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## Summary of Topics

	Topic Title	Spec Reference	
		AS	A Level
1	Inductive arguments – cosmological	Theme 1, A	Theme 1, A
2	Inductive arguments – teleological	Theme 1, B	Theme 1, B
3	Challenges to inductive arguments	Theme 1, C	Theme 1, C
4	Deductive arguments – origins of the ontological argument	Theme 2, A	Theme 1, D
5	Deductive arguments – developments of the ontological argument	Theme 2, B	Theme 1, E
6	Challenges to the ontological argument	Theme 2, C	Theme 1, F
7	The problem of evil	Theme 3, A	Theme 2, A
8	Religious responses to the problem of evil – Augustinian-type theodicy	Theme 3, B	Theme 2, B
9	Religious responses to the problem of evil – Irenaean-type theodicy	Theme 3, C	Theme 2, C
10	The nature of religious experience	Theme 4, A	Theme 3, A
11	Mystical experience	Theme 4, B	Theme 3, B
12	Challenges to objectivity and authenticity of religious experience	Theme 4, C	Theme 3, C

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<b>Resource ID &amp; Name</b>	10098 Keyword Activities for AS / A Level Year 1 Eduqas Religious Studies Comp. 2: Philosophy of Religion
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<b>School Name</b>	
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<b>Your Name</b>	
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<b>Position</b>	
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Overall, what did you think about this resource?.....

.....

.....

I particularly like this resource because... ..

.....

.....

How does it help you or your students? .....

.....

It is better than some other resources because... ..

.....

.....

What might you say to a colleague in a neighbouring school to persuade them to use this resource?.....

.....

.....

How well does it match your specification (and which specification is this)?.....

.....

Other comments, suggestions for improvements, errors found (please give page numbers) etc. ....

.....

.....

Please email details of new RS resources.      Email address: .....

<i>Resources I would like published:</i>	
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<i>Resources I might write, or have written, for consideration for publication:</i>	
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# Teacher's Introduction

## Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the **AS and A Level Year 1 Eduqas Religious Studies** specification (**B120P/A120P**) for **Component 2: Philosophy of Religion**. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the learning aims for the topic:

### Arguments for the existence of God – inductive

- Cosmological
- Teleological
- Challenges to inductive arguments

### Arguments for the existence of God – deductive

- Ontological argument – origins
- Ontological argument – developments
- Challenges to ontological arguments

### Challenges to religious belief – the problem of evil and suffering

- The problem of evil and suffering
- Religious responses – Augustinian-type theodicy
- Religious responses – Irenaean-type theodicy

### Religious experience

- The nature of religious experience
- Mystical experience
- Challenges to objectivity and authenticity of religious experience

For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the **Crosswords** as homework for one topic, and the **Match-up** as a starter for another.

Alternatively, differentiate the activity for a given topic; for example, you might want to give your stronger students the **Crosswords** early on while you start weaker learners on the **Match-up** (where terms and definitions are both available). **Domino** and **Bingo** activities add an element of fun and reinforcement, as well as potential for pair and group work. Finally, the **Flash Cards** come into their own for revision and the **Table-fill** and **Write Your Own Glossary** allow students to test their understanding by correctly filling in keywords or definitions.

For more information about the different activities included, see overleaf →

## Digital Format!

All of the activities are provided electronically on the accompanying CD. To use on a school network, the entire contents of the CD need to be copied and pasted into an accessible location.



Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

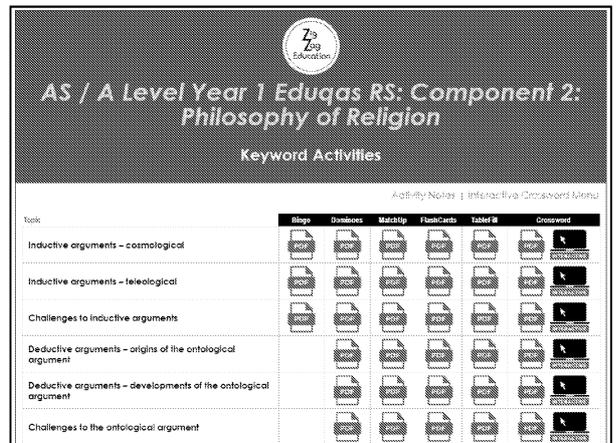
### 1. Access All Menu



Location: [index.html](#)

This menu, designed primarily for teacher use, includes links to everything provided on the CD – allowing you to easily select what you need when preparing your lessons.

If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it includes links to the solutions.



