

# Ancient Greece: AS Philosophy Checklist 1

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>Ancient Greek influences on religious philosophy:</i></b>				
1. Plato's Analogy (Allegory) of the Cave				
a. The role of the prisoners				
b. The role of the shadows				
c. The symbolism of the cave				
d. The symbolism of the outside world				
e. The symbolism of the Sun				
f. The purpose of the journey out of the cave				
g. The effect of the return to the prisoners				
2. Strengths of Plato's Analogy of the Cave				
3. Weaknesses of Plato's Analogy of the Cave				
4. The validity of the points made by Plato in the Analogy of the Cave				
5. Plato's <i>The Republic</i> VII.514A – 521B				
6. Plato: the Concept of the Forms				
a. The Form of the Good				
b. Analogy of the divided line				
c. The relation between concepts and phenomena				
d. The concepts of "Ideals"				
e. The relation between the Form of the Good and other Forms				
7. Strengths of Plato's Forms				
a. Heraclitus' river				
8. Weaknesses of Plato's Forms				
a. The problem of infinite regression				
b. Plato's own self-critique in <i>Parmenides</i>				
c. Aristotle's criticism in <i>Metaphysics</i>				
d. Bertrand Russell's criticism in <i>The History of Western Philosophy</i>				
e. The validity of the above points on the Forms				
9. Aristotle: ideas about cause and purpose in relation to God				
a. Material, efficient, formal and final cause in Aristotle				
b. Prime Mover in Aristotle				
10. Strengths of Aristotle's Causes and Prime Mover				
11. Weaknesses of Aristotle's Causes and Prime Mover				
12. The validity of the above points				
13. <i>Metaphysics</i> Book 12				
14. The Euthyphro Dilemma				

# Judaeo-Christian Views: AS Philosophy Checklist 2

Learning Outcomes	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>Judaeo-Christian influences on religious philosophy:</i></b>				
<b>God as Creator</b>				
1. The way the Bible presents God as involved with his creation				
<b>Creatio ex nihilo</b>				
a. Genesis 1				
b. Job 38:1 – 42:6				
c. Psalm 33 (33:6)				
d. John 1:1-4				
e. Hebrews 11:3				
<b>God as craftsman</b>				
f. Genesis 2 and 3				
g. Isaiah 29:16				
h. Jeremiah 18:1-6				
2. God as Omnipotent				
3. God as Omniscient				
4. God as Omnipresent				
5. <i>Compare creatio ex nihilo with Aristotle's Prime Mover</i>				
6. <i>Compare creatio ex nihilo with creatio ex Deo</i>				
7. Discuss whether, if God created the universe, God is therefore responsible for everything that happens in it.				
a. Omnipotence and the Problem of Evil				
b. Omniscience and the Problem of Evil				
<b>The Goodness of God</b>				
8. The ways in which the God of the Bible is seen as morally perfect				
9. The ways in which the God of the Bible is seen as the source of human ethics				
10. God as law-giver and judge - in a Biblical context, does God command things because they are good or are things are good because God commands them?				
a. The Decalogue: Exodus 20:1-17				
b. The Punishments of the Fall: Genesis 3				
c. Sodom and Gomorrah: Genesis 19				
d. The Book of Life: Revelation 20:11-15				
e. Compare what God commands in the Bible with the Euthyphro dilemma				
f. Compare Divine Command Theory with the Euthyphro dilemma				
11. The Incarnation and the person of Jesus				
12. The Book of Job				
13. Problems with God as law-giver and judge				
14. Benevolence and the Problem of Evil				

