



Topic name	Term	Skills developed	Prior learning	Next link in curriculum
Plato and Aristotle • Plato: reality, Theory of Forms, hierarchy of Forms, and the analogy of the cave. • Plato's emphasis on reason over the senses and the purpose of the cave analogy. • Aristotle: reality, teleology, the four causes, and the Prime Mover. • Links between the Prime Mover and final cause.	AUTUMN TERM	• Explain and compare Plato's and Aristotle's understandings of reality. • Analyse the role of reason, senses, and teleology in philosophical thought. • Apply concepts such as the Forms, cave analogy, four causes, and Prime Mover to examples. • Evaluate strengths, weaknesses, and connections between key ideas.	• Skills in comparison, analysis, and evaluation developed at GCSE or introductory philosophy.	• Build foundations for later study of soul, mind and body, and religious language debates.
Mind Body and Soul • Plato: soul, body and Forms; immortality and the tripartite soul. • Aristotle: soul as the form of the body and the distinction between rational, animal and vegetative souls. • Views of the soul, mind and body in relation to personal identity and life after death. • Comparison of Platonic and Aristotelian understandings of human nature.		• Explain and compare Platonic and Aristotelian views of soul, mind, and body. • Analyse concepts of immortality, identity, and human purpose. • Apply philosophical ideas to questions about life after death and personal identity. • Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of dualist and non-dualist approaches.	• Knowledge of Plato's Theory of Forms, reason, and the analogy of the cave. • Understanding of Aristotle's teleology, four causes and Prime Mover.	• Foundations for the study of arguments for life after death and religious beliefs about the afterlife. • Provides links to ethical theories through concepts of human purpose and flourishing.
Utilitarianism • Classical Utilitarianism: Bentham's principle of utility, hedonic calculus, and act utilitarianism. • Mill's Utilitarianism: higher and lower pleasures, rule utilitarianism, and the importance of justice and liberty. • Application of utilitarian principles to moral decision-making and ethical issues. • Strengths and weaknesses of utilitarian approaches, including minority rights and consequences.		• Explain and compare Bentham's and Mill's forms of utilitarianism. • Analyse key concepts such as utility, pleasure, happiness, and consequences. • Apply utilitarian principles to ethical scenarios and contemporary issues. • Evaluate criticisms and defend reasoned ethical judgements.	• Philosophical reasoning and evaluation from Ancient Philosophical Influences. • Concepts of purpose and human flourishing from soul, mind, and body. • GCSE or introductory knowledge of ethical decision-making and consequences.	• Deontological ethics and Natural Law as alternative approaches. • Develops skills for evaluating applied ethics topics such as euthanasia, business ethics, and sexual ethics. • Encourages comparison between consequentialist and absolutist ethical theories. • Supports synoptic links between ethics, philosophy, and religious thought.



Natural Law Aquinas' theory, telos, and the influence of Aristotle. • Primary and secondary precepts and the role of reason in moral decision-making. • Real and apparent goods, and the doctrines of double effect and interior acts. • Strengths and weaknesses of Natural Law as an absolutist ethical theory.		• Explain and compare key concepts within Natural Law and their Aristotelian roots. • Analyse the role of reason, purpose, and intention in ethical decisions. • Apply Natural Law principles to ethical issues and case studies. • Evaluate criticisms and justify reasoned moral judgements.	• Aristotle's teleology four causes from Ancient Philosophical Influences. • human nature, purpose, and flourishing from Soul, Mind and Body. • Utilitarianism and consequentialist approaches.	• Provides a contrast with situation ethics and other relativist approaches. • Applied ethics topics, euthanasia, business ethics, and sexual ethics. • Encourages synoptic links between ethics, philosophy, and religious beliefs about human purpose
Person of Jesus • The Person of Jesus: historical and theological understandings of Jesus. • Jesus as Son of God, Messiah, and Saviour; the incarnation and authority of Jesus. • Different interpretations of Jesus' identity and significance within Christianity. • Strengths and challenges of traditional and modern understandings of Jesus.		• Explain key beliefs about the identity and nature of Jesus. • Analyse biblical and theological interpretations of Jesus' person and role. • Apply concepts such as incarnation and Messiah to Christian beliefs and practices. • Evaluate differing scholarly and denominational views on the person of Jesus.	• Prior knowledge of Christian beliefs and teachings from GCSE Religious Studies. • Understanding of philosophical concepts such as soul, identity, and purpose.	• Provides a foundation for studying the work of Jesus and theories of atonement. • Supports later exploration of religious language and Christian moral principles. • Encourages synoptic links between theology, philosophy, and ethics.
Arguments based upon observation the cosmological and teleological arguments for the existence of God. • Aquinas' First Three Ways and the design arguments of Paley and Tennant. • Key concepts including causation, motion, contingency, design, and purpose. • Strengths, weaknesses, and challenges from thinkers such as Hume and Darwin.		• Explain and compare cosmological and teleological arguments. • Analyse concepts of causation, contingency, and design in philosophical arguments. • Apply arguments and criticisms to examples and contemporary debates. • Evaluate the effectiveness of arguments based on observation and justify reasoned conclusions.	• Knowledge of Plato and Aristotle, especially causation, teleology, and the Prime Mover. • Understanding of soul, purpose, and human nature from previous philosophy topics.	• Basis for studying arguments based on reason, including the ontological argument. • Supports religious experience and the problem of evil. • Develops skills needed for comparing inductive and deductive arguments for God's existence.
Kantian Ethics • Duty, good will, and the importance of reason in moral decision-making. • The categorical imperative, including universalisability, humanity as an end, and the kingdom of ends. • The distinction between hypothetical and	SPRING	• Explain and compare key principles of Kantian ethics and deontological morality. • Analyse concepts such as duty, intention, autonomy, and universal moral laws. • Apply Kantian principles to ethical issues and moral dilemmas. • Evaluate criticisms and defend reasoned ethical judgements.	• Experience of ethical reasoning through Utilitarianism and consequentialist approaches. • Understanding of moral decision-	• a contrast with consequentialist theories such as Utilitarianism and relativist approaches such as Situation Ethics. • Applied ethics topics including euthanasia,



