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Coursework Title

Knowledge is nothing more than the systematic organisation of facts. Discuss this statement in relation to two areas of knowledge.

Word Count

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Supervisor Comments

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I confirm that this work is my own work and is the final version. I have acknowledged each use of the words or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

Teacher Declaration

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“Knowledge is nothing more than the systematic organisation of facts.” Discuss this statement in relation to two areas of knowledge.

Knowledge is something that every person has. Knowledge can be defined as knowing how to do something, knowing that an event has taken place, and knowing what to do in a certain situation. Although the amount differs from person to person, it is true that knowledge is just a systematic organization of facts. Knowing something comes in steps, and knowing how to do something comes in steps. The two areas of knowledge that best exemplifies the fact that knowledge is a systematic organization of facts are mathematics and history. Both of these areas have a specific order in knowing in their respective areas.

One area of knowledge that can show this is mathematics. Math is all about a certain order to come up with a certain result. For example, the PEMDAS rule, which is the process of how you would go about a problem with multiple signs in it. First you do parenthesis, then exponents, then multiplication or division, then addition or subtraction. This can also be seen in the daily use of math. Since knowledge is the systematic organization of facts, math is at the beginning of the process. Driving is a good example of this. When a person is driving their knowledge is brought out in steps. First it is the speed limit. A person will know whether or not they are going too fast or too slow based on the speed limit and speedometer, which are both numerical. Then the knowledge of the situation comes into play. If a person goes too fast, they may be pulled over and issued a ticket for a certain amount of money or if they go too slow the other drivers may either get mad and honk or go around them. The way of knowing how fast or slow the person is going is reasoning. If you are under the speed limit you're well under the

speed limit, you're going too slow and if you're too high over the speed limit, you're going to fast. Math is one of the most important things that a person must be able to do. Without it, a person cannot pay for what they want, make any food, nor be able to hold a job. With a job, a person also has to understand how to use money. Knowing how to use money is an organization of facts because, first you must be able to count, then you must be able to understand the worth of each type of coin or bill, then how much the object that is being purchased is. Another example of how knowledge is a systematic organization of facts in math is cooking. Cooking must be done in a precise order and must contain the right amount of ingredient for the end result to be what the person expects it to be. The numeric values on the ingredients tell the person how much to use. Using too much or too little can ruin the whole process. Cooking is just a specific organization of facts that lead to an end result, very much like a math problem. These are just a couple of the many processes that a person goes through daily. Math is a set structure of how to come about an answer. So in every instance with math, there will always be a systematic organization of facts.

Another area of knowledge that shows how knowing is just a systematic organization of facts is History. History is all time related facts and evidence. From the origin of Earth to what happened yesterday, all knowledge is organized into patterns. History does not only apply to what happened in the big scheme of things, but also what you've done before or your daily routines. Knowledge of past events is important because it shapes a person's schemas and also their thoughts. It is also an organization of facts, in the form of causes and effects. For example, we do not know exactly how the universe was formed, we only have theories. Those theories were formed by the organization of fact to prove that it actually happened. The Big Bang is the leading theory derived from the fact that there are dark holes, cosmic dust, and the fact extreme

heat was needed to form the solid planet. In comparison, there are facts that are written and understood like the constitution, civil and revolutionary wars, and 9/11. History is not just a systematic organization of facts; it's also the victor's lies. With history, it is just the organization of facts that supports the country's or person's ideas. A person's daily routine is history, since they have repeated it over and over again in the past, and organized facts. The person may wake up, eat, brush their teeth, and then get dressed. These routines are known by that person and are done without really thinking about it. Ethics is a way of knowing that history is a systematic organization of facts. Ethics had to be created because something in the past must have been wrong in someone's eyes and had to be stopped. Now, certain experiments must have ethical considerations because in the past there must have been an instance where something was done to the participant that was unnatural. History is an organization of facts because it is chronological and is all about what happened and its effects. Time is a way of organizing things and that's what history uses. Knowing history also means that you know what happened and when. History can be used along with math because time telling is needed. In order to know history a person must organize things by time or order when using routines or just regular history. The ability to tell time also helps the person know when they something may happen. If a daily routine is present, the person will know that at a certain time they must leave to get to the location on time. Work is an excellent example of this. A person will wake up at the same time every day, complete their daily routine, and leave at the same time every day to get to work on time. In this example, it is clear to see the organization of facts, or task, done. The person uses the time to organize the events and then completes them in the specific order that they are accustomed to arrive at work on time every day.

In conclusion, history and math show how knowledge is just the systematic organization

of facts. With math you have a certain way to perform a problem and in everyday life, you must pay attention to the numerical values of the speed limit or face the consequences. Just like math, history is also shows how knowledge is the systematic organization of facts because history is organized by time. In history, knowledge is based upon knowing what happened and what the effect of the event had. With both of these areas of knowledge, the information used shows that knowledge is just the organization of facts and that the person will know these things by knowing the order of the facts. In general, knowledge is just knowing the order of facts that are used every day.