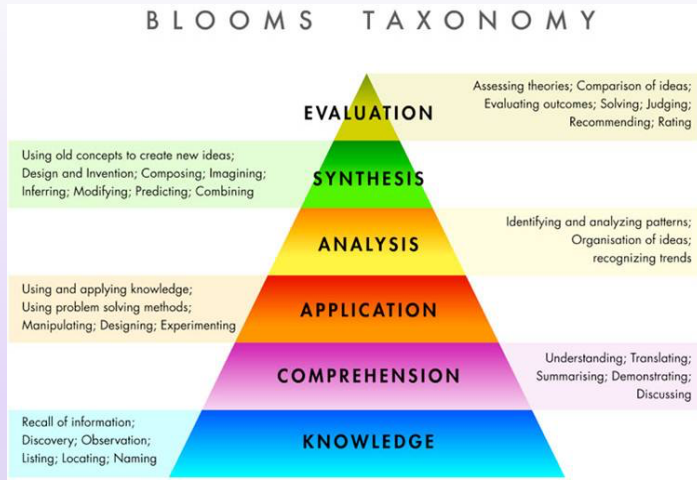


Critical Thinking

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Source: London School of Management Education, 2007-2020

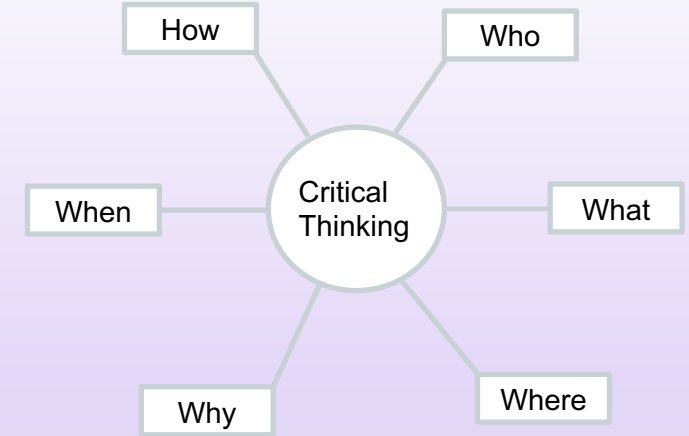
What is Critical thinking?

Critical thinking is the process of using the mind to think analytically and evaluate information, to be able to be open minded to see both sides of an argument. This is supported by Cottrell (2005).

Critical thinking can be linked to an abundance of intellects or philosophers over several decades. According to Anderson, R. et all. Critical Thinking originates back to the teaching practices of Socrates. This is where we form the foundations of critical thinking.

Paul, R. et all. (1997) would agree and their work shows critical thinking was embodied the work of philosophers such as Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Hobbes and Locke and Sir Isaac newton. Both Anderson, R, et all and Paul, R et all claim, “Another significant contribution to critical thinking was made by the scholars of the French Enlightenment: Bayle, Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Diderot.”

However Hitchcock, D. (2018) work indicates the actual name 'Critical thinking' came from John Dewey (1910).



Reference list

Anderson, R. et al. (unknown date) *Moving Critical Thinking Research into the Classroom: A Review of Related Research and Translation to Practice*. Available at: https://www.teach-usda.cals.vt.edu/best_practice/presentations/pdfs/WesternReg/Brian_Warnick/critical_thinking.pdf (Accessed: 26th October 2020)

Cottrell, S. (2005) *Critical Thinking Skills*. Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Palgrave Macmillan.

Hitchcock, D. (2018) *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. Available at: <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/critical-thinking/history.html> (Accessed: 26th October 2020)

London School of Management Education (2007-2020) *Bloom's Taxonomy – What is it and how it can be applied effectively to develop critical thinking skills*. [on-line] available at: <https://lsme.ac.uk/blog/blooms-taxonomy> (Accessed: 26th October 2020)