

Planning on starting A level Religious Studies next year?

Religious Studies is a great subject to help you build a wide range of skills, including improving your skills as a writer, speaker and thinker.

Even though you haven't been able to finish your Year 11 course this year, you can still practice and develop Religious Studies skills at home. You can read, watch and listen to interesting ideas and think about the opinions expressed. How far do they match your own views? What might someone say if they had a very different opinion? Keep up your writing skills by putting your ideas down on paper – try, if you can, to handwrite, just to keep up the practice of handwriting so that your writing isn't completely illegible by the time you go back to school.

Reading

Good quality writing is the best way of improving your own writing. As you read a good writer, you will gain a better understanding of the meanings of new words and the ways in which carefully chosen words and punctuation can add real emphasis to someone's argument. Different writers express themselves in different ways, and by reading them you will develop your own 'voice'. Reading also helps with more basic skills such as spelling, because if you see a word written down often enough, you will know when it 'looks right' when you write the same word yourself.

Thinking skills

These can be developed if you try to take a questioning attitude to the things you watch, hear and read. Do you agree with what's being said? If you watch a film where people have different attitudes towards something, which do you agree with most, or least, and why?

Research Skills

You will be asked to go and find out (research) information for many of the topics we study.

Here are some different activities and exercises for you try if you're learning from home. In Religious Studies, some of the topics can be quite sensitive, so if the activity involves an issue that might make you upset, choose a different one. These times are already difficult enough; nobody wants you to be upset when there's no teacher there to talk you through your feelings.

Reading activities

Here are some books and some online resources you could try, if you can get hold of them. *Don't worry if they're not available or you can't get on the computer for very long – you won't be at a disadvantage.*

Reading *anything* of good quality, even if it's a novel or a book about an entirely different topic, is always helpful for improving your skills, because you are practising your comprehension skills as well as practising understanding different ways in which writers express their ideas. Your own writing will improve, the more you read.

These are just *some* ideas –there are so many good books in the world that this list could go on for ever but it's a start:

The Bible – Try and read this (even if it is a Children's Bible) to familiarise yourself with the layout, key stories, key people and ideas.

Sophie's World – Jostein Gaarder : The defining theme of this novel is philosophy, Sophie Amundsen receives a series of notes which ask her various philosophical questions which guide her through the ancient Greeks, the medieval thinkers, and Enlightenment and Romantic idealists. The philosophical themes of the book make us ask the questions "What is real?" and "What is wisdom"

The Brothers Karamazov – Fyodor Dostoevsky: a huge and important 'classic' book, which takes time and effort and is well worth both. Raises issues of God, evil, rivalry, loyalty ...

The Puzzle of... - Peter Vardy – this series of non-fiction books is about issues in religion and philosophy, very readable and you don't have to be an expert to enjoy them. You can dip in and out of different chapters rather than having to start at the beginning and work through to the end.

The God Delusion and/or The Blind Watchmaker,- Richard Dawkins – Dawkins is quite a radical atheist and he denies the beliefs of a supreme spiritual being and asserts the supremacy of science over religion. Always a good idea to see both sides of any argument.

Critical thinking skills

Here are a couple of activities to try, to start you off, and then a selection of other directions you might like to take:

Activity 1.

This is the first episode of a documentary about attitudes towards homosexuality.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMPl25oraVc>

This is the first episode of Stephen Fry's series 'Out There', where he explores attitudes to homosexuality in different parts of the world.

Questions to think about and/or write about – try to support your answers with reasoning:

1. Do you think there is a 'right' attitude and a 'wrong' attitude towards homosexuality? What is it that makes these attitudes right or wrong?
2. Some people might argue that different cultures have different ideas about morality, and that these different cultural beliefs should be respected even if we don't agree with them. Do you think we should always respect the beliefs and attitudes of cultures different from our own, or should we try to persuade them to adopt our own beliefs instead?
3. What do you think are the aims of this television series? Do you think they are good aims? Do you think this first episode is successful in achieving its aims?
4. What religious reasons do people sometimes give for opposing homosexual relationships? How would you support or oppose these views?

