

Philosophy

Lesson 1

Philosophy

- **Philos** (love) and **Sophia** (wisdom)
- A belief (or system of beliefs) accepted as authoritative by some group or school.
Rational investigation of questions about existence and knowledge and ethics.
- Any personal belief about how to live or how to deal with a situation.

Western Philosophers

- primarily concerned with uncovering truth through systematic argumentation and theory.
- There is a greater emphasis on the use of reason rather than faith, and an increased focus on man as an individual.
- This perspective has led to the development of a more scientific, theory-based approach in philosophy and a more individualistic, self-oriented approach in analyzing the human condition.
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Sophists

- Teachers who travelled throughout Greece and taught people who wished to learn.
- Learning was done through discussion and argument.
- Excellent public speakers.

Philosophos

- Lovers of wisdom
- Believed that teaching is more than training people to win arguments.
- Teaching and learning should be an opportunity to learn the truth of all things in this world, and all wisdom should strive to achieve truth aside from knowledge. One of their leaders was *Pythagoras*.

Notable Ancient Greek Philosophers

Pythagoras (570 - 495 BCE)

- A mathematician and scientist
- Formulated the *Pythagorean theorem*.
- His work earned him many followers.
- established a community of learners who were devoted to the study of religion and philosophy

Heraclitus (535 - 475 BCE)

- He proposed that everything that exists is based on a higher order or plan which he called "*logos*".
- change is a permanent aspect of the human condition
- was credited with the saying "No man ever steps on the same river twice".

Democritus (460 - 370 BCE)

- Devoted himself to studying the cause of natural phenomena.
- Among the first to propose that matter is composed of tiny particles called atoms.

Diogenes of Sinope (412 - 323 BCE)

- Known advocate of a simple and virtuous life, (which went to an extreme and was said to live like a beggar)
- one should not only talk of virtue but should show it in words and actions.
- He was also known as a vocal critic of well known philosophers Plato and Aristotle.
- Teachings and views were later developed by his followers and influenced the development of several schools of philosophy such as *Cynicism* and *Stoicism*.

Thales (624-546 BCE)

- Believed that the ultimate composition of all things is water.
- Believed that all things take nourishment from water, and considered heat as being generated and maintained by the amount of moisture in an object.

Anaximander (610-546 BCE)

- A student of Thales
- Agreed that everything comes from a single, basic material.
- However, that matter is not composed of water or any other element.
- His view is that all things are created and emerged from an indefinite and boundless realm called *apeiron*.
- When things decay or are destroyed, they go back to *apeiron*.

Anaximenes (586- 528 BCE)

- He was a young associate of Anaximander
- however, believed that the air makes up all things and that different elements and substances are merely different phases of air.
- He also considered air as the source of life.

Epicurus (341 - 270 BCE)

- Believed that Philosophy could enable man to live a life of happiness.
- Views gave rise to *Epicureanism*- a school of philosophy which believes that wisdom and simple living will result to a life free from fear and pain.

Socrates (470 - 399 BCE)

- Was considered the foremost philosopher of ancient times.
- Made great contributions to the field of ethics.
- Merely considered himself a "midwife" that helped inquiring minds achieve wisdom.
- Believed that philosophy could enable a man to live a life of virtue.
- *Socratic Method*- a means of examining a topic by devising a series of questions that let the learner examine and analyze his knowledge and views regarding the topic.

Plato (427 - 347 BCE)

- A student of Socrates
- Incorporated some of his own ideas into his teacher's writings.
- Teachings and writings were considered the foundation of western philosophy.
- **Theory of Forms** - proposes that everything that exists is based on an idea or template that can only be perceived in the mind; these nonphysical ideas are eternal and unchanging.
- Proposed an ideal model of government and society which is ruled by wisdom and reason.
- **Dialectic**- a method of inquiry where two opposing ideas are discussed in an attempt to arrive at a new knowledge.

Aristotle (384 -322 BCE)

- Was a prominent student of Plato.
- However disagreed with Plato's theory of forms and took a different view in interpreting reality.
- For him, all ideas and views are based on perception and our reality is based on what we can sense and perceive.
- This view greatly influenced the study of the physical sciences.

Archimedes (287 -212 BCE)

- Was considered a leading scientist in ancient times
- A mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor and astronomer.
- gave rise to modern calculus.

- Pioneered the use of mathematics to analyze natural phenomena.
- **Archimedes screw** - a device for raising water, and a method for determining volume using displacement.

