calculus			
Utilitarianism including act utilitarianism and rule utilitarianism			
<b>3. Applied Ethics – Euthanasia, the sanctity of life and quality of life</b>			
Voluntary Euthanasia and non-voluntary euthanasia			
Business Ethics – Corporate social responsibility and whistle blowing			
Business Ethics – Good Ethics is good business and globalisation			
<b>4. Ethical language – Meta-ethics</b> Naturalism			
Intuitionism			
Emotivism			
The contributions of Moore, Ayer and Mackie			
<b>5. Conscience</b> Aquinas’ theological approach			
Freud’s psychological approach			
Comparison and evaluation			
<b>6. Applied ethics – Sexual ethics</b> Issues - Premarital and extramarital sex; homosexuality			
Development of religious thought over time and the impact of secularism			
Application of natural law, situation ethics, Kantian ethics and utilitarianism			
Input of Pope Paul VI ( <u>Humanae Vitae</u> ), Church of England House of Bishops and JS Mill ( <u>On Liberty</u> )			

<i>Paper 3 Developments in Christian Thought –</i>			
<b>1. Insight</b> – Human relationships and pre-and post-Fall			
Original Sin and its effects on the will and human societies and God’s grace			
Death and the afterlife – Christian teaching on heaven, hell and purgatory			
Christian teaching on election including different Christian views on who will be saved			
<b>2. The Foundations</b> - Natural knowledge of God’s existence though humanity and creation.			
Revealed knowledge of God’s existence, through faith and God’s grace and revealed knowledge of God in Jesus Christ.			
Jesus Christ’s authority as the Son of God and a teacher of wisdom			
Jesus Christ’s authority as the Son of God and a liberator			
<b>3. Living</b> The diversity of Christian moral reasoning and practices sources of ethics, including: The Bible as the only authority for Christian ethical practices			
The Bible, Church and Reason as the course of Christian ethical practices.			
Love (agape) as the only Christian ethical principle which governs Christian practices			
Christian moral action - The teaching and example of Dietrich Bonhoeffer on the duty to God and duty to the State. Bonhoeffer on the Church as community, source of spiritual discipline and the cost of discipleship.			
<b>4. Development – Pluralism</b> Pluralism & Theology - Contemporary Christian views on exclusivism, inclusivism and pluralism			
Pluralism and Society – the development of contemporary multi-faith societies			
Pluralism and Society – Christian responses including inter-faith dialogue and the scriptural reasoning movement			
<b>5. Society – Gender</b> Gender and society – changing views on gender from religion and secular society			
Gender and theology – feminist theology including Rosemary Radford Ruether and Mary Daly			
<b>6. Challenges</b> The challenge of secularism; Freud, Dawkins and secular humanism			
Liberation theology			
Marx			