



JBF.

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SYLLABUS

9774

COMPONENT

01

ANSWER BOOKLET

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number, Name, Syllabus / Component as written on your statement of entry, at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Use both sides of the paper.

Write the question number in the left-hand column provided on each page.

Use a ruler to draw a line across the page after each answer.

Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the order attempted in the left-hand column of the boxes on the right of this page.

Do all your rough work in this answer booklet and cross it through without making it illegible. Do not tear out any part of this booklet. All work must be handed in.

Check that you have written the information required on each additional booklet used and have attached them to this booklet.

Write here how many booklets you have used, including this one.

Question number	Mark
1	11
2	7
3	6
Total	24

This document consists of 16 printed pages.



Plan

critically examine plato's theory of the forms

P1 - Introduction - dissd the question
P2 - higher & lower formsP3 - the Sun divided line.
+ draw diagram

P4 - The Cave allegory

P5 - Give your own account and thought

P6 - Conclusion.

- Sun, divided line
- higher & lower forms.
- the Cave allegory
- form of the good.

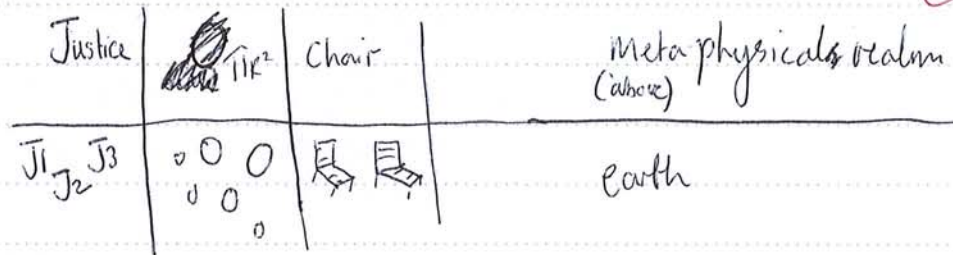
~~Intro~~

①

One of the great philosophers Plato, ~~also~~ who recorded everything that his teacher ~~the~~ Socrates taught him. One ~~huge theory of Plato~~ ~~was~~ of Plato's great works, was ~~his~~ his theory of the forms.

firstly all around us ~~in~~ ~~today~~ we see different objects made up of matter; for example the hard desk I am writing on the pen I am using, this are ~~two~~ two very different objects created on earth. Plato on the other hand sees ~~these~~ these objects and realises that ~~these~~ ~~these~~ all the objects or theories that

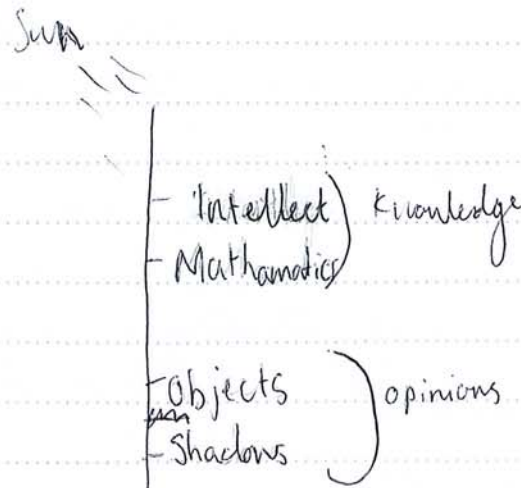
humans try to create are already ideas from the platonic metaphysical world, where by every creation on earth there is an absolute perfect representation in the metaphysical world.



As the diagram above shows that in this ~~realm~~ metaphysical realm the form of anything on earth from justice, which is something in our society which we do try to level out and try to keep crime and punishment to equals, yet Plato believes that real absolute justice will never happen, real ~~justice~~ form of justice only exists in the metaphysical realm. This is also the same for circles, which we know from mathematics, that a circle is πR^2 , but Plato insists that this can never be true, we have come close but this form is so perfect, we see this and try to recreate whatever object it is as close to the perfect form as possible.

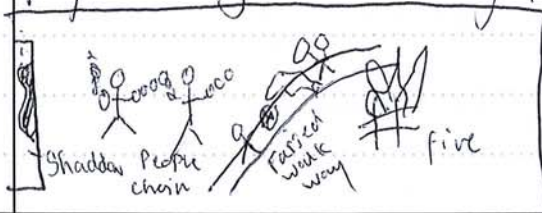
Secondly we have the divided line which is a diagram that shows how the world is divided. From shadows to knowledge, Plato shows us through a simple diagram





the Sun shines down from the perfect form and illuminates all that is below it, this relates to ~~the~~ Plato's theory of the cave, and that this sun makes it possible for us to see, but these objects that we see are merely inspection, compared to the ~~the~~ perfect form in which philosophers can only reach. ✓

The allegory of the Cave is a theory of Plato's that involves people chained in a cave from birth ~~the~~ ~~cave~~, their heads are positioned to look towards the wall, behind them is a raised walkway, where by people on their way to market would walk across, the objects and the people walking to market, were projected by a burning fire.



This allegory is perfect in explaining Plato's theory of the forms, as we as humans are those people chained up to the wall, watching all this imperfect objects roll past us as shadows. When finally a man is released from his shackles, he is taken out into the real world, and once his eyes had configured to the Sun, he sees the perfect form of everything that he has seen projected in the shadows, he dislikes it and believes that he would rather return to his perfect state.

A criticism of Plato's Metaphysical realm and the realm of the good, is that in fact it does not exist and we turn towards realism, and see with our senses, that the sky is perfect in its self and that to you is the perfection of a blue sky as with past experience you have seen your ideal most perfect sky and you compare all you see to that image.

