

# BHASVIC

## Guide to Higher Education

**Law, Philosophy**

**Policy, Politics**

**Theology & Religious  
studies**

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## What to ask on a Law open day

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Thinking of studying law at uni? Want to know what questions you should be asking at your open day? Print out this list before you arrive to keep as a handy reminder...

### About your course

- Are many of my lecturers also lawyers or barristers?
- Do I need to take particular modules if I want to become a solicitor or a barrister?
- Can I put the skills I learn into practice? Will I get to take part in law clinics or moot courts during my course?
- How is the course taught - in lectures, seminars or smaller groups?
- Is it an accredited course?

### Facilities and equipment

- What books do I need to buy?
- Are resources / case law all available online?
- How much reading is there per week?

### Placements and work experience

- Are there any law trips (to court for instance)?
- Do I need to arrange work experience during this course?
- What are my chances of securing a training contract straight from this course?

### Assessments

- What is the split between exams / coursework / group projects / presentations?
- Are there any practical assessments? A moot court or clinical practice assessment?
- Do I need to complete a dissertation or research-based project?

### Law graduate prospects

- How can I better my chances of getting a training contract at the end of this course?
- How many graduates on my course have gone on to careers in law?
- Does the university have contacts with law firms that I could use?

## What to ask on any Philosophy open day

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If you've got a penchant for philosophy don't head to a university open day without printing out these must-ask questions...

### About the course

- How much reading is there each week?
- How many contact hours / lectures are there per week?
- Am I taught research methods?
- How many of my lecturers are still publishing research?
- Do I specialise in a particular period or area, or is it a broad syllabus?

### Books and facilities

- What books are necessary for me to buy?
- Do I need to read anything before I start the course?
- Are there enough books for all history students to access easily?
- Can my reading material be found online?

### Field trips and placements

- Are there any field trips?
- Can I do a placement year? ERASMUS?
- Will companies take on interns from this course?
- Can I take modules in other subjects?

### Assessments

- What is the split between exams / coursework / group work?
- Will I have to do presentations during the course?
- Do I need to complete a dissertation or research-based project?

### Prospects

- Can I move on to a related PhD or Masters after my course? Is there funding for me to do this?
- How could I make the most out this course and get a job at the end of it?

## What to ask on a politics open day

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Thinking of studying for a degree in politics? Here are some questions you could ask tutors and students when you're at a university open day.

### About the course

- What ranges of modules are available to me?
- Can I pick modules outside of my subject?
- What skills will I learn on this course? E.g. research methods, referencing, drawing graphs...
- Are there any guest lecturers or speakers who come to the university?
- Do I need maths or statistics?

### Equipment and facilities

- What books are necessary for me to buy?
- How much reading is there each week?
- Are resources and reading material available to use online?
- Do I need to read anything before I start the course?
- Work experience and field trips

### Are there any field trips?

- Where will they be – is there a choice?
- How much does a field trip cost and will I have help with this?
- What assignments are set during a field trip, and do these count towards my degree mark?
- Do I have to organise placements or work experience during my summer breaks from university? Will I have help from the uni to do this?

### Assessments

- What is the split between exams / coursework / group projects?
- Do I need to do a presentation on this course?
- Do I need to complete a dissertation or research-based project?
- How do I decide on a dissertation subject?
- Can I move on to a related Masters or PhD after I finish my course? Is there funding for me to do this?

## Law

A law degree combines the academic study of legal theory with applying law to real life scenarios. You'll learn about criminal law, public law and company law as well as legal issues relating to topics such as property, the environment and human rights. The course equips you with the core knowledge and skills needed to go on to study to become a solicitor or barrister but is equally useful for any career where thinking logically and communicating clearly are important.

- EXAMS
- VOCATIONAL
- PRACTICAL PLACEMENTS
- LOTS OF READING
- COMMUNICATION SKILLS
- PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING
- THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL
- LLB
- INDEPENDENT STUDY

### Example course modules

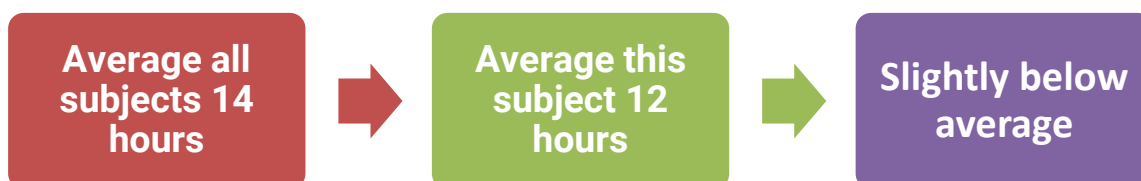
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- Legal systems and method
- Criminal Law
- Race, media and crime
- Law of torts
- EU Law
- Contract Law
- Introduction to jurisprudence
- Medical Law and ethics
- Criminal justice
- Tax law

### Teaching hours / week

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The time you'll spend in lectures and seminars each week will vary from university to university, so use this as a guide.