### 2. Interactive Crossword Menu



Location: [interactive-crosswords/index.html](#)

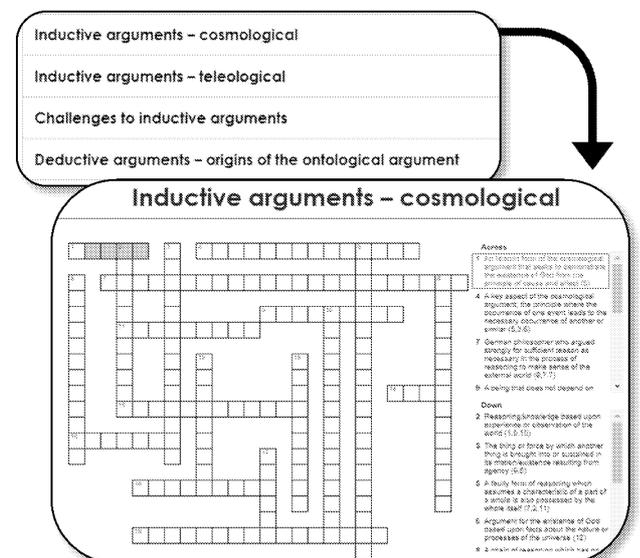
This menu, which can be accessed via the *Access All* Menu, is included to allow learner access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).

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\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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## Activity Types

All activities are provided as PDF files, allowing for easy printing and sharing on your school's internal network or VLE. In addition, all of the single-page activities (*Crosswords*, *Match-up* and *Table-fill*), as well as the solutions, are also provided on paper.

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

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### Bingo

Each student is given a different bingo card containing a selection of words from the set. The teacher reads the definitions using the Keyword Answers and the students must match the definitions to the words on their card to complete rows, columns, and the full bingo card. The bingo activity is available for sets with 12 or more words.

✓ PDF

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### Crosswords

These traditional keyword activities are equally effective as lesson or homework activities – and are also an excellent way to ease students into their revision programme.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER



In addition to the photocopiable worksheets and PDF, the crosswords are provided in interactive format on the accompanying CD-ROM. These are web-based (HTML5) and will run straight from your Internet browser.

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### Dominoes

This is essentially another match-up activity, but this one is designed to be used in a more active way to engage students. It is recommended that students work in pairs or small groups.

✓ PDF

Half of each card contains a keyword, and the other contains a description. To complete the activity, students must align all the cards in the correct order. There is a 'Start' and a 'Finish', meaning that if any cards are left outside of the chain, then students have gone wrong somewhere.

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### Match-up

Students match descriptions to their keywords by drawing lines between them. Because there are similar descriptions and keywords, students are likely to make the odd mistake while completing the activity, so it is recommended that they use a pencil to start with! By eliminating the keywords that they are familiar with, students can then think about and learn the ones that they are less confident with.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

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### Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut each card and stick together so the keyword is on one side and the definition on the other. In addition, students could use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place all the cards face down on the table. Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching up a keyword to its definition. Matched-up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

✓ PDF

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### Table-fill

Nothing fancy – students simply write the keyword which is being described, without any other help. Because this activity tests the students' own knowledge, it is best used as a homework activity at the end of each topic or during revision. This then acts as a check that students have grasped the key terminology for each topic. Alternatively, they could be given to students at the beginning of the topic, to see what they already know.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

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### Write Your Own Glossary

Like the Table-fill, this activity can be used to test students before learning a topic, or as a revision tool after learning a topic. Students are given a list of keywords and need to produce their own definitions. Using Table Fill and Write Your Own Glossary, lessons can be differentiated for all levels of learner.

✓ PDF

## **Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page**

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This sample shows one example of several activities.  
The whole resource contains approximately 90 activities –  
6 or 7 activities for each of the 12 topics.

The resource covers 148 key terms.

## **Inductive arguments – cosmological** (Table Fill)

Reasoning/knowledge based upon experience or observation of the world	
A chain of reasoning which has no discernible or definable end	
A being that does not depend on anything else for its own existence	
A being that is dependent on something else for its existence	
Reasoning where the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion	
An Islamic form of the cosmological argument that seeks to demonstrate the existence of God from the principle of cause and effect	
Theologian who put forward the cosmological argument as part of his five ways of God's existence	
Within the cosmological argument, Aquinas understands it to be any form of change in the world	
The thing or force by which another thing is brought into or sustained in its motion/existence caused by an agency	
Something which cannot be explained – it simply is; Russell famously stated this as a description of the universe	
German philosopher who wrote The Critique of Pure Reason	
Scottish philosopher who placed a high emphasis on the importance of empiricism	
The principle that nothing can happen without an explanation	
German philosopher who argued strongly for sufficient reason as necessary in the process of reasoning to make sense of the external world	
Something that can be verified or understood through sense experience / observation	
Argument for the existence of God based upon facts about the nature or processes of the universe	
A faulty form of reasoning which assumes a characteristic of a part of a whole is also possessed by the whole itself	
A key aspect of the cosmological argument; the principle where the occurrence of one event leads to the necessary occurrence of another or similar	
A theological document posited by St Thomas Aquinas in which he writes his five ways of God's existence	

