



The Thomas Hardy School

Summer Preparation Task

Religious Studies Philosophy A Level
2 of 3

Purpose of task:

To explore the origins of philosophical thinking and how it attempted to define the nature of reality.
To research key religious experience case studies.

Recommended resources:

'An Introduction to Ancient Greek Philosophy' This can be found at the end of this document

Additional Activities: Research Activity

1. The Ancient Greeks

After reading the article 'An Introduction to Ancient Greek Philosophy', answer the following questions:

1. Give a **definition of the term 'philosophy'** with reference to its two parts.
2. Explain what it was that the ancient Greeks **sought to know**.
3. Explain the **building trade metaphor**.
4. What **impact** did philosophy as 'knowledge of Reality or Being' have on how a person lived?
5. Why did the ancient Greeks **distinguish humanity from other sentient beings**?
6. Bernard Lonergan argues that the distinction is due to our capacity for **self-transcendence**. What does this mean?
7. Explain the '**anti-philosopher**' stance held by (a) **the Sophists** and (b) **the Skeptics**.
8. To what does the term '**pre-Socratic**' refer?

2. Religious Experience: case studies

Create a detailed table of case studies for this topic – explain **what** happened and **to who** and **what was said**.

Teresa of Avila -

The Wind in the Willows <http://www.online-literature.com/grahame/windwillows/7/>

Isaiah – Isaiah 6 1-13 – use Bible Gateway <https://www.biblegateway.com/>

Saul's conversion (became Paul) Acts 9: 1-22

Toronto blessing

Pentecost .

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Whole.

2. Possibility of Philosophy

Ancient Greek philosophy generally distinguished human beings from other sentient beings by asserting that that the former had the capacity to philosophize; often they explained this by postulating that human beings possessed reason (logos), or some such expression. What they seem to have meant by this is explained by Bernard Lonergan, who is a modern philosopher standing within the Aristotelian tradition (Aristotle was, of course, an ancient Greek philosopher). According to Lonergan, what the Greek philosophers meant when they said that human beings possessed reason (or some similar expression) was that what distinguished a human being from another sentient being was the capacity for self-transcendence.

What does this mean? Well, transcendence denotes the state of having gone beyond. Thus, self-transcendence is the state of having gone beyond oneself. One does this whenever one goes beyond the world of pure, practical self-interest and seeks to know something for its own sake. Human beings have, according to Lonergan, the pure, unrestricted desire to know; this is a distinctively human. This pure, unrestricted desire to know drives us beyond ourselves in an effort to understand reality for its own sake. When all of our physical needs have been met, we do not curl up and go to sleep, as a dog does; instead we begin to ask questions. This is our uniqueness: the capacity and drive to ask questions about everything. This is why Lonergan writes, "Man is an animal for whom mere animality is indecent" (*Insight*, 187). According to Lonergan, the unrestricted desire to know will eventually lead one to ask the question about Being, so that all human beings are (potentially at least) philosophers.

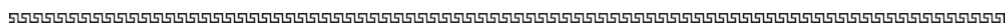
The possibility of self-transcendence also means that human beings are capable of examining courses of action and choosing the one which is logically demanded by reality, often called the good. Thus, the human being is intrinsically an ethical being.

3. Possibility that Philosophy is 'Impossibility'

There was a subversive undercurrent in Greek intellectual culture, standing in opposition to the basic assumption shared by all philosophers in spite of their diversity. These *anti*-philosophers viewed the goal of philosophy as unattainable. Either there is no Reality to know behind the world of common sense or, if there is such a Reality, it is inaccessible to human beings. The Sophists fall into the first class of anti-philosopher, while the Skeptics fall into the second class.

Given all the different versions of Reality or Being that were produced by Greek philosophy (and those produced by philosophers from different cultures and eras), it seems that the Sophists and the Skeptics may be correct in their criticisms of philosophy. If philosophy were possible, one would expect after so many centuries of philosophical activity that there would be consensus; there is none, however, so far.....

The Pre-Socratics



The roots of Western philosophy (as opposed to Eastern, i.e., Indian and Chinese) are to be found in the pre-Socratic philosophers, beginning in the sixth century BCE. These philosophers lived, as the term implies, before Socrates, so that they obviously did not consider themselves as pre-Socratics; this is a term that was imposed upon them by later generations. The fact that they are called "pre-Socratics" implies that ancient Greek philosophy should be organized around Socrates and Plato. This implies that all pre-Socratic philosophers were preliminary to or preparatory of Socrates and Plato. That this is true is, however, a presupposition that should not necessarily be

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accepted as fact. Most of the so-called pre-Socratics came from the eastern or western parts of the Greek world; Athens would only later enter the philosophical fray.

Additional information:

Please contact Mr Matthews (kmatthews@thomas-hardye.net) or Mrs Selway cselway@thomas-hardye.net for further information

Required Stationery and Equipment for A Level Theology and Ethics

- 3 x lever arch 'archive folders' (colour coded – blue for Philosophy, red for Ethics and orange for Buddhism) with dividers named with the units covered [you will need at least 6 dividers per component] (This is to stay at home safely so if the ring binder 'working folder' is lost, say on the bus, it is not catastrophic!)
- 3 x ring binder 'working folders' (blue, red and orange) with a sufficient amount of lined paper inside it for note taking (This is the folder students carry with them to and from school and has the notes from the unit currently being studied)
- At least two working ball point or biro pens
- Coloured highlighters
- General personal stationery as preferred – suggested items to include pencils, ruler etc.

Essential Resources

'Oxford A Level Religious Studies for OCR: Year 1' textbook by Ahluwalia and Bowie. ISBN: 978-0-19-839285-9
Philosophy revision book: https://www.amazon.co.uk/Revision-Notes-Level-Religious-Studies/dp/1510418040/ref=pd_lpo_1?pd_rd_i=1510418040&psc=1

Things to Consider Throughout the Year

Read 'Sophie's World' by Jostein Gaardner as an overview of Philosophy, watch the news regularly to keep up-to-date with current ethical affairs. There will be several trips and visitors from the Buddhist tradition.

The exam board we study for Religious Studies is OCR and our chosen religion is Buddhism. [Please see link below]

<http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/as-a-level-gce-religious-studies-h173-h573-from-2016/>

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