

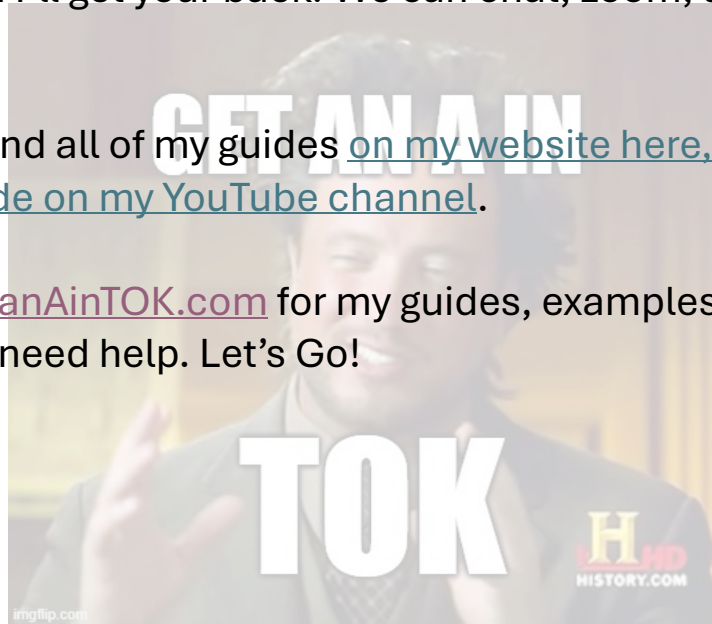
Get an A in TOK Essay Title #2 Guide

Thanks for checking out my channel and resources. You can do this!

If you need extra help (and I know you do!) [click here](#) to send me your essay and I'll get your back! We can chat, zoom, and work together!

Make sure to find all of my guides [on my website here](#), and every title will have a [guide on my YouTube channel](#).

Check out [GetanAinTOK.com](#) for my guides, examples, and sample outlines if you need help. Let's Go!



Title 2: The Good One: Is our most revered knowledge more fragile than we assume it to be? Discuss with reference to the arts **and one other** area of knowledge.

Choose this if:

- You want to research nearly anything.
- You want some room for interpretations
- You want to poke holes in things

The Arts

- Knowledge of “great” artworks – is the perspective (opinion?) that the Mona Lisa is the greatest painting a fragile belief?
- Works that took a long time to become considered great – films such as [Citizen Kane](#) and [Casablanca](#) were not considered great at their time, but are now considered all-time greats. How does knowledge of their greatness stand the “[test of time](#)”?
- Connect this to shared knowledge. Is this opinion or knowledge?
- Genres – all artforms use genres as a way of classifying knowledge. Is this knowledge and approach fragile?
 - [Old Town Road](#)
 - [Beyonce](#)
 - [Space Westerns](#)
- [Death of the Author](#) – if the reader/viewer is the one that creates the knowledge, is this knowledge fragile? And is this perspective itself fragile?!
- [Duchamp’s rejection](#) – don’t just focus on *Fountain* like the noobs. Learn the whole story. How did the “knowledge” of experts come into play here?
- [Salon de Refuses](#) – they would say that their knowledge was not fragile. We would say that it was.

- [Billy Collins on “measuring” art](#) – Collins says that we all produce knowledge about art when consuming it. It’s impossible not to make judgements, as well.
- Proper artistic techniques – there is a proper technique for playing piano, and in photography the “[rule of thirds](#)” would be considered revered knowledge. Is the knowledge of a “proper” way of doing things fragile or not? And why is it considered such a strong rule?

Maths

- Mathematical Assumptions – All of maths is based on [assumptions](#) called [axioms](#). These are assumptions that cannot be proven true, but they work as the fundamental guidelines for the entire AOK.
- [Can anything be proven in math?](#) Certainty in maths is traditionally done through social means. Does that mean that we can ever be certain?
- [Does AI prove things?](#) Or just confirm what we already know? What is the role of AI in doing things that the global community of mathematicians cannot? [Does AI prove things that we can’t? This, too.](#)
- [Do numbers exist?](#) One of my go-to TOK videos when I want to confuse my students.

Natural Sciences

- Nearly everything once believed to be true has been proven wrong. What is something that you can choose that will stand out?
- So....why can’t our most revered knowledge be proven wrong? What is different now than in any point in history?
 - Theory of Relativity – fragile or not?
 - Theory of evolution – fragile or not?

- How does our most trusted technology come into play?
 - [James Webb Telescope](#) – is this fragile or not?
 - [LHC](#) – is it fragile or not? Revered because of ground-breaking tech and huge claims.
- What are the things that we *can* be certain about? Is it fragile at all?
 - Round/Flat Earth (don't use this one)
 - Periodic table
 - Scientific Method
 - What is it good/not good for?
 - Not a universal way of learning
 - DNA
 - Biological Claims

Human Sciences

- [Rational Choice Theory](#) – revered for a long time. Now contrasted with [Behavioral Economics](#). What made us move on? Is it obsolete? Or just not *the* main claim anymore?
- Unconscious Mind – [Freudian Psychology](#). Though many psychologists believe that Freud was misguided in some areas, all psychologists believe in the power of the unconscious mind. Definitely revered.
- [Behavioral/Operant Conditioning](#) – why do people do what they do? This theory claims to explain people's behavior and choices and is revered for its simplicity and applicability. Is it fragile or not?
- [Tabula Rasa](#) – people are born with a “blank slate.” This was revered “knowledge” for a long time. Now we're not so sure.
- Philosophy – [Free Will](#) vs [Determinism](#)