

Title: Philosophy

LO: To know the meaning of the term 'philosophy'.



Life



Suffering



Evil



Human Beings



Wrong



Death



Knowledge



God



Look at the pictures above. Write down any questions you might have

What is philosophy?

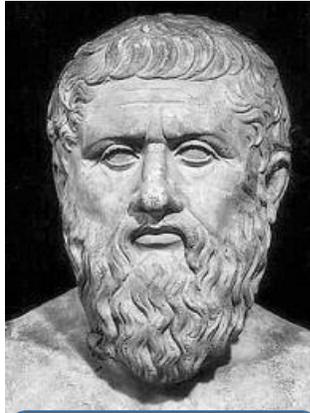
- The word 'philosophy' comes from the Greek words 'philos' (friend) and 'sophia' (wisdom).
- A philosopher asks 'big' questions and wants to know the truth about everything.
- A philosopher has reasons for his/her views. A reason is an explanation which makes sense and can convince others.
- Philosophers use 'reason' and 'logic' which are about thinking in a meaningful way.



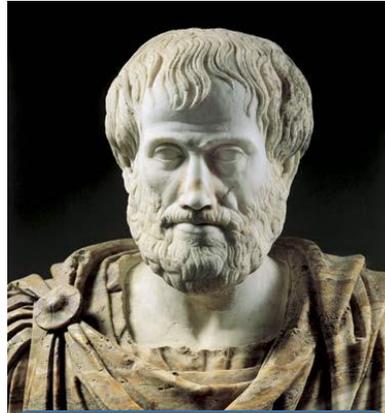
Western Philosophy (around 600 BCE – present day)



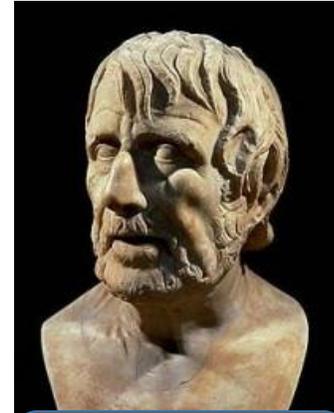
Descartes (France)



Plato
(Greece)



Aristotle
(Greece)



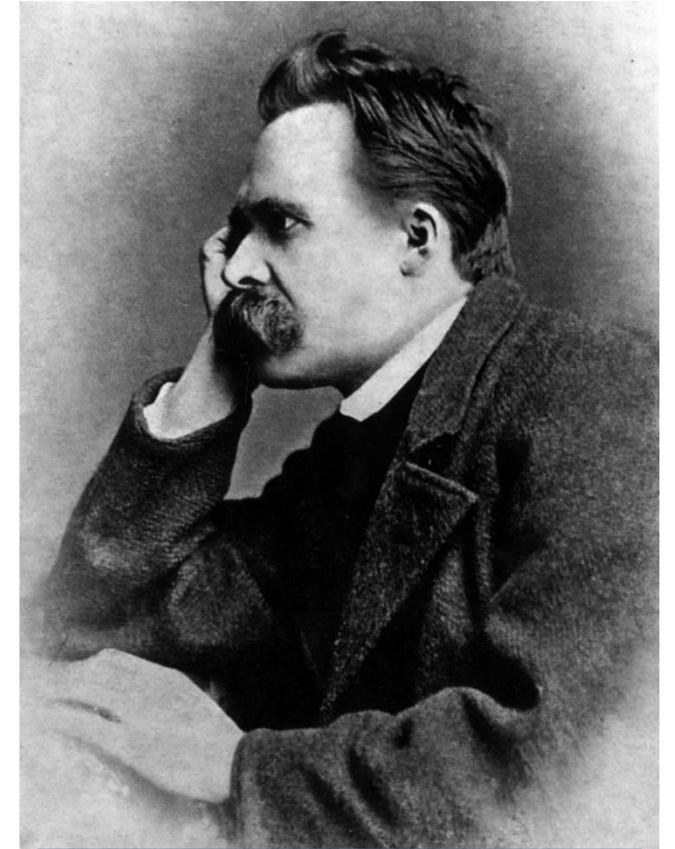
Cicero
(Italy)