## Ontological Argument: AS Philosophy Checklist 3

<h1>Learning Outcomes</h1>	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>The Ontological argument:</i></b>				
1. Anselm's First Ontological Argument				
a. Existence <i>in intellectu</i> and existence <i>in re</i>				
b. Rejection of the Fool ( <i>see</i> : Psalm 14:1)				
c. Superiority of <i>in re</i> over <i>in intellectu</i>				
d. Existence is a predicate				
e. Definition of <i>ontos</i> and <i>ontological</i>				
2. Anselm's Second Ontological Argument				
a. Anselm's understanding of God				
b. The difference between <b>contingent</b> and <b>necessary</b> existence				
c. <i>Reductio ad absurdum</i>				
d. Argument as Faith seeking Understanding				
e. Thomas Aquinas' support for Anselm's Ontological Argument				
3. The Strengths of Anselm's Argument				
4. The Weaknesses of Anselm's Argument				
5. Challenge to Anselm from Gaunilo				
a. Gaunilo's analogy of the island in <i>On Behalf of the Fool</i>				
b. Anselm's response to Gaunilo				
6. René Descartes' Ontological Argument				
a. Descartes' understanding of existence as perfection				
b. Descartes' understanding that God cannot lack anything				
7. The Strengths of Descartes' Argument				
a. Norman Malcolm and necessary existence				
b. Charles Hartshorne: existence <i>in intellectu</i> and <i>in re</i>				
8. The Weaknesses of Descartes' Argument				
a. Pierre Gassendi and non-existence				
9. Challenge to Anselm and Descartes from Immanuel Kant				
a. Analytic statements and necessary existence				
b. Existence is not a predicate				
c. Responses to Kant				

## Cosmological Argument: AS Philosophy Checklist 4

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>The Cosmological argument:</i></b>				
1. Aquinas' Cosmological Argument				
a. Aquinas' First Way: Motion				
b. Aquinas' Second Way: Causation				
c. Aquinas' Third Way: Necessary Being				
2. The Strengths of Aquinas' Argument				
3. The Weaknesses of Aquinas' Argument				
4. Challenge from David Hume				
a. Hume's criticisms of the view that the existence of the universe is evidence for the existence of God.				
b. Is the Prime Mover the Christian God?				
5. The Strengths of Hume's Challenge				
6. The Weaknesses of Hume's Challenge				
7. Immanuel Kant's rejection of Necessary Being				
8. Copleston's Cosmological Argument				
a. Argument put forward by Copleston in the 1947 radio debate				
b. The universe needs explaining				
9. Challenge to Copleston from Bertrand Russell				
a. Argument put forward by Russell in the 1947 radio debate				
b. The universe does not need explaining				
c. Response to Bertrand Russell from Copleston				
10. The Strengths of Russell's Challenge				
11. The Weaknesses of Russell's Challenge				
12. Leibniz's Cosmological Argument				

## Teleological Argument: AS Philosophy Checklist 5

<h1>Learning Outcomes</h1>	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>The Teleological argument:</i></b>				
1. Aquinas' Teleological Argument – Argument <i>to</i> design				
a. Aquinas' Fifth Way: Design				
b. Purpose and "guiding hand"				
c. Intelligent Designer				
2. The Strengths of Aquinas' Argument				
3. The Weaknesses of Aquinas' Argument				
4. Paley's Teleological Argument – Argument <i>from</i> design				
a. The Watch Analogy				
b. Purpose				
c. Design				
d. Complexity				
5. The Strengths of Paley's Argument				
6. The Weaknesses of Paley's Argument				
7. The Challenge from David Hume				
a. Weak Analogy				
b. Epicurean Thesis				
c. Lack of perfection				
d. God's infinity and our limited nature				
e. Creation by committee or by a team				
8. The Strengths of Hume's Challenge				
9. The Weaknesses of Hume's Argument				
10. The Challenge from J.S. Mill				
a. Nature as evidence of Creation's inherently evil nature				
b. Progress through pain and suffering as counter-evidence				
11. The Challenge from Darwinism				
a. Evolution by Natural Selection				
b. Adaptation and variation				
c. Richard Dawkins				
12. The Strengths of the Challenge from Darwinism				
13. The Weaknesses of the Challenge from Darwinism				
14. Richard Swinburne's defence of the Teleological argument				
15. F.R. Tennant and the Anthropic Principle				

# Moral Argument: AS Philosophy Checklist 6

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>The Moral argument:</i></b>				
1. The Moral Argument from Immanuel Kant				
a. Three postulates of morality				
<i>b. Summum bonum</i>				
c. Categorical Imperative				
d. Innate moral awareness				
e. Role of the conscience				
2. Strengths of Kant's Moral Argument				
3. Weaknesses of Kant's Moral Argument				
a. J.L. Mackie "ought does not imply can"				
b. Brian Davies and "sufficient power and knowledge"				
c. Rejection of consequences				
4. Sigmund Freud's Challenge to Kant's Moral Argument				
a. The role of the <i>superego</i>				
b. The role of the <i>ego</i>				
c. The role of the <i>id</i>				
d. Freud's sources of morality				
e. The source of the conscience				
f. The subjectivity of morality				
g. Oedipus complex				
5. Strengths of Freud's Challenge				
6. Weaknesses of Freud's Challenge				
7. God as the source of morality				
a. John Cardinal Newman				
b. Thomas Aquinas				
c. John Hick				