FRAMEWORK - a way of thinking about the world and is composed of the views and beliefs of a person.

INTERNAL QUESTIONS- dealing with our own correctness and values which can be addressed using our own personal frameworks.

EXTERNAL QUESTIONS- seek to question the very frameworks upon which people base their own beliefs and views.

Philosophy

As an Analysis of framework

- ★ Focuses on how individuals think about the world
- ★ Seeks to address internal and external questions
- ★ Clarifies, examines, and evaluates the basis of frameworks

As an Examination of knowledge

- ★ Analyzes the frameworks and sciences and other areas
- ★ Examines the fundamental purpose of scientific study

As a Discipline

- ★ Has its own goals, concerns and methods
- ★ Has branches that deal with certain aspects of life and other phenomenon

Eastern Philosophy

Judaism (Israel, The Levant)

- monotheism (belief in one God)
- God's chosen people
- Tanakh and Torah

Hinduism (India, SA)

- Belief in pantheon of gods
- Brahma, Shive, and Vishnu
- Samsara - Cycle of birth and rebirth
- Moshka - person achieves ultimate union with the Divine
- Dharma - fulfillment of duties
- The Vedas

Shinto (Japan)

- Animistic (nature) religion
- Material and Spiritual worlds are connected (connects through rituals and traditions)
- Mankind are essentially good and pure (maintains with harmony & balance)

Jainism (india)

- Rejects the idea of a creator
- Universe is eternal and unceasing
- Time is a wheel that goes through cycles of prosperity and suffering
- 5 main vows to develop wisdom:
 1. Ahimsa - non-violence
 2. Satya - truth
 3. Asteya - honesty
 4. Brahmacharya - Chastity
 5. Aparigraha - piety
- Meditation, discipline and respect

Buddhism (SA, EA, SEA)

- Shares some beliefs with Hinduism
- The Four Noble Truths -
 1. Dukkha - truth of suffering
 2. Samudaya - Cause of suffering
 3. Nirodha - cessation of suffering
 4. Magga - Path to cessation

- Eight-Fold Path - to rid oneself of desire and achieve liberation from suffering

- major branches: Theravada and Mahayana

- Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)

Confucianism (EA)

- Contemplation of the order of things lead to self-transformation.
- Self-transformation lead to the betterment of the family and society.
- Human relationships are based on mutual obligations

Taoism (EA)

- Emphasized on unity and harmony among opposing elements (yin and yang)
- must act accordance with the natural order

Islam (WA)

- Belief in one God (Allah)
- Committed to faith - shown in The Five Pillars:
 1. Shahada - testament of faith
 2. Salat - daily prayers
 3. Zekat - alms-giving
 4. Sawm - Ramadan
 5. Hajj - pilgrimage to the holy city (Mecca)
 - Religion and society are intertwined
 - Muslims (Ummah)
 - Sunni & Shia

Sikhism (india)

- God is creator & omnipresent
- Communication through meditation
- must devote to selfless service & action

Western Philosophy

Stoicism

- Emphasis on morality, virtue, calm and emotional fortitude

Scholasticism

- To define and explain religious doctrines

Humanism

- Emphasis on human person
- Understand society, nature, and humanity

Rationalism

- Reason and logic is based of knowledge and belief
- Intuition and deduction

Empiricism

- Knowledge is gained through senses and experience
- Relay on inductive reasoning to arrive at generalization

Social and political philosophy

- Ideal human situation and society
- Individuals rights and liberties

Existentialism

- Human experience is defined by the views, emotions, and actions of the individual

Pragmatism

- Emphasis on the practical use of knowledge and ideas

Phenomenology

- Experience is studied based on subjective viewpoint of the individual

Absurdism

- Man will never understand the human condition and meaning of life

Postmodernism & post-structuralism

- Analysis on how knowledge, ideas, and power relations are defined.

Lesson 2

Major questions in philosophy

REALITY

- refers to the state of existence of things independent of human Consciousness
- includes physical things we see, feel, taste and smell as well as things that we cannot easily perceive or comprehend.
- *CONCRETE and ABSTRACT REALITY*

CERTAINTY

- refers to the state of being certain. Perfect knowledge that is free from error or doubt.

CAUSALITY

- the relation between causes and effects

ETHICS

- motivation based on ideas of right and wrong. The philosophical study of moral values and rules.

