

RE Curriculum map: year 13

Philosophy: miracles (C1) Sept	Philosophy: self, death and afterlife (C1) Oct	Christianity: Christianity and science (C2) Nov	Christianity: Christianity and the challenge of secularisation (C2) Dec
Differing understandings of miracles		How and why science has influenced Christianity and how Christianity has responded	The challenge of secularisation
<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realist and Anti-realist views 2. Violation of natural law or natural event 3. Comparison of key ideas of David Hume and Maurice Wiles on miracles 4. The significance of these views for religion 	<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concepts of natural and moral evil 2. The logical and evidential problem of evil 3. Responses to the problem of evil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Free Will Defence • Hick's soul making theodicy • Process Theodicy as presented by griffin 4. The strengths and weaknesses of each response 	<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The emphasis on evidence and reason in science 2. Specific scientific discoveries 3. Science as a stimulus to Christian ethical thinking 4. How scientific explanation has challenged Christian beliefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'God of the gaps' • Darwin • The Big Bang theory 5. The belief that science is compatible with Christianity with reference to John Polkinghorne 	<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The replacement of religion as the source of truth and moral values 2. The rise of militant atheism 3. Developments in Christian thought: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses to materialistic secular values • McGrath • Dawkins • Emergence of new forms of expression • Emphasis on the social relevance of Christianity

Ethics: introduction to meta-ethics (C1)	Ethics: free will and moral responsibility(C1)	Ethics: conscience C1)	Ethics: Bentham and Kant (C1)
Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divine Command Theory- right is what God commands, wrong is what God forbids 2. Naturalism: utilitarianism- right is what causes pleasure, wrong is what causes pain 3. Non- naturalism: Intuitionism- moral values are self-evident 4. The strengths and weaknesses of these ideas 	<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conditions of moral responsibility: freewill 2. The extent of moral responsibility: Libertarianism, Hard Determinism, Compatibilism 3. The relevance of moral responsibility to reward and punishment 	<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Differing ideas about the nature of conscience 2. The role of conscience in making moral decisions with reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telling lies and breaking promises • Adultery 3. The value of conscience as a moral guide 	<p>To consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparison of the key ideas of Bentham and Kant 2. How far are these two ethical theories