

Year 9 Home Learning

Autumn Term 1 – Ethical theories and decision-making

-Aspiration-



Home Learning Expectations

- Written by yourself, in your own words.
- Completed by the due date.
- Finished to the best of your ability.
- Closely followed the instructions.
- Green penned and improved when needed.
- Peer or self-assessed when asked to.
- Presented so it is clear and neat
- Proof read the work to ensure spelling, punctuation and grammar is to the best of your ability.

Task One - How do religious people make ethical decisions?

(1) Complete the sentences using the words below.

Words: enemies, prevent, compassion, love, wounded, example, moral, neighbour, pray, mercy

1. Jesus taught people to love their _____.
2. The life of Prophet Muhammad provides an _____ for Muslims to follow.
3. Bhai Kanhaiya gave water to _____ soldiers.
4. A key quality shown by all three figures is _____.
5. Jesus taught people to love their _____ as themselves.
6. Prophet Muhammad was known for showing _____ to others.
7. Jesus taught Christians they should show _____ to people regardless of who they are.
8. One example of Prophet Muhammad showing Muslims how to live a good life is by demonstrating how to _____.
9. Sikhs might learn, from Bhai Kanhaiya, that they should _____ people from losing their lives, regardless of who they are.
10. All three religious leaders would suggest it is important for followers to try to do _____ things.

(2) Answer each question in 2 full sentences.

a) What did Jesus teach that helps Christians decide what is good?

b) How does the life of Prophet Muhammad help Muslims decide how to act?

c) What did Bhai Kanhaiya do, and why is it considered a good action?

(3) Circle which source of ethical guidance you think is most effective:

- Teachings
- Examples
- Actions

Give one reason for your answer:

Positive points:

How to improve further:

Self assessed

Task Two – Utilitarianism (Retrieval One)

Instructions: Refer to your classwork in your exercise book

Answer the following retrieval questions:

1. What is the aim of utilitarianism?

2. Who is associated with originally thinking of utilitarianism?

3. Give one example of a decision a utilitarian might make in their daily life.

4. Is utilitarianism absolutist or relativist and how do you know?

5. If a doctor could treat one person or five people, what would a utilitarian suggest doing?

6. What do utilitarians need to know about before making a moral decision?

7. True or false: 'utilitarianism is concerned with everyone's happiness.'

8. Does utilitarianism say the same action is right or wrong in all situations?

9. Why might someone say utilitarianism is a flexible ethical theory?

10. Why might a utilitarian support a decision that might make **some** people unhappy?

Positive points:

How to improve further:

Peer assessed

Task Three – Assessment Revision (Retrieval Two)

Instructions: Refer to your classwork in your exercise book

Answer the following retrieval questions:

11. What is an ethical dilemma?

12. Write one example of a moral decision.

13. How might a religious person decide what the best action is?

14. What does 'absolutism' mean?

15. What does 'relativism' mean?

16. What did Jesus want Christians to learn from the Parable of the Good Samaritan?

17. According to Jesus, who should Christians show love to?

18. How does Prophet Muhammad help religious believers make moral decisions?

19. Why did Bhai Kanhaiya help enemy soldiers?

20. What did Immanuel Kant believe about making ethical decisions?

Positive points:

How to improve further:

Self assessed

Task Four – The Story of The Buddha

Instructions: Read the information below.

Who Was the Buddha?

- The Buddha was born around 2,500 years ago in what is now Nepal. His birth name was **Siddhartha Gautama**. He was born into a wealthy family and lived in luxury as a prince. His father wanted to protect him from anything unpleasant, so Siddhartha rarely saw suffering or hardship.
- As Siddhartha grew older, he became curious about the world outside his palace. One day, he left the palace and saw four things that changed his life forever.
- The Four Sights
 - An old person – showing that everyone gets older.
 - A sick person – showing that illness affects people.
 - A dead person – showing that everyone eventually dies.
 - A holy man (ascetic) – someone seeking wisdom and peace.
- These experiences made Siddhartha realise that suffering is a part of life. He began to wonder why people suffer and whether there was a way to overcome suffering.

The Search for Answers

- At the age of 29, Siddhartha left his family and comfortable life to search for the truth. He studied with teachers and lived as an ascetic, denying himself food and comfort. However, he realised that extreme suffering was not the answer.
- Instead, Siddhartha decided to follow a Middle Way between luxury and hardship.
- One day, while meditating under a Bodhi tree, Siddhartha gained enlightenment. After this experience he became known as the Buddha, which means "The Enlightened One."
- The Buddha spent the rest of his life teaching others what he had learned about suffering and how to overcome it.

Answer questions 1-4 in one sentence each. Answer question 5 in at least two sentences.

1. How did Siddhartha's early life influence how he viewed the world before he left the palace?

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2. Why were the Four Sights important in Siddhartha's life?

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3. What do you think Siddhartha might have learned from living as an ascetic?

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4. Why do you think Siddhartha rejected both luxury and hardship in his life?

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5. Do you agree with the Buddha's idea that suffering is a natural part of life?
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Positive points:

How to improve further:

Teacher assessed

Task Five – Buddhism introduction

Instructions: Imagine you are introducing a young Buddhist to the Buddhist tradition. Create a poster on this page summarising the key ideas, teachings and stories of Buddhism.

You should include:

- The story of Siddhartha Gautama and what Buddhists can learn from this story.
- Key Buddhist beliefs about how to do the right thing.
- Some ways that Buddhists live good lives in practice.

Positive points:

How to improve further:

Teacher assessed

Task Six – Buddhism Recap (Retrieval Three)

Instructions: Refer to your classwork in your exercise book

Answer the following retrieval questions:

1. Who was Siddhartha Gautama?
2. What does the word Buddha mean?
3. What is the Eightfold Path?
4. Name one part of the Eightfold Path.
5. What is the Sangha?
6. What are the Three Poisons in Buddhism?
7. What does anatta mean?
8. What is one role of the Sangha?
9. What is the purpose of the Eightfold Path?
10. How might believing in anatta affect the way a Buddhist treats other people?

Positive points:
How to improve further:

Self assessed