

<b>AS Ethics</b>	RED	AMBER	GREEN
<b>Absolute and relative ethics</b>			
Concepts of absolute and relative morality			
What it means to call an ethical theory absolutist and objective			
What it means to call an ethical theory relativist and subjective			
The terms deontological and teleological			
<b>Natural Law</b>			
The origins of St Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law in Aristotle's idea of purpose			
Aquinas' ideas of purpose			
The use of reason to discover Natural Law.			
The primary and secondary precepts			
Real and apparent goods.			
Interior and exterior acts			
Strengths and weaknesses of Natural Law			
<b>Kantian Ethics</b>			
Kant's theory of duty (duty for duty's sake)			
The moral law (known through reason)			
The Good will			
Hypothetical imperatives (if I do x I will get y)			
Categorical imperative (I ought to do)			
Compare hypothetical imperative and categorical imperative			
The three formulations of the categorical imperative			
The universalisation of maxims.			
Summum bonum (the ultimate end)			
Evaluate Kantian ethics			
<b>Utilitarianism</b>			
The principle of utility			
Bentham's utility - Greatest Good for the Greatest Number			
Mill's Utilitarianism (quality not quantity)			
Compare Bentham and Mill's Utilitarianism			
Hedonism (two sovereign masters = pleasure and pain)			
Hedonic Calculus (know and apply the seven factors)			
Mill's criticisms of Bentham and his ideas of qualitative not quantitative pleasures			
Higher and lower pleasures (mind versus body)			
Understand and explain Act and Rule Utilitarianism			
Singer's Preference Utilitarianism (best interests of those affected)			
Evaluate Utilitarianism (strengths and weaknesses)			
<b>Christian Ethics</b>			
The main ethical principles of Christianity			
How the followers of Christianity make ethical decisions			
How morality and religion may seem to be linked or be seen as separate from each other.			
How far morality may be seen as dependent on God (Divine Command theory)			
How far Christian Ethics may be seen as absolutist or relativist			

How ethical theories may be considered Christian			
Critically discuss these issues and their strengths and weaknesses			
<b>Applied ethics: Abortion; right to a child</b>			
The concept of Sanctity of Life (life is precious, worthy of the highest respect)			
The concept of personhood and how it applies to abortion			
The right to life as applied to abortion			
The rights of all those involved in abortion			
Issues raised by infertility and the right to have a child			
Whether a child is a gift or a right			
The status of the embryo			
Apply different ethical theories to abortion and the right to a child.			
<b>Applied ethics: Euthanasia</b>			
Understand and explain the concept of Sanctity of Life and how it is applied to euthanasia			
Understand and explain the concept of quality of life and how it is applied to euthanasia			
Definitions of different types of euthanasia			
Understanding of palliative care and the hospice movement			
The right to life as applied to euthanasia			
Apply and evaluate different ethical theories to euthanasia			
<b>Applied ethics: Genetic engineering</b>			
Understand and explain the ethical questions raised by different types of genetic engineering.			
Know different types of genetic engineering: such as cloning, gm crops, genetic screening			
The idea of Sanctity of Life and how it applies to embryo research			
Apply and explain the different approaches of the ethical theories to genetic engineering.			
<b>Applied ethics: War and peace</b>			
Understand the principles of Just War and its application			
Understand and explain the theories of pacifism and realism			
Apply the different approaches of the ethical theories to war and peace.			
The strengths and weaknesses of these different approaches to issues of war and peace			