Locke (England)

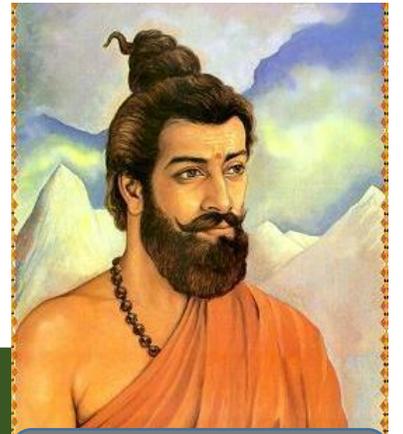


Kant
(Germany)



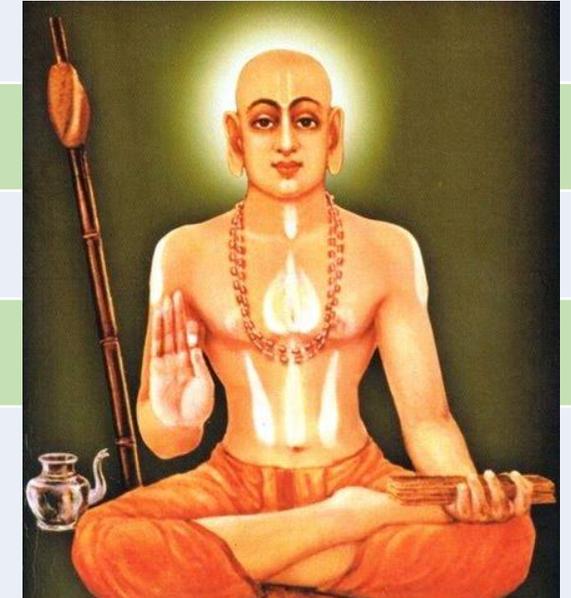
Nietzsche (Germany)

The Six Darshanas (schools) of Indian philosophy



Kapila

Darshanas (School)	Founder / Philosopher
1. Nyaya	Gautama
2. Vaiseshika	Kanada
3. Sankhya	Kapila
4. Yoga	Patanjali
5. Purva Mimamsa	Jaimini
6. Uttara Mimamsa (or Vedanta)	Ramanuja Madhva Shankara



Madhva

The philosopher's seat



LO 2: (a) To recognise that it is not easy to be certain about everything we know; (b) list three ways for knowing things

STARTER: WHAT DO YOU SEE?



Picture A



Picture B

3 ways we know things

- (1) 'Perceiving' (by using our 5 senses: seeing, hearing, touching, tasting and smelling)
- (2) 'Thinking about' (by using our intelligence and reason)
- (3) 'Hearing from people we trust'

Extension: Can you think of another way?



Plenary

- Think of something you have learned today
- How did you learn it?



