

A Level Religious Studies Induction 2021

Welcome to Philosophy, Ethics and Religion

This an exciting and thought provoking course providing you with an opportunity to consider some fundamental questions of life.

In this pack you will gain an understanding about what the course entails, how the course is assessed and it also includes an induction tasks which needs to be completed over the summer.

The Induction Tasks aim to help you to develop some of the skills required to successfully study at A Level. You will research and get to know some of the scholars you will study during the two year course. Although many of the names will be new to you know we promise you they will become very familiar!

There is a big jump in most subjects and the aim of these induction tasks and the first few weeks of the course are to help you to make that jump.

Specification Summary

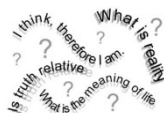
Paper 1 Philosophy of Religion	Paper 2 Religion and Ethics paper	Paper 4 Study of Religion (Islam)
Philosophical issues Nature & Influence of religious experience Problem of evil and suffering Language Philosophers Influences and developments	Significant concepts in issues and debates Utilitarianism, situation ethics and natural moral law War & Peace and Sexual Ethics Ethical Language Ethical Theory (including comparison of 2 scholars) Medical ethics	Religious beliefs, values and teachings Sources of wisdom and authority Practices that shape and express religious identity Social and Historical developments Comparative study of two scholars Religion and Society
2 hour exam 33.3% of Qualification	2 hour exam 33.3% of Qualification	2 hour exam 33.3% of Qualification

You can expect your Philosophy and Religion teachers to-

- Plan your lessons to give you the best chance of performing well in your exams and coursework
- Be on time for lessons
- Set you regular tasks to monitor how you are progressing in this subject
- Mark your work and give you feedback about how you can improve
- Be available on an appointment basis to give additional help and support
- Talk to your other teachers in this subject to discuss your progress
- Report any concerns to the Head of RS/ Sixth Form or your form tutor

Your Philosophy and Religion teachers expect you to-

- Organise your lesson notes and homework into a folder
- Bring your folder and relevant text books to every lesson
- Hand in assignments on time
- Attend all lessons, if you are going to be absent for a trip or appointment, inform your teacher beforehand
- Arrive to lessons promptly and in the right frame of mind to work
- Prepare yourself for regular 'exam style' assessments
- Spend at least 7 hour per week on 'homework'
- Participate fully in class discussions



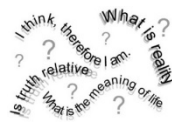
Induction Task 1 Scholars Ethics

There are a number of named scholars for Philosophy, Ethics and Religion. Your task over the next few weeks is to create a factfile on each of the ones below. This will help you to become familiar with their key ideas and gain an overview of the developments of thoughts and ideas over time.

Religion and Ethics

Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Joseph Fletcher		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
William Barclay		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Jeremy Bentham		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
John Stuart Mill		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous

Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
James Lovelock		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Arne Naess		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Immanuel Kant		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Peter Singer		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous



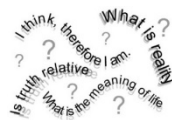
Induction Task 2 Scholars Philosophy

There are a number of named scholars for Philosophy, Ethics and Religion. Your task over the next few is to create a factfile on each of the ones below. This will help you to become familiar with their key ideas and gain an overview of the developments of thoughts and ideas over time.

Philosophy of Religion

Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
William Paley		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
David Hume		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
St Augustine		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
St Thomas Aquinas		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous

Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
St Irenaeus		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Richard Swinburne		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Richard Dawkins		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
JL Mackie		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous

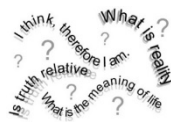


Induction Task 3 Scholars Islam

There are a number of named scholars for Philosophy, Ethics and Religion. Your task over the next few weeks is to create a factfile on each of the ones below. This will help you to become familiar with their key ideas and gain an overview of the developments of thoughts and ideas over time.

Study of Religion

Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Karen Armstrong		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Ghulam Sarwar		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Tariq Ramadan		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous
Name-	Dates-	Place of birth-
Seyyed Hossain Nasr		
Areas linked to-	Quote-	Miscellaneous



Induction Task 4 Ethical Language

What do we mean when we say that something is good?

Our moral sense of good refers to actions, consequences, situations, people, characters, choices and lifestyles. Different philosophers explain 'good' in many ways. Good can mean-

- ❖ In accordance with God's will
- ❖ Following moral rules
- ❖ Doing your duty
- ❖ Becoming a virtuous person
- ❖ Things you like



George Edward Moore on Good-

Moore taught that there is a difference between good things and goodness itself. An action may be good because it is a generous action, but good isn't being generous.

Plato on Good-

Plato held that 'good' is an absolute that does not change depending on circumstance. Plato held that human nature preferred good to evil.