In conclusion Plato's theory on forms is a theory and an idea in which I strongly believe in as it gives us explanations on those perfect "things" that can't be explained, for example, it is a way of making our world easier to understand, and a reason to strive for knowledge and understanding.

L3

11

② To have authority, belief must be backed up by strong
rationalist argument.

* Plato - the cave allegory - form - Philosophers know realm of form but if they want to have authority and govern a country they have to place themselves back. The best rulers are those that are too good and don't want to ^{rule} _{rule} of eyes.

* Divine command theory - God's authority

* talk about reason we know about the authority of God is due to revelations / leap of faith

* Clifford with the ship and criticism to revelation

* Conclusion

The Cave allegory is also another good example that ties in with the authority. Plato explains that those chained to the wall are very much content at seeing the different shadows go by, ~~but~~ they ~~for example~~ do not want to strive for the perfect form. As in today's society many people just like to 'play playstation' or see thumping music and light shows, but as Plato explains this is not the way it should be. He believes in gaining intellect and discovering the intelligible realm.

This is furthered with the topic of rulers. Plato himself believes that States should be run by philosophers, ~~as~~ he believes in the fact that they have gained all this pure intellect and experienced the highest forms. He also goes on to explain that in fact people are not ~~not~~ willing to strive for knowledge, so therefore the best ruler would be a philosopher who does not want to perform the role.

The myth of er is again a platonic theory that ~~the~~ talks of people being split into metals, firstly at the top of the chain with authority are the philosophers, ~~second~~ silver are those in military command and the base metals are those working harder labouring jobs such as clearing and cleaning rubbish. Even though he may not necessarily believe this entirely (that there is gold, silver and base metals) in your blood, but Plato certainly feels that society needs to be run like this, as people need to know their place in society so there is no upheaval. ^

The ultimate authority of an ~~omnipotent~~, ~~transcendent~~ all knowing (omniscient), all caring and all powerful (omnipotent) God. To Christians and other believers in God, ~~the~~ God is the highest authority. Pascal Wager stated you either believe in God or you don't, those that are agnostic (neither believe, nor not believe) are ~~just~~ in fact non-believers as they don't conform to the Christian tradition of believing in God and attending church. ✓

Clifford a Strong rationalist, sees and understands the authority of God, but does not like to take trust

In this authoritative figure but instead gives us a rational explanation as to why he disagrees with believing in God. He explains Ice Ship, he states you would not sail a ship full of passengers ~~without~~ without checking the boat thoroughly. ~~Without~~ you would not just have faith in the boat. The response to ~~Clifford's~~ Clifford's approach is what if some one does not have enough time to check and has to have faith. Clifford's counter response is that you shouldn't sail it at all.

I agree with Clifford that it should be rationalised rather than having faith in an authority. An authority, whether it being a king, minister or God ~~can~~ are asserted with power far greater than your selves, this is dangerous if we all accept through faith, we must reason and understand it's belief in claim to authority. On the ~~opposing side, what happens~~ a person who is deciding to take a leap of faith as he/she is on their deathbed. Is this a good enough reason to believe in an authority, as a last ditch tempt at hope.

L21

7

③ Moral duty is defined solely by God's commands,
critically assess this claim

- divine command theory
- Omnis omniscient
- morality (Wittgenstein)
- Plato form of perfect moral compass

God nothing with evil
(free will)
does God have
limited authority

I thought in two positions, firstly that we as human beings are born morally good and are corrupted by the society in which we grow up in, or all we are morally bad and learn from mistakes and change are ways to become morally good. Both these theories are viable.

In Christian terms an all knowing, all loving, all powerful God, is a God which ~~does~~ which has given you either the quality of being morally good or morally evil. According to Christian believers, God has nothing to do with evil and therefore evil is that of a human doing. Evil being a consequence of free will. Does this in fact mean that God is not all powerful, all knowing as there seems to be a limited authority on God's behalf. The moral compass for all Christians is

Jesus and the Bible, but are these moral duty compasses really going to help in a modern day society, ~~but~~ they do have the same principles, but referring back to the old testament, speaking of God (divine commander), asking to sacrifice a human being, surely this is a contradiction to God having no involvement in evil deeds, but Christians would ~~rep~~ respond with the fact that it is justified by God, or it was the old testament, where God was a completely different kind of God, to the God he is now.

Also ~~there~~ Again referring to Plato's theory on the ^{moral duty} cave and higher and lower forms. ~~is if morality~~ was placed in the metaphysical realm

moral duty - metaphysical

md md md md

We are only ~~human~~ human and we can only come close to achieving moral duty. If it command solely by God, ~~then just about there~~ Those who are not believers in God and don't have an Otto [imminence] reaction to the stars, but feel that believing in God ~~is~~ by looking in on the stars, is almost the same as seeing the pumpkin monster at Halloween. Those who don't believe and trust in faith, does the same moral duty apply to them.

In conclusion moral duty is defined solely by God ~~the creator~~ ~~the~~ could be both true and false, firstly the fact that humans have their own moral compasses and realise what is right and wrong from previous experiences, from emotivism, where by people create a reaction to imitate the crowd into feeling the same way as them. There are of course exceptions with serial killers, but these are down to genetic faults. What is the reason for not giving serial killers a moral duty. There is also reason to believe that God has limitations, as he has no ~~control~~ ~~power~~ dealing with evil. Having a ~~well~~ sound moral duty is something that we as humans will strive for, as pure moral duty is a form in which most human beings would like to reach.

L2 / 6