

Ethics, Philosophy and Theology

Year 9 Knowledge Organisers

Term 3 What is the love of Wisdom?



Topics Covered

- What is Philosophy?
- Philosophical Questions
- Socrates: How wise is it to accept things at face value?
- Plato: How wise is to believe that the world is actually as it looks?
- Aristotle: How wise is it to accept things without proof?
- Seneca: How wise is it to be led by our desires?
- Confucius: How wise is it to disobey your parents?
- Comparisons of these ideas
- Evaluation of these different ideas
- Debating: Putting the ideas into practice in a debate on animal rights

Philosophers we will look at – a brief introduction.

Socrates: Ancient Greek Philosopher born around 470BC. He believed in the importance of reason. He used this to develop ideas and seek for the truth at all times. He taught that questioning everything was important to get to the truth. Today his method of reasoning is known as the Socratic method

Plato: Ancient Greek Philosopher 427-346BC. He was a student of Socrates. He believed that there was a distinction between ideal forms and everyday experience. He used the analogy of the cave to show that senses could not be trusted and that we needed to think for ourselves to find the truth.

Aristotle: Ancient Greek Philosopher and student of Plato. His writings can be divided into 5 categories: Logic, science, metaphysics, ethics and rhetoric. He taught deductive and inductive arguments to prove your points, using reason and logic

Useful links

[AQA GCSE RELIGIOUS STUDIES ANIMAL RIGHTS REVISION NOTES - YouTube](#)

[What is Philosophy for? - YouTube](#)

[Socrates: The Father Of Western Philosophy - YouTube](#)

[Plato's Allegory of the Cave - Alex Gendler - YouTube](#)

[What Aristotle and Joshua Bell can teach us about persuasion - Conor Neill - YouTube](#)

[Who is Seneca? \(Rome's Greatest Stoic Thinker\) - YouTube](#)

[EASTERN PHILOSOPHY - Confucius - YouTube](#)

Keyword	Definition
Allegory	A story with a hidden meaning
Claim:	a right to something or an assertion open to challenge
Desire –	A strong feeling of wanting or wishing for something.
Face value	To accept or trust someone or something based only on an initial or superficial presentation, without taking further proof, verification or investigation into account
Finite	Will come to an end
Humility	The quality of having a modest or low view of one's importance
Judgement:	the ability for reaching a decision after careful consideration of evidence.
Knowledge is infinite	Knowledge goes on forever without ending
Logic:	A proper or reasonable way of thinking about something sound reasoning; a science that deals with the rules and processes used in sound thinking and reasoning
Persuasion:	The act or process or an instance of persuading. a persuading argument or the ability to persuade
Philosophy:	Love of wisdom. Taken from the words Philo meaning love and Sophia meaning wisdom
Polytheism	Belief in more than one God
Proof:	A fact or piece of information that shows that something exists or is true:
Reality:	The way things actually are
Respect for parents and elders	A way of showing goodness and love, regarded by Confucius as the ultimate goal or purpose of human life
Rules of logic	A set of rules Aristotle came up with to show the difference between good and bad arguments
School of the Learner	a school of thought or a way of thinking
Self-control	The ability to control oneself, in particular one's emotions and desires, especially in difficult situations. Stoical - enduring pain and hardship without showing one's feelings or complaining
Senses:	Any of the faculties - sight, hearing, smell, taste, or touch, by which humans and animals perceive stimuli originating from outside or inside the body.
Socratic Method	This a form of philosophical questioning, called an <i>elenchus</i> . It means argument to disprove or refute (prove wrong)
Syllogism:	A syllogism is a deduction. It is a kind of logical argument in which one proposition (the <i>conclusion</i>) is inferred from two or more others (the premises). The idea is an invention of Aristotle.
The good life -	Good person, someone who is courageous, honest, trustworthy, kind, selfless, generous, helpful, loyal, principled, and so on. They possess and practice many of the most important virtues.
Zhi	Word Confucius uses for wisdom

Help with Answering Questions

Here are tips to help you write answer to your questions.

Always use PEEL when answering questions in sentences.

P – Point
E – Evidence
E – Explain
L – Link back to the question



Challenge yourself. Practice questions.

1. Describe what happened when the Buddha experienced the 4 sights
2. How did the 4 sights change the Buddha's life?
3. Draw a diagram to illustrate the 4 Noble Truths and the 8-Fold Path.
4. How do the 5 precepts help Buddhists lead a good life?
5. Evaluate this opinion. "The ideas of the Buddha can get rid of all evil and suffering in your life."
6. Compare the 3 Jewels and the 3 poisons.

Command Word	Meaning
Assess	Make a judgement using reasons
Compare	Identify similarities and Differences
Complete	Finish the task
Describe	Give a detailed account in words
Discuss	Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses
Evaluate	You need to consider different views and come to a judgement
Explain	You need to identify relevant points and show your understanding of them
Give/state/name	Recall knowledge, e.g. two examples/types/ways of something
Identify	Name or state something clearly
Outline	Set out main points
State	Express in clear terms
Suggest	Present a possible case
To what extent...?	Judge the importance or success of a strategy, scheme or project

