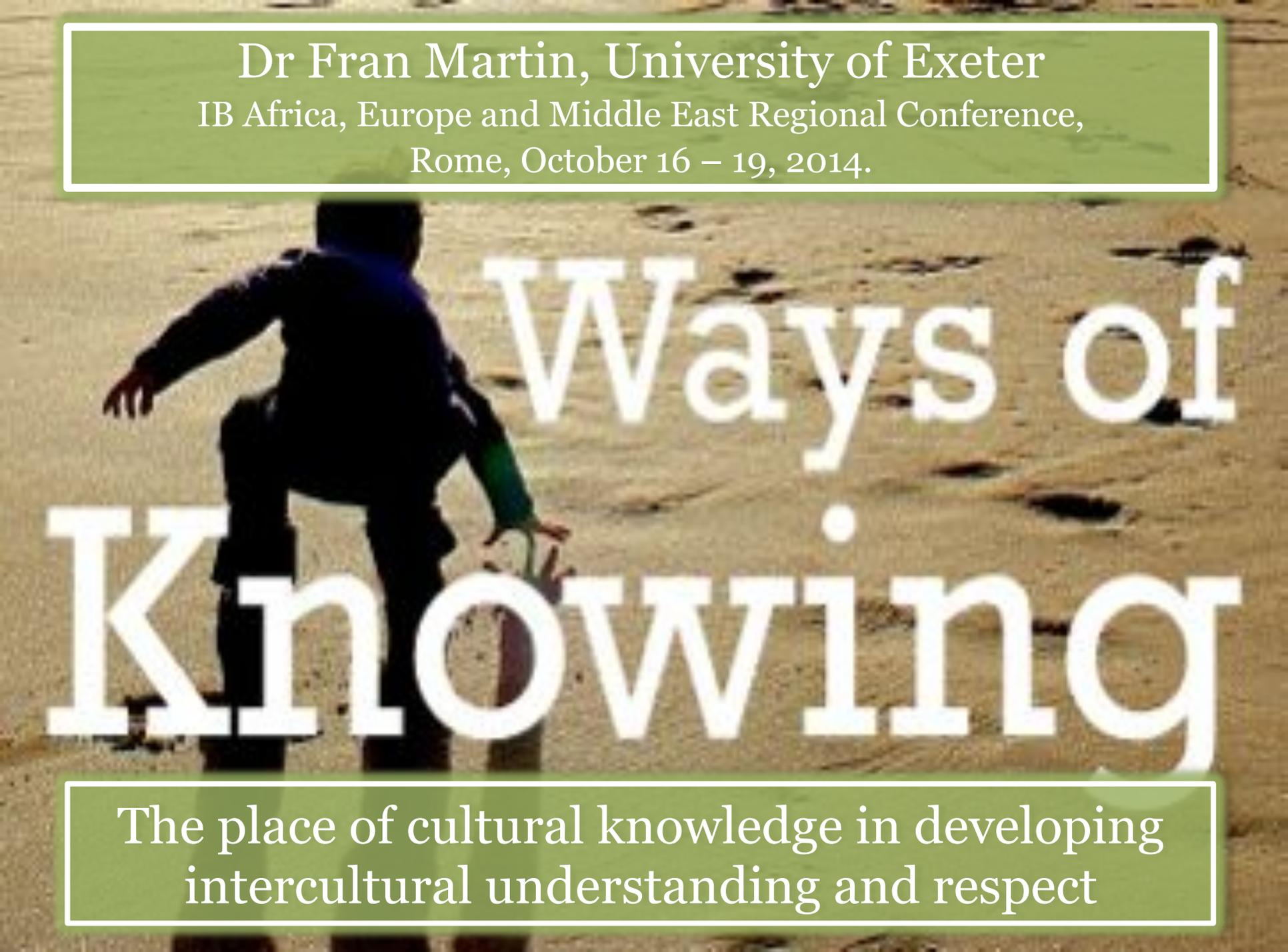


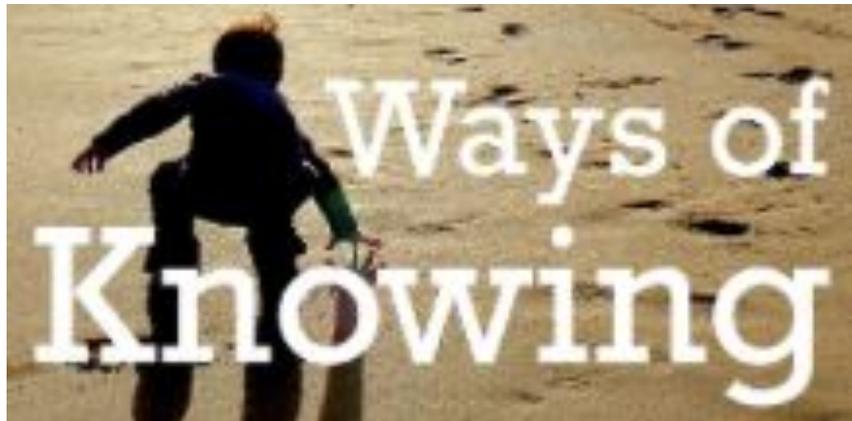
Dr Fran Martin, University of Exeter
IB Africa, Europe and Middle East Regional Conference,
Rome, October 16 – 19, 2014.



Ways of Knowing

The place of cultural knowledge in developing
intercultural understanding and respect

Ways in which knowledge is acquired ...



- Emotion
- Faith
- Imagination
- Intuition
- Language
- Memory
- Reason
- Sense perception