# Problem of Evil: AS Philosophy Checklist 7

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>Challenges to religious belief: The Problem of Evil</i></b>				
1. The Nature of Evil				
a. Natural Evil				
b. Moral Evil				
c. The Origin(s) of Evil				
2. Epicurus and the <i>Logical</i> Problem of Evil				
a. The Epicurian paradox				
b. Epicurus' Inconsistent Triad				
3. David Hume and the Problem of Evil				
a. <i>Dialogues Concerning Human Understanding</i>				
b. Hume's Inconsistent Triad				
c. J.L. Mackie and the Inconsistent Triad				
4. Gottfried Leibniz and the Definition of Theodicy				
a. The difference between a <i>defence</i> of evil and a <i>theodicy</i>				
b. Richard Swinburne and the need for a theodicy				
5. Augustine of Hippo – "soul-deciding theodicy"				
a. Privation of good / Evil as non-being				
b. Perfect creation				
c. The Fall				
d. Original Sin and Total Depravity				
e. The meaning of "soul-deciding"				
f. God's responsibility for evil				
6. Strengths of Augustine's Theodicy				
a. Free will as the root of all evil				
b. Explains natural and moral evil				
c. Absolves God of all responsibility				
d. Biblical support for salvation by faith ( <i>see</i> : Arminianism and Calvinism)				
7. Weaknesses of Augustine's Theodicy				
a. Evil must have been a choice from the moment of creation				
b. How can an Angel fall (Satan/Lucifer)				
c. Opposite to the theory of evolution				
d. Hell: Origins and creation by a supposedly loving God				
8. Irenaeus of Lyons – "soul-making theodicy"				
a. Human nature as potentiality				
b. The Fall as an exercise of free will				
c. John Keats and "the vale of soul-making"				
d. John Hick and <i>Evil and the God of Love</i>				

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
e. The need for a real choice between good and evil				
f. God's responsibility for evil				
9. Strengths of Irenaeus' Theodicy				
a. "Best possible world" hypothesis				
b. Explanation of natural and moral evil				
c. Parallels with the theory of evolution				
d. Love is experienced through times of trial				
10. Weaknesses of Irenaeus' Theodicy				
a. "acquiescence in the face of evil"				
b. Evil is given dignity and purpose				
c. Problems with apparent universalism				
d. Challenges the idea of a God of love / God allows evil				
e. D.Z. Phillips				
11. Challenges to Theodicy				
a. Antony Flew and the problem with theodicy				
12. Other Responses to the Problem of Evil				
a. Alvin Plantinga's <i>Free Will Defence</i>				
b. Richard Swinburne's <i>Free Will Defence</i>				

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# Religion and Science: AS Philosophy Checklist 8

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>Challenges to religious belief: Religion and Science</i></b>				
1. Religious Cosmology				
a. Genesis and Creationism, and <i>creatio ex nihilo</i>				
b. John Polkinghorne				
c. Fred Hoyle				
d. Continual creation				
e. Young Earth Creationism				
2. Strengths of Religious Cosmology				
3. Weaknesses of Religious Cosmology				
4. Scientific Cosmology				
a. Big Bang Theory				
b. Edwin Hubble				
c. "Red shift" and the microwave background				
d. Stephen Hawking				
5. Strengths of Scientific Cosmology				
6. Weaknesses of Scientific Cosmology				
7. Evolution				
a. Charles Darwin and <i>evolution by natural selection</i>				
b. Richard Dawkins and <i>molecular evolution</i>				
c. Stephen Jay Gould and <i>punctuated equilibrium</i>				
d. 15 Evolutionary Gems				
e. Evidence of common descent				
f. Arthur Peacocke				
g. Denis Alexander				
8. Strengths of Evolution				
9. Weaknesses of Evolution				
10. Intelligent Design				
a. Irreducible complexity and biochemical machines				
b. Michael Behe and the mousetrap				
c. The Discovery Institute and <i>Unlocking the Mystery of Life</i>				
d. Link to the teleological argument				
e. The fine-tuned universe and the anthropic principle				
f. <i>Kitzmiller v. Dover Area School District</i>				
11. Strengths of Intelligent Design				
12. Weaknesses of Intelligent Design				
13. Paul Davies and <i>The Goldilocks Enigma</i>				