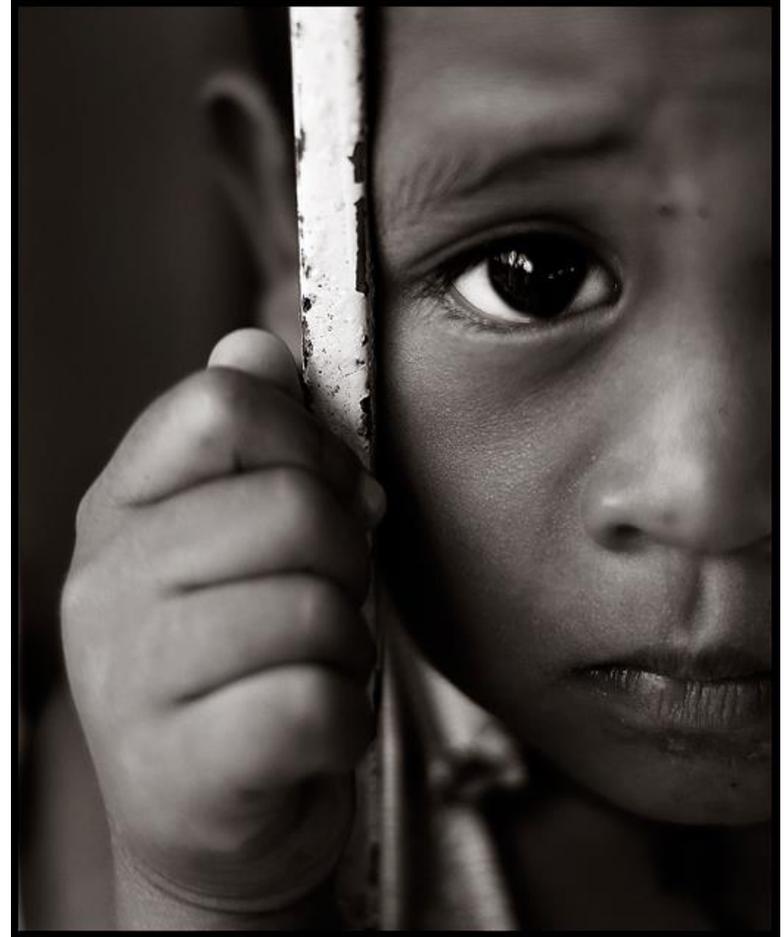
LO 3: To explain how to deal with differences of opinion

❖ Let us choose a 'big' question:

Why do people suffer?

❖ How do different people might answer this question? (use no more than 20 words to give a good reason)

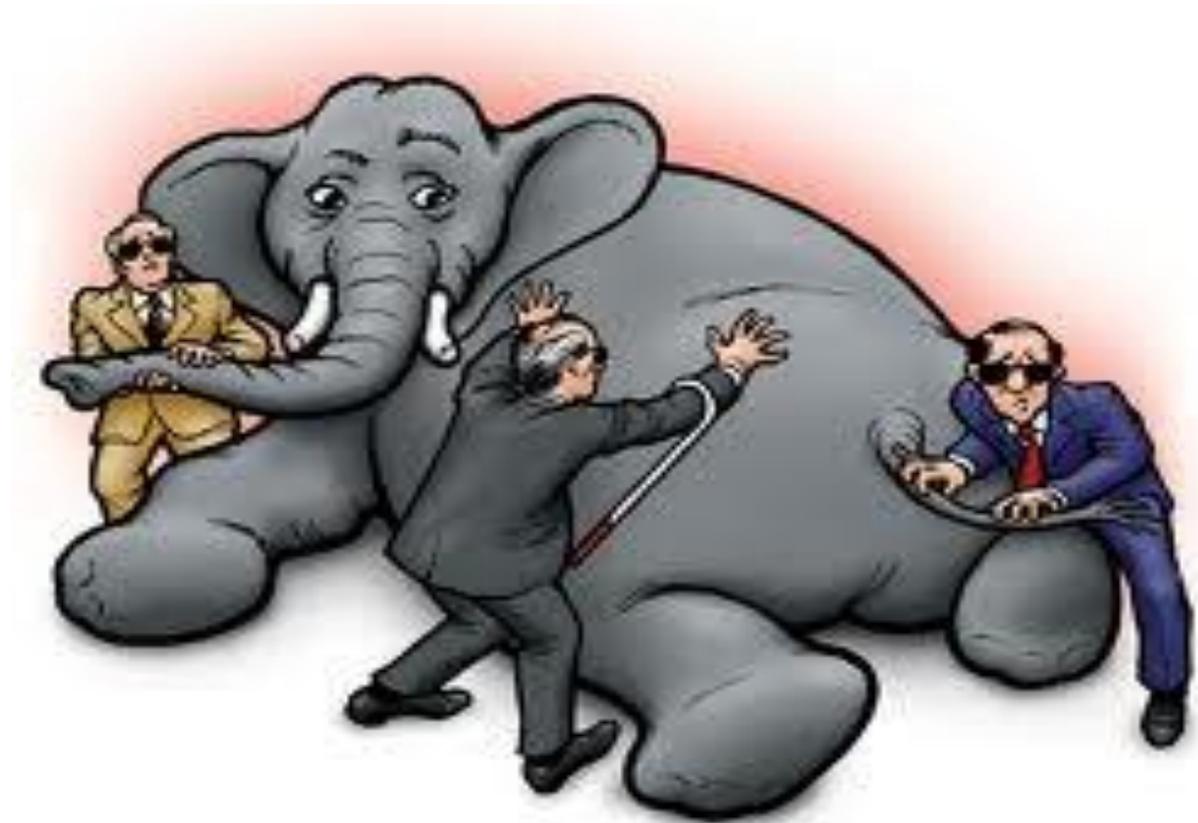
Extension: What does it mean to 'disagree respectfully?'