Activity 2

Watch this documentary, 'Barra Boy'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhGX1YCsvAM>

1. Do you think the story provides convincing evidence for reincarnation? Why, or why not?
2. What do you think counts as 'convincing evidence' for life after death (e.g. scripture, near death experiences, nothing)? What makes evidence convincing or unconvincing?
3. Read the accounts in the gospels of the resurrection of Jesus (you could use biblegateway.com if you don't have a Bible at home)

Matthew 28:1 – 10

Mark 16: 1 – 8

Luke 24: 1 – 10

John 20: 1 – 18

4. Do you find these stories convincing? Why, or why not?
5. Do you think the stories contradict each other, or are they just told from different points of view, in your opinion? What might account for the differences and the similarities between the stories?

Now some books to help develop your thinking skills:

The pig that wants to be eaten – Julian Baggini

50 Philosophy Ideas you really need to know – Ben Dupre

Think – Simon Blackburn

These suggestions are only a few of the very many available, so don't worry if you can't get hold of these specific titles.

And some online resources:

The Philosophy Man - thephilosophyman.com

this website gives you lots of different ideas to think about. Some are for younger children but you could try the 'brainsqueezers'. These are good if you don't have too much time, or if you're finding it difficult to settle to anything more concentrated.

Philosophers Magazine – philosophersmag.com

Try the games on this website, and read the commentaries that go with them. Lots to think about!

Peped – peped.org

This website has a lot of good resources that you might use once you start you're a level course; you could dip in and start exploring some of the ideas you will meet next year.

Some things to watch and think about:

All kinds of films and series have philosophical and religious ideas in them, so follow your own interests! You could try these, or choose something else, but try and use them as a stimulus for thinking and writing, rather than just sitting in front of them:

The Good Place	The Matrix
The Book of Life	A.I. Artificial Intelligence
Twelve Angry Men	Dogma (be careful – a lot of swearing)

TED talks – these are usually wonderful, with plenty to stimulate your questioning and reasoning skills.

Some favourites:

Dan Gilbert – why we make bad decisions

Richard Dawkins – militant atheism

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie – We should all be feminists

Damon Horowitz – Philosophy in prison

There are loads of talks on here, so use the search engine to find topics that interest you. Practise note-taking; write notes as you listen, just as you would if you were listening to a real-life lecture, and practise the skill of jotting down key points at speed. Ask yourself questions when you get to the end: what were the speaker's key messages? Do you agree with the speaker? What might someone who disagreed say, and what might their reasons be?

Research skills

There are all kinds of resources on line and in books to help you, if you want to start to learn a little more about some of the philosophers you will meet in your A -evel course.

Use Wikipedia as a starting point and follow some of the links in the articles. You could do some research about:

Plato
Aristotle
Aquinas
Bentham
Mill
Hume
Kant

Practice using a range of sources to find out about a single person. When you have gathered together a range of information, try and synthesise it into a single piece of writing of your own.

The BBC has some great podcasts available:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01f0vzr>

(They are quite long and heavyweight, don't worry if this activity isn't for you)

Practice your note-making skills by pausing and writing a summary of what you've heard so far. Think about whether you agree with what the philosopher is saying.

Listen to whatever takes your interest.

For RS specifically, you could concentrate on the ones starred, and/or move onto others from this list:

Plato's Republic

** St Thomas Aquinas

**Augustine

The Ontological Argument

** The Soul

**Redemption

**Kant

**Relativism

**Utilitarianism

William James

Nietzsche

**Good and Evil

Altruism

**Evil

**David Hume

** John Stuart Mill

Al-Ghazali

**Duty

**Feminism

Empiricism

Logical Positivism

Meta Ethics
