

Curriculum Plans: Year 12 (Ethics)

	Topic	Knowledge: By the end of the unit students will know:	Skills: What skills will students have developed by the end of this unit?	Key terms: What new key terms and vocabulary will be learnt in this unit?	Summative Assessment: How will pupils be assessed in this unit?
Michaelmas 1	Utilitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts of utility, hedonism, and happiness - The influences of the enlightenment, Victorian Britain, and the French Revolution on Utilitarian theory - Bentham’s hedonic calculus as a tool for ethical decision making - Strengths and weaknesses of Act Utilitarianism - J.S Mill and his qualitative approach to ethical decision making, including distinction of higher and lower pleasures - The concept of general rules for establishing the common good in Rule Utilitarianism - Mill’s ‘Harm Principle’ as a response to Bentham’s theory - A comparison of Act and Rule Utilitarianism, evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of each - Modern approaches to Utilitarianism including Singer’s Preference Utilitarianism, Popper’s Negative Utilitarianism, and Moore’s Ideal Utilitarianism - Continued appropriateness and application of the theory in modern day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using technical terms accurately - Reflecting on the influence of key social and cultural events on Utilitarian theory - Critically comparing Act and Rule Utilitarianism - Critical analysis of both theories leading to an opinion on the strongest theory - Appraisal of relevant evidence - Reviewing and consolidating learning - Self-directed study using independent reading list - Essay writing skills as logical chains of reasoning, use of comparative language, use of scholarly opinion, coming to a justified conclusion, and using relevant and strong counter arguments 	Act utilitarianism Consequentialist Hedonic Calculus Hedonism Preference utilitarianism Principle of Utility Qualitative Quantitative Rule utilitarianism Teleological	-Key word tests -8-mark essays such as- Explore the political, social and cultural influences on utilitarian theory. (8) Explore the key ideas in act and rule utilitarianism. (8) -12-mark essay such as- Assess Bentham’s Utilitarianism as a moral theory for ethical decision making (12) -30-mark essay such as- Evaluate the claim that utilitarianism continues to offer a useful way of resolving moral dilemmas. (30)

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<p>Michaelmas 2</p>	<p>Situation Ethics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J.A.T Robinson as challenging traditional conservative views and influencing the work of Joseph Fletcher - Fletcher as influenced by the 1960's, including the sexual revolution, Vietnam war, and the civil rights movement. He advocated a move away from traditional ecclesiastical authority - Key principles of Situation Ethics such as consequentialism, relativism, no universal moral rules and proportionalism - Situation ethics as a middle ground between legalism and antinomianism. Agape as the central rule - Biblical basis for Situation Ethics including passages such as Mark 12:28-31, Matthew 19:16, Luke 10:25-37. Particularly focusing on the conflict between Jesus and the Pharisees as evidence of love above law - The Four Presumptions and Six Working Principles of Situation Ethics - Evaluation of Situation Ethics as an approach to morality - William Barclay Anthology Extract as a critique of Situation Ethics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using technical terms accurately - Reflecting on the influence of key social and cultural events on Situation Ethics - Critically comparing secular theories such as Utilitarianism to religious theories such as Situation Ethics - Critical analysis of Situation Ethics leading to an opinion on whether it is a useful moral theory - Appraisal of relevant evidence - Reviewing and consolidating learning - Self-directed study using independent reading list - Essay writing skills as logical chains of reasoning, use of comparative language, use of scholarly opinion, coming to a justified conclusion, and using relevant and strong counter arguments - Analysis of anthology extract - Clarifying ideas of an anthology extract and 	<p>Agape Love Antinomian Ethics Conscience Extrinsically good Justice Legalistic Ethics Metaethics Pragmatism Personalism Positivism Relativism Situational Ethics</p>	<p>-Key word test -8-mark essays such as: Explore the Biblical basis for situation ethics (8) -12-mark essays such as: Assess the strength of the Biblical basis for situation ethics. (12) Assess the strength of situation ethics as an ethical theory for moral decision making. (12) -10-mark anthology extract</p>
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			being able to link to the theory more widely		
