	RS	Introduction to Philosophy		Year 7	Term 1
1: What are ultimate questions?			2.	2. Truths	
•	Philosophy= (Greek) love of wisdom  Philosophy- explores ultimate questions with no definite answers.  Ultimate questions- are big questions that do not have an answer, they are a mystery. Examples include what happens when we die? What is the purpose of life? Is there a God?		•	<ul> <li>Truth— is a fact or belief that is accepted as true.</li> <li>There are many different kinds of truths that can help people explore different answers to ultimate questions e.g. scientific, historical, moral.</li> <li>Certainty -something that cannot be doubted.</li> </ul>	
3:	: Ancient Greek Philoso	ppher- Plato	2:	2: Philosophers- Descartes	
• • •	Plato –was an ancient Grahllenged people to loo "What is reality?".  Allegory– a story with a Plato's cave– Plato's fam  Illusion- something that but that is actually false of	hidden meaning.  nous allegory.  is believed to be true or real	•	I am." after pondering we prove we exist?"  Empiricist philosophe knowledge through out	or stating "I think, therefore on the question "How can rs – believe we gain or senses. ers- believe knowledge is
5:	What is the meaning	of life? Atheist response		What is the meanin	g of life? Theist
•	Humanism- (a type of at living a good life for the beings.	ce. They believe we are here and Evolution. heism)- Humanism is about benefit of other human	•	God's greatest creation	e of God.
	Humanists follow the Go would like to be treated y	olden Rule 'Treat others as you yourself.'	•	"Love the Lord your Go all your soul, with all y	e purpose of life is Greatest Commandment- nd with all your heart, with our strength, and with all our neighbour as yourself."