### League tables for this subject

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[The Guardian](#) [The Complete University Guide](#) [The Times](#)

## What students say about law

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My course covers a wide range of areas, including criminal law, contract law and property law. My course looks at the content of these areas of the law, how they apply in real life cases and hypothetical situations, evaluate the law, and decide how we feel the law should alter to meet different social ways and needs (and the recommendations already put forward for this). These different aspects make the course extremely challenging, but it is an interesting challenge that can be overcome.

*1st year, University of Surrey*

Law students don't have an awful lot of contact hours, anything between eight to 12 hours including seminars. There is, however, a lot of reading to be completed outside of teaching hours and commitment is needed to do well. The first year of my course has a varied syllabus including tort, contract, justice equality and society, public law and the English legal system. It really gives you a great foundation to start your law degree. Tort challenges opinions and contract helps to develop problem solving skills, whilst public law focuses on the role of law in politics and the basis of our constitution.

*1st year, University of Sussex*

Studying law means having to devote quite a lot of time to your work. On my course, there are 10 hours of teaching time each week and a lot of content to get through, so during free time it's essential to catch up with seminar work and lectures. However, even with the research that is required, law is an extremely interesting course to take - you are constantly learning about new areas and it's amazing how it applies, more than you think, to real life. There are five modules in the first year and there are different ways in which they're assessed, for example one might be 100% coursework, or 100% exam, or 50% of each. You even get the chance to do an oral presentation called a moot, which I particularly enjoyed as it gives you the chance to showcase how you would argue a legal point.

*1st year, Nottingham Trent University*

### **A-levels (or equivalent) usually required**

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- No Specific Requirements

#### **Useful to have**

- history
- English

### **Application checklist**

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Here's a guide to what to expect from the application process - also check individual university entry requirements, as these may differ.

- January application
- Personal statement
- Entry Test

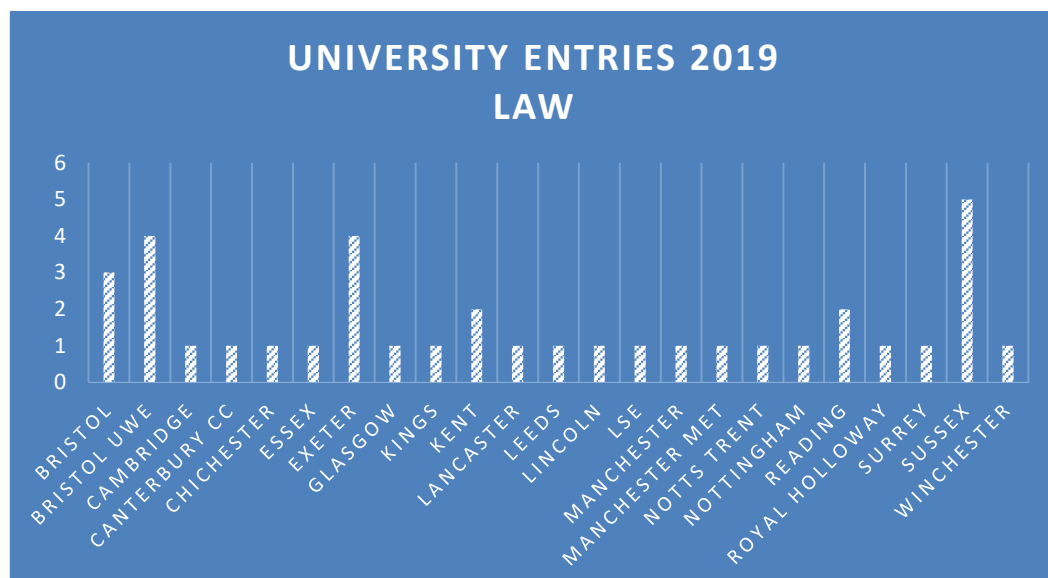
## BHASVIC information

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In Sept 2019, 37 BHASVIC students went onto study Law-related degrees at 23 different universities.

Law remains year on year one of our top ten subjects for University study.

Entry to most Universities can be through studying Law A level or Applied Law BTEC.