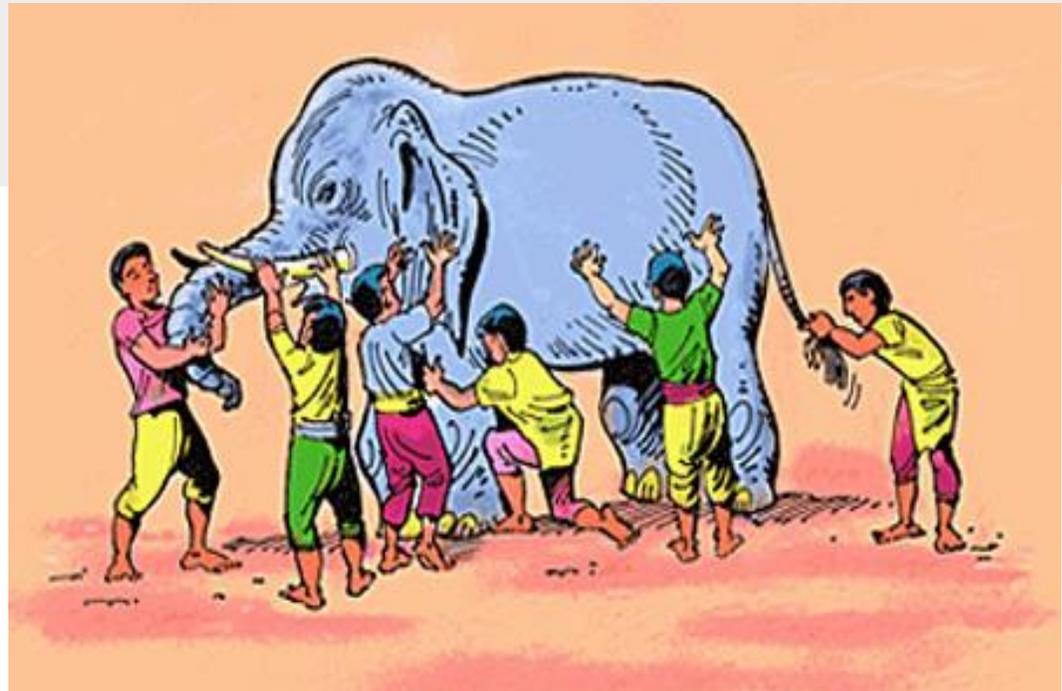
The elephant and the blind men

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D84e3u3CVpo>

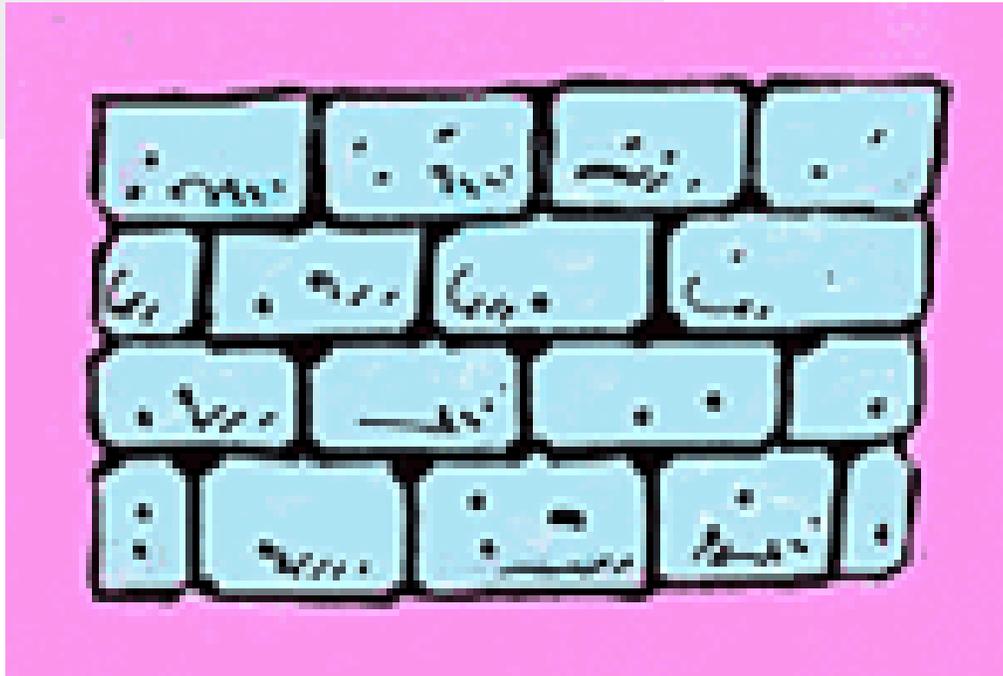
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Pknme2ahwA>



It was six men of Hindustan,
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the Elephant
(Though all of them were blind),
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind



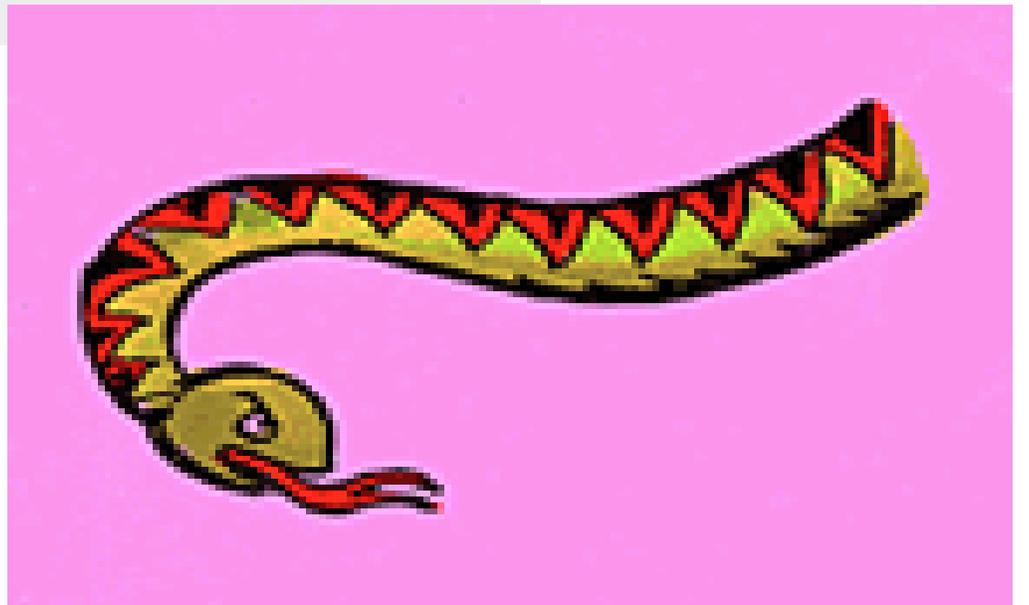
The First approached the Elephant,
And happening to fall
Against his broad and sturdy side,
At once began to bawl:
"God bless me! but the Elephant
Is very like a wall!"



The Second, feeling of the tusk,
Cried, -"Ho! what have we here?
So very round and smooth and sharp?
To me 'tis mighty clear,
This wonder of an Elephant
Is very like a spear!"



