

Advance information June 2022

A-level Religious Studies (7062)

Version 1.0

Because of the ongoing impacts of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are providing advance information on the focus of June 2022 exams to help students revise.

This is the advance information for A-level Religious Studies (7062)].

Information

- This advance information covers all examined components
- It is **not** permitted to take this notice into the examination

Advice

- Students will be credited for using any relevant knowledge from any non-listed topic areas when answering questions. Where areas have been listed, there is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.
- Students will be expected to draw on knowledge, skills and understanding from across the specification when responding to synoptic questions.
- For **Component 2, Section B: Dialogues**. The information provided indicates the specification bullet point that will be the focus of the question stems. Due to the broad and synoptic nature of the Dialogues section, students are likely to need to draw on other specification content within their responses to be able to access the full range of marks.

Focus of the June 2022 exam

Component 1: Philosophy of religion and ethics

Section A: Philosophy of religion

- Arguments for the existence of God
- Verifying religious experience
- Religious Language
- Miracles

Section B: Ethics and religion

- Normative ethical theories
- The application of natural moral law, situation ethics and virtue ethics to: issues of non-human life and death
- Free will and moral responsibility

Component 2: Study of religion and dialogues

Option 2A: Buddhism

Section A: Buddhism

- Sources of wisdom and authority
- Good conduct and key moral principles
- Buddhism, gender and sexuality
- Buddhism and the challenge of secularisation

Section B: Dialogues

The dialogue between Buddhism and philosophy

Beliefs and teachings about:

- Self, death and afterlife
- The truth claims of other religions

The following issues, and the impact of the discussion on religious belief past and present, should be considered:

- How far the belief is reasonable – that is based on reason and/or consistent with reason.
- The relevance of philosophical enquiry for religious faith, with particular reference to the debate about the nature of faith as 'belief in' or 'belief that'.

Section C Dialogues

The dialogue between Buddhism and ethics

- Buddhist responses to the following approaches to moral decision-making in the light of key Buddhist moral principles:

- deontological, with reference to Kant.

-teleological and consequential, with reference to Bentham.

-character based, with reference to virtue ethics.

- Buddhist responses to: the issues of human life and death and issues of animal life and death prescribed for study; theft and lying; marriage; homosexuality and transgender issues; genetic engineering.

The impact of other ethical perspectives and ethical studies on Buddhist views about these issues, both past and present. This may include challenges to and support for Buddhist views; compatibility of Buddhist views with those of other ethical perspectives; the relative strengths and weaknesses of Buddhist perspectives and the other ethical perspectives studied on these issues; the implications of criticisms of Buddhist ethical teaching for the religion as a whole and its sources of authority

Option 2B: Christianity

Section A: Christianity

- Sources of wisdom and authority
- Good conduct and key moral principles
- Christianity, gender and sexuality

Section B: Dialogues

The dialogue between Christianity and philosophy

Beliefs and teachings about:

- Self, death and afterlife
- The truth claims of other religions

The following issues, and the impact of the discussion on religious belief past and present, should be considered:

- How far the belief is reasonable – that is based on reason and/or consistent with reason.
- The relevance of philosophical enquiry for religious faith, with particular reference to the debate about the nature of faith as 'belief in' or 'belief that'.

Section C Dialogues

The dialogue between Christianity and ethics

• Christian responses to the following approaches to moral decision-making in the light of key Christian moral principles:

- deontological, with reference to Kant.
- teleological and consequential, with reference to Bentham.
- character based, with reference to virtue ethics.

• Christian responses to: the issues of human life and death and issues of animal life and death prescribed for study; theft and lying; marriage; homosexuality and transgender issues; genetic engineering.

The impact of other ethical perspectives and ethical studies on Christian views about these issues, both past and present. This may include challenges to and support for Christian views; compatibility of Christian views with those of other ethical perspectives; the relative strengths and weaknesses of Christian perspectives and other ethical perspectives studied on these issues; the implications of criticisms of Christian ethical teaching for the religion as a whole and its sources of authority

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Option 2C: Hinduism

Section A: Hinduism

- Sources of wisdom and authority
- Good conduct and key moral principles
- Hinduism, gender and sexuality
- Hinduism and the challenge of secularisation

Section B: Dialogues

The dialogue between Hinduism and philosophy

Beliefs and teachings about:

- Self, death and afterlife
- The truth claims of other religions

The following issues, and the impact of the discussion on religious belief past and present, should be considered:

- How far the belief is reasonable – that is based on reason and/or consistent with reason.
- The relevance of philosophical enquiry for religious faith, with particular reference to the debate about the nature of faith as 'belief in' or 'belief that'.

Section C Dialogues

The dialogue between Hinduism and ethics

• Hindu responses to the following approaches to moral decision-making in the light of key Hindu moral principles:

- deontological, with reference to Kant.

-teleological and consequential, with reference to Bentham.

-character based, with reference to virtue ethics.

• Hindu responses to: the issues of human life and death and issues of animal life and death prescribed for study; theft and lying; marriage; homosexuality and transgender issues; genetic engineering.

The impact of other ethical perspectives and ethical studies on Hindu views about these issues, both past and present. This may include challenges to and support for Hindu views; compatibility of Hindu views with those of other ethical perspectives; the relative strengths and weaknesses of Hindu perspectives and the other ethical perspectives studied on these issues; the implications of criticisms of Hindu ethical teaching for the religion as a whole and its sources of authority.

Option 2D: Islam

Section A: Islam

- Sources of wisdom and authority
- Good conduct and key moral principles
- Islam, gender and sexuality
- Islam and the challenge of secularisation

Section B: Dialogues

The dialogue between Islam and philosophy

Beliefs and teachings about:

- Self, death and afterlife
- The truth claims of other religions

The following issues, and the impact of the discussion on religious belief past and present, should be considered:

- How far the belief is reasonable – that is based on reason and/or consistent with reason.
- The relevance of philosophical enquiry for religious faith, with particular reference to the debate about the nature of faith as 'belief in' or 'belief that'.

Section C Dialogues

The dialogue between Islam and ethics

• Muslim responses to the following approaches to moral decision-making in the light of key Muslim moral principles:

- deontological, with reference to Kant.
- teleological and consequential, with reference to Bentham.
- character based, with reference to virtue ethics.

• Muslim responses to: the issues of human life and death and issues of animal life and death prescribed for study; theft and lying; marriage; homosexuality and transgender issues; genetic engineering.

The impact of other ethical perspectives and ethical studies on Muslim views about these issues, both past and present. This may include challenges to and support for Muslim views; compatibility of Muslim views with those of other ethical perspectives; the relative strengths and weaknesses of Muslim perspectives and the other ethical perspectives studied on these issues; the implications of criticisms of Muslim ethical teaching for the religion as a whole and its sources of authority.

Option 2E: Judaism

Section A: Judaism

- Sources of wisdom and authority
- Good conduct and key moral principles
- Judaism, gender and sexuality
- Judaism, migration and religious pluralism

Section B: Dialogues

The dialogue between Judaism and philosophy

Beliefs and teachings about:

- Self, death and afterlife
- The truth claims of other religions

The following issues, and the impact of the discussion on religious belief past and present, should be considered:

- How far the belief is reasonable – that is based on reason and/or consistent with reason.
- The relevance of philosophical enquiry for religious faith, with particular reference to the debate about the nature of faith as 'belief in' or 'belief that'.

Section C Dialogues

The dialogue between Judaism and ethics

• Jewish responses to the following approaches to moral decision-making in the light of key Jewish moral principles:

- deontological, with reference to Kant.
- teleological and consequential, with reference to Bentham.
- character based, with reference to virtue ethics.

• Jewish responses to: the issues of human life and death and issues of animal life and death prescribed for study; theft and lying; marriage; homosexuality and transgender issues; genetic engineering.

The impact of other ethical perspectives and ethical studies on Jewish views about these issues, both past and present. This may include challenges to and support for Jewish views; compatibility of Jewish views with those of other ethical perspectives; the relative strengths and weaknesses of Jewish perspectives and the other ethical perspectives studied on these issues; the implications of criticisms of Jewish ethical teaching for the religion as a whole and its sources of authority.

END OF ADVANCE INFORMATION