

| Premarital and Extra Marital sex | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | What does religion say on marriage? | It's a sacred vow before God between two people. Best place to have children |
| 2 | What issues are there are premarital sex? | Religious issues are that it stops the development of a family and remove faithfulness from a relationship Secular issues- contraception and promiscuity |
| 3 | What is secularisation? | None religious views on sex. Cohabitation is no longer seen as 'living in sin' |
| 4 | What are the religious issues around extramarital sex? | 'do not commit adultery' you cannot break your wedding vow |
| 5 | What is a covenant? | Promise made between God and humans |
| 6 | What Is a sacrament? Where are they found in sexual ethics? | Outward sign of inward grace. Marriage is a sacrament in Catholicism |
| Homosexuality | | |
| 1 | What does the law state about homosexuality? | The law has changed in recent years and it is now legal. In the UK a homosexual couple can now be legally married. |
| 2 | What does religion sat about homosexuality? | Much of the Bible opposes homosexuality. However this is up for debate, with modern Christians interpreting the Bible differently, the Christian community is split with some churches allowing homosexual clergy and some being more traditional with condemning homosexuality. |
| 3 | What issues are there around homosexuality? | The idea that the sexual act of anal sex is wrong and therefore Gay Christians should be celibate. The role of marriage, which is traditionally between men and women. The issue of children, adoption and donors, if homosexual families are a good environment for children. If homosexual should be allowed to be converted by the church to be heterosexual. The ordination of gay clergy. |

| Application of theory | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | What four issues does Natural law raise? | Reproduction, marriage, divine law, real and apparent good |
| 2 | Which elements of sexual ethics does Natural law oppose? | Extra marital sex Pre-marital sex Homosexuality |
| 3 | Which type of Christian follows natural law? | Catholicism |
| 4 | What four issues does situation ethics raise? | Agape, criticism of religious ethic, extramarital sex, people centered |
| 5 | What is situation ethics supportive of? | Homosexuality and premarital sex |
| 6 | What type of Christian might follow it? | Liberal Christians |
| 7 | What four issues does utilitarianism raise? | Pleasure, tolerance, consent and preference and evidence |
| 8 | What approach does Utilitarianism take? | Relativist and teleological approach |
| 9 | What four issues does Kantian ethics raise? | Freedom, homosexuality, marriage, extra marital sex |
| 10 | What approach does Kantian ethics take? | Deontological and absolute |
| 11 | What does the feminist perspective state? | The balance of control is not even within sexual power. Contraception has supported women's sexual rights. We need to understand women are more likely to suffer sexual abuse |

| Key Vocabulary | |
|-------------------|---|
| Premarital sex | Sex before marriage |
| Extra marital sex | Sex outside of marriage when at least one party is married to someone else. Adultery. |
| Covenant | A sacred agreement between God and his people |
| Sacrament | An outward sign that is a means of receiving God's grace. |
| Adultery | Sexual intercourse between a married person and someone who is not their spouse |
| Homosexuality | Sexual orientation or attraction to people of the same sex |
| Cohabitation | An unmarried couple living together in a sexually active relationship |
| Consent | Freely agreeing to engage in sexual activity |
| Betrothal | Traditionally enhancing the promises, when sexual activity was allowed to begin |
| Consummation | An act of sexual intercourse that indicates the finalization of marriage |
| Exclusive | A commitments to one other only. |

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| 3 | What is secularisation? | | 3 | Which type of Christian follows natural law? | | Covenant | |
| 4 | What are the religious issues around extramarital sex? | | 4 | What four issues does situation ethics raise? | | Sacrament | |
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| 1 | What does the law state about homosexuality? | | 8 | What approach does Utilitarianism take? | | Consent | |
| 2 | What does religion say about homosexuality? | | 9 | What four issues does Kantian ethics raise? | | Betrothal | |
| 3 | What issues are there around homosexuality? | | 10 | What approach does Kantian ethics take? | | Consummation | |
| | | | 11 | What does the feminist perspective state? | | Exclusive | |