Epistemology: Nature of Knowledge

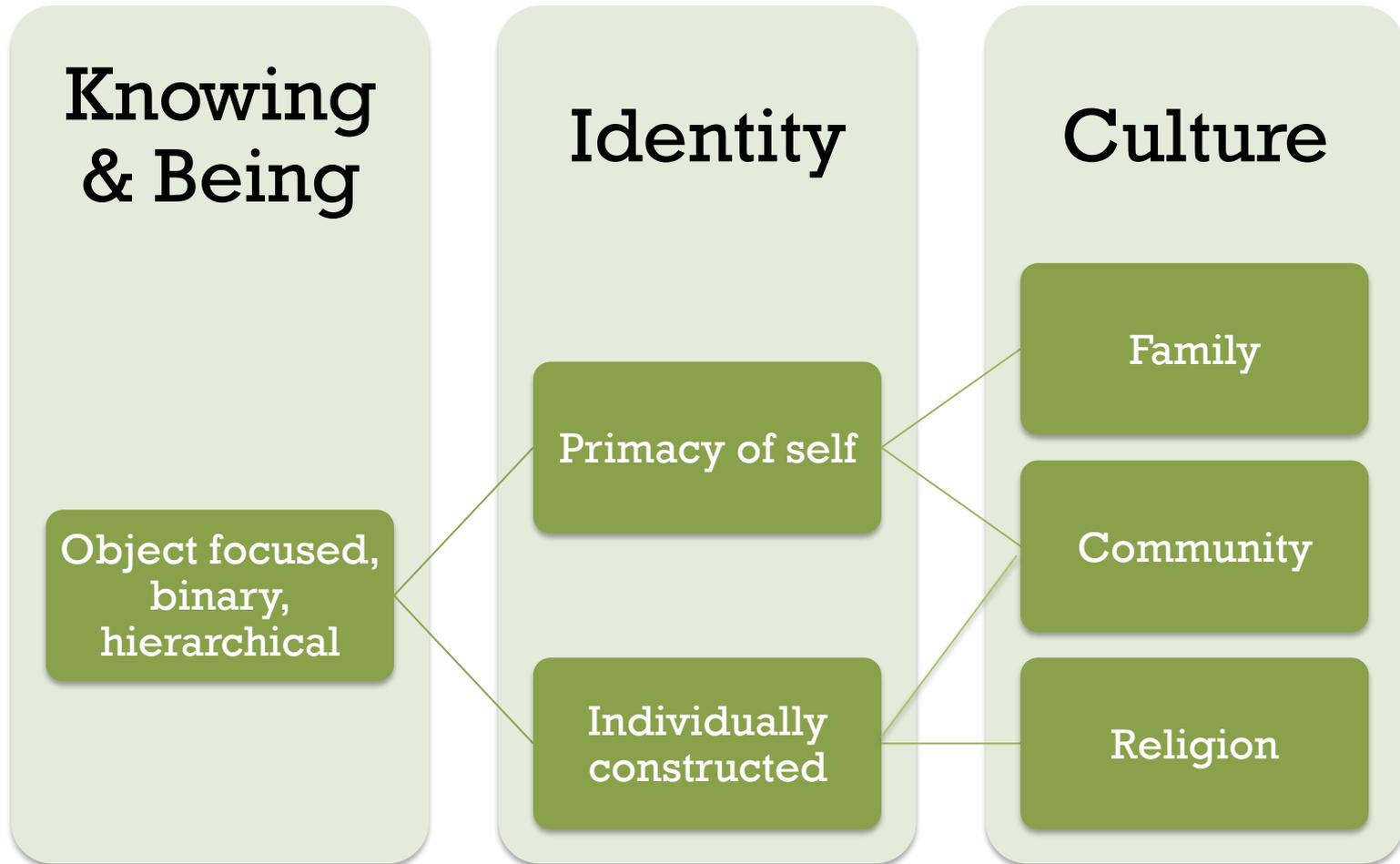


TOK knowledge questions
How can we categorize knowledge?
What is truth?
A timeline of thinking
Key thinkers on the nature of knowledge
On reality and sugar cubes
Real life situations and knowledge questions: different perspectives

- Epistemology refers to the study of knowledge, of how things exist
- what is knowledge?
- how do I acquire knowledge?
- how do we know what we know?

Object-based Ways of Knowing

[BASED ON WESTERN PHILOSOPHY]



Object-based Epistemology



TOK knowledge questions

How can we categorize Knowledge?