## Top Universities for Law – Complete University Guide 2020

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- Cambridge, Glasgow, Oxford, LSE, Aberdeen
- Durham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Kent – all very high student satisfaction scores
- York, Queens, Lancaster, Reading - all with top graduate prospects

## Examples of degrees and combined degrees for BHASVIC student's 2019 entry

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- Criminology with Law
- Law
- Law (Bachelor of Laws)
- Law with International Legal Studies
- Law with Business
- Law with Criminology
- Criminology and Law
- Common Law/History

## Career prospects

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Law graduates tend to go into the legal industry, and they usually take similar routes. Jobs are competitive – often very competitive - but starting salaries are good and high fliers can earn serious money. Be aware though - some careers, especially as barristers, can take a while to get into. If you want to qualify to practice law, you need to take a professional qualification and many law graduates then go on to law school. If you want to go into work, then a lot of law graduates take trainee or paralegal roles and some do leave the law altogether, often for jobs in management, finance and the police force. A small proportion – about one in 17 last year – of law graduates also move into another field for further study. Psychology, business and social studies are all popular for these career changers, so if you do take a law degree and decide it's not for you, there are options.



## Transferable skills

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Research, communication and analytical skills, critical thinking, exploring a variety of perspectives, writing and presentation skills, teamwork, leadership, time management.

## Jobs where this degree is useful

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- Paralegal
- Solicitor
- Barrister

## Other real-life job examples

- Chartered accountant
- Conveyancer
- Patent attorney

## What employers like about this subject

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A very popular degree, law provides students with a range of useful skills. Specialist subject skills include knowledge of the legal system under study; how to apply, assess and critique law; how to interview and how to use legal databases and legal theories. Law students also develop a range of sought-after transferable skills including effective communication, teamwork and research skills and the ability to think critically. Graduates are in demand, not just in the law industry itself, but from employers in accountancy, recruitment, government bodies, hospitals, insurance, banking and universities.

## Local Market Information - Civil Service Fast Stream

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**If you enjoy a challenge, want to make a difference and are eager to take on responsibility, consider joining the Civil Service Fast Stream.** The Civil Service Fast Stream is an accelerated leadership development programme that provides talented graduates from a range of backgrounds with the experience, skills and knowledge needed to become senior leaders within the Civil Service. You'll gain a variety of experience through different placements or postings in government departments and agencies. may work in roles involving direct contact with the public.

## Philosophy

A philosophy degree involves studying the ideas of great thinkers, examining their arguments and voicing your own opinions - and it could be a good fit if you're the sort of person who continually questions things and likes an intellectual challenge. Topics include ethics (the nature of right and wrong), metaphysics (the relationship between appearance and reality) and the mind (thought and feelings). You'll find philosophy graduates in a wide range of industries and job sectors.

- LOTS OF READING
- COMMUNICATION SKILLS
- BA
- THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL
- INDEPENDENT STUDY
- POLITICS
- RESEARCH-INTENSIVE
- ESSAY-WRITING
- ETHICS
- RELIGION
- LOGIC

### Example course modules

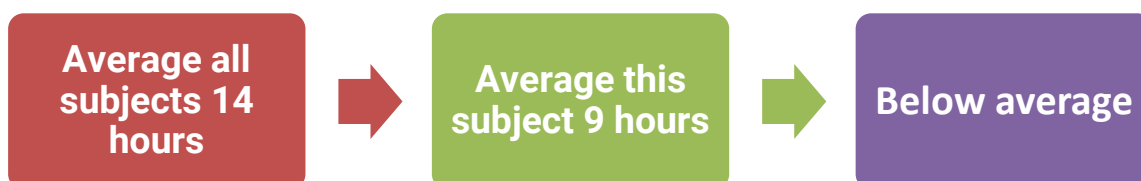
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- Metaphysics
- Realism and normativity
- Philosophical problems
- Great books
- Classic readings in philosophy
- Social and political theory
- Engaging with the humanities
- Acting: text and character
- Philosophy of film and literature

### Teaching hours / week

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The time you'll spend in lectures and seminars each week will vary from university to university, so use this as a guide.



### League tables for this subject

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[The Guardian](#) [The Complete University Guide](#) [The Times](#)

## What students say about philosophy

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I study philosophy and I have six hours of lectures a week and six hours of tutorials every other week. In my first year my course covered a range of topics, from ethics to knowledge to logic.