Year 2 ethics: Sexual Ethics

| What the specification says | |
|--|--|
| Consideration of the following areas of sexual ethics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premarital and extramarital sex Homosexuality | |
| The influence of developments in religious beliefs and practices on debates about the morality, legality and tolerability of these areas of sexual ethics | Traditional religious beliefs and practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key teachings and their impact on moral decision making The ideas of religious figures and institutions |
| Application of the following theories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural law Situation ethics Kantian ethics Utilitarianism | The impact of secularism on these issues of sexual ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How these theories might be used to make moral decisions in these areas of sexual ethics Issues raised in the application of these theories |

- Whether or not religious beliefs and practices concerning sex and relationships have a continuing role in the area of sexual ethics
- Whether choices in the area of sexual behavior should be entirely private and personal, or whether they should be subject to societal norms and legislation
- Whether normative theories are useful in what they might say about sexual ethics

Religion and marriage

- Public event when commitment is declared
- Intended for companionship, raising children and fulfilment of sexual desires
- Lifelong relationship
- It is a covenant and in the Catholic Church is a sacrament

Issues around premarital sex

It covers those who engage in casual sex with a variety of partners, a couple who have faithfully cohabited.

- Cohabitation**- in 1960's 5% of couple cohabited but now it's 50%. Reasons such as not wanting to marry and seeing it as a trial.
- Contraception**- it's more freely available than ever before. Sexually active people are now protected more from pregnancy and STI's.
- Secularisation**- the idea sex should not occur outside marriage was influenced by religious teachings but not 'cohabiting' is no longer seen as a 'living sin'.

Utilitarianism and sexual ethics:

Takes a teleological and relativist approach to provide the greatest balance of good over evil.

- Pleasure- permits homosexual and extramarital sex if it brings about the most pleasure
- Tolerance – provides grounds to oppose extramarital sex (rule)
- Consent and preference – rationale consent is important, your preference should not be taken into account if it does not directly affect you.
- Evidence- they don't have a teaching on pre/extra marital sex but evidence shows couples are happier cohabiting so that would be allowed on the happiness principle.

Issues around extramarital sex-
Bible says 'do not commit adultery'. Jesus teaches that divorce is only permissible after adultery.

Natural law has a center for flourishing. It follows the precepts:

- Reproduction- the telos of sex is children
- Marriage – marriage is the only place to have children correctly
- Divine law – it follows the rules of the bible on extra and premarital sex
- Real and apparent goods- sex may lead to pleasure but pleasure outside of marriage and for reasons other than reproduction are wrong.

Situation ethics aims to provide the middle ground and follows whatever ends in the most loving action:

- agape- unconditional love not to be confused with eros (sexual love)
- Criticism of religious ethic- he is critical of theories based on natural law. He does not accept the rejection of homosexuality.
- Extramarital sex- hard to justify but could be in extreme situations- patriarchal prostitution
- People centered- relativism and personalism.

| Key word | Definition |
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| | |

Homosexuality-

The law for gay people has changed considerably. It was legalized in 1967 under the Wolfenden Report.

Religion and homosexuality-

Much of the Bible opposes homosexuality,

- Leviticus 18:22- it commands that men should not 'have sexual relations with a man as one does a woman'. Also that it is punishable by death.
- The city of Sodom is destroyed by God in Genesis and one of its crimes seen to be homosexual acts between men.
- The text 1 Corinthians 6 indicates that there is also the same opposition to homosexuality in the New Testament.

Many Christians follow natural law ethic, the Primary precept of reproduction governs thinking on sexual ethics.



Kantian ethics:

Absolute and deontological which seeks to provide rules that can be universalized

- Freedom and autonomy- rationale consent is important
- Homosexuality- Kant himself disapproves as it cannot be universalized
- Marriage- high view of marriage meaning extra marital sex is not permitted
- Extramarital sex- makes marriage meaningless