A timeline of thinking

Key thinkers on the nature of knowledge

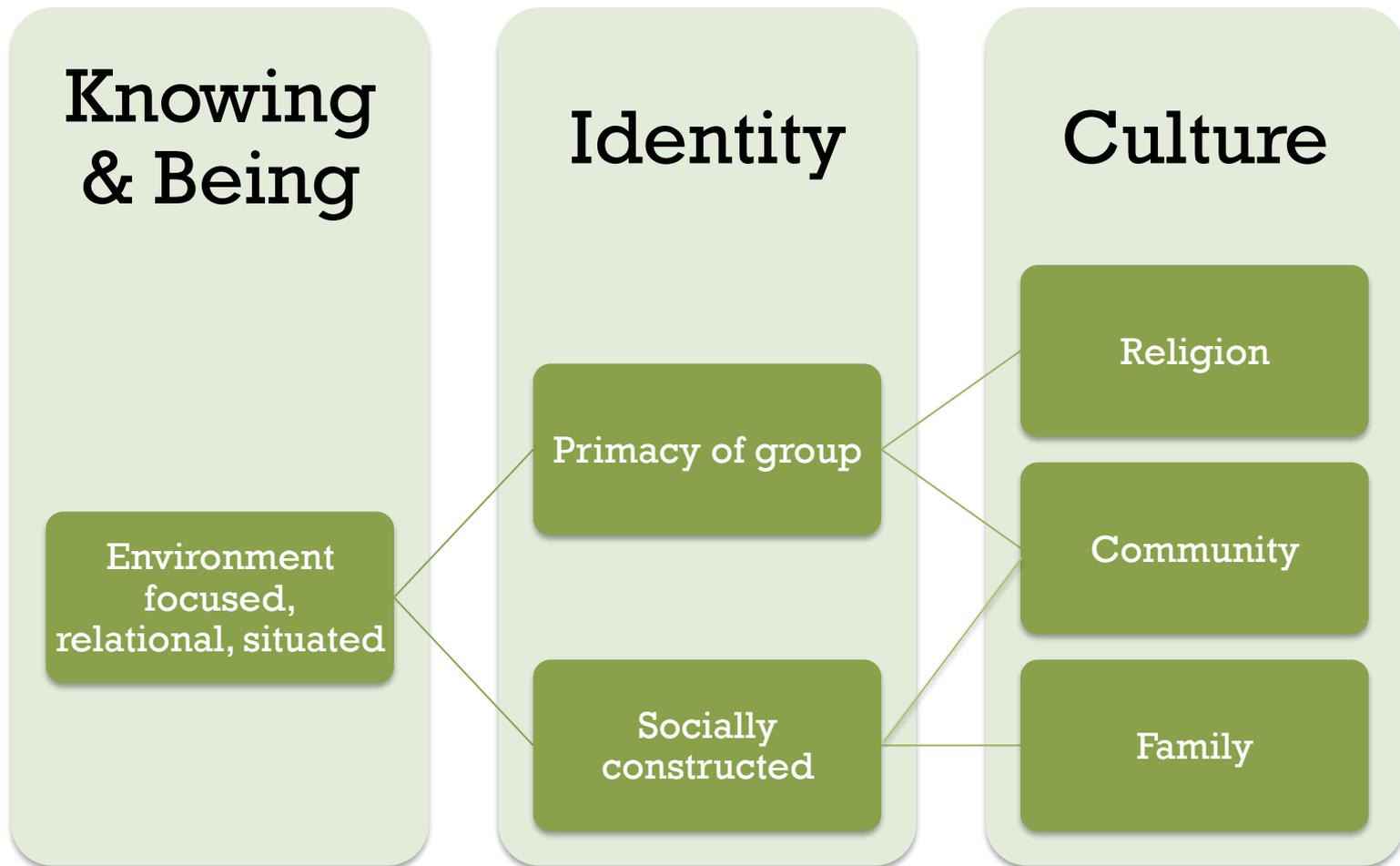
On reality and sugar cubes

Real life situations and knowledge questions: different perspectives

- Epistemology refers to the study of knowledge, of how things exist. **Things exist as objects, separate from the knower**
- what is knowledge? **A way of knowing based on a binary, hierarchical system**
- how do I acquire knowledge? **Through senses, reason, emotion ...**
- how do we know what we know? **Scientifically, in ways that can be objectively measured and verified**

Relational Ways of Knowing

[BASED ON EASTERN PHILOSOPHY]



Relational Epistemology

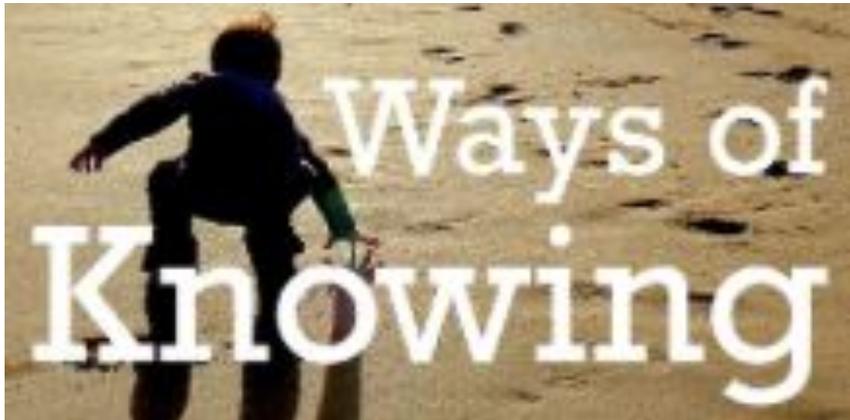


TOK knowledge questions
How can we categorize knowledge?
What is truth?
A timeline of thinking
Key thinkers on the nature of knowledge

**On reality and sugar cubes
Real life situations and knowledge
questions: different perspectives**

- Epistemology refers to the study of knowledge, of how things exist. **Things do exist, but knowledge of those things cannot be separated from the knower**
- what is knowledge? **A way of knowing based on a rhizomatic system**
- how do I acquire knowledge? **Through senses, intuition, emotion, interaction, experience ...**
- how do we know what we know? **Subjectively, in ways that can be only be verified according to the context / situation; from multiple perspectives**

Ways in which knowledge is acquired ... *object-based or relational?*



- Emotion
- Faith
- Imagination
- Intuition
- Language
- Memory
- Reason
- Sense perception

**KNOWING THROUGH INTUITION –
ES1**

Veronica Fiorini HS2

**KNOWING THROUGH INTUITION – ES 1 –
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF BOLOGNA**

**WE HAVE A 6TH SENSE THAT HELPS US PERCEIVE MORE
INFORMATION ABOUT SURROUNDINGS, PEOPLE'S
THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS, SITUATIONS ... STUDENTS
REFLECTED ON THIS AND ON HOW THANKS TO
INTUITION WE CAN GET TO KNOW A LOT OF THINGS
AND TAKE FLIGHT ... EXACTLY LIKE BUTTERFLIES !**