Methods and Tools philosophers use in conduct of their study:

Systematic doubt

- Philosophers employ a skeptical attitude in looking at ideas, events, or things. Each aspect of the topic in question is analyzed to determine its validity or truthfulness.

Argument

- Philosophers engage in discussion and debate on their ideas. Various perspectives on a topic are taken into consideration and examined

Dialectic

- Varied and differing ideas and perspectives are analyzed and from the information gathered, new ideas and views are formulated

Socratic Method

- method of analyzing a topic by formulating a series of questions designed to analyze its various aspects and examine and clarify a person's views on it.

Axioms

- refers to assumptions which are taken for granted in a philosophical discussion. They provide a foundation and direction in philosophical studies.

Occam's Razor

- a problem-solving device used in analyzing possible explanations regarding a phenomenon. This principle states that among the possible explanations, the one which has the least assumptions is the most acceptable. That, in trying to understand something, getting unnecessary information out of the way is the fastest way to the truth or to the best explanation.

Formal logic

- it is the systematic analysis of the validity of arguments and statements. Logic often entails the use of syllogisms or logical arguments presented as a series of related statements.

Thought experiment and allergy

- imagined scenarios used to illustrate a certain problem or describe a theory.

Philosophical Issues

1. Identity over time
2. Matter vs form
3. Continuity vs Originality

"If something's parts are gradually replaced, does it remain the same thing?"

- It challenges how we define persistence, identity, and change.
 1. It's the same ship (**Continuity Theory**)
 2. No, it's not the same ship (**materialist view**)
 3. Both are the same ship- in different senses (**Relational view**)
- Identity isn't black-and-white. It is shaped by:
 - a. Continuity
 - b. Material
 - c. Perspective
- **Rational self-interest** can lead to mutual harm.
- **Trust and cooperation** lead to better outcomes but are risky if not reciprocated.
- The **Prisoner's Dilemma** explains why trust is hard, and why systems matter for cooperation.

Core Ideas in the Allegory of the cave:

1. **Perception** is no reality
2. **Education** is painful but transformative
3. **Philosophers** see deeper truths

Practical Uses of Philosophy

- **Philosophy** requires a person to engage in the analysis and interpretation of concepts, definitions, arguments, and problems
 - Problem-solving and decision-making
 - Be a good communicator who can clearly and adequately present his or her ideas.
 - Wisdom.
 - Self-development

Lesson 3

Determining the Truth

Truth

- lies at the heart of any inquiry.
Knowledge must be truthful to gain validity and acceptance.

Justified true belief

- This concept states that something is true because you believe it to be true, and that there is *justification* for such belief.
- A belief may be justified by using one's perception and senses by appealing to authority or using reasoning.

THEORIES

Correspondence theory

- is true if it corresponds to reality or the actual state of affairs.
- Determining if the idea has a basis in reality or is factual

Coherence theory

- is true if it makes sense when placed in a certain situation or context.
- Looking for consistency when placed in a certain context

Relativism

- is a philosophical concept which contends that there is no absolute truths.
- An idea or principle is only true within a particular context, and thus it is possible for alternative

truths to exist in various contexts or situations

Constructivism theory

- Looking at the background influences and events and determine how these shapes ideas and truth
- what a person believes is true is shaped by his society and culture.

Consensus theory

- views knowledge as based on agreement, and that something is true if almost everyone agrees that it is true.
- Looking at the decisions and views of recognized authorities and influential institutions

Pragmatic theory

- is true if we put it into practice or is useful in real life.
- also believes that ideas should be continually tested to confirm their validity

Fallacies.

Arguments based on faulty reasoning.

Some of these fallacies may be intentional, as the person making the claim is desperate to convince you to accept his or her argument.

Ad hominem

- Attacking a person making the argument instead of the argument itself.

Appeal to force

- Using the threat of force or an undesirable event to advance an argument

Appeal to emotion

- Using emotion such as pity or sympathy

Appeal to the popular

- The idea is presented as acceptable because a lot of people use it

Appeal to tradition

- The idea is acceptable because it has been true for a long time

Begging the question

- Assuming the thing or idea to be proven is true; also known as "circular argument"

Cause-and-effect

- Assuming a "cause-and-effect" relationship between unrelated events

Fallacy of composition

- Assuming that what is true for a part is true for the whole
- *"These cases of robberies in this district have convinced me that the city has become a den of thieves and criminals."*

Fallacy of division

- Assuming that what is true for the whole is true for the parts
- *"You come from a family of doctors and intellectuals! Surely you can do better in this course!"*

BIASES

Correspondence bias or attribution effect

- Tendency to judge a person's personality by his or her actions, without regard for external factors or influences
- "These soldiers who fought in the war are all bloodthirsty murderers!"