## Terminology and Key Terms: AS Ethics Checklist 1

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>Ethical theories, key terms and terminology</i></b>				
1. Definition and explanation of absolutist morality				
a. Absolutist ethics				
b. Objective				
c. Natural Law				
d. Immanuel Kant: Kantian ethics and the Categorical Imperative				
e. Divine Command Theory				
f. Rule Utilitarianism				
g. Strengths of absolutism				
h. Weaknesses of absolutism				
2. Definition and explanation of relativist morality				
a. Relativist ethics				
b. Subjective				
c. Situation Ethics				
d. Act Utilitarianism				
e. Preference Utilitarianism				
f. Strengths of relativism				
g. Weaknesses of relativism				
3. Definition and explanation of deontological ethics				
a. Immanuel Kant: Kantian ethics and the Categorical Imperative				
b. Divine Command Theory				
c. Natural Law: the Primary Precepts				
4. Definition and explanation of teleological ethics				
a. Natural Law: the Secondary Precepts				
b. Act Utilitarianism				
c. Rule Utilitarianism				
d. Preference Utilitarianism				

## Natural Law: AS Ethics Checklist 2

<h1>Learning Outcomes</h1>	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>Ethical Theories: Natural Law</i></b>				
1. Aristotle				
a. Aristotle's Theory of Causes				
b. Efficient Cause				
c. Final Cause				
d. <i>Eudaimonia</i>				
e. Purpose of life				
2. Origins of Aquinas' Natural Law				
a. Foundation in Aristotle				
b. Efficient cause and God				
c. Biblical (scriptural) background (esp. Genesis 1, 2 and 3)				
d. Purpose and perfection				
3. Reason, eudaimonia and the hierarchy of laws				
a. Eternal Law				
b. Divine Law				
c. Natural Law				
d. Humans Law				
e. Application to non-Christians				
4. Precepts and reason				
a. Five primary precepts				
b. Secondary precepts				
c. Apparent good				
d. Real good				
e. Doctrine of Double Effect				
5. Strengths of Natural Law				
a. Aspects common to all cultures and societies				
b. Focuses on human character				
c. Reason, emotions, passions and practical wisdom				
d. The pursuit of happiness				
6. Weaknesses of Natural Law				
a. G.E. Moore				
b. Kai Neilson				
c. Karl Barth				
d. Peter Vardy				

# Kantian Ethics: AS Ethics Checklist 3

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>Ethical Theories: Kantian Ethics</i></b>				
1. Kant's Copernican Revolution				
a. The problem of objective knowledge				
b. Phenomenon and phenomenology				
c. René Descartes				
d. Gottfried Leibniz				
e. David Hume				
f. Purpose of life				
2. Reason				
a. Good will				
b. Autonomy of the will				
c. Duty				
d. Moral principles				
3. Imperatives				
a. Hypothetical imperative				
b. Categorical imperative				
c. The difference between the Categorical Imperative and the Hypothetical Imperative				
4. Universalisation of maxims				
a. Formula of the Law of Nature				
b. Formula of End in Itself				
c. Formula of a Kingdom of Ends				
5. Theory of Duty				
6. <i>Summum bonum</i>				
7. Strengths of Kantian Ethics				
a. Reason				
b. Golden Rule				
c. Intrinsic value and universalisability				
8. Weaknesses of Kantian Ethics				
a. The problem of universalisability				
b. The problem of separating "intention" from "ends"				
c. Ignorance of result				
d. Reliance on universal understanding of purpose and ends				
e. Conflicting duties				
9. W.D. Ross and <i>prima facie duties</i>				