THEORY of KNOWLEDGE.net

Timeline of thinking

Western thinkers

484 B.C. — 425 B.C. **History**

Herodotus

Herodotus is regarded as the first writer to col

469 B.C.

Physics

with Thucydides, his accounts of

es

1942 **Natural science**

Stephen Hawking

1944 **Psychology**

Elizabeth Loftus

Eastern Thinkers

Part 1: Zoroastrianism

Zoroaster (Zarathustra) c.1500/1000 BCE

Eastern Thinkers

Part 2: Islamic Philosophy

INTRODUCTION

Muhammad, 570–632 CE

Al-Kindi, 812–873 CE

Al-Farabi, 870–950 CE

Ibn Sina, 980–1037 CE

Al-Ghazali, 1058–1111 CE

Ibn Rushd, 1126–1198 CE

Ibn Arabi, 1165–1240 CE

Iqbal, 1876–1938 CE

Eastern Thinkers

Part 3: Indian Philosophy

INTRODUCTION

Vardhamana (Mahavira), 599–527 BCE

The Buddha, 563–483 BCE

Patanjali, 2nd century BCE

Badarayana, 2nd century BCE

Nagarjuna, 2nd century BCE

Vasubandhu, 4/5th century CE

Buddhaghosa, 5th century CE

Sankara, 788–820 CE

Vivekananda, 1863–1902 CE

Gandhi, 1869–1948 CE

Aurobindo, 1872–1950 CE

Radhakrishnan, 1888–1975 CE

Eastern Thinkers

Part 4: Tibetan Philosophy

INTRODUCTION

Padmasambhava, 8th century CE

Milarepa, 1052–1135 CE

Tsong Kha Pa, 1357–1419 CE

Eastern Thinkers

Part 5: Chinese Philosophy

INTRODUCTION

Confucius (Kongfuzi) 551–479 BCE

Mozi (Mo Tzu) 5th century BCE

Mencius (Mengzi) 371–289 BCE

Laozi (Lao Tzu) 4th century BCE

Zhuangzi (Chuang Tzu) 369–286 BCE

Hanfeizi (Han Fei Tzu) c.280–233 BCE

Xunzi (Hsun Tzu) c.320–c.230 BCE

Huineng (Hui-Neng) 638–713 CE

Fazang (Fa Tsang) 643–712 CE

Zhuxi (Chu Hsi) 1130–1200 CE

Wang Yangming (Wang Shou-Jen) 1472–1529 CE

Dai Zhen (Tai Chen) 1724–1777 CE

Kang Youwei (K'ang Yu-Wei) 1858–1927 CE

Xiong Shili (Hsiung Shi-Li) 1883–1968 CE

Culture and Identity



- Culture as discrete, contained in boxes, categorised
- Identity politics – power and the Single Story

