

Knowledge it's the truth that lies somewhere

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Knowledge is the precious asset that won't ever expire. It's the fuel of the future and the motor that drives civilization towards a better world, shaping our world and our understanding of our universe and ourselves. Since ancient times, Humanity was craved more knowledge to be used to improve their lives in order to bring comfort and sustainability to all needs, Thus, the earlier thinkers as Greeks for example, The first philosophical community ever known which was based on a combination of knowledge, manners, and critical thinking idolized intelligent people and philosophers who had added value to the society's base of information which influenced the Greeks to discover more knowledge, invent useful inventions and develop revolutionary thinking on all life aspects. Being a knowledge seeker society led them to be on the top of the confident nations who progressed significantly in philosophy, human science, and natural science, therefore, Greeks sailed to a brighter future away from darkened ignorance-plagued Europe.

I believe there is a conflict on how much knowledge should humans absorb, regarding that the more we know, the more we doubt our knowledge and think of it as a piece of a bigger puzzle, a puzzle that's always missing a part which makes us wonder more about things and doubt our current knowledge in view of discovering new knowledge that contradicts with previous branches of knowledge and infect our base of information with misunderstandings and confusion. In my essay, I will discuss my prescribed title in a debate in respect with natural science and human science as my chosen areas of knowledge. Claim : Taking into consideration that I regarded that knowledge is to be discovered. I believe it's the truth that lies

somewhere hidden and waiting for someone to notice it. Some may wonder about how much knowledge should humans learn, and what methods humans take to assure their knowledge about their findings and consider it incontrovertible? To answer these questions, I may define Knowledge which is “ the fact or condition of knowing something with familiarity gained through experience or association”. In practice, though, there are many possible, equally plausible definitions of knowledge. A frequently used definition of knowledge is “ the ideas or understandings which an entity possesses that are used to take effective action to achieve the entity’s goal(s).

This knowledge is specific to the entity which created it.” As an IB student, I’ve noticed many debates raising about the quality and quantity of knowledge, and the certainty that knowledge is debatable is wildly common among science communities for many reasons, but mainly because our knowledge could be viewed from many perspectives and terms of other related knowledge, which creates a confusion based on intersections between areas of knowledge and the huge amount of information every area of knowledge has to offer that might contradicts and disagrees with other areas. Theorem of revolution, the spherical-flat earth debate, the reason behind climate changes, the quantum theory and nature of light. All of these worldwide debates are still running until this day because mainly, in my opinion, Knowledge can’t be absolute and in many cases, people tend to be confident when they particularly know little about knowledge when there are signs of acceptable reason. Real life examples are seen all over the scientific communities. The ancient debate about Darwin’s theory about the origin of

species and the natural selection stating that all creatures are linked to a single origin and the way creatures evolving through time depending on their environments are still questionable and objected by many, for example, and due to the lack of evidence and observations many natural scientists believe that the evolution theorem must be denied because of the unexplained delicate design of creatures due the complexity of structures and systems and other unexplained features like consciousness , emotions and instincts.

The impossibility of detecting long intervals that are needed for a specie to develop or alter certain features leave this theorem isolated and turns it to a controversy which lacks reliability and evidence raising the confusion towards it much like the quantum Copenhagen theory indicating that quantum particles which are the base of modern physical science simply don't exist because they haven't been physically observed. all that sparked a confident opinion that knowledge is better to be understood from a narrow perspective so people wouldn't fall in confusion. and that's one of the reasons which made societies from all around the world believe that the less they know about something, the better it is. Thatmade people feel confident that it's better not to debate about everything because it could be a power and time consuming process to question and wonder about knowledge or truth.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. So is a lot. On the counter claim some may believe that knowing a little about something is better and more convenient than an expanding knowledge which rapids our wondering and confusion in the process of identifying a knowledge, nevertheless, it's well known that knowing a lot about a little is better than knowing a little about a

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lot. And as an example of exploring a useful knowledge that we don't completely understand, the golden ratio, also known as the divine proportion which is the mathematical proportion of 1.

618 which is considered as a standard indicator of beauty and perfection when scaled to many structures and systems, It was firstly used by ancient nations and was detected in the design of their major so called wonders as the pyramids of Jizah, Parthenon of Athens, and even in Leonardo da Vinci's famous paintings, not mentioning that the golden ratio was calculated and found all over the universe, in roses, butterflies, spherical galaxies, human beings and almost in every near perfect creation. The golden mean is a simple theory about a preference of a mathematical ratio to be included in every beautiful near perfection design in the universe, and the reason behind this specific number is still unknown. this fired many arguments that the universe was programmed on a mathematical structure, regarding that the divine ratio is an alphabet within a whole unknown universal language with a perfect design, and those arguments were among science, religion and art communities, all leading to a dead end that all arguments wouldn't cease the fact that the golden mean is just the rabbit hole and the tunnel goes deep. Therefore, it's better to leave the golden ratio not totally explained, but used into the beneficial works of designs. Claim: From the human science aspect, there is another controversy to be submitted in my essay, many may claim that having a detailed knowledge base isn't the ultimate way of knowing, relating that the more we learn about a knowledge the more wondering and confusing it would seem, resources and time would also be consumed and efficiency of a certain knowledge would decrease exponentially due to the

doubts raising against it. From a psychological aspect, theories like the dunning-kruger effect surfaced when it comes to this matter, which is a cognitive bias wherein people of low ability suffer from illusory superiority, mistakenly assessing their cognitive ability as greater than it is. The cognitive bias of illusory superiority derives from the metacognitive inability of low-ability persons to recognize their own ineptitude; without the self-awareness of metacognition, low-ability people cannot objectively evaluate their actual competence or incompetence. Dunning-kruger suggests that low ability persons have an illusory superiority and that low ability is derived from ignorance of a certain activity standard of performance which create missed self-assessments and a failed understanding about a knowledge, therefore, this backs up the opinion that confidence is at highest with less knowledge.

In the counter claim , As an IB student, I believe there are wildly used methods and theories on how the knowledge should be kept in a circle of those who “ finds it”, There is no doubt that knowledge isn't random and it's there by nature, hence, it could be altered by people to serve certain agendas, or just be hidden from masses, therefore, societies experienced this from a long time and constructed a strong opinion that knowledge can't be true all the time, this would lead us to criticize mass shared knowledge and form our own individual knowledge. Many theories about this matter was discussed, among these theories, the conspiracy theory, which is getting popular lately. Fans of this theory claim that there must be an individual doubting and questioning about any given knowledge, and people must form their own knowledges based on other perspectives and other

fields of knowledge. This was possible due to the experiences with political overlords whom this theory fans point fingers to when it comes to conspiracies and ruling over masses methods, alongside scientific conspiracies and debates, and mass doubts about a certain cause or event. In the conclusion of my essay, I'd like to mention the insights this essay has between the lines, First of all, Knowledge isn't absolute, and can't be taken for granted, since we have little knowledge, and especially that all theories and science fields are still in an early age and need a lot of development to be considered pure and crystal clear knowledges, but that doesn't mean we can't wonder about our findings through history, for without wonder, there would be dead facts and natural laws remain unexplained or at least half-explained because there is always more to find about things. Mysteries and magic lies behind every knowledge, If we could put back our conflicts and put our focus on a serious cooperation towards a dedication to make better understanding, we could reach a point of the next step to live in an enlightened world of modern rapid science where almost every question is answered and every doubt is only a roadmap to a specific all-new knowledge.