## Utilitarianism: AS Ethics Checklist 4

<h1>Learning Outcomes</h1>	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>Ethical Theories: Utilitarianism</i></b>				
1. Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism				
a. Teleological, consequentialist and relativistic.				
b. Principle of utility				
c. Measurable and quantitative theory				
d. Hedonic calculus				
e. Universal hedonism				
f. Eudaimonia				
2. John Stuart (J.S.) Mill				
a. Deontological, consequentialist and relativistic.				
b. Happiness principle				
c. Quality of pleasure				
d. Higher and lower pleasures				
e. Universalisability				
3. Act and Rule Utilitarianism				
a. Jeremy Benthan				
b. J.S. Mill				
c. Weaknesses of Act Utilitarianism				
d. Weaknesses of Rule Utilitarianism				
4. Other forms of utilitarianism				
a. Peter Singer and Preference Utilitarianism				
b. Peter Singer's <i>impartial spectator</i>				
c. R.M. Hare and Preference Utilitarianism				
d. R.M. Hare and Universalisability				
e. Richard Brandt, psychotherapy and Preference Utilitarianism				
5. Strengths of Utilitarianism				
a. W.D. Ross and <i>prima facie duties</i>				
b. Injustice for the individual and eudaimonia				
c. Intrinsic value and universalisability				
6. Weaknesses of Utilitarianism				
a. The problem of universalisability				
b. The problem of separating "intention" from "ends"				
c. Ignorance of result				
d. Reliance on universal understanding of purpose and ends				
e. Conflicting duties				

# Religious Ethics: AS Ethics Checklist 5

<b>Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Essay</b>	<b>Revision</b>
<b><i>Ethical Theories: Religious Ethics – Christian Ethics</i></b>				
1. The Jewish roots of Christian ethics				
a. The Decalogue (The Ten Commandments)				
b. <i>Imago Dei</i>				
c. Relationship with God				
d. The rejection of legalism				
2. The Biblical basis of Christian ethics				
a. Reading individual ethical statements in the context of the whole Bible				
b. The ethics of Jesus: Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5, 6, and 7)				
c. The ethics of Jesus: The Great Commandment (Matthew 22:34-40)				
d. The ethics of Jesus: The Golden Rule (Tobit 4:15 and Matthew 7:12)				
e. The ethics of Paul: life lived in the Spirit (Galatians 5:16, 18, 25)				
f. The ethics of Paul: community ethic (Philippians 2:1-4)				
g. The ethics of Paul: love in action (1 Corinthians 13)				
h. <i>The Kingdom of God and fulfilment of the Law</i>				
3. Love				
a. Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37)				
b. Parable of the Sheep and the Goats (Matthew 25:31-46)				
c. Thomas Aquinas				
d. Augustine of Hippo				
e. Joseph Fletcher and Situation Ethics				
4. Divine Command Theory				
5. Absolutist views of Christian ethics				
6. Relativist views of Christian ethics				
7. Deontological approaches to Christian ethics				
8. Teleological approaches to Christian ethics				
9. The link between religion and morality				
10. What makes an ethical theory a religious theory				
11. Strengths of Christian ethics				
a. Utilitarianism, goodness of God, and the Golden Rule				
b. Kantian Ethics and Duty				
c. Karl Barth and Natural Law				
12. Weaknesses of Christian ethics				
a. Compared with Utilitarianism				
b. Compared with Kantian Ethics				
c. Compared with Natural Law				

# Abortion; Right to a Child: AS Ethics Checklist 6

Learning Outcomes	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>Applied Ethics: Abortion; The Right to a Child</i></b>				
1. The concept of the 'Sanctity of Life' and how it applies to abortion				
2. The concept of personhood as applied to abortion				
3. The right to life as applied to abortion and the rights of all those involved				
4. The issues of infertility and the right to a child				
5. The status of the embryo				
6. Whether a child is a gift or a right				
<b>The application and the different approaches of the ethical theories to abortion and the right to a child:</b>				
7. Natural Law				
a. Strengths of Natural Law applied to abortion and the right to a child				
b. Weaknesses of Natural Law applied to abortion and the right to a child				
8. Kantian Ethics				
a. Strengths of Kantian Ethics applied to abortion and the right to a child				
b. Weaknesses of Kantian Ethics applied to abortion and the right to a child				
9. Utilitarianism				
a. Strengths of Utilitarianism applied to abortion and the right to a child				
b. Weaknesses of Utilitarianism applied to abortion and the right to a child				
10. Christian Ethics				
a. Strengths of Christian Ethics applied to abortion and the right to a child				
b. Weaknesses of Christian Ethics applied to abortion and the right to a child				
11. Absolutist views on abortion and the right to a child				
12. Relativist views on abortion and the right to a child				
13. Deontological approaches to abortion and the right to a child				
14. Teleological approaches to abortion and the right to a child				