*1st year, Durham University*

I have 6 hours of lectures and 6 hours of seminars every week. Philosophy involves, as you may expect, disciplined thought on a range of philosophical issues, and interrogates possible answers questions such as "how should we live?", "what is perception?" and "what exists?". What surprised me was how much of the course is focussed on HOW to do philosophy, such as logic, and how to produce good arguments. This was actually thoroughly enjoyable and enlightening. My course is very challenging, but if (as is often the case on my course) you genuinely enjoy the work then you will not struggle. Most of the work, I thought, was mind-based. If you spend spare time thinking through arguments and puzzling about the world, you're 50% of the way there! What is required extra is reading and research, which you are free to choose for yourself although there is a lot of guidance if you want it. We are assessed through essays and exams. As a Philosopher course-specific facilities aren't important, but Hallward Library is more than sufficient and it's easy to find books not named in guidance which are absolutely fascinating and relevant.

*1st year, University of Nottingham*

### A-levels (or equivalent) usually required

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- No Specific Requirements

### Useful to have

- Religious studies
- Classical civilisation
- Philosophy

### Application checklist

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Here's a guide to what to expect from the application process - also check individual university entry requirements, as these may differ.

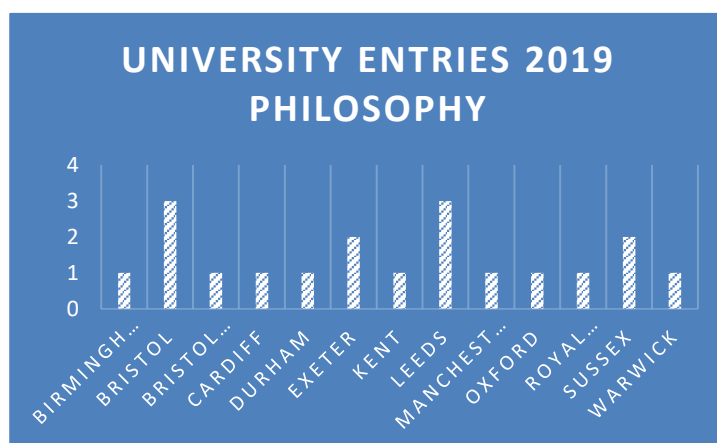
- January application
- Personal statement

### BHASVIC information

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**In Sept 2019, 19 BHASVIC students went onto study Philosophy-related degrees at 13 different universities**

Philosophy is often combined with other studies at degree level resulting in a broad, interesting area of study.



- Oxford, Cambridge, St Andrews, LSE, UCL, Durham
- Lancaster, York, Essex, Kent – all very high student satisfaction scores
- Birmingham, Sussex, Sheffield - all with top graduate prospects

### Examples of degrees and combined degrees for BHASVIC student's 2019 entry

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- Mathematics and Philosophy
- English and Philosophy
- Philosophy
- Ancient History and Philosophy
- Philosophy and Management
- Economics and Philosophy
- Economics/Philosophy
- Philosophy, Politics and Economics
- Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE)
- Politics, Philosophy and Economics
- Liberal Arts
- Liberal Arts with Study Abroad

### Career prospects

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Although there aren't a lot of jobs around for professional philosophers, philosophy degrees are an increasingly popular option, with more than 2,300 students graduating in a philosophy-related subject in 2012. Nearly a quarter of philosophy graduates take a postgraduate qualification, and it's a relatively common subject at both Masters and doctorate level – so if you think academic life might be for you, think ahead about how you might fund further study. For those who go into work, philosophy grads tend to go into education, management, marketing, community work, human resources and the finance industry, while a few even went into IT, where their logical training can be very useful.

### Transferable skills

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Critical thinking, reasoning, mental agility, communication and an appreciation of other people's viewpoints, analyse arguments, develop creative solutions & write persuasively.

### Jobs where this degree is useful

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- Marketing executive
- Arts administrator
- Information analyst

### Other real-life job examples

- Paralegal
- Financial advisor
- Management information officer

## What employers like about this subject

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A student who takes a philosophy degree will learn a range of subject-specific skills including metaphysics, which deals with appearance and reality; ethics, dealing with the nature of morality, and the philosophy of the nature of the mind. Transferable skills you can develop on a philosophy degree include excellent communication and negotiating skills, self-motivation and independent working and the ability to understand and articulate complex information. Philosophy graduates are flexible and found throughout the economy, particularly in universities, the social and welfare industries, hospitals, advertising and the finance industry (especially accountancy, audit, banking and consultancy).

### Local Market information - Civil Service Fast Stream

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If you enjoy a challenge, want to make a difference and are eager to take on responsibility, consider joining the Civil Service Fast Stream. The Civil Service Fast Stream is an accelerated leadership development programme that provides talented graduates from a range of backgrounds with the experience, skills and knowledge needed to become senior leaders within the Civil Service. You'll gain a variety of experience through different placements or postings in government departments and agencies. may work in roles involving direct contact with the public.