## **Inductive arguments – cosmological** *(Match Up)*

1	A being that does not depend on anything else for its own existence
2	A being that is dependent on something else for its existence
3	A chain of reasoning which has no discernible or definable end
4	A faulty form of reasoning which assumes a characteristic of a part of a whole is also possessed by the whole itself
5	A key aspect of the cosmological argument; the principle where the occurrence of one event leads to the necessary occurrence of another or similar
6	A theological document posited by St Thomas Aquinas in which he writes his five ways of God's existence
7	An Islamic form of the cosmological argument that seeks to demonstrate the existence of God from the principle of cause and effect
8	Argument for the existence of God based upon facts about the nature or processes of the universe
9	German philosopher who argued strongly for sufficient reason as necessary in the process of reasoning to make sense of the external world
10	German philosopher who wrote The Critique of Pure Reason
11	Reasoning where the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion
12	Reasoning/knowledge based upon experience or observation of the world
13	Scottish philosopher who placed a high emphasis on the importance of empiricism
14	Something that can be verified or understood through sense experience / observation
15	Something which cannot be explained – it simply is; Russell famously stated this as a description of the universe
16	The principle that nothing can happen without an explanation
17	The thing or force by which another thing is brought into or sustained in its motion/existence caused by an agency
18	Theologian who put forward the cosmological argument as part of his five ways of God's existence
19	Within the cosmological argument, Aquinas understands it to be any form of change in the world

<b><i>A Posteriori</i></b>	
<b><i>Infinite Regress</i></b>	
<b><i>Necessary</i></b>	
<b><i>Contingent</i></b>	
<b><i>Inductive</i></b>	
<b><i>Kalam</i></b>	
<b><i>Aquinas</i></b>	
<b><i>Motion</i></b>	
<b><i>Efficient Cause</i></b>	
<b><i>Brute Fact</i></b>	
<b><i>Immanuel Kant</i></b>	
<b><i>Hume</i></b>	
<b><i>Sufficient Reason</i></b>	
<b><i>Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz</i></b>	
<b><i>Empirical</i></b>	
<b><i>Cosmological</i></b>	
<b><i>Fallacy of Composition</i></b>	
<b><i>Cause and Effect</i></b>	
<b><i>Summa Theologica</i></b>	

## **Inductive arguments – cosmological** (Flash Cards)

Reasoning/knowledge based upon experience or observation of the world	<b><i>A Posteriori</i></b>
---	----------------------------

A chain of reasoning which has no discernible or definable end	<b><i>Infinite Regress</i></b>
--	--------------------------------

A being that does not depend on anything else for its own existence	<b><i>Necessary</i></b>
---	-------------------------

A being that is dependent on something else for its existence	<b><i>Contingent</i></b>
---	--------------------------

Reasoning where the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion	<b><i>Inductive</i></b>
---	-------------------------

An Islamic form of the cosmological argument that seeks to demonstrate the existence of God from the principle of cause and effect	<b><i>Kalam</i></b>
--	---------------------

Theologian who put forward the cosmological argument as part of his five ways of God's existence	<b><i>Aquinas</i></b>
--	-----------------------

Within the cosmological argument, Aquinas understands it to be any form of change in the world	<b><i>Motion</i></b>
--	----------------------

The thing or force by which another thing is brought into or sustained in its motion/existence caused by an agency	<b><i>Efficient Cause</i></b>
--	-------------------------------

Something which cannot be explained – it simply is; Russell famously stated this as a description of the universe	<b><i>Brute Fact</i></b>
---	--------------------------

## **Inductive arguments – cosmological** (Dominoes)

<b>– START –</b>	Reasoning/knowledge based upon experience or observation of the world
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<b><i>A Posteriori</i></b>	A chain of reasoning which has no discernible or definable end
----------------------------	--

<b><i>Infinite Regress</i></b>	A being that does not depend on anything else for its own existence
--------------------------------	---

