

Year 11-12 Transition Work



Ethics and Philosophy

Preparing for Post 16 courses

Dear 11 Students,

During these ever changing and difficult times it is very hard for you all to feel like you know how best to think about your education. With the picture over exam grades yet to be clearly defined at this point it feels better for you all to think about your next steps instead and look to work on preparing for post 16 courses. Most of you will have a good idea about what you intend to study next year and therefore subject leaders for all of the A-Levels we teach at St. Thomas More we have devised some preparation work that you can work on during the next few weeks. **The books and reading listed below are available at the national emergency library.**

Religion, Philosophy and Ethics (RPE):

In year 12 you will study a range of philosophy and ethics units. These include a study and application of different ethical theories such as natural law, utilitarianism. Philosophy units include Plato and Aristotle, Soul, Mind and Body, and Arguments for the existence of God. At this stage though we want you to start with the basics! You will find that you have something to read, watch and listen to for both philosophy and ethics.

Why this work?

Before starting the course it is really useful to have some background knowledge about what philosophy and ethics is so the first preparation for sixth form study will focus on this to help you understand how the approaches and ways of thinking in this subject are very different to what you might be used to. You might find that people are using vocabulary that you have never heard and also ideas that you've never come across. Don't worry - remember we will go through all of this when we teach you! We just want you to begin to develop some knowledge and understanding in these areas.

Where should I complete it?

Please complete any notes either on paper or google drive and save them to bring into school at a later date.

How long will it take?

The first set of work should take you around 2-3 hours in total (approximately 1.5 hours for philosophy and 1.5 hours for ethics), please do not feel you need to spend longer than this but if you get interested it is also fine to read more around the topic.

A-Level topic: An Introduction to Philosophy		TASK
Something to read	'Philosophy the basics by Nigel Warburton. https://archive.org/details/nationalemergencylibrary?and%5B%5D=nigel+warburton&sin=	1) Read the information from start to finish 2) Write a brief summary of what philosophy is about 3) Write a list of 10 interesting things you've learnt about each Socrates and Plato
Something to watch	What is Philosophy (Crash Course) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ACAkYt3GY Theory of Knowledge (Epistemology)	1) Watch each of the videos one at a time. We recommend watching it once fully without making notes and then a second time to be able to write things down that you found interesting. 2) Summarise the main ideas of each video in

	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r_Y3utleTPg	no more than 3 sentences. Make sure you include subheadings in your notes.
Something to listen to	<p>MM McCabe on the 'Socratic Method' [13 minutes]</p> <p>https://hwcdn.libsyn.com/p/0/9/4/094f2a0c73fbafff/M.M. McCabe on Socratic Method.mp3?c_id=1779479&cs_id=1779479&expiration=1585146798&hwt=55c041ac4c5ff7be409fced6e23a095f</p> <p>If the link doesn't work, google 'Philosophy Bites' and search directly from there.</p>	<p>1) Listen to the podcast which deals with questions about what are the best ways to do practical ethics and work out how to behave? As you listen, write a list of possible answers to these questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who was Socrates? How do we know about the life and views of Socrates? What is the socratic method? What was Socrates trying to show people through using this method? Why was the socratic method controversial to some people? What does McCabe think Socrates means when he says 'the unexamined life is not worth living'? What might be the problems with examining all aspects of life? Is there something we can learn from Socrates today? Why is questioning and reflecting important? Are there any problems? (e.g. with exams, courses).

A-Level topic: An Introduction to Ethics		TASK
Something to watch	<p>Moral Relativism: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5RU7M6JSVtk</p> <p>Deontology: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wWZi-8Wji7M</p> <p>Consequentialism: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51DZteag74A</p> <p>Virtue Ethics: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=92&v=NMbIKpkKYao&feature=emb_logo</p>	<p>3) Watch each of the videos one at a time. We recommend watching it once fully without making notes and then a second time to be able to write things down that you found interesting.</p> <p>4) Summarise the main ideas of each video in no more than 3 sentences. Make sure you include subheadings in your notes.</p>
Something to listen to	<p>James Wilson 'Real World Ethics' [20 minutes] https://hwcdn.libsyn.com/p/3/5/3/353a0393c3b08eed/James_Wilson_on_Real_World_Ethics.mp3?c_id=52696484&cs_id=52696484&expiration=1585134153&hwt=14fbe132999e47a16eadc71efd</p>	<p>2) Listen to the podcast which deals with questions about what are the best ways to do practical ethics and work out how to behave? As you listen, write a list of possible answers to these questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are thought experiments? (Give