categorical imperatives and the role of intention. Strengths and weaknesses of Kant's deontological approach, including issues of rigidity and conflicting duties.			making developed through GCSE or earlier A Level topics.	business ethics, and sexual ethics.
Business Ethics - Ethical responsibilities of employers, employees, shareholders, and consumers. - Issues including whistleblowing, corporate social responsibility, globalisation, and fair trade. - Application of ethical theories such as Utilitarianism, Natural Law, and Kantian Ethics to business practices. - Strengths and weaknesses of different ethical approaches to business decision-making.		- Explain key ethical issues arising in business and commercial practices. - Analyse competing interests and moral responsibilities of stakeholders. - Apply ethical theories to contemporary business scenarios and case studies. - Evaluate ethical responses and construct reasoned arguments on business issues.	- Utilitarianism, Natural Law, and Kantian Ethics. - Understanding of moral decision-making and the role of intention, consequences, and duty. - Familiarity with contemporary ethical issues from GCSE or earlier A Level study.	- Supports wider applied ethics topics and synoptic essay writing. - Encourages comparison of ethical theories in practical contexts.
The Problem of Evil - moral and natural evil, and the challenge they pose to belief in God. - Inconsistent triad and evidential problem of evil; key responses from Augustine and Irenaeus/Hick. - Concepts of free will, soul-making, and the nature of suffering. - Strengths and weaknesses of theodicies and their effectiveness in addressing evil and suffering.		- Explain different forms of the problem of evil and key theodicies. - Analyse concepts such as omnipotence, omnibenevolence, free will, and suffering. - Apply philosophical and theological responses to examples and contemporary issues. - Evaluate the success of theodicies and construct reasoned arguments.	- Understanding of arguments for the existence of God and concepts of divine attributes. - Familiarity with philosophical reasoning and evaluation developed through earlier topics.	- Religious experience and the challenge of belief in God. - Synoptic links with Augustine, soul, mind and body, and arguments for God's existence. - Death and the afterlife, salvation, and Christian understandings of suffering.
Arguments from reason - the Ontological Argument, including the approaches of Anselm and Descartes. - Key concepts of a priori reasoning, necessary existence, and the definition of God as the greatest conceivable being. - Challenges and criticisms from Gaunilo, Kant, and empirical approaches. - Strengths and weaknesses of deductive		- Explain and compare Anselm's and Descartes' versions of the Ontological Argument. - Analyse concepts such as necessary existence, perfection, and a priori reasoning. - Apply arguments and criticisms to philosophical debates about God's existence. - Evaluate the effectiveness of deductive arguments and justify reasoned conclusions.	- arguments based on observation, including cosmological and teleological arguments. - Plato's reason and Forms.	- Religious experience and challenges to belief in God. - The problem of evil and the coherence of divine attributes. - Comparing inductive and deductive arguments for God's existence.