<b><i>Necessary</i></b>	A being that is dependent on something else for its existence
-------------------------	---

<b><i>Contingent</i></b>	Reasoning where the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion
--------------------------	---

<b><i>Inductive</i></b>	An Islamic form of the cosmological argument that seeks to demonstrate the existence of God from the principle of cause and effect
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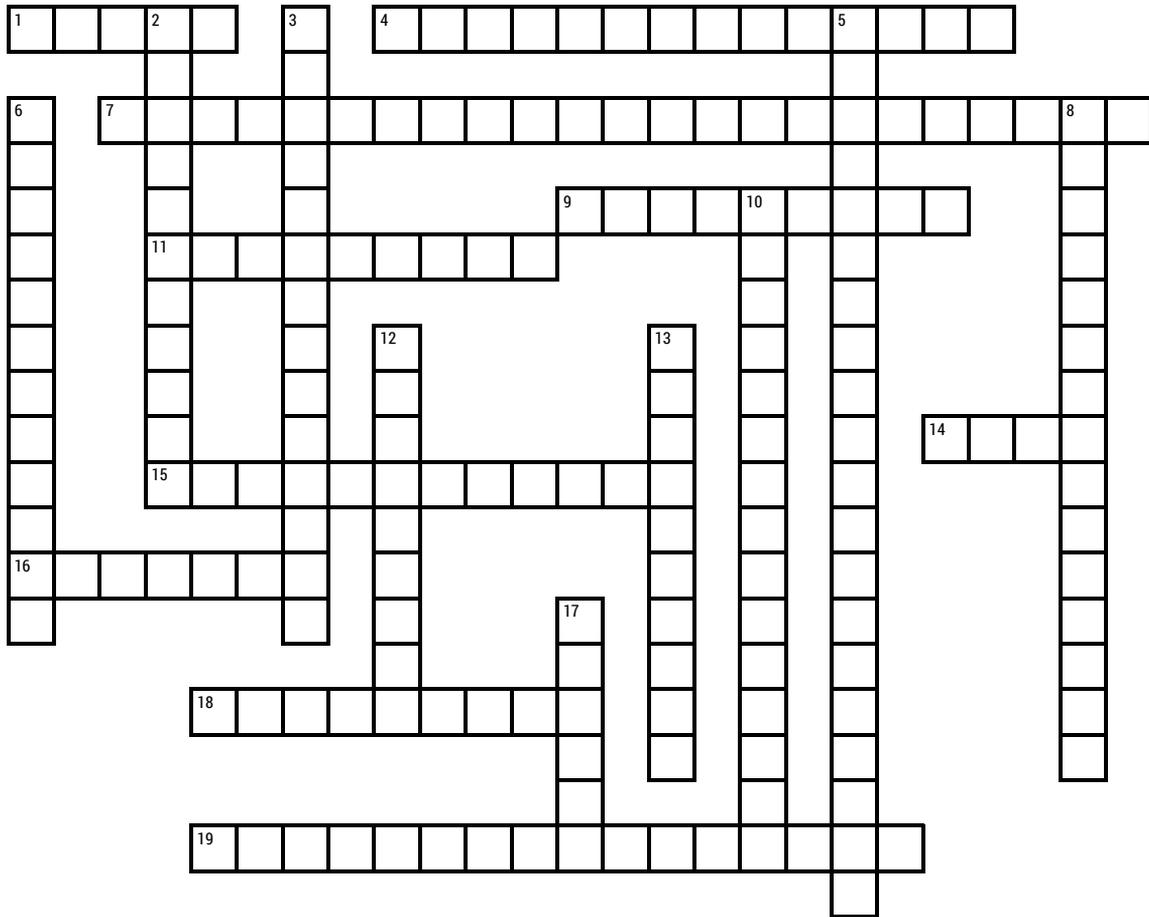
<b><i>Kalam</i></b>	Theologian who put forward the cosmological argument as part of his five ways of God's existence
---------------------	--

<b><i>Aquinas</i></b>	Within the cosmological argument, Aquinas understands it to be any form of change in the world
-----------------------	--

<b><i>Motion</i></b>	The thing or force by which another thing is brought into or sustained in its motion/existence caused by an agency
----------------------	--

<b><i>Efficient Cause</i></b>	Something which cannot be explained – it simply is; Russell famously stated this as a description of the universe
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## Inductive arguments – cosmological