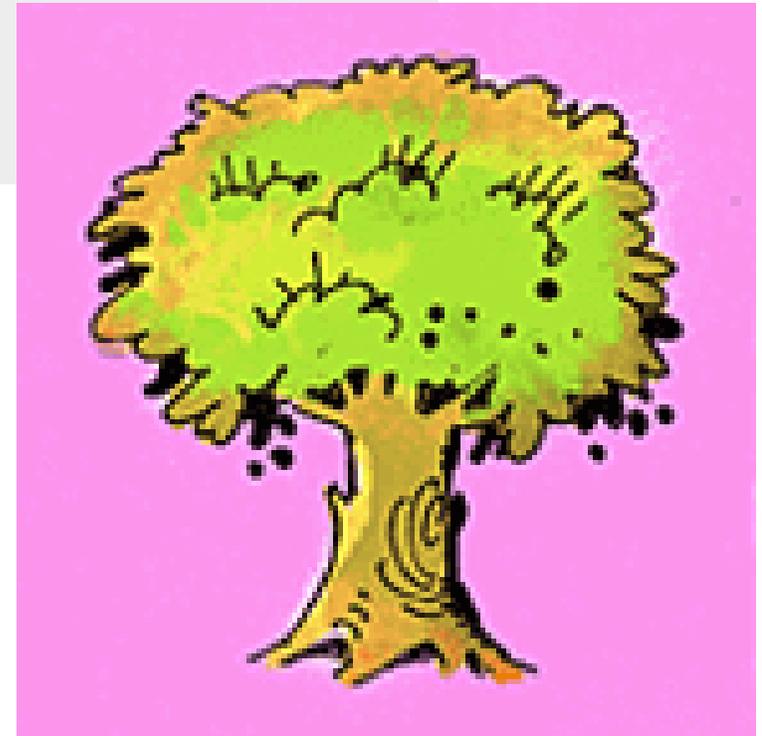
The Third approached the animal,
And happening to take
The squirming trunk within his hands,
Thus boldly up and spoke:
"I see," - quote me - "the Elephant
Is very like a snake!"



The Fourth reached out an eager hand,
And felt about the knee:

"What most this wondrous beast is like
Is mighty plain," – quote me –

"'It is clear enough, the Elephant
Is very like a tree!'"