Object-based view of culture

Gambian



Object-based view of culture

British



Object-based view of culture

Turkish



Object-based view of culture

Italian



Frameworks for Intercultural Learning

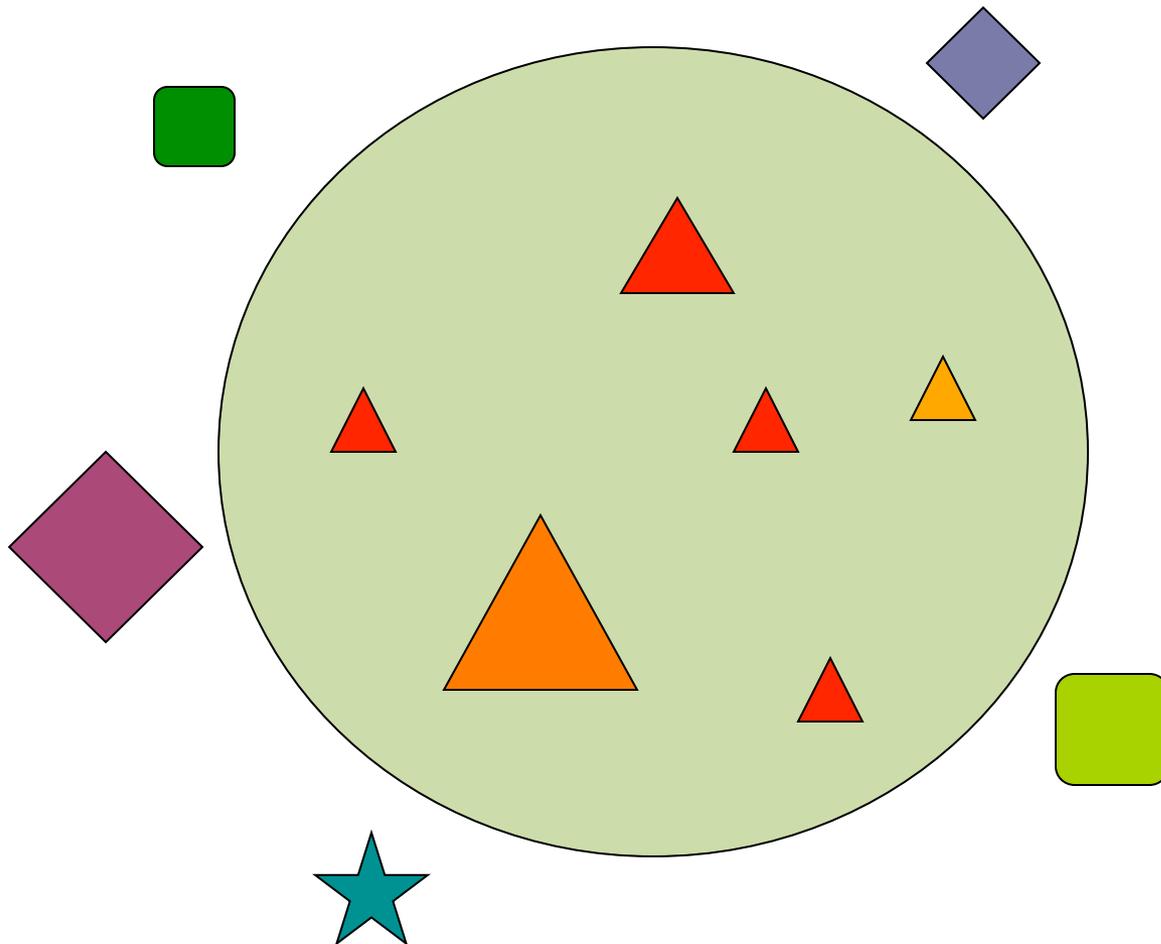
