

In Philosophy we **guide** and **inspire** pupils through drawing on the academic disciplines of **theology, philosophy** and **ethics**. Our curriculum allows **all** pupils to reach their potential both academically and socially as well as encouraging our pupils to live a **righteous** life through the **values** and **teachings** modelled by **Christ**. Our pupils draw upon a diverse range of **religious** and **secular** viewpoints to enhance their understanding of the **world** we live in. Through examining **scripture, ethical thought** and **philosophical investigations** pupils gain the skills and opportunities to reflect on their own **philosophical** and **academic** journey.

Philosophy Curriculum Map



Students now examine the nature of religious experience and the challenges to the objectivity and authenticity of religious experience. This develops on from the challenges of religion so students can successfully evaluate the authenticity of religious experiences with a critical eye. Students will also be to supplement these discussions but examining religious language and its uses for example in myth and symbol.



Module 4
Philosophy – Religious experience
Philosophy – Religious Language



FINAL EXAM PREPARATION

FINAL EXAMS

Revision

During this revision period we will focus on content and skills revision. We will examine the key components of an AO1 and AO2 exam question. We will be completing retrieval activities and practice exam questions to fully prepare students to take their final external exams and showcase their philosophical knowledge.



Module 1



Continuing from questions on the origin of the universe students now examine and question God's existence if evil and suffering both exist. Students can draw upon their knowledge of Christian belief and how they may argue how evil can still exist as well as God. Students will also examine the challenges to religious belief and draws upon psychological challenges to God's existence including scholars such as; Freud and Jung.



Module 3
Philosophy – Problem of evil and suffering
Philosophy – Challenges to religious belief



The ethics component is continuing on from the topics of predestination and determinism and contrasting these with the idea of Free Will and Determinism in order to compare and contrast. The Philosophy component starts examining the origins of the universe and key philosophical questions. The Philosophy component as well will also build upon the Christianity content as it examines the Nature of God and whether God could be the originator of the universe.



The Ethics component completes the final section of the Ethics content and examines various forms and progressions of Natural Law. Furthermore, this completed unit ties together previous content on St Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law. The Philosophy content follows on from the different arguments for the origin of the universe and its subsequent challenges.



Module 2
Ethics – Deontological ethics – Natural Law – Finnis and Hoose
Philosophy – Arguments for the existence of God – deductive arguments



Module 1
Ethics – Ethical Thought
Philosophy – Arguments for the existence of God

YEAR 13



In this theme students examine the role of original sin and question whether Free Will is essential or an illusion. Furthermore, this is grounded in previous Christianity content surrounding God and the Bible. Students can draw upon previous content to give reasons behind their arguments and sound theological knowledge. The Christianity components follows on from it's previous half term and continues its application to the lives of believers linking to migration, equality and discrimination.



Meta-ethics now focuses on religious language and it's implications. Meta-ethics also links back to Divine Command Theory as it is a Naturalistic theory and claims there is an objective standard of good. The Christianity component focuses on application of its beliefs and moral principles by applying these to two modern examples; wealth and immigration and how Christian belief and practice influences its believers.



Module 6
Ethics – Determinism and predestination
Christianity – Social developments in religious thought – equality and discrimination

Module 5
Ethics – Meta-ethics
Christianity – Social developments in religious thought



Students will now examine a teleological theory; Situation Ethics. They will apply this theory to homosexual and polyamorous relationships. Situation ethics is grounded in Christian belief as it's founder bases its ethics upon agape love as exhibited by Jesus. The Christianity module examines the gender arguments and feminist theologian views questioning God's maleness. This follows on from their content on the Bible so will make them explicitly link these teaches and feminist critiques. Students will examine key religious concepts such as the Trinity and the theory of Atonement.



Utilitarianism is another example of a teleological theory so this is taught after Situation Ethics as a comparison tool to see how 'telos' can be applied to different ethical systems. Students will apply this theory to animal experimentation and nuclear war. Subsequently, the Christianity component starts to examine the application of the faith on believers and their lives.



Module 4
Ethics – Teleological ethics – Utilitarianism
Christianity – Religious life

Module 3
Ethics – Teleological ethics – Situations Ethics
Christianity – Religious concepts



Module 2
Ethics – Deontological ethics
Christianity – Religious figures and sacred texts

We now focus on deontological ethics based in Christian thinking and foundational Catholicism. Students will examine St Thomas Aquinas' theory and apply it to the topics of abortion and voluntary euthanasia. The Christianity module develops students' understanding of the context of when the Bible was written and it's functions before delving further into the New Testament and views of Jesus.



Module 1
Ethics – Ethical Thought
Christianity – Religious figures and sacred texts

YEAR 12



The Christianity component begins by examining the key events of Jesus' life and link with the importance of sacred scripture and how these stories can be used to provide comfort for Christians. Together these components can be linked because the Christianity component can support students in their understanding of Divine Command Theory and Jesus' influence of virtues and Aristotle's Virtue Theory. Ethical Thought examines habits or behaviours and the consideration of guiding principles in peoples' lives.



welcome

"No great mind has ever existed without a touch of madness."
— Aristotle