

I should already know:

From our ETP lessons in Y7 you should know what the design argument is and arguments for and against this. In addition to this you should know what the first cause argument is and arguments for and against this.

I will learn:

- What philosophy is
- The life and thought of Plato
- The life and thought of Thomas Aquinas and David Hume
- The life and thought of Karl Marx
- The life and thought of Martin Luther King

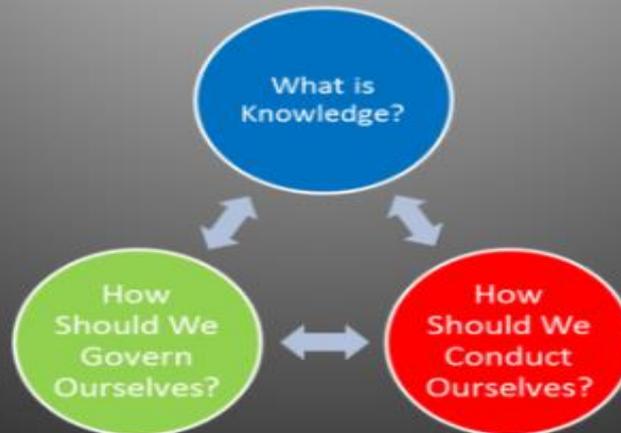
This will help in the future:

At GCSE when you study philosophy of religion and human rights and social justice. Whenever you wish to formulate a sound and valid argument

Key Words

Philosophy	Literally means the 'love of wisdom' (Knowledge) .The word is taken from two Greek words; <i>philo</i> (love) and <i>sophos</i> wisdom. Wisdom is the human desire to understand the world exactly as it is and to be able to live a more fulfilled life .
Parable	A story used to make a moral or religious point
Truth claim	A hypotheses (idea)not yet verified (confirmed) by experience
Analogy	Using something to show a similarity to something else
Design Argument	The argument that the world looks designed and so has a designer. - God
First Cause argument	The argument that everything in the universe needs a cause and so the universe also needs a cause, which is God
Opium of the People	A phrase used by Marx comparing religion to opium, an addictive painkilling and vision-creating drug
Proletariat	The working class
Bourgeoisie	The ruling class (Upper class)
Class consciousness	A term Marx used to describe when the working class will realise that they are being oppressed

The Great Questions of Philosophy



Greater Depth Challenge

“The design argument does not prove the existence of God”

“ An unjust law is no law at all”
Evaluate this statement giving reasons for and against

Further Reading

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kBdfcR-8hEY> - Harvard University Moral Philosophy lectures

Summarise your learning	
Key content	Explanation
Truth claims	Philosophers are not content with being told that something is true, they want to know why it is true (or false) and the means by which this truth has been established. Philosophers have said that there are lots of different truth claims, we must sort these out, so we know what is really true and what is really false.
The parable of the cave	Plato told a story to illustrate his theory of reality. He asks us to imagine prisoners who have spent their entire lives in an underground cave. They sit in front of a small wall, behind which is a fire that provides light. Every day people walk past the wall carrying various objects. The prisoners cannot see the fire, the people or the objects. They can only see the shadows of the different objects reflected onto the cave wall they are facing. However, the prisoners think that the shadows are the actual objects; they do not realise that they are shadows. Plato thought that people who trust their five senses to give them knowledge of the world are like prisoners who think they are seeing reality, but are only seeing shadows or reflections of it.
The design argument	<p>Aquinas argued that the natural things in the world appear to have been designed and this shows that there is an intelligent designer; God.</p> <p>Strengths William Paley said that there must have been a designer because the world appears to have organised parts and a purpose and function.</p> <p>Weaknesses Everything is a result of evolution, not God. Why do we have evil and suffering if God designed the universe?</p>
First Cause Argument	<p>Aquinas noticed that everything that exists relies on something else for it to exist. He thought there was to be a first cause rather than infinite regress (endless causes). The first cause must be an omnipotent being and that could only be God. Everything seems to have, and need a cause. A first cause (God) is more likely than cause and effect going back forever.</p> <p>Weaknesses If everything has a cause, what caused God? The big bang was random and spontaneous, not caused by God. Religious creation stories are just myths</p>
Social Justice	Fairness of wealth (money), law, equality, freedom and justice

Key People	
Plato (428/427 - 348/347 BC)	Ancient Greek Philosopher who thought that knowledge was gained through our senses.
St Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)	13th Century philosopher and priest whose Summa Theologica outlines his 'Five ways', of demonstrating that faith in God is reasonable.
Karl Marx 19th Century	19th century German philosopher who described religion as the 'opium of the people', used by the ruling class to exploit and oppress the working class
Martin Luther King (1929-1968)	A theologian, Baptist leader and civil rights activist who grew up in Atlanta, Georgia and gave the famous "I have a dream" speech about equality for all people.



Knowledge Organiser Focus:

Ethics, Theology and Philosophy

The Nature of God

Summarise your learning

Key content	Explanation
Truth claims	
The parable of the cave	
The design argument	
First cause argument	
Social Justice	

Key People

Plato	
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Martin Luther King	