Michaelmas 2/Lent 1	Natural Moral Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aristotle as a key influence on Aquinas' Natural Moral Law theory, particularly his work on Telos and the Four Causes - Aquinas' understanding of Telos as becoming like God and reaching perfection - Influence of scripture such as Romans 2:14, Romans 1L20 and Matthew 7:12 on Aquinas' theory - Four tiers of Law: eternal, divine, natural and human - Use of reason and nature in Aquinas' moral theory - Synderesis rule- 'to do good and avoid evil' - The distinction between apparent and true goods - Aquinas' five primary precepts and the influence on secondary precepts - The doctrine of double effect and its use in Aquinas' theory - The difference between interior and exterior acts - Evaluation of Natural Moral Law considering its application and usefulness in modern day - Modern theories of NML including Proportionalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using technical terms accurately - Reflecting on the influence of Aristotle and biblical scripture on Aquinas' NML theory -Critically comparing secular theories such as Utilitarianism to religious theories such as Situation Ethics and NML -Critical analysis of Natural Moral Law leading to an opinion on whether it is a useful moral theory - Appraisal of relevant evidence - Reviewing and consolidating learning - Self-directed study using independent reading list - Essay writing skills as logical chains of reasoning, use of comparative language, use of scholarly opinion, coming to a justified conclusion, and using relevant and strong counter arguments - A direct comparison of deontological theories such as NML with teleological theories such as Situation Ethics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolutism Apparent good Autonomy Deontological Divine Law Eternal Law Eudaimonia Heteronomy Intrinsic Goods Natural Law Primary precepts Real good Secondary Precepts Telos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Key word test -8-mark essays, for example: Explore the key influences of Aquinas' Natural law. (8) Explore the role of Telos in Natural moral law. (8) -30-mark essay, for example: Evaluate the claim that NML fails as an ethical theory for moral decision making. (30)

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<p>Lent 1/Lent 2</p>	<p>Equality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of Equality, considering differing definitions and outcomes - Consideration of equality in the law, such as the Equalities Act - Secular concepts of equality such as simple equality, equality of need, and equality of opportunity - Singer’s ‘Equal Consideration of Interests’ as a moral approach to equality - Kant and Ontological Equality - Religious concepts of equality as grounded in biblical teaching, for example Genesis 1:27 - Karl Marx critique of religious concepts of equality - Racial inequality as a case study for key debates in moral equality, analysing the history of racial inequality and the Christian response to this - Exploration of Martin Luther King as a leading figure in equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using technical terms accurately - Reflecting on the different understandings of equality and their strengths and weaknesses -Critically comparing secular theories of equality with religious teaching on equality -Critical analysis of differing approaches to equality and formulation of an opinion on which is most convincing/successful - Appraisal of relevant evidence - Reviewing and consolidating learning - Self-directed study using independent reading list - Essay writing skills as logical chains of reasoning, use of comparative language, use of scholarly opinion, coming to a justified conclusion, and using relevant and strong counter arguments - Using law on equality and key social/cultural movements to support differing approaches to equality 	<p>Equality of desert</p> <p>Equality of need</p> <p>Equality of opportunity</p> <p>Equality of outcome</p> <p>Gender equality</p> <p>Intersectionality</p> <p>Moral equality</p> <p>Numerical equality</p> <p>Post-colonialism</p> <p>Proportional equality</p> <p>Racial equality</p> <p>Strict or simple equality</p>	<p>-Key word test</p> <p>8-mark essays such as:</p> <p>Explore the concept of equality from at least 1 secular ethical perspective. (8)</p> <p>Explore the issue of Equality from 1 religious’ perspective (8)</p> <p>-12-mark essays such as:</p> <p>Assess the work of a significant figure in the campaign for equality. (12)</p>