## Policy

If you feel strongly about contemporary social issues such as crime, gender inequalities, immigration, poverty and management of the health service, a social policy degree could be for you. This type of course gives you the chance to combine subjects such as sociology, politics, psychology and history to understand how policy decisions are made. This degree is useful for areas such as local government and the civil service, social and policy research, health promotion, public relations, advice work, journalism and overseas development.

- BSC
- PRACTICAL PLACEMENTS
- COMMUNICATION SKILLS
- BA
- COURSEWORK-INTENSIVE
- POLITICS
- RESEARCH-INTENSIVE
- REPORT-WRITING
- PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT
- SOCIOLOGY

### Example course modules

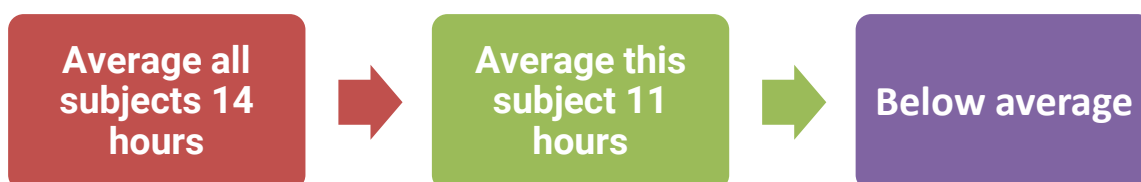
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- Social research methods
- Social policy and the welfare state: theoretical perspectives
- The policy process
- Contemporary social policy issues
- Challenges of social policy issues
- Challenges of European politics
- Comparative politics and policy
- Understanding families and family life
- Criminology in the professions
- Ideology into practice
- Social engagement

### Teaching hours / week

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The time you'll spend in lectures and seminars each week will vary from university to university, so use this as a guide.



### League tables for this subject

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[The Guardian](#) [The Complete University Guide](#) [The Times](#)

## What students say about policy

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I really enjoyed the content of my course. If you are interested in criminology/ criminal justice, then I would definitely suggest it. I usually had between 10-15 teaching hours a week, and usually had one day off a week. For each module there would usually be an essay at the end of each topic, and if you did some reading and had the relevant lecture notes available, these usually weren't too difficult. I was also required to do some presentations, but these were only in front of about 10 people in my seminar group, so they weren't too stressful.

*1st year, University of Portsmouth*

There are far less contact hours than I expected. For my first and second year I have only had eight hours' contact time a week - four hours of lectures and four hours of seminars. However, I do understand that they expect a large amount of individual study - at least 10 hours per module is expected each week! The content is interesting. First year may seem very basic as they have to bring everyone up to the same level. Types of assessment depend on the modules you take. Some are more coursework-based, others are more exam-based and you also get equal coursework/ exam-based modules. Picking what is best for you is the best way to do well in your studies!

*2nd year, University of Kent*

### **A-levels (or equivalent) usually required**

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- No Specific Requirements

#### **Useful to have**

- Sociology
- Politics

#### **Application checklist**

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- January application
- Personal statement

### **Examples of degrees and combined degrees for BHASVIC student's 2019 entry**

Sociology and Anthropology

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- Social Policy with Year Abroad
- Public Health
- Social Policy and Politics

#### **Career prospects**

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Just under 1,500 students graduated in social policy in 2012, which makes it one of the smaller social studies subjects. This is a popular subject at Masters level – over 1,000 Masters in social policy were awarded last year - and so a lot of the more sought-after jobs in management and research tend to go to social policy graduates with postgraduate degrees. For those who leave university after their first degree, then jobs in social care (especially community and youth work) and education, marketing and HR are popular – along with local government, although there are fewer of those jobs around than in the past.

## **Transferable skills**

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Research, communication and analytical skills, critical thinking, exploring a variety of perspectives, writing and presentation skills, teamwork, leadership, time management.

## **Jobs where this degree is useful**

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- Housing officer
- Education or learning support officer
- Social policy adviser

## **Other real-life job examples**

- Paralegal
- Social Researcher
- Probation officer

## **What employers like about this subject**

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A degree in social policy will help you to gain subject-specific skills including an understanding of social theory; how social issues and social policy influence one another, and society and skills in the generation, interpretation and evaluation of qualitative and quantitative data from social surveys and research. Transferable skills you can develop include communication, numeracy, problem-solving, IT and good time management. Social policy graduates find work across the economy, in industries including local and central government, lobbying and advocacy organisation, social care, hospitals, the probation service, schools, the law, and manufacturing.



