

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
SECTION 1 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks	
<p>1. David Hume is a Scottish empiricist philosopher who was born in Edinburgh during the 18th century he wrote an number of books on philosophy one of which being "An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding" in this book Hume takes about how we take our ideas form impressions. and how their are different types of ideas such as complex and simple ideas.</p>	
<p>in Humes book he talks about how we as take out ideas from impressions that we get form the world around us. he uses the missing shade of blue to justify his reasoning behind this. in the missing shade of blue he says take a person who has seen every shade of blue there is except for one then ask him to come up with the new shade of blue. or take a "lap lander" and ask him what wine is. he argues using these example that it is impossible for us to come up with an idea without the prior impression. an impression is something that we take from the world around us and over time they fade such as you are angry about something but over time that anger fades. and so does an impression at first the impression is clear take the impression of a mountain in the beginning its as clear as day you remember the sheep, clouds and the trees. but in a few days time all you can remember is the trees and sheep and in a month all thats left is trees and mountain. this shows us that our impressions fade where as ideas.</p>	
<p>our imagination takes our impressions and turns them into ideas by combining them with other impressions. these then become ideas but the more impressions that we use to come up with an idea the more complex the idea. for example the idea of a golden mountain is simple as it takes the impression of gold and the impression of a mountain and combines them into the idea of a mountain made of gold. this is thought of as a simple idea as it is combining only two impressions. where as a complex idea is combining more then one idea for instance take.</p>	
<p>the missing shade of blue is the idea that you can not come up with an original idea and that all of our ideas come form impressions but this is highly debated as many philosophers have brought forward counter examples such as why does it have to be blue why not red or green and also they have been people who disagree with the Laplander example that a if you were to ask a Laplander what wine is they would have no idea of it this is disputed as some lap landers may know what wine is or have the same beverage but called something else. a weakness of humes theory is that it is complected and he contradicts himself . through out the whole thing at one point he dismisses the fact that theres a hole in his theory that he himself identified just because it is unlikely that it will happen so his who theory is unstable and is not certain.</p>	