### Across

- 1 An Islamic form of the cosmological argument that seeks to demonstrate the existence of God from the principle of cause and effect (5)
- 4 A key aspect of the cosmological argument; the principle where the occurrence of one event leads to the necessary occurrence of another or similar (5,3,6)
- 7 German philosopher who argued strongly for sufficient reason as necessary in the process of reasoning to make sense of the external world (9,7,7)
- 9 A being that does not depend on anything else for its own existence (9)
- 11 Something that can be verified or understood through sense experience / observation (9)
- 14 Scottish philosopher who placed a high emphasis on the importance of empiricism (4)
- 15 German philosopher who wrote *The Critique of Pure Reason* (8,4)
- 16 Theologian who put forward the cosmological argument as part of his five ways of God's existence (7)
- 18 Something which cannot be explained – it simply is; Russell famously stated this as a description of the universe (5,4)
- 19 The principle that nothing can happen without an explanation (10,6)

### Down

- 2 Reasoning/knowledge based upon experience or observation of the world (1,0,10)
- 3 The thing or force by which another thing is brought into or sustained in its motion/existence resulting from agency (9,5)
- 5 A faulty form of reasoning which assumes a characteristic of a part of a whole is also possessed by the whole itself (7,2,11)
- 6 Argument for the existence of God based upon facts about the nature or processes of the universe (12)
- 8 A chain of reasoning which has no discernible or definable end (8,7)
- 10 A theological document posited by St Thomas Aquinas in which he writes his five ways of God's existence (5,10)
- 12 Reasoning where the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion (9)
- 13 A being that is dependent on something else for its existence (10)
- 17 Within the cosmological argument, Aquinas understands it to be any form of change in the world (6)

## ***Inductive arguments – cosmological (Bingo)***

<b><i>Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz</i></b>	<b><i>Kalam</i></b>	<b><i>Necessary</i></b>
<b><i>Motion</i></b>	<b><i>Cause and Effect</i></b>	<b><i>Fallacy of Composition</i></b>
<b><i>A Posteriori</i></b>	<b><i>Summa Theologica</i></b>	<b><i>Brute Fact</i></b>

Additional Terms:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

## ***Inductive arguments – cosmological (Bingo)***

<b><i>Hume</i></b>	<b><i>A Posteriori</i></b>	<b><i>Aquinas</i></b>
<b><i>Sufficient Reason</i></b>	<b><i>Immanuel Kant</i></b>	<b><i>Summa Theologica</i></b>
<b><i>Contingent</i></b>	<b><i>Efficient Cause</i></b>	<b><i>Empirical</i></b>

Additional Terms:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

## ***Inductive arguments – cosmological***

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<b><i>A Posteriori</i></b>	Reasoning/knowledge based upon experience or observation of the world
<b><i>Infinite Regress</i></b>	A chain of reasoning which has no discernible or definable end
<b><i>Necessary</i></b>	A being that does not depend on anything else for its own existence
<b><i>Contingent</i></b>	A being that is dependent on something else for its existence
<b><i>Inductive</i></b>	Reasoning where the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion
<b><i>Kalam</i></b>	An Islamic form of the cosmological argument that seeks to demonstrate the existence of God from the principle of cause and effect
<b><i>Aquinas</i></b>	Theologian who put forward the cosmological argument as part of his five ways of God's existence
<b><i>Motion</i></b>	Within the cosmological argument, Aquinas understands it to be any form of change in the world
<b><i>Efficient Cause</i></b>	The thing or force by which another thing is brought into or sustained in its motion/existence caused by an agency
<b><i>Brute Fact</i></b>	Something which cannot be explained – it simply is; Russell famously stated this as a description of the universe
<b><i>Immanuel Kant</i></b>	German philosopher who wrote <i>The Critique of Pure Reason</i>
<b><i>Hume</i></b>	Scottish philosopher who placed a high emphasis on the importance of empiricism
<b><i>Sufficient Reason</i></b>	The principle that nothing can happen without an explanation
<b><i>Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz</i></b>	German philosopher who argued strongly for sufficient reason as necessary in the process of reasoning to make sense of the external world
<b><i>Empirical</i></b>	Something that can be verified or understood through sense experience / observation
<b><i>Cosmological</i></b>	Argument for the existence of God based upon facts about the nature or processes of the universe
<b><i>Fallacy of Composition</i></b>	A faulty form of reasoning which assumes a characteristic of a part of a whole is also possessed by the whole itself
<b><i>Cause and Effect</i></b>	A key aspect of the cosmological argument; the principle where the occurrence of one event leads to the necessary occurrence of another or similar
<b><i>Summa Theologica</i></b>	A theological document posited by St Thomas Aquinas in which he writes his five ways of God's existence