

Subject : RE	Ethics	Topic	Meta-ethics	Year Group	13
<p>This is the penultimate topic and is one of the harder conceptually. It is therefore taught in Year 13 and not placed at the beginning or end of the topics for Year 13 so that psychologically students begin and end on topics they are comfortable with. It is also placed at this point as students need a wider reference for understanding what is meant by normative and applied ethics which is covered in Year 12. The scholars/philosophers in this unit correlate with the scholars/philosophers in Religious Language in Philosophy so there are opportunities to revisit and retrieval core knowledge from the Philosophy paper. This can be seen when exploring Wittgenstien or Ayer and the Vienna Circle.</p>					
Topic / lesson title	Key lesson objectives / essential knowledge	Key vocabulary	Assessment / extended writing / independent practice	Possible misconceptions	Careers / health and safety links (where applicable) Spirituality
Resources Resources	PLC - summary notes - exam practice questions				
Lesson 1 Introduction	<p>The idea that moral values can be correctly defined by observation of the natural world.</p> <p>It is a moral realist theory and is also cognitivist. Believe that ethical terms are meaningful. The term 'good' describes a natural quality/property in the world inherent in nature.</p>	<p>moral realist anti realist cognitivist non-cognitive synthetic analytic empirical</p>	<p>Reading through the worksheet on Burns explain the problems associated with language particularly using terms such as good or bad</p>	All key terms and their links.	What is good ?

<p>Lesson 2 Naturalism</p>	<p>what it is (the belief that values can be defined in terms of some natural property in the world) and its application to absolutism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aquinas ● Bradley ● Bentham /Mill ● Foot 	<p>Is- ought distinction naturalistic fallacy</p>	<p>*Why are ethical naturalists absolutists? *How do naturalists treat moral statements? *Why might naturalism support Natural Law and Utilitarianism? *Why is Aquinas an ethical naturalist? *Why is F.H. Bradley an ethical naturalist? *Why is Philippa Foot and ethical naturalist? *How does David Hume criticise ethical naturalism?</p>	<p>Different types of branches of naturalism</p> <p>Naturalism equates good with something else e.g pleasure (Utilitarians)</p>	<p>Can good be equated with anything ?</p>
<p>Lesson 3 Intuitionism</p>	<p>Can good be defined? What is intuitionism? What are the views of GE. Moore, H.A. Prichard and W.D. Ross?</p>	<p>Moore Pritchard Ross</p> <p>simple idea complex idea</p>	<p>Complete comprehension questions</p>		<p>Do we know what is good ? If we have intuition then where does it originate ?</p>
<p>Lesson 4 Emotivism</p>	<p>What it is (the belief that ethical terms evince approval or</p>	<p>Key thinkers: Ayer Stevenson</p>	<p>Write an extended paragraph explaining the views of Ayre and</p>	<p>In meta-ethics, the term "evince" means to express a</p>	

	disapproval) and its application to relativism	<p>Key Opponents MacIntyre Rachels</p> <p>Non-cognitivist Anti-realist</p>	<p>the Vienna Circle and how this relates to ethical language.</p> <p>Explain the strengths and weaknesses of this approach.</p>	<p>moral attitude or disapproval. For example, saying "you stole that money" in a tone of horror is evincing disapproval of the action. It doesn't necessarily have to be what you believe.</p>	
Lesson 5 Strengths & weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether or not what is meant by the word 'good' is the defining question in the study of ethics whether or not ethical terms such as good, bad, right and wrong: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -have an objective factual basis that makes them true or false in describing something - reflect only what is in the mind of the person using such terms - can be said to be meaningful or meaningless whether or not, from a 	See previous lessons	<p>Asp T A-A* - You have been given the subheadings for the meta-ethics topic. You need to write a summary for each and then follow the rest of the instructions below.</p> <p>AspT C-B - In front of you is an overview of meta-ethics. You need to get 2 different coloured pens so you can do the following:</p> <p>In one colour to show the strengths of the theory.</p> <p>In another colour</p>		

	common sense approach, people just know within themselves what is good, bad, right and wrong		show the weaknesses of the theory. You should use your knowledge/ revision guide/textbooks to help you do this.		
Lesson 6 Are ethical terms meaningful or meaningless	Can ethical terms be said to be meaningful or meaningless	cognitive non cognitive realist anti-realist meaningful meaningless	copy and complete the starter highlight the main ideas in the table. complete the questions.	Which theories are cognitive and realist and why.	
Lesson 7 Is the discussion about the meaning of ethical terms the most important debate in ethics ?	whether or not what is meant by the word 'good' is the defining question in the study of ethics		complete A3 sheet	What could be the defining question in the study of ethics if it isn't discussing the word 'good'	
Lesson 8 Do moral terms only reflect what is in the mind of the person using those terms ?	Do moral terms only reflect what is in the mind of the person using such terms ?		mind map – building knowledge and understanding - see slide		
Lesson 9 AO2	Essay practice		essay planning using structure sheets	Mixing up different scholars	