## Euthanasia: AS Ethics Checklist 7

Learning Outcomes	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>Applied Ethics: Euthanasia</i></b>				
1. The concept of the 'Sanctity of Life' how it applies to euthanasia				
2. The right to life as applied to euthanasia				
3. The concept of the 'Quality of Life' and how it applies to euthanasia				
4. The concept of personhood as applied to euthanasia				
5. Issues around euthanasia				
a. Persistent vegetative state (PVS)				
b. James Rachels and passive vs. active euthanasia				
c. <i>The slippery slope</i>				
6. The application the different approaches of the ethical theories to euthanasia :				
a. Natural Law				
i. Strengths of Natural Law applied to euthanasia				
ii. Weaknesses of Natural Law applied to euthanasia				
b. Kantian Ethics				
i. Strengths of Kantian Ethics applied to euthanasia				
ii. Weaknesses of Kantian Ethics applied to euthanasia				
c. Utilitarianism				
i. John Stuart Mill and personal autonomy				
ii. Peter Singer and the sanctity of life				
iii. Strengths of Utilitarianism applied to euthanasia				
iv. Weaknesses of Utilitarianism applied to euthanasia				
d. Christian Ethics				
i. Strengths of Christian Ethics applied to euthanasia				
ii. Weaknesses of Christian Ethics applied to euthanasia				
7. Absolutist views on euthanasia				
8. Relativist views on euthanasia				
9. Deontological approaches to euthanasia				
10. Teleological approaches to euthanasia				



## Genetic Engineering: AS Ethics Checklist 8

<h1>Learning Outcomes</h1>	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>Applied Ethics: Genetic engineering</i></b>				
1. The concept of the 'Sanctity of Life' how it applies to genetic engineering				
2. The concept of personhood as applied to genetic engineering				
3. Genetic engineering on humans				
a. Human embryo research				
b. Stem-cell research				
c. Designer Babies				
d. "saviour siblings"				
e. Genetic testing and screening				
f. Gene therapy / Germ line therapy				
g. Human Genome Project				
4. Genetic engineering on animals				
5. Genetic engineering on plants				
6. The application the different approaches of the ethical theories to genetic engineering :				
a. Natural Law				
i. Strengths of Natural Law applied to genetic engineering				
ii. Weaknesses of Natural Law applied to genetic engineering				
b. Kantian Ethics				
i. Strengths of Kantian Ethics applied to genetic engineering				
ii. Weaknesses of Kantian Ethics applied to genetic engineering				
c. Utilitarianism				
i. Strengths of Utilitarianism applied to genetic engineering				
ii. Weaknesses of Utilitarianism applied to genetic engineering				
d. Christian Ethics				
i. Joseph Fletcher				
ii. Paul Ramsay				
iii. Humans as "co-creator"				
iv. Strengths of Christian Ethics applied to genetic engineering				
v. Weaknesses of Christian Ethics applied to genetic engineering				
7. Absolutist views on genetic engineering				
8. Relativist views on genetic engineering				
9. Deontological approaches to genetic engineering				
10. Teleological approaches to genetic engineering				

## War and Peace: AS Ethics Checklist 9

<h1>Learning Outcomes</h1>	Textbook	Notes	Essay	Revision
<b><i>Applied Ethics: War and peace</i></b>				
1. "Just War"				
a. Aristotle				
b. Cicero				
c. Ambrose of Milan				
d. Augustine of Hippo				
e. Thomas Aquinas				
f. Francisco Suárez and Francisco de Victoria				
g. <i>Jus ad bellam</i>				
h. <i>Jus in Bello</i>				
i. <i>Jus post bellum</i>				
2. Ethical pacifism				
a. Absolute pacifism				
b. Contingent pacifism				
c. Preferential pacifism				
3. Religious pacifism				
4. The application the different approaches of the ethical theories to war and peace :				
a. Natural Law				
i. Strengths of Natural Law applied to war and peace				
ii. Weaknesses of Natural Law applied to war and peace				
b. Kantian Ethics				
i. Strengths of Kantian Ethics applied to war and peace				
ii. Weaknesses of Kantian Ethics applied to war and peace				
c. Utilitarianism				
i. Strengths of Utilitarianism applied to war and peace				
ii. Weaknesses of Utilitarianism applied to war and peace				
d. Christian Ethics				
i. William Manning and rejection of Pacifism				
ii. Strengths of Christian Ethics applied to war and peace				
iii. Weaknesses of Christian Ethics applied to war and peace				
5. Absolutist views on war and peace				
6. Relativist views on war and peace				
7. Deontological approaches to war and peace				
8. Teleological approaches to war and peace				

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