

	Red	Amber	Green
<b>Topic : AS Philosophy</b>			
<b><u>Arguments for God's existence</u></b>			
<b>Ontological argument</b>			
Anselm's Ontological argument			
Anselm's understanding of God – his understanding of the differences between contingent and necessary existence			
Descartes' Ontological argument			
Descartes' understanding of existence as a perfection which God cannot lack			
The different between Anselm and Descartes			
Gaunillo's challenge to the Ontological argument (analogy of the island in <i>On Behalf of the Fool</i> )			
Kant's challenge to the Ontological argument			
<b>Cosmoligcal argument</b>			
Aquinas' Cosmoligcal argument			
Copleston's Cosmoligcal argument (from the 1948 radio Debate)			
Russell's challenge to the Cosmoligcal argument (from the 1948 radio debate)			
Hume's challenge to the Cosmoligcal argument			
<b>Teleological argument</b>			
Aquinas' Teleological argument			
Paley's Teleological argument			
Hume's challenge to the Teleological argument			
Mill's challenge to the Teleological argument			
Darwin's challenge to the Teleological argument			
<b>The moral argument</b>			
Kant's moral argument including his concept of the 'summum bonum' and his inferences about innate moral awareness			
Freud's psychological challenges to the moral argument, his view that moral awareness comes from sources other than God			
<b>Challenges to religious belief</b>			
<b>The problem of evil</b>			
The two types of evil (the possible differences between natural and moral evil)			
The logical problem of evil			
The experiential problem of evil			
Augustine's theodicy – how Augustine understands the responsibility of God for the existence of evil in the world the origins of evil and the role of human free will			
Irenaeus' theodicy - how Irenaeus understands the responsibility of God for the existence of evil in the world the origins of evil and the role of human freewill			
<b>Science and creation</b>			
Scientific and philosophical views on the creation of the universe			
Different understandings of the term 'creationist'			
Debate between Creationism and the Big Bang theory			
Darwinism and various developments of evolutionary theory (and how this might impact on religious belief)			
'Intelligent Design' and 'Irreducible Complexity' (and how these might impact on religious belief)			
<b>Ancient Greek</b>			
<b>Plato</b>			
Plato: the concept of the Forms and the concept of 'Ideals'			

The Form of the Good			
The Analogy of the Cave by the following: the prisoners, the shadows, the cave itself, the outside world, the sun, the journey out of the cave and the return to the prisoners.			
<b>Aristotle</b>			
Aristotle's understanding of material, efficient, formal and final cause			
Aristotle's concept of the Prime Mover			
<b>Judeo- Christian concepts of God</b>			
<b>God as creator</b>			
The concept of God as Creator			
The way the Bible presents God as involved with his creation			
The imagery of God as a craftsman			
The concepts of omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence			
The concept of 'creatio ex nihilo'			
Compare this view with Aristotle's Prime Mover			
<b>The Goodness of God</b>			
Discuss whether, if God created the universe, God is therefore responsible for everything that happens in it			
The ways in which the God of the Bible is seen as morally perfect and the source of human ethics			
The concept of God as lawgiver and as judge			
The Euthyphro dilemma: consider whether, in a Biblical context, God commands things because they are good or whether things are good because God commands them.			