	<p>13f114</p> <p>If the link doesn't work, google 'Philosophy Bites' and is on the main home page.</p>	<p>an example). What is Wilson's view on the use of thought experiments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) What is meant by real world ethics? c) How are real world problems different from thought experiments? d) Why does context matter when thinking about ethical issues (according to Wilson)? e) Aside from thought experiments, what other techniques or tools could be used to help make ethical decisions? f) What does Wilson think about the use of principles in ethics? (strengths/weaknesses)
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Further information and task on starting A level Religious Studies next year?

Religious Studies is a great subject to help you build a wide range of skills, including improving your skills as a writer, speaker and thinker.

Even though you haven't been able to finish your Year 11 course this year, you can still practice and develop Religious Studies skills at home. You can read, watch and listen to interesting ideas and think about the opinions expressed. How far do they match your own views? What might someone say if they had a very different opinion? Keep up your writing skills by putting your ideas down on paper – try, if you can, to handwrite, just to keep up the practice of handwriting so that your writing isn't completely illegible by the time you go back to school.

Reading good quality writing is the best way of improving your own writing. As you read a good writer, you will gain a better understanding of the meanings of new words and the ways in which carefully chosen words and punctuation can add real emphasis to someone's argument. Different writers express themselves in different ways, and by reading them you will develop your own 'voice'. Reading also helps with more basic skills such as spelling, because if you see a word written down often enough, you will know when it 'looks right' when you write the same word yourself.

Thinking skills can be developed if you try to take a questioning attitude to the things you watch, hear and read. Do you agree with what's being said? If you watch a film where people have different attitudes towards something, which do you agree with most, or least, and why?

Here are some different activities and exercises for you try if you're learning from home. In Religious Studies, some of the topics can be quite sensitive, so if the activity involves an issue that might make you upset, choose a different one. These times are already difficult enough; nobody wants you to be upset when there's no teacher there to talk you through your feelings.

Reading activities

Here are some books and some online resources you could try, if you can get hold of them. *Don't worry if they're not available or you can't get on the computer for very long – you won't be at a disadvantage.*

Reading *anything* of good quality, even if it's a novel or a book about an entirely different topic, is always helpful for improving your skills, because you are practising your comprehension skills as well as practising understanding different ways in which writers express their ideas. Your own writing will improve, the more you read.

These are just *some* ideas – you don't have to choose any of these if you'd rather read something else, and there are so many good books in the world that this list could go on for ever but it's a start:

The Brothers Karamazov – Fyodor Dostoevsky: a huge and important 'classic' book, which takes time and effort and is well worth both. Raises issues of God, evil, rivalry, loyalty ...

To Kill a Mockingbird – Harper Lee – another classic and should be on everyone's 'must read' list

The Puzzle of... - Peter Vardy – this series of non-fiction books is about issues in religion and philosophy, very readable and you don't have to be an expert to enjoy them. You can dip in and out of different chapters rather than having to start at the beginning and work through to the end.

Candide – Voltaire – another 'classic', this one takes a philosophical view of people's approaches to evil and natural disaster. It's a great book but the topics might be too difficult for you to cope with in the current circumstances, so try it if you want to but save it for more stable times if you don't.

Critical thinking skills

Here are a couple of activities to try, to start you off, and then a selection of other directions you might like to take:

Activity 1.

This is the first episode of a documentary about attitudes towards homosexuality.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMPI25oraVc>

This is the first episode of Stephen Fry's series 'Out There', where he explores attitudes to homosexuality in different parts of the world.