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Lent 2/Trinity 1	Environmental Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An introduction to key environmental issues such as climate change and deforestation - Analysis of key questions within environmental ethics such as how much responsibility do humans have to care for the environment - Analysis of the biblical approach to the environment, focusing particularly on stewardship and dominion - Strengths and weaknesses of biblical approaches, considering key scholars such as Lynn White - Study of the teachings of St. Francis of Assisi on the environment and how this has influenced Catholic teaching - Papal encyclical Laudato Si as a response to modern environmental issues - Secular ethical approaches with a focus on shallow and deep ecology, including the work of Arne Naess - Animal welfare as a response to the environment, focusing on the arguments of Peter Singer and the advocacy of animal rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using technical terms accurately - Reflecting on the different approaches to environmental issues and their strengths and weaknesses -Critically comparing secular approaches to environmental issues with religious teaching on the environment -Critical analysis of differing approaches to environmental issues and formulation of an opinion on which is most convincing/successful - Appraisal of relevant evidence - Reviewing and consolidating learning - Self-directed study using independent reading list - Essay writing skills as logical chains of reasoning, use of comparative language, use of scholarly opinion, coming to a justified conclusion, and using relevant and strong counter arguments - Using key environmental issues such as plastic pollution, deforestation and waste management to apply to differing approaches to the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anthropocentric Bio-centric Climate change Conservation Deep ecology Eco-centric Sentience Shallow ecology Stewardship Sustainability The Gaia hypothesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Key word tests -8-mark essays such as- Explore the concepts of stewardship and conservation from an ethical perspective. Explore different ethical perspectives towards animal welfare. -12-mark essays such as- Assess the strength of religious ethical approaches to environmental ethics. Assess to what extent deep ecology fails as an ethical approach to the environment -30-mark essays such as- Evaluate the claim that religious ethical approaches to the environment cannot allow for positive change.
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<p>Trinity 1/Trinity 2</p>	<p>War and Peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to different attitudes to war such as militarism, pacifism and Just War Theory - An analysis of key ethical issues in warfare such as use of violence - Just War Theory, studying scholars such as Augustine, Aquinas and Waltzer. In particular, focusing on jus ad bellum, jus in bello and jus post bellum - An evaluation of Just War Theory against contemporary conflicts - Biblical perspectives on War and Peace, including the different attitudes presented in the Old and New Testament - Pacifism, differentiating between relative, absolute, and nuclear. An analysis of pacifist movements and reflection on their success and failures - Special issues arising from nuclear war such as 'mutually assured destruction' - Perceived benefits of war including financial benefits and technological advancement - Consideration of the appropriateness and value of employing religious perspectives in these debates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using technical terms accurately - Reflecting on the different approaches to War and their strengths and weaknesses - Critically comparing secular approaches to War and Peace with religious teaching on warfare - Critical analysis of differing approaches and formulation of an opinion on which is most convincing/successful - Appraisal of relevant evidence - Reviewing and consolidating learning - Self-directed study using independent reading list - Essay writing skills as logical chains of reasoning, use of comparative language, use of scholarly opinion, coming to a justified conclusion, and using relevant and strong counter arguments - Using key historical examples of warfare to apply to differing approaches to War and Peace 	<p>Civil War</p> <p>Guerrilla warfare</p> <p>Militarism</p> <p>Realism</p> <p>Pacifism</p> <p>Just War theory</p> <p>Jus ad bellum</p> <p>Jus in bello</p> <p>Jus post bello</p> <p>Holy war</p> <p>Conscientious objectors</p> <p>Mutually assured destruction</p>	<p>-Key words tests</p> <p>-8-mark questions such as-</p> <p>Explore the religious and ethical perspectives on pacifism</p> <p>Explore the contribution of one religion to war and peace</p> <p>Explore the ways in which a war can be ethically evaluated</p> <p>Explore the concept of pacifism</p> <p>12 mark questions such as-</p> <p>Assess the value of jus ad bellum (declaration of war) and jus in bello (conduct in war) in the Just War Theory</p> <p>Assess the claim that pacifism is impractical</p> <p>30-mark questions such as-</p> <p>Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the Just War Theory as a means of assessing whether to go to war</p>
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