Your task

Using the information provided, and your own additional research, produce your own definition of 'good'. In your answer you must consider whether a good action is always a good action irrespective of the motive or the outcome. You must also make reference to the definition of Moore and Plato and examine whether they would agree with your definition. Your answer must be at least one side of A4.

Websites for research

General

<http://www.ethicalstudies.co.uk/>

For further information on G.E. Moore

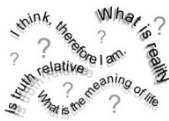
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G. E. Moore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G._E._Moore)

<http://www.iep.utm.edu/e/ethics.htm>

For further information on Plato

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato's metaphor of the sun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato's_metaphor_of_the_sun)

<http://www.mnstate.edu/gracyk/courses/web%20publishing/IntroToPlato.htm>



Induction Task 5 Philosophy Miracles

Source 1 March 1st 1950

All 15 choir members arrived 10 minutes late for their choir practice. This was fortunate as at 7.25 there was a large gas explosion and the building was completely destroyed. Their individual reasons for being late were not extraordinary and there was no hint of a supernatural occurrence. They had never all been late before, however, were late when it was needed for their survival. The probability of them all being late is less than 1 in 16 million. People have described this as a miracle.

Source 2 Jesus Heals a Paralytic

When Jesus again entered Capernaum, the people heard that he had come home. So many gathered that there was no room left, not even outside the door, and he preached the word to them. Some men came, bringing to him a paralytic, carried by four of them. Since they could not get him to Jesus because of the crowd, they made an opening in the roof above Jesus and, after digging through it, lowered the mat the paralyzed man was lying on. When Jesus saw their faith, he said to the paralytic, "Son, your sins are forgiven." ...He said to the paralytic, "I tell you, get up, take your mat and go home." He got up, took his mat and walked out in full view of them all. This amazed everyone and they praised God, saying, "We have never seen anything like this!"

Source 3 R.F. Holland states...

"A coincidence can be taken religiously as a sign and be called a miracle."

Holland argues that an event that some people claim to be a coincidence can be called a miracle. He suggests that a religiously significant coincidence may qualify as a miracle. What makes an event a miracle, if it is, is its significance, which is given at least in part by its being an apparent response to a human need.

Source 4 Aquinas

"Those things must properly be called miraculous which are done by divine power apart from order generally followed in things."

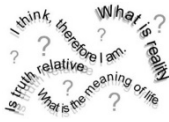
Aquinas argues that miracles are caused by God and affect the natural order of the world.

He goes further and classifies 3 type of miracles-

- 1) something done by God that nature could never achieve
- 2) something that nature could do but not in the order as God can (in a miracle)
- 3) something that nature can do but in this instance caused by God e.g. rain

Your tasks

- 1) Read through the Sources
- 2) What are differences between case studies 1 and 2?
- 3) Why would some argue that 2 is a miracle? [clue- who it was performed by]
- 4) What are the differences between Holland and Aquinas' understandings of a miracle?
- 5) 'A miracle is just an amazing coincidence, nothing more.'
Discuss this statement, using Holland and Aquinas' ideas in your answer.
Write at least one side of A4.



Induction Task 6 Islam

Watch the Link below and answer the following questions

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E_Rqu_sNBZ8

You tube - Rageh Omar The Life of Prophet Muhammad pbuh (First clip)

1. Why is there a lack of Visual depictions of God and the prophets in Islam?
2. Which Non Muslim evidence is there of Prophet Muhammad?
3. What kind of life did Prophet Muhammad lead in the first 4 years?
4. What was life like in Arabia? Explain the beliefs of the Arabs.
5. How was Mecca the centre of the polytheistic paganism?
6. What is the history of the Kaa'ba and its importance in pre Islamic Arabia?
7. What were Prophet Muhammad's early life and experiences and how did these have an impact on his life?
8. Why is there disagreement about Becca/Mecca being a bustling trading centre?
9. How was PM involved in the caravan trading?
10. PM was known as al amin and al sadeeq- what does this mean?
11. Why did Khadijah ask to marry PM? How does this marriage show a great respect for women?
12. How were women treated in pre Islamic Arabia?
13. Why was PM not content with his life? Give examples of things that made him uncomfortable
14. Which types of big questions did he have about life?
15. Why did he make regular spiritual retreats? Where did he go and for how long? What was he seeking? How were they dedicated to personal reflection?
16. What happened in 610 to transform PM's life and the Muslim world? How did he describe this experience?
17. What did the voice command him to do? And what was PM response?
18. What does Karen Armstrong describe this experience of revelation as and why?
19. Why was this the defining moment in PM life?
20. Who did PM run to after the revelation? How did she reassure him and help him?
21. There was a long silence after the first revelation. How did PM feel during this "silence"?
22. What was the second revelation about?
23. What was PM's special responsibility and duty and why?
24. Why is PM's illiteracy important for Muslims?