» Relationships Development Culture Assumptions Identity Charity Footprints



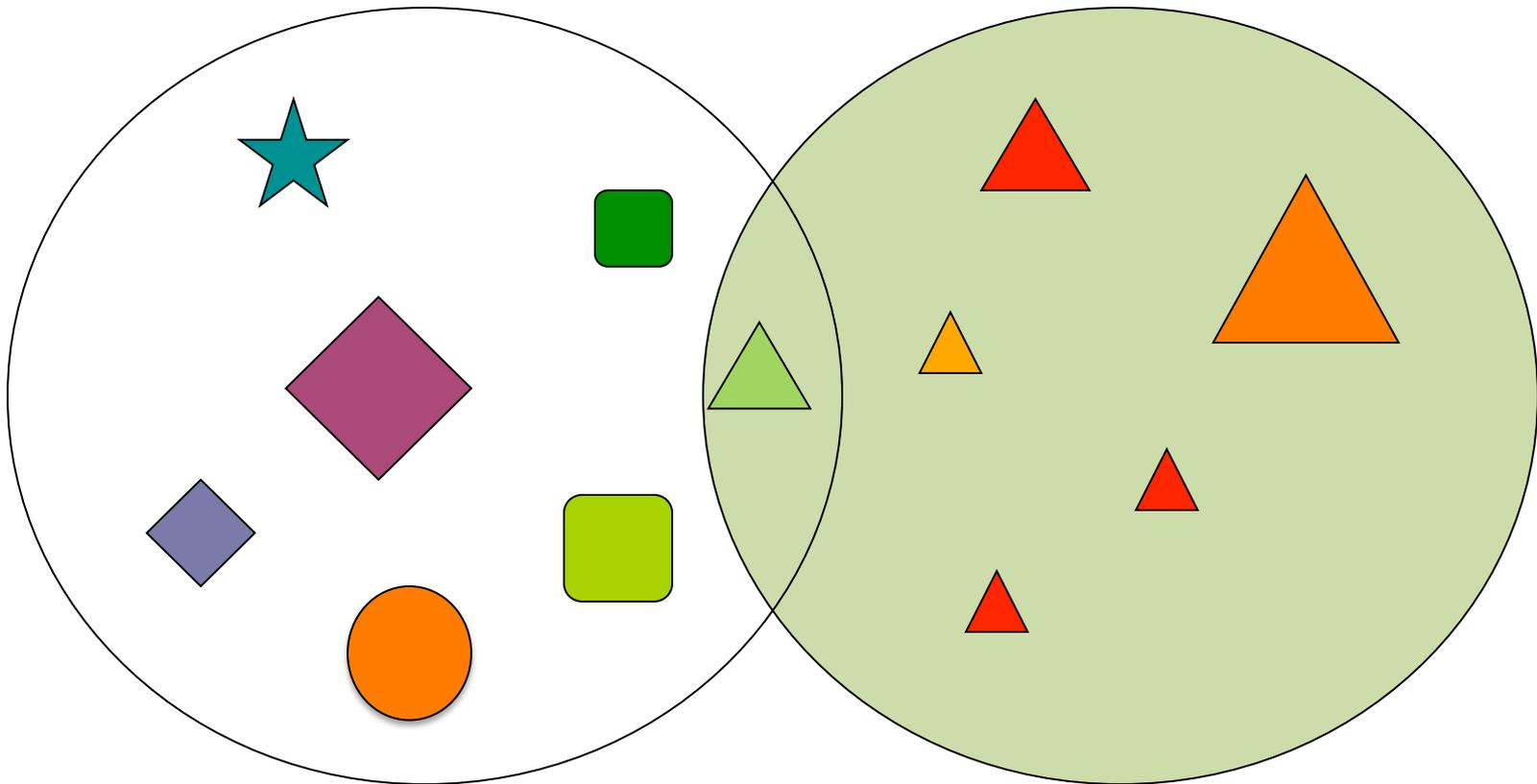
Welcome teachers, students and all those who are interested in intercultural relations.

