

Candidate 1 evidence

Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies National 5 Resource Sheet	
Candidate Name	Scottish Candidate Number
<p><u>Arguments for:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final act of kindness on someone who is not able to make their own decision - final form of painless death - human rights. <p><u>Arguments against</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mistakes cannot be put to right. - is it really their choice. - any type of euthanasia can be abused. <p><u>Utilitarianism</u></p> <p>Supports it 'most amount of happiness to the most amount of people'</p> <p>Peter Singers: 'certain situations no longer meaningful to refer as a person. 'The use of scarce medical resource in keeping 'alive' someone who is no longer a person has to be considered.'</p> <p><u>Roman Catholic Church</u></p> <p>Strongly against against god's plan in life - it's a crime 'god gave us life and only he can take that away' (only in extreme cases it's allowed)</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>My opinion - answer?</p> <p>Source: Classroom resources (worksheets) Morality & Belief by Joe Walker (book) Morality in the modern world by Joe Walker (book)</p>	

N5 RMPS

Euthanasia

Should euthanasia still be illegal in Britain?

Euthanasia is a very controversial issue in the UK. This is a moral issue as it has a massive effect on how people value life. ~~It is~~ ^{Equally} there is people against euthanasia as there is for it - for some it's only God that can decide when your life ends. As for the others they believe that it should be up to them when their life comes to an end as it is their life and they are the ones with an incurable disease or in pain and it should be their choice to make as it is their life. Euthanasia has a big impact on today's life as mostly everyone will have to deal with it at one point in life. If it is them or a family member.

Some people would say that euthanasia is a good idea as everyone on earth has human rights and if it was ~~their~~ their choice to go through with euthanasia then it should happen as it is their life not anyone else's. Another argument for euthanasia is that it could be the final act of kindness on someone who can no longer be able to make their own decisions anymore in life, this also leads to when people say euthanasia should be brought in as it could be the last form of a painless death for someone's life as why should the ~~person~~ person suffer anymore anymore that what it is a we ~~could~~ could

Prevent that from happening.

If euthanasia was brought in to Britain there is ~~always~~ always that mistake of doing the wrong thing too early as there could have been something done to prevent or keep alive the person ~~the~~ who is ~~going to die~~ has been euthanised but not finding this until later ~~it~~ were there is nothing to be done about it. This means that the mistake can not be put to right. People also say that any type of euthanasia can be abused if we let this become a treatment people will/might start to use euthanasia for the wrong reasons and it could be taking away it's real purpose. Is it really their choice? This is the question people ask when they cannot be able to make a decision is it up to the family? People will use this if a family member is sick as they might just want their money or goods after they pass away or if the ^{person} ~~meantime~~ doesn't want to be euthanised but the family think it's best this means it is going against human rights.

When it comes to Utilitarianism they believe that it's good cause as long as the greatest amount of happiness goes to the greatest amount of people. Peter Singer's who is a modern-day Utilitarianism say "The use of scarce medical resource in keeping 'alive' someone who is no longer a person has to be considered" by this he means that we are holding on to people's

life which do not have a cure when we could be using them machines to save someones who can be cured or helped by the machines

The Roman Catholic church is strongly against it as "it ~~should~~ would be a crime to give up your life, the one that god has gave you. This means that in life ~~is~~ god has a plan for you and if you ~~use~~ use euthanasia you are going against the life that god has planned out for you. This is when the Romans ~~church~~ Catholic church say "God gave us life and only he can take that away" only in some extreme causes the Catholic church allows euthanasia to be used.

In My ~~opinion~~ opinion I think both of the arguments on ~~about~~ euthanasia ~~are~~ are valid. as the law is there to protect all life. if euthanasia does become legal many people may feel pressured or influenced by others to be euthanised by placing a high value on life we wouldn't want to discriminate on grounds of gender, age, disability, or health. people will also say that preserving life at all cost can be disrespectful to the person who is suffering.

