

## Religious Studies A` Level Checklist

Philosophy	Done?	Confident?
<b>Theme 1 - Arguments for the existence of God</b>		
A - Inductive arguments: cosmological		
B - Inductive arguments: teleological		
C - Challenges to inductive arguments		
D - Deductive arguments: origins of the ontological argument		
E - Deductive arguments: developments of the ontological argument		
F - Challenges to the ontological argument		
<b>Theme 2 - Challenges to religious belief - evil &amp; suffering</b>		
A - The problem of evil and suffering		
B - Religious responses to the problem of evil: Augustinian type theodicy		
C - Religious responses to the problem of evil: Irenaean type theodicy		
D - Religious belief as a product of the human mind: Sigmund Freud		
E - Religious belief as a product of the human mind: Carl Yung		
F - Issues relating to rejection of religion: Atheism		
<b>Theme 3 - Religious Experience</b>		
A - The nature of religious experience		
B - Mystical experience: William James and Rudolf Otto		
C - Challenges to the objectivity and authenticity of religious experience		
D - The influence of religious experience on religious practice and faith		
E - Miracles (the definition of)		
F - A comparative study of two key scholars and their views on miracles		
<b>Theme 4 - Religious Language</b>		
A - Inherent problems of religious language		
B - Religious language as cognitive, but meaningless		
C - Religious language as non-cognitive and analogical		
D - Religious language as non-cognitive and symbolic		
E - Religious language as non-cognitive and mythical		
F - Religious language as a language game		

## Religious Studies Checklist

<b>Ethics</b>	<b>Done?</b>	<b>Confident?</b>
<b>Theme 1 - Ethical Thought</b>		
A - Divine Command Theory		
B - Virtue Theory		
C - Ethical Egoism		
D - Meta-ethical approaches: Naturalism		
E - Meta-ethical approaches: Intuitionism		
F - Meta-ethical approaches: Emotivism		
<b>Theme 2 - Deontological Ethics</b>		
A - St Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law: laws and precepts		
B - St Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law: the role of virtue and goods		
C - St Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law: application of the theory		
D - John Finnis' development of Natural Law		
E - Bernard Hoose's Proportionalism		
F - Finnis and Hoose: application of the theory (immigration and capital punishment)		
<b>Theme 3 - Teleological Ethics</b>		
A - Joseph Fletcher's Situation Ethics: agape as the basis of morality		
B - Joseph Fletcher's Situation Ethics: the principles		
C - Joseph Fletcher's Situation Ethics: application of the theory		
D - Classical Utilitarianism: Jeremy Bentham's Act Utilitarianism		
E - John Stuart Mill's development of Utilitarianism: use of rules		
F - Bentham (Act) and Mill (Rule): application of the theory		
<b>Theme 4 - Determinism and Freewill</b>		
A - Religious concepts of predestination: St Augustine and John Calvin		
B - Concepts of determinism		
C - The implications of predestination / determinism		
D - Religious concepts of freewill: Pelagius and Arminius		
E - Concepts of libertarianism		
F - The implications of libertarianism and freewill		

## Religious Studies Checklist

<b>Islam</b>	<b>Done?</b>	<b>Confident?</b>
<b>Theme 1 - Religious figures and sacred texts</b>		
A - Muhammed: his life and teaching after the Night of Power		
B - Development of Islam after the Hijrah and the teachings of Muhammed in Medinah		
C - The Qur'an as a source of wisdom and authority		
D - Sources of shari'a (the way) - Qur'an; sunna (clear trodden path) and hadith (report); qiyas (analogy); ijma (consensus):		
E - The role of shari'a and its importance for Muslims:		
F - Muslim understandings of jihad:		
<b>Theme 2 - Religious Concepts and Religious Life</b>		
A -the nature of God including tawhid and the shahadah		
B -prophets, (messengers/warners) and the message		
C - Malakah(angels) and Akhirah ( the day of final judgement)		
D - The role and significance of the following three pillars for Muslims and the Ummah (Muslim community). Salah (prayer) and other forms of prayer:		
E - Zakah (purification through giving) and Hajj (pilgrimage):		
F - The five categories of ethical action as exemplifying the key moral principles for Islam and a framework for Muslim living:		
<b>Theme 3 - Significant social and historical developments:</b>		
A - The concept of a state governed according to Islamic principles and the political and social influence of religious institutions as a challenge to secularisation		
B - The challenges to Islam from scientific views about the origins of the universe		
C - Islamic attitudes towards pluralism		
D - The importance of family life for the Muslim religion		
E - Islam and migration: the challenges of being a Muslim in Britain today		
F - Western perceptions of Islam		
<b>Theme 4 - Religious practices that shape religious identity</b>		
A - The role of the masjid (mosque) in Islam:		
B - The role of festivals in shaping religious identity, with reference to: Ashura:		
C - Ramadan and Id-ul-Fitr		

<b>D</b> - Religious identity: Beliefs and practices distinctive of Shi'a Islam:		
<b>E</b> - Religious identity: Sufi philosophical thought about the nature of <i>God</i> and religious experience:		
<b>F</b> - Religious identity: Ethical debate about crime and punishment (including arguments posed by scholars from within and outside the Islamic tradition):		