Questions to think about and/or write about – try to support your answers with reasoning:

1. Do you think there is a 'right' attitude and a 'wrong' attitude towards homosexuality? What is it that makes these attitudes right or wrong?
2. Some people might argue that different cultures have different ideas about morality, and that these different cultural beliefs should be respected even if we don't agree with them. Do you think we should always respect the beliefs and attitudes of cultures different from our own, or should we try to persuade them to adopt our own beliefs instead?
3. What do you think are the aims of this television series? Do you think they are good aims? Do you think this first episode is successful in achieving its aims?
4. What religious reasons do people sometimes give for opposing homosexual relationships? How would you support or oppose these views?

Watch this documentary, 'Barra Boy'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhGX1YCsvAM>

1. Do you think the story provides convincing evidence for reincarnation? Why, or why not?

2. What do you think counts as 'convincing evidence' for life after death (e.g. scripture, near death experiences, nothing)? What makes evidence convincing or unconvincing?

3. Read the accounts in the gospels of the resurrection of Jesus (you could use biblegateway.com if you don't have a Bible at home)

Matthew 28:1 – 10

Mark 16: 1 – 8

Luke 24: 1 – 10

John 20: 1 – 18

4. Do you find these stories convincing? Why, or why not?

5. Do you think the stories contradict each other, or are they just told from different points of view, in your opinion? What might account for the differences and the similarities between the stories? **Now some books to help develop your thinking skills:**

The pig that wants to be eaten – Julian Baggini

50 Philosophy Ideas you must know -

Think – Simon Blackburn

The Blind Watchmaker, and/or The God Delusion – Richard Dawkins

These suggestions are only a few of the very many available, so don't worry if you can't get hold of these specific titles.

And some online resources:

The Philosophy Man - thephilosophyman.com

this website gives you lots of different ideas to think about. Some are for younger children but you could try the 'brainsqueezers'. These are good if you don't have too much time, or if you're finding it difficult to settle to anything more concentrated.

Philosophers Magazine – philosophersmag.com

Try the games on this website, and read the commentaries that go with them. Lots to think about!

Peped – peped.org

This website has a lot of good resources that you might use once you start you're a level course; you could dip in and start exploring some of the ideas you will meet next year.

Some things to watch and think about:

All kinds of films and series have philosophical and religious ideas in them, so follow your own interests! You could try these, or choose something else, but try and use them as a stimulus for thinking and writing, rather than just sitting in front of them:

The Good Place

The Matrix

Unorthodox

Twelve Angry Men

TED talks – these are usually wonderful, with plenty to stimulate your questioning and reasoning skills.

Some favourites:

Elizabeth Loftus – how reliable is your memory?

Dan Gilbert – why we make bad decisions

Richard Dawkins – militant atheism

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie – We should all be feminists

Damon Horowitz – Philosophy in prison

There are loads of talks on here, so use the search engine to find topics that interest you. Practise note-taking; write notes as you listen, just as you would if you were listening to a real-life lecture, and practise the skill of jotting down key points at speed. Ask yourself questions when you get to the end: what were the speaker's key messages? Do you agree with the speaker? What might someone who disagreed say, and what might their reasons be?

Research skills

There are all kinds of resources on line and in books to help you, if you want to start to learn a little more about some of the philosophers you will meet in your level course.

Use Wikipedia as a starting point and follow some of the links in the articles. You could do some research about:

Plato

Aristotle

Aquinas

Bentham

Mill

Hume

Kant

Practice using a range of sources to find out about a single person. When you have gathered together a range of information, try and synthesise it into a single piece of writing of your own.

The BBC has some great podcasts available:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01f0vzr>

(They are quite long and heavyweight, don't worry if this activity isn't for you)

Practice your note-making skills by pausing and writing a summary of what you've heard so far. Think about whether you agree with what the philosopher is saying.

Listen to whatever takes your interest. For RS specifically, you could concentrate on the ones starred, and/or move onto others from this list:

Plato's Republic

** St Thomas Aquinas

**Augustine

The Ontological Argument

** The Soul

**Redemption

**Kant

**Relativism

**Utilitarianism

William James

Nietzsche

Al-Ghazali

**Duty

**Good and Evil

Altruism

**Feminism

**Evil

Empiricism

**David Hume

Logical Positivism

**Mill