Confirmation bias

- Tendency to look for and readily accept information which fits with one's own beliefs or views and to reject ideas or views that go against it
- "How can I accept his view there is no God? I am a Christian!"

Framing

- Focusing on a certain aspect of a problem while ignoring other aspects.
- "Preliminary evidences have not pointed out the actual cause of the plane crash, but investigators are currently focusing on the possibility of pilot error."

Hindsight

- The tendency to see past events as predictable, or to ascribe a pattern to historical events
- "Magellan's assault on Mactan island was a foolhardy venture, made by an over confident, careless man who underestimated the valor of the native Filipino."

Conflict of interest

- A person or group connected to or has a vested interest in the issue
- "As the daughter of the accused, I believe I have the right to express my opinion on the issue of his alleged corrupt practices.

Cultural bias

- Analyzing an event or issue based on ones cultural standards
- "I do not agree with this western practice of placing aged parents in retirement homes. We Filipinos take care of our family members.

Lesson 4

Man - is a general term which is commonly used to refer the entire human race.

•Other related terms include **humanity**, **mankind**, and **humankind**.

Human- refers to man as a species - **homo sapiens** or modern human being.

Person- is a much more complex term which generally refers to human being granted recognition of certain rights, protection, and responsibilities.

Four perspectives of Man

BIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

- considers man as part of the natural world and a product of evolution.

Considered as one of the most successful adapted species on the planet.

- Capacity for planning and intentional action
- Innovation and creativity
- Communication through language and writing
- Technology
- Symbolic interaction as evidenced by religion and art

PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

- places emphasis on human behavior and thought processes in analyzing human nature. Man possesses mental faculties that enable him to possess awareness, a sense of self, and the capacity to perceive and experience.

A. Psyche

- refers to the human mind and is divided into the conscious mind (awareness) and unconscious mind (consists of latent repressed emotions, thoughts and desires)

B. Rationality

- state of being reasonable, the ability to understand experiences in order to solve problems or do tasks, and engage in decision making and judgment.

C. Intelligence

- the ability to perceive information, store knowledge, and apply it in various situations.

D. Introspection

- the ability to examine one's own conscious thoughts, feelings, mental state, and the capacity for self-reflection.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE-

- focuses on man's ability to engage in productive activities in an effort to meet his wants and needs.
- Economic Man (**homo economicus**)- driven by rationality and self-interest in his desire to possess wealth.

THEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

- consider man as God's creation. Man is considered to have a special relationship with the Creator,

being created in His image and given immortal spirit.

How Philosophy defines the Human Person.

Human Person

- refers to the individual, and all the attributes and characteristics that set him or her apart from other human beings.

Self

- your consciousness of your own identity

Identity

- the distinct personality of an individual regarded as persisting entity

Personhood

- being a person.

Awareness of Self

Sentience

- the ability to feel and experience. Ability to perceive the surroundings and react to stimulus such as pain.

1. The Self as Innate

- This view holds that the self is an essential part of the human being, and self-awareness is natural and innate. Religious views consider the concept of self as synonymous to the spirit and soul.

2. The Self as Emergent

- This view holds that awareness of the self is gained through interaction with the world and other human beings.

3. The Self as Integrated and Developing

- This view holds that the self is composed of varied elements that change over time.

1. The Person as an "Autonomous Being"

- This notion holds that a human being is considered a person if he or she possesses the ability to determine his or her life through "reasoned free choice".

2. The Person as a "Unified Individual"

- This view asserts that the human being has the inherent capacity to function as a person. It emphasizes the potential of the human being and recognizes that each human possesses the means to achieve his or her capabilities.

3. The Person in Relation to Others

- This view asserts that a human being becomes a person through interactions with other human beings.

Lesson 5

Spirit

- the immortal, noncorporeal essence of man.

Embodiment

- a central concept in discussing the nature of the human soul.
- primarily based on discussions on the nature of human consciousness.

Embodied cognition

- man is able to perceive and experience reality through his physical body.

Enactivism

- cognition arises through the interaction between an organism and its environment.

Salvation of mankind

- departed spirits will be raised from the dead during the end times and shall receive the judgment of God.