## Politics

Politics is the study of how governments work, how public policies are made, international relations and political ideas - from democracy to human rights. You will learn to assess ideas and arguments and develop your written and spoken communication skills. Students often choose to combine politics with subjects such as economics, business and history. After this course you could work for a political party or in areas such as journalism, local government, civil service and law.

- BSC
- PRACTICAL PLACEMENTS
- LOTS OF READING
- COMMUNICATION SKILLS
- BA
- THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL
- INDEPENDENT STUDY
- ESSAY-WRITING
- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- GOVERNMENT

### Example course modules

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- Central themes in political thought
- Modern British politics
- Capital labour and power: Britain 1707-1939
- The holocaust
- Total War in the modern era
- Freedom, power and resistance: an introduction to political ideas
- International politics
- Making of the modern world
- The political economy of development
- Comparing extremism in European liberal democracies

### Teaching hours / week

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The time you'll spend in lectures and seminars each week will vary from university to university, so use this as a guide.



### League tables for this subject

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[The Guardian](#) | [The Complete University Guide](#) | [The Times](#)

## What students say about politics

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Classes are very much discussion-based, with the teacher simply directing and posing questions. A lot of wider reading is required to really come to grips with the material. The course is very dynamic and covers a broad range of social sciences, incorporating philosophy, economics and sociology. The workload is manageable, with the average of two essays a term for each module.

*1st year, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London*

I have eight contact hours a week divided into lectures and seminars for each module - a lot of background reading is expected. The course is a mixture of theoretical and applied politics and the wide range of option choices allows you to choose a preference. Some modules are harder than others. Having A-level government and politics provides a good grounding, making some aspects easier, but it is not essential. The majority of my first year consists of coursework essays. Some modules incorporated a presentation or how well you engaged in seminars as part of the mark. I took three exams in May which were all essay based.

*1st year, University of East Anglia UEA*

Good mix of assessment for the classes and a good range of modules to choose from. I would encourage anyone with an interest in politics to apply for the parliamentary research internship in their dissertation year, as you get real experience of the political process. Likewise the EU Studies module with Brussels internship - an excellent experience that isn't offered at a lot of other universities!

*3rd year, University of East Anglia UEA*

### **A-levels (or equivalent) usually required**

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- No Specific Requirements

#### **Useful to have**

- Sociology
- Politics
- Philosophy

#### **Application checklist**

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Here's a guide to what to expect from the application process - also check individual university entry requirements, as these may differ.

- January application
- Personal statement

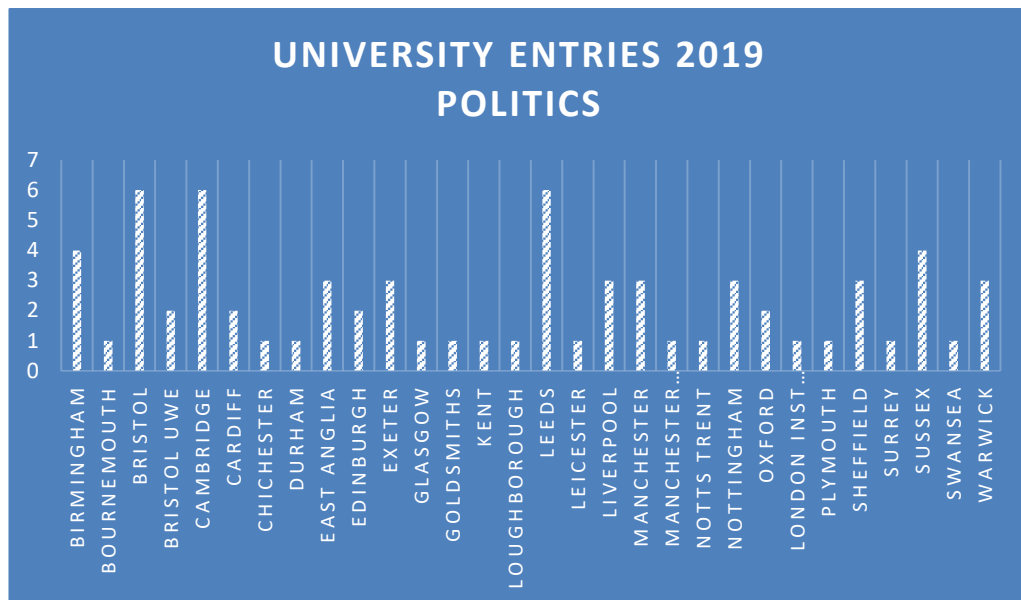
#### **BHASVIC information**

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**In Sept 2019, 69 BHASVIC students went onto study Politics-related degrees at 30 different universities**

Politics remains year on year one of our top five subjects for University study.