Nowadays there is a growing interest in intercultural learning. This website aims to stimulate debate about some of the issues which lie at the core of global intercultural learning. It is designed for teachers, students in training and all those who are interested in intercultural relations.

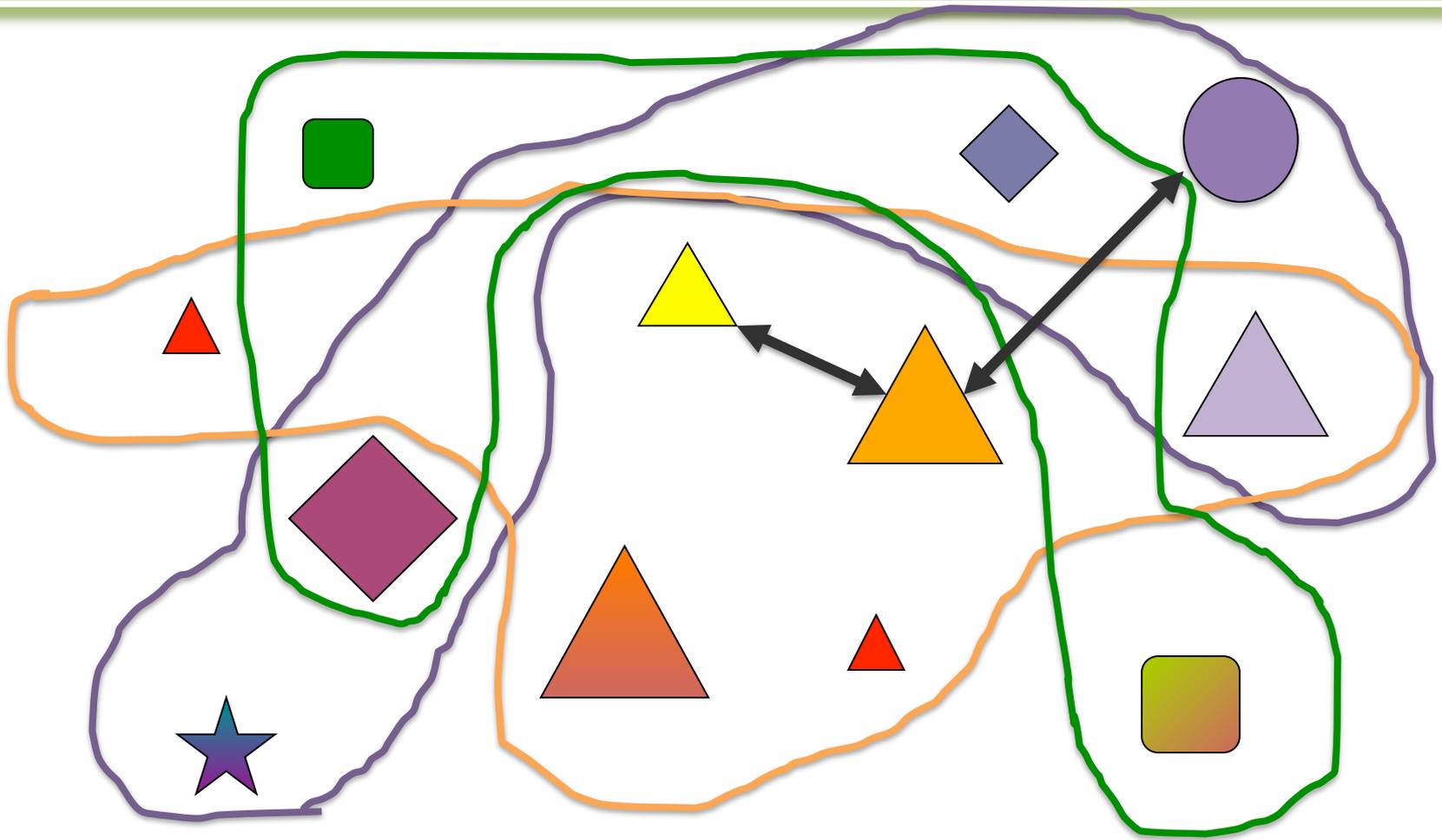
Sameness-difference: binary 1



Sameness-difference: binary 2



Difference-sameness: relational



Curriculum

IB community

Relations with other
communities (SL)

Disciplines (WoK)

Attributes (IM)

Education for a better world



Culture and Language

- AoKs/WoKs: Language, human sciences, indigenous knowledge systems.
- KQs: Do foreign words damage the integrity of local cultures? To what extent can we prevent language from evolving on its own? How important is language in defining a society's identity?