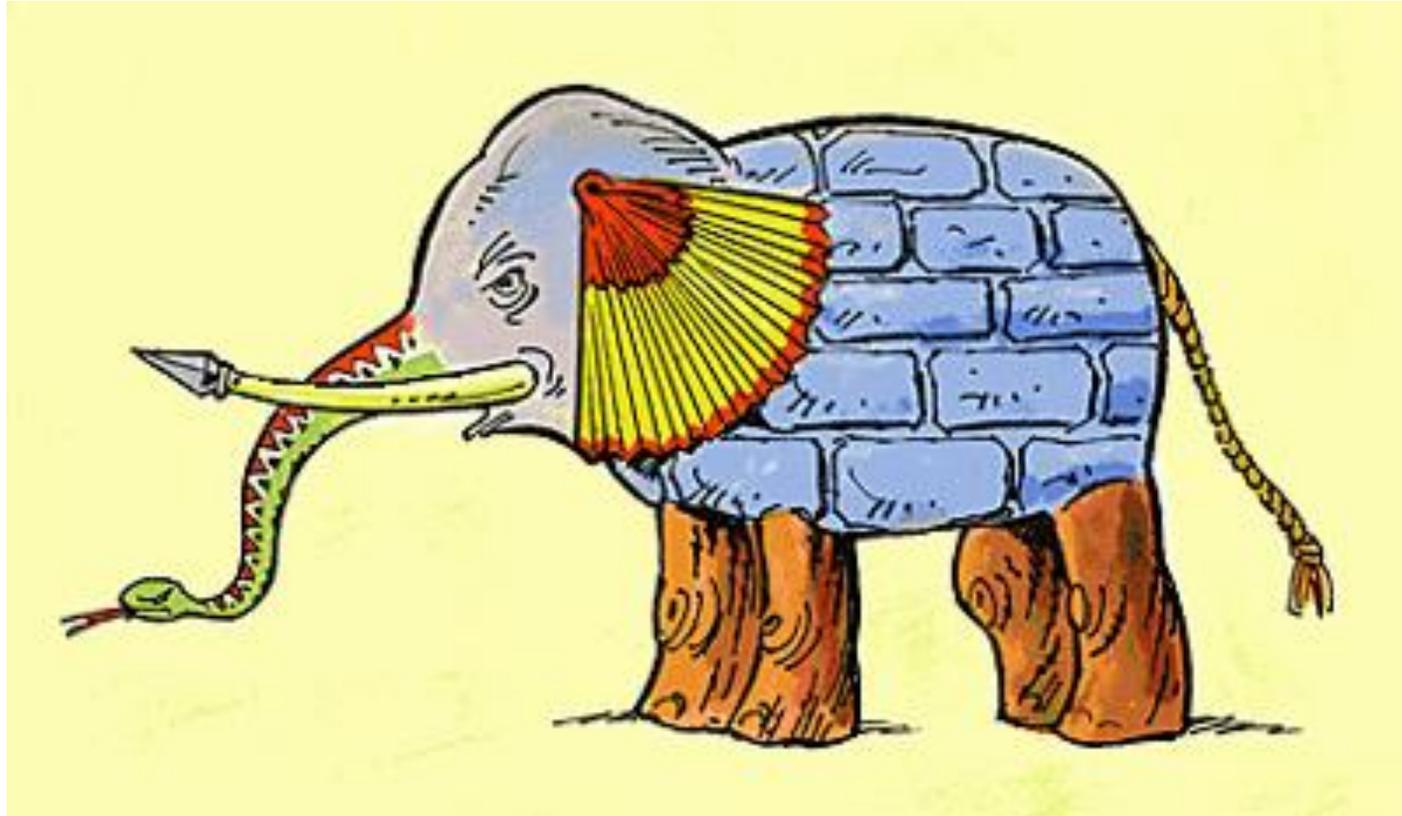


The Fifth, who touched the ear,
Said- "Even the blindest man
Can tell what this resembles most;
This marvel of an Elephant
Is very like a fan!"



The Sixth no sooner had begun
About the beast to grope,
Then, seizing on the swinging tail
That fell within his scope,
"I see," - quote me - "the Elephant
Is very like a rope!"

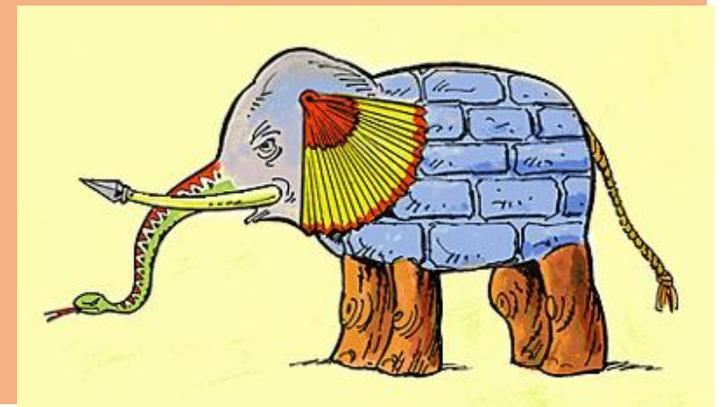




The six men spend the rest of the day arguing about who is right. Each of them was certain about his knowledge and thought that the others were mistaken!

The moral of the story

- ❑ It is important to cooperate in order to get the best results.
- ❑ Respect everyone's knowledge, even if it is incomplete.
- ❑ It is not wise to insist that our own knowledge is the only true knowledge.
- ❑ Good listening and discussion are necessary, especially in the case of disagreement.
- ❑ We should disagree respectfully.



Homework: