

A-Level Philosophy, Ethics and Buddhism Induction tasks – please email all completed work to Mrs  
Crosley

Philosophy

<https://www.spreaker.com/user/12255612/philosophy-podcast-1-introduction-why-ph?fbclid=IwAR35XWgz6wlk2cuFhcT2hDnjMcNXyDQ-3ey73TJLPgAW-SdplljfU3aas>

Listen to the podcast from the link above. Write a paragraph that answers the question 'Why did Philosophy develop in Greece'?

Buddhism

If you have not studied Buddhism at GCSE, please complete the attached home learning booklet.

Full course GCSE students go to [app.senecalearning.com/join-class](http://app.senecalearning.com/join-class) and use class code

**upybjifoxw** to revise and test your Buddhism knowledge.

Ethics

Scenario: I'm on school lunch duty and I see and hear a girl saying nasty things to another girl while they're eating their shepherd's pie.

Questions:

Why is it OK, and my duty, to tell her off for being unkind?

Why is it *not* OK for me to tell her off for eating meat (I'm vegetarian)?

And then:

Which, if any, of our beliefs are 'just a matter of personal preference' and which, if any, refer to some kind of absolute fact?

Should we leave others to their 'personal preference' in matters of religious belief, or are some religious beliefs right and others wrong in an absolute sense?

Is there an ultimate truth, an absolute right and wrong, about religious truth claims?

At what point, if any, does one culture have the right to tell another 'you're doing it wrong' over matters of religion and ethics?

To what extent, if at all, do people have an obligation to share their religious faith with others – or should we keep our beliefs to ourselves and try and respect the views of others even if we think they'll miss out on going to heaven?