However I think it should be brought into the UK as it can help with a painless death to those who need it if they wish for it and

We need to make sure this is only used for the good and not the bad. So, I think that it should be legal in the UK.

Candidate 2 evidence

National 5 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies Resource Sheet	
Candidate Name	Scottish Candidate Number
<p>Intro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State punishment • Gary Otte 45 killed 2 whites. lethal injection. 13 September 2017 • 62% Americans say CP is morally justified • methods of execution • George Stinney Junior (14) executed in 1944. Electric chair, 3 volts to kill. 2014 innocence discovered. Children, racism, miscarriage of justice 	
<p>VP1 CC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bible is inspired word of God means perfect for moral guidance • Old Testament says CP is justified • Genesis 9 v 6, shows CP is fair and just punishment • Doing what criminals do to victims must be rejected, eye for an eye (Exodus 21v23-29) proportionate punishment, using this reasoning it's not proper to spare Brady ✚ deserve to be executed ✚ causes of crime. Mental health, poverty, drugs. This makes immoral and uncivilised and leads to execution for revenge 	
<p>VP2 LC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC disagree with CC about CP, believe in God too but Jesus taught forgiveness • Oppose CP because 6th commandment • Only God can create and destroy life "Thou shalt not kill" (Exodus 21:13) • Matthew 5 v 38-39, "forgive 70x7", CP kills means unforgiving ✚ LC stronger, JC ultimate revelation meaning everything he says is true ✚ Moral, compassionate ✚ Society thinks no CC is weak and unjust 	
<p>VP3 Secular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDHR • Article 3 quote • Article 5 quote • UN against CP as Cruel and inhuman • For deterrent, retribution, ✚ Everyone given rights they would be a civ-place ✚ Killers (brady) deny their victims rights to life 	
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP is a sign of an uncivilised society • Miscarriages, mistakes • Find a better way of dealing with crime rather than just sweep it under the carpet and kill 	

RMPS Assignment –

Capital punishment is a sign of an uncivilised society. Would a secular and religious viewpoint agree / disagree

Introduction

Capital punishment or the death penalty is when the state execute a criminal for a capital offence such as murder. The latest use of the death penalty was on Gary Otte he was 45 and had killed 2 white people. He was killed by lethal injection on the 13th September 2017. In America 62% of people said capital punishment is morally justified and that it would actually be uncivilised not to kill someone for such crimes as murder. There are many different methods of execution used around the world today such as lethal injection, electric chair, firing squad and in some parts of the world today stoning is still used. One of the youngest people to be executed is George Stinney Junior in 1944 he was 14 at the time of his execution he was younger than I am now. He was accused of murdering 2 white women and was given the electric chair it took 3 different attempts to kill him this means he was put through an extremely slow and painful death. This example shows us that there are several things wrong with the death penalty such as children being executed, racism and miscarriages of justice.

Viewpoint 1 Conservative Christians

Liberal Christians believe that the Bible is the inspired word of God this means the Bible is perfect for moral guidance. The Old Testament of the Bible shows us how capital punishment is justified. In Genesis 9 v 6 we are told "Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed" this shows us that the Bible thinks that capital punishment is a fair and just punishment. We cannot do what criminals do to victims the "eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (Exodus 21v23-24) principle must be rejected as we would not burn down an arsons house or we would not steal from a thief so why would we murder a murderer. In conclusion I believe that the strengths to the conservative viewpoint such as the execution of criminals that deserve to be executed e.g. Ian Brady but there are also several weaknesses to the conservative viewpoint such as it doesn't consider the causes of crime such as mental health problems, poverty or drugs. This means it is immoral and uncivilised and leads to execution for revenge.