Culture and Language



Visible Culture

food • music • dance •
architecture • clothes • behavior

Invisible Culture

philosophy • ways of thinking • meaning of
words • meaning of behavior • religion

- "Language is the dress of thought," Samuel Johnson
- We are spoken by language as much as we speak through it



KNOWING THROUGH LANGUAGE –
ES3

Veronica Fiorini HS2

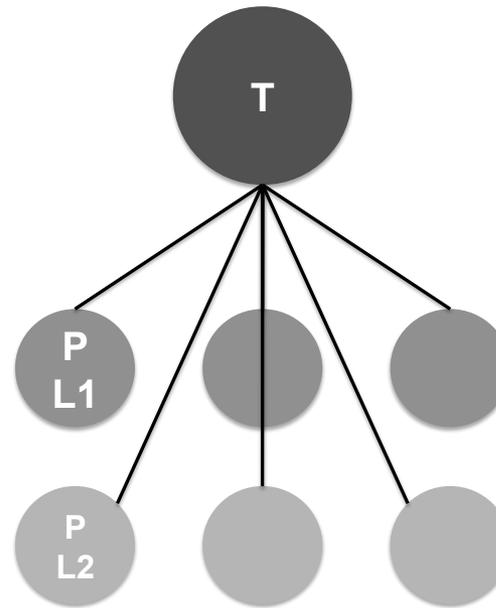
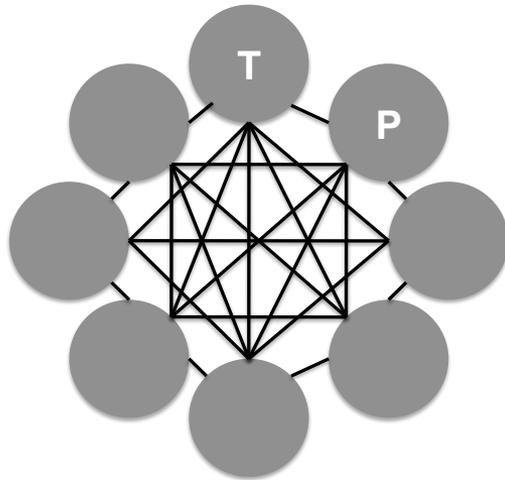


Culture and Language

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Pedagogy

Relational pedagogy
Rhizomatic, horizontal relation



Object-based pedagogy
Dendritic, hierarchical relation

HEADS UP checklist

Hegemony

Ethnocentrism

Ahistoricism

- by Vanessa de Oliveira (Andreotti)

Depoliticisation

Salvationism

Reality and sugar cubes



wiseGEEK