arguments for the existence of God.			• concepts of causation, purpose, and divine attributes.	
Situation Ethics • Fletcher's theory, agape (selfless love), and the rejection of legalism. • The four working principles and six fundamental principles as guides to moral decision-making. • Relativism, conscience, and the role of love in ethical situations. • Strengths and weaknesses of Situation Ethics, including issues of subjectivity and practicality.		• Explain Fletcher's key principles and the role of agape in moral decisions. • Analyse concepts such as relativism, conscience, and love-based ethics. • Apply Situation Ethics to ethical issues and case studies. • Evaluate criticisms and construct reasoned arguments about the effectiveness of the theory.	• Utilitarianism and Kantian Ethics. • Natural Law and the role of intention and purpose in morality. • Familiarity with Christian teachings on love and moral responsibility.	• Provides a contrast between absolutist and relativist ethical theories. • Supports the study of applied ethics topics such as euthanasia, sexual ethics, and business ethics • comparing deontological, teleological, and situation-based approaches to morality.
Euthanasia • voluntary, non-voluntary, active, and passive euthanasia; sanctity and quality of life debates. • Ethical issues surrounding autonomy, personhood, suffering, and the right to die. • Application of ethical theories including Utilitarianism, Natural Law, Kantian Ethics, and Situation Ethics. • Strengths and weaknesses of different ethical responses to euthanasia.		• Explain key concepts and distinctions within debates about euthanasia. • Analyse competing moral principles such as autonomy, dignity, intention, and consequences. • Apply ethical theories to contemporary case studies and legal issues. • Evaluate arguments for and against euthanasia and construct reasoned judgements.	• Utilitarianism, Natural Law, Kantian Ethics, and Situation Ethics. • Understanding of concepts such as personhood, suffering, free will, and moral responsibility. • Experience of applying ethical theories to practical issues.	• Encourages comparison of absolutist, deontological, consequentialist, and relativist approaches • Provides opportunities to integrate philosophy, ethics, and religious beliefs about life, death, and human
Death and the Afterlife • Christian beliefs about death, resurrection, judgement, heaven, hell, and purgatory. • Different interpretations of the afterlife, including bodily resurrection and immortality of the soul. • The significance of death and eternal life for Christian belief and practice. • Strengths and challenges of traditional and contemporary views of the afterlife.	SUMMER	• Explain Christian teachings and differing interpretations of death and the afterlife. • Analyse concepts such as resurrection, immortality, judgement, and salvation. • Apply theological ideas to questions about human purpose and destiny. • Evaluate contrasting views and construct reasoned arguments about life after death.	• Soul, Mind and Body, • Augustine's teachings on sin, grace, and salvation. • Person and Work of Jesus and beliefs about resurrection.	, the Problem of Evil, and Christian moral principles. • debates about personal identity, salvation, and the nature of humanity.



Augustine - influences on his thought, including the Bible, Neo-Platonism, and his historical context. - Key teachings on human nature, original sin, free will, grace, and predestination. - Augustine's understanding of evil and the Fall, and the relationship between humanity and God. - Strengths and weaknesses of Augustine's theological ideas and their continuing significance.		- Explain Augustine's key teachings and the influences upon them. - Analyse concepts such as original sin, grace, free will, and predestination. - Apply Augustine's ideas to theological and ethical issues. - Evaluate criticisms and assess the relevance of Augustine's thought.	- Plato and the soul, mind, and body, especially the. - Christian beliefs and the person of Jesus from earlier developments in Christian thought. - concepts of free will, purpose, and morality from ethics and philosophy topics.	- Knowledge of God's Existence and Nature and the Problem of Evil. - of death and the afterlife, salvation, and Christian moral principles. - free will and human nature. .
Christian Moral Principles - sources of authority including the Bible, Church teachings, reason, and conscience. - Key principles such as love, justice, sanctity of life, stewardship, and forgiveness. - The influence of Jesus' teachings and Christian beliefs on moral decision-making. - Strengths and challenges of applying Christian moral principles in contemporary society.		- Explain key Christian moral principles and their sources of authority. - Analyse the relationship between beliefs, values, and ethical decisions. - Apply Christian teachings to moral issues and contemporary debates. - Evaluate differing interpretations and construct reasoned ethical arguments.	- Person of Jesus and Christian teachings on love and salvation. - Utilitarianism, Natural Law, Kantian Ethics, and Situation Ethics. - Augustine's teachings on human nature and morality.	- Supports evaluation of applied ethics topics such as euthanasia, business ethics, and sexual ethics. - Develops skills for comparative essays involving religious and secular moral approaches.
Christian Moral Action - The relationship between beliefs and actions in Christian life. - The significance of teachings on love, justice, forgiveness, stewardship, and social responsibility. - Christian responses to issues such as poverty, equality, and charity, including the role of individuals and organisations. - Strengths and challenges of applying Christian principles to contemporary moral action.		- Explain how Christian beliefs influence moral actions and social responsibility. - Analyse the relationship between faith, values, and ethical behaviour. - Apply Christian teachings to contemporary social and moral issues. - Evaluate the effectiveness and relevance of Christian moral action in modern society.	- Knowledge of Christian Moral Principles and sources of moral authority. - Understanding of the Person of Jesus and his teachings on love, justice, and service.	- Consolidates synoptic links across theology, ethics, and philosophy. - Supports comparative evaluation of religious and secular approaches to moral issues.
Religious Experience - Types of experience including mystical, conversion, and corporate experiences. - Key approaches to religious experience,		- Explain different types and interpretations of religious experience. - Analyse concepts such as mysticism, conversion, and evidential value. - Apply philosophical and theological arguments to examples and case studies.	arguments for the existence of God based on observation and reason.	- Religious language and debates about the nature of God. - Arguments for God's



including James' characteristics and challenges from psychology and science. • The evidential value and significance of religious experiences for belief in God. • Strengths and weaknesses of arguments based on religious experience.		• Evaluate the reliability and significance of religious experiences and construct reasoned judgements.	• Problem of Evil and challenges to religious belief.	existence, the Problem of Evil, and Christian theology.
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