It is particularly popular combined with another subject. Six BHASVIC students went onto study Human, Social, and Political Sciences.



### Top 10 Universities for Politics – Complete University Guide 2020

- Oxford, St Andrews, UCL, LSE, Cambridge
- Warwick, Bristol, Loughborough, Aberystwyth – all very high student satisfaction scores
- Durham, Exeter, Sheffield, Essex - all with top graduate prospects

### Examples of degrees and combined degrees for BHASVIC student's 2019 entry

- American Studies and Politics with a Year Abroad
- Asia Pacific Studies and International Relations
- BA in International Politics
- Economics and Philosophy
- Economics and Politics
- Film and Television Studies/Politics
- French and Politics
- Geography and International Relations
- History and Political Science
- History and Politics
- Human, Social, and Political Sciences
- International Development and the Environment with Overseas Placement
- International History and Politics
- International Relations
- International Relations and Modern Languages
- International Relations and Politics
- Philosophy, Politics and Economics
- Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE)
- Political Science and International Relations
- Political Science and Sociology
- Political Science with Year Abroad
- Politics
- Politics and American Studies
- Politics and Contemporary History
- Politics and Economics
- Politics and International Relations
- Politics and International Relations with Study Abroad

- Politics and Modern History
- Politics and Sociology
- Politics with Chinese
- Politics with Economics
- Politics, Philosophy and Economics
- Social Policy and Politics
- Sociology and Politics

## **Career prospects**

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Most politics or international relations graduates don't actually go into politics - although many do, as activists, fundraisers and researchers. Other popular industries include marketing and PR, management consultancy, youth and community work, the finance industry and academic research (you usually need a postgraduate degree to get into research). Politics is a very popular postgraduate subject, and so about one in six politics graduates go on to take another course to get a Masters after they finish.

## **Transferable skills**

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Gathering / analysing information from different sources, exploring different perspectives, developing informed views, presentation skills, data handling, constructing arguments, meeting deadlines.

## **Jobs where this degree is useful**

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- Civil Service fast streamer
- Political advisor
- Industrial relations advisor

## **Other real-life job examples**

- PR officer
- Financial advisor
- Armed Forces officer

## **What employers like about this subject**

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A degree in politics can help to develop skills in evaluating and applying approaches to collecting, analysing and presenting political data; in understanding the processes, theories and problems that drive and shape politics, and in interpreting political events. You can also develop useful transferable skills in communication, thinking creatively and constructing coherent arguments. These skills are sought after in industries requiring people who are good at solving problems and in negotiating and influencing, and so politics graduates often work, not just in politics and Government, but in advertising, marketing and PR, in banking and accountancy, in the defence industry, in the law and in social and welfare roles.

## **Local Market information - Civil Service Fast Stream**

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If you enjoy a challenge, want to make a difference and are eager to take on responsibility, consider joining the Civil Service Fast Stream. The Civil Service Fast Stream is an accelerated leadership development programme that provides talented graduates from a range of backgrounds with the experience, skills and knowledge needed to become senior leaders within the Civil Service. You'll gain a variety of experience through different placements or postings in government departments and agencies. may work in roles involving direct contact with the public.

## Theology and religious studies

Theology is a broad and varied subject; you could be analysing ancient religious texts or discussing contemporary global politics. You'll learn how religion has shaped the world we live in and the impact it has on society today. Courses include study of different faiths, such as Christianity, Islam and Judaism and cover topics such as religious diversity and the Holocaust. Theology graduates find employment in lots of job sectors - from the clergy, charity and youth organisations through to traditional graduate jobs, including teaching, law and management.

- LOTS OF READING
- BA
- THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL
- INDEPENDENT STUDY
- COURSEWORK-INTENSIVE
- RESEARCH-INTENSIVE
- ESSAY-WRITING
- ETHICS
- PHILOSOPHY

### Example course modules

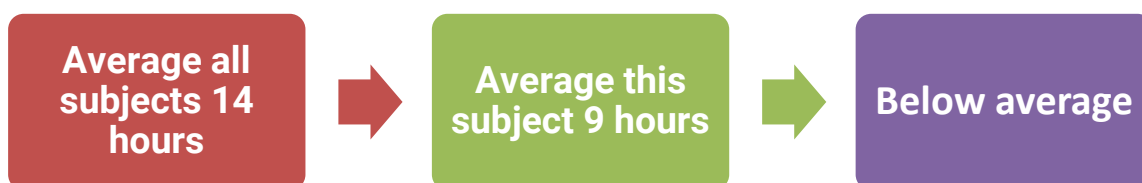
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- Symposium in religion and theology
- Living religions
- Approaches to the study of religion
- Introduction to biblical studies
- Introduction to the history of Christianity
- Introduction to Islam
- Global Christianity
- The Holocaust in history and memory
- Women in Islam
- Hinduism

### Teaching hours / week

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The time you'll spend in lectures and seminars each week will vary from university to university, so use this as a guide.