Plato believed that the human spirit or soul is composed of three parts:

- Logos (mind or reason)
- Thymos (emotion)
- Eros (love)

The Mind-Body Problem

- considers the question of how the mental and nonphysical are able to interact with the physical body.

and to what extent one influences each other.

Physicalism

- believes that physical processes determine the state of the mind.

Idealism

- holds that mental processes and thoughts are the only reality.

Monism

- argues that the human being is composed of elements that are neither physical or mental.

Dualism

- believes the distinctiveness of the physical and mental nature of man.

Avicenna

- argues that self-awareness and consciousness exists even if the body is deprived of its senses

Rene Descartes

- proposes that the mind and body exists as two separate entities which interact with one another.

St Thomas Aquinas

- believed that the soul is the "first actuality" of the body; for there to be a body, there should first be a soul.

St Augustine

- "soul is the driving force which governs the body and the human person.

How the spirit define the nature of man

Trichotomic View

- Holds that man is composed of three essential parts; body, soul and spirit.
- The soul is defined as the component which gives man life and will, while the spirit enables man to establish a connection with God.

Dichotomic View

- gives no distinction between the spirit and the soul and views man as being composed of body and spirit.

Psychosomatic View

- asserts that man is of a single or unitary constitution, and that the body and spirit are inseparable and integrated.

If the spirit exists, does God exist?

Theology - the study of God and other religious concepts.

Theologists - discuss the nature of God and use philosophical tools to define and understand the concept of divinity and religion.

Theism - the belief in the existence of a God or several deities.

Monotheism - belief in one God.

- ★ **Omniscience**. God is all-knowing
- ★ **Omnipotence**. God is all-powerful
- ★ **Omnipresence**. God is ever-present

Benevolence - God is perfectly good, just and all-loving

Divine Simplicity - All attributes are integrated and embodied by Him- God is not just "good" He is goodness itself.

Eternal - God is timeless and has no beginning and end.

Revealed theology - the analysis of sacred texts.

Natural theology - employing reason to substantiate the existence of God.

Arguments on the existence of God

Ontological Argument

- Since man is a rational being, is able to conceive the notion of a Supreme Being, then it holds to reason that such Supreme Being exists.

Teleological Argument

- focuses on the purpose a God would play in the universe. It argues that a Supreme Being is necessary for the continued

existence of an orderly but complex universe.

Cosmological Argument

- the nature of existence and the universe recognizes the existence of God as an explanation of how things come to being in our reality.

St Thomas Aquinas - God as the "Prime Mover", "the first cause of existence" and the "source of being" of reality and the universe.

Gottfried Leibnez

- "principle of sufficient reason".
 - All facts and events must have an explanation. The only sufficient explanation is the existence of God.

Kalam cosmological argument

Everything that has a beginning has a cause.

The universe has a beginning.

Therefore, the universe has a cause.

Moral Argument

- man's ethical nature is brought about by the existence of God.
- God is the representation of the greatest ideal, the "*greatest good*" and it is from Him that all standards of goodness are based. - William Sorley

Agnosticism

- is the view which considers metaphysical concepts such as God to be inherently unknown.

Atheism

- rejection or nonbelief in the existence of God or any deity.

God's role in our lives

Redemptive Salvation

- It is through Him that saving faith is effected

Divine Providence

- God takes an active role in human condition through blessings, miracles, divine inspiration and revelation.
- God's continuous presence in the universe and within each human being is an aspect of His providence.

Immanent

- regards God as manifesting Himself in the world as a unique entity.

Transcendence

- depicts God as existing outside the material world and whose presence is beyond physical laws and even human knowledge and understanding.

Panentheistic

- God is both beyond and within the universe.

Pantheistic

- God is an all- encompassing presence in the universe and has no distinct presence as an entity

Pandeistic

- God was a distinct entity but lost this state when He transformed Himself into the universe.

Lesson 6

Environmental Philosophy

- branch of philosophy that is concerned with the natural environment and humanity's place within it.

Major issues tackled by environmental philosophers:

1. Humanity's role in the natural world
2. The interaction between nature and human activities
3. Humanity's response to environmental challenges

Anthropocentrism

- belief that humans are the central and most significant species on the planet.

Deep Ecology

- sees the natural world as being maintained by the interrelationship among living organisms
- that every living thing on the planet is dependent on each other for survival.