Viewpoint 2 Liberal Christians

Liberal Christians disagree with Conservative Christians about the death penalty. Liberal Christians also believe in God too but they believe in what Jesus taught and he believed that forgiveness is key. They also oppose capital punishment because of the 6th commandment "Thou shalt not kill" they believe only God can create and destroy life. In Matthew it says "You have heard it was said, 'Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.' But I tell you, do not resist an

RMPS Assignment –

evil person. If someone strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.” And Jesus said “forgive 70x7” these two quotes show us that Liberal Christians believe in forgiveness and by using capital punishment it becomes impossible to forgive criminals. In conclusion I believe that the Liberal Christian viewpoint is stronger and Jesus Christ is the ultimate revolution meaning that everything he says is true and right. The strengths to Liberal Christian viewpoint is that it is forgiving, moral and compassionate but a main weakness is that society many people in society thinks that Capital Punishment is weak and unjust.

Viewpoint 3 Secular

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was created so everyone would have rights. In UDHR article 3 says that “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person” and by using the death penalty on a murderer you are removing their right to life. UDHR article 5 says that “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” also by using the death penalty against a criminal they are being treated inhumanly. In conclusion I think that with everyone even criminals having rights it means that the world is a more civilised place but killers such as Ian Brady have denied rights to their victims such as the right to life then maybe they should also lose their rights.

Conclusion

In conclusion I think that Capital Punishment is a sign of an uncivilised society. The chance of a mistake or a miscarriage of justice and an innocent person dying is just too high. We need to find a better way of dealing with crime rather than just sweeping it under the carpet and killing criminals.

Candidate 3 evidence

Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies National 5 Resource Sheet		
Candidate Name	Scottish Candidate Number	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom, causes suffering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups, different conclusions • Christians, freedom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prove themselves, God, restrictions - Galatians 3:15 "You, my brothers and sisters were called to be free. But do not use your freedom to indulge in the flesh; rather, serve one another humbly in love." - Misuse, sin - no control, suffering, weather. Devil, god's plan, beyond understanding - Balance, freedom, suffering, uncontrollable situations. • universal causation, no god. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - past, present - Shon Locke - no power, choose, no freedom, universal causation - environment, observation, repetition - DNA, subconscious, unaware - Influenced, genes, environment, act, why, no control, everything, life. • Conditioning, manipulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20th century, Shon Watson, experiment, Albert, rats - 'tabula-rasa' - unaware, everywhere, schools, laws, punished, rewarded - Conditioning, prisons, places, reshaped, behaviours, recurring - influenced, habits, personality, prolonged time - Agree, emotions, brought, actions, we think, feel - Anger, person, bad intentions, emotions • Freedom, Determinism, suffering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philosophy, Religion, both - David Hume - ("of liberty and necessity" - A treatise of human nature) - freedom, cause effect. - Choose actions, quote - why pushed, Determinism, environment, people, misbehaved, observed - Childhood, changed - Strongest, environment, judgement • Freedom, past, suffering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not. full blame, environment, people, freedom, no control, weather, etc - unaware, surroundings, influence, education, emotions, etc. - suffering, beyond control. 		

Title of issue To what extent does free will provide an explanation for
 evil and suffering.

RMPS Assignment

In today's society many people wonder how much our freedom is the cause for suffering. Over the centuries and decades many people have come to different conclusions on whether freedom is the blame for suffering. Christians believe that through God's mercy we possess freedom while Determinists believe in universal causation making freedom an illusion, Behaviourists believe that we are conditioned to believe and act in certain ways while Compatibilists believe that both freedom and Determinism can be apart of someone's life, however which one of these is right?

Christians believe that through God's mercy we possess the ability to make good and bad choices and therefore freedom is the cause for suffering. They believe this because it's a way of proving themselves worthy to God, they want to do as much good on earth to go to heaven without any restrictions placed upon them. We are told in the bible that we possess freedom: Galatians 5:13 "You, my brothers and sisters were called to be free. But do not use your freedom to indulge in the flesh; rather, serve one another humbly in love." This is significant because it shows that through the holy scriptures we do have freedom and our misuse of our free will causes sin. There are situations where the free will of a human has no control over an event that causes suffering, for example hurricanes, tornadoes or storms can cause death, injury, loss of homes, etc and those situations aren't caused by humans. Christians may believe that this is the work of the devil that has come to earth to cause mayhem and spread evil. They also believe that it could be God's plan however it is beyond human understanding and we shouldn't question it. I think that this shows a balance for a Christian: on the one hand through our misuse of our freedom we create suffering however there are situations like the weather that cannot be blamed by human freedom.

Determinists believe in universal causation, therefore freedom doesn't exist and it cannot be blamed for suffering. They do not believe in a God. This means that everything is determined by our past, people and DNA to shape our present moments and our future. Shon Locke gave the example of a man locked in a room. A man is locked in a room however he doesn't know this and thinks that he can go out of the room however he chooses to stay because that the door is closed. This shows that we think we possess freedom when actually it's only an illusion and we don't have control over our lives we only think we do. There are different ways in which our present and future is determined - one is through environmental conditioning where we observe the people and situations around us and then we imitate them in the future (most prominent during childhood) another way is through our DNA - through our genetics we may possess subconscious beliefs we are unaware of and they may show up in our lives through actions or circumstances. I think that this shows why we act and behave in certain ways, perhaps without even understanding why and to some extent I agree with this view.

Behaviourists believe that human behaviour can be analysed and explained through conditioning which means that we can be manipulated to do bad things and cause suffering. This theory was created in the 20th century by a man called Shon Watson, he even created experiments to back this theory up. One experiment he created was with a boy called Albert that liked to be around white rats - he liked to pet them but through Shon Watson's conditioning the boy came to fear the white rats and didn't want to be around them any more. They also believe that everyone was born as 'Tabula-rasa' - a blank slate. This shows that we may not be aware of how much

we are conditioned without realising in places like schools ~~and~~ ~~and~~ and systems - laws, prisons, holy scriptures, jobs etc and we can be punished or rewarded by our behaviour (we are conditioned without our ability to think or feel). Places like prisons or mental health facilities or detentions are created to reshape ~~the~~ actions we take to stop the bad (or good) behaviour from recurring. This could also mean that if we are around people - friends, family, etc for a prolonged period of time we may take on their personality traits or habits just like in mean girls, the movie. I agree that we can be conditioned to act in certain ways after a prolonged period of time through conditioning however I believe that we can also be influenced by our thoughts and emotions because we can think and feel emotions. If there is someone we hate we may have bad intentions towards that person, this is caused by an emotion of hatred not through conditioning.

Compatibilists believe that both freedom and determinism can be compatible in someone's life and therefore ~~the~~ suffering isn't fully blamed by free will. This means that we can live both by a religious view along with a philosophical one too. David Hume gave the example of 'of liberty and necessity' from his book "A treatise of human nature". This is significant as it explains that we are free however the world couldn't function without cause and effect. This means that we are able to choose our actions "Not the ball that was caused to roll but the person not caused to push is held responsible for the rolling of the ball." A determinist however could say that due to their prior circumstances they have been in an environment where people have misbehaved and so they went on to observe this behaviour and imitate it. There are situations where determinism doesn't always take place in someone's life. If someone had an abusive childhood and then grew up to

have their own kids, they may become loving and caring parents to prevent their children experience the difficulties they faced during their childhood - they want them to have a better future. This is the strongest view, in my opinion because I believe that our environment and people can impact us to act in a certain way however through our ability to choose right or wrong and through our judgement we can also possess freedom.

Overall free will is a part of why suffering takes place as we have chosen to misuse it, ~~and we have been conditioned~~ There are situations where free will cannot be blamed because we have been shaped through our environment, people, religious beliefs, schools, etc to act and behave in certain ways. The human free will cannot be blamed for everything such as the weather. We are free to choose what we will or won't do however we are unaware of how much our surroundings have influenced our mind and therefore free will is not the only reason as to why suffering takes place, there is suffering that takes place beyond our control, beyond the control of our free will.