### League tables for this subject

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[The Guardian](#) [The Complete University Guide](#) [The Times](#)

## What students say about theology and religious studies

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I study theology and religious studies and I only have about six hours of contact time a week. Whilst it is great to have so much free time to myself, the few hours of uni also require me to be organised and ensure that I structure my time well. The type of work that you're required to do can vary from essays and exams to presentations, group work and recording an online log.

*2nd year, University of Leeds*

Course content is fantastic and relevant, module options are many! I took modules in history of the papacy and political theology, as well as liturgy and Christian anthropology. I had the option of taking up to 10 optional modules out of over 40 to choose from. The workload is challenging and it increases, but it is enjoyable and engaging. I have had to do essays, presentations and exams, as well as timed essays and lead a tutorial.

*3rd year,*

The theology department at Chester is really good. We get 12 hours per week of contact time in the first year, 10 in the second year and eight in the third). However, if you are doing a course that involves a lot of reading like I am, it's almost a full-time job for you to read everything lecturers want you to! Assessments mainly include essays, with the occasional presentation. I don't find the course too challenging because I love the content - it isn't a chore or difficult because most of the content is so interesting.

*2nd year, University of Chester*

### **A-levels (or equivalent) usually required**

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- No Specific Requirements

### **Useful to have**

- history
- English literature
- Religious studies
- Philosophy

### **Application checklist**

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- January application
- Personal statement

### **Career prospects**

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Theology is actually a very vocational subject – by far the most common move for theology graduates is to go into the clergy. If you want to study theology but don't want to follow a religious career, then there are plenty of options available. 2012 graduates went into all sorts of jobs requiring a degree, from education and community work, to marketing, HR and financial analysis – even sports coaching. Postgraduate study is also popular – a lot of theology graduates train as teachers, or go into Masters or even doctoral study, so bear that in mind as you make your choice.

## Transferable skills

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Research, communication and analytical skills, critical thinking, exploring a variety of perspectives, writing and presentation skills, teamwork, leadership, time management.

## Jobs where this degree is useful

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- Teacher
- Clergy
- Community worker

## Other real-life job examples

- Financial analyst
- Civil Service fast streamer
- Housing and homelessness officer

## What employers like about this subject

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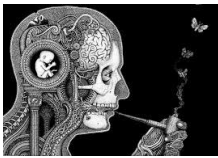
A theology degree will help you to develop subject-specific skills including an understanding of religions and the way that they have influenced society in the past and present and a familiarity with current religious and ethical debates. Transferable skills you can develop on a theology degree include excellent communication and negotiating skills, the ability to understand and articulate complex information and good time management. Theology is the original vocational degree and so religious organisations are much the most common employers of graduates, but they also get jobs in a variety of industries including schools, social care, recruitment, banking, the Civil Service, the law, publishing and health.

## Sources & Links


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SOURCE: [GRADUATE PROSPECTS](#)

SOURCE: [WHICH? STUDENT SURVEY](#)

<b>Philosophy</b> 	PowerPoint about careers advice on the VLE (main page).  Graduate information and stats for BHASVIC.	<a href="#">BHASVLE</a>  <a href="https://www.bhasvic.ac.uk/courses/philosophy-a-level">https://www.bhasvic.ac.uk/courses/philosophy-a-level</a>
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SOURCES: [HESA](#) & [HEPI-HEA](#)

<b>Law</b> 	Legal Careers and university information.	<a href="#">BHASVLE</a> /Law BTEC Certificate/Careers and Progression  <a href="#">BHASVLE</a> /Law A Level /Enrichment and Progression
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<b>Politics</b> 	Political career and university guidance can be found on the BHASVLE.	<a href="#">BHASVLE/Politics AL Y1 2019-21/careers and university info</a>
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<https://targetcareers.co.uk/uni/degree-subject-guides>

<https://www.whatuni.com/advice/guides/subject-guides/>

<https://www.thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk/courses>

<https://universitycompare.com/guides/subject/>

<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/student/advice/which-subject-should-you-study-university>

<https://targetcareers.co.uk/career-sectors>