Gaia Hypothesis

- suggests that non-organic elements in the planet play a significant role in maintaining balance in the environment
- they interact with living organisms to regulate the various systems

Human factor can be seen in environmental problems such as:

- ★ Pollution
- ★ Environmental degradation

- ★ Depletion of natural resources
- ★ Global warming
- ★ Climate change

How philosophical views influence environmental action

Environmental Ethics

- emphasizes key ideas that combine philosophical, pragmatic, and theological perspectives.
- All nonhuman (animals&natural resources) elements of the world have intrinsic value and should be preserved.
- Man has a responsibility to safeguard the planet as it has been entrusted to him by God.

Social Ecology

- a theory founded by **Murray Bookchin**. It explains that most environmental problems are caused by **deep social problems**.
- It believes that issues like **economic inequality, cultural conflicts, ethnic discrimination, and gender inequality** can contribute to environmental problems.
- applies an ecological and ethical approach in analyzing society and sees a relationship between social and environmental problems.

Climate ethics

- area of research that focuses on the ethical dimensions of climate change and concepts such as *climate justice*, a term used for framing global warming as an ethical and political issue, rather than one that is purely

environmental or physical in nature.

Environmental justice

- refers to the fair distribution of environmental benefits, as well as the burden of meeting environmental challenges.

Environmental aesthetics

- natural beauty in the context of maintaining order and balance in the environment.

Environmentalism/environmental rights

- broad philosophy, ideology, and social movement regarding concerns for environmental protection and improvement of the health of the environment.

Lesson 7

Freedom

1. Robert A. Heinlein

- Freedom means being able to choose your actions.
- You are responsible for the choices you make.
- moral responsibility.

2. David Foster Wallace

- True freedom requires awareness, discipline, effort, and care for others.
- Sometimes freedom means making sacrifices for other people.
- responsibility and caring.

3. Pope John Paul II

- Freedom does not mean having permission to do anything without limits.
- True freedom should be guided by moral and ethical values.
- Freedom needs morality and responsibility.

4. Declaration of Independence of the USA

- All people are created equal and have basic rights.
- These rights include Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.
- Governments exist to protect these rights and receive their power from the consent of the people.
- a basic human right that governments should protect.

Freedom or liberty

- a social and political concept which has great significance in how people participate in society.

Political and Social Context

- Freedom of an individual from oppression, compulsion, or coercion from other persons, an authority figure, or from society itself.

Two types of Political Freedom

a. Positive Liberty

- refers to a person taking control of his or her own life and fulfilling one's potential.

b. Negative Liberty

- freedom from external restraint, barriers, and other interference from other people.

Liberalism

- upholds the preservation of individual rights and stresses the role of the government in protecting these civil rights.

Libertarianism

- believes that the individual is the best judge in upholding and exercising rights
- an ideological belief in freedom of thought and speech.

Socialism

- considers freedom as the freedom to acquire resources and the ability to work and act according to one's desires.

Right

- Something a person is entitled to by law, tradition, or nature.

Natural rights

- refers to rights which are innate in the person such as the right to life.

Legal rights

- rights based on society's customs and laws, and are enacted by legislation and enforced by a government.

Human agency

- the capacity of a person to act and exert control over his or her behavior.

Free will

- capacity to choose from alternative courses of action or decision.

Free action

- freedom to perform an action without any obstacles or hindrances.

Human Acts

- voluntary actions where the individual has a motive and full knowledge of the action.

Acts of Man

- are involuntary actions. Actions that occur naturally in the human being, actions that occur without the knowledge of the agent such as sleepwalking.

Faculties model

- Free will comes from our intellect and mental abilities.
- We make choices using reason, rational thinking, and sound judgment.

Hierarchical model

- argues that free will is based on human wants and desires.

Reasons-responsive view

- We have free will because we can consider reasons not to do something.

- We can change our decision and act based on those reasons when needed.

What can prevent us from exercising our freedom?

External obstacles such as

- ★ Prohibitions
- ★ Laws
- ★ Other social controls imposed by society
- ★ Weather
- ★ Accident
- ★ Poverty
- ★ Methods that cloud a person's judgement (manipulation and brainwashing)
- ★ Coerced to perform actions against their will

Determinism

- every event in the world is brought about by underlying causes or factors.

There is no free will and that all things are determined by underlying causes such as:

- ★ Socioeconomic situation
- ★ Culture
- ★ People who we have been interacting with throughout our lives

Marxist philosophy

- Society influences and controls people
- a person's social group largely influences how he or she thinks or acts.

Free will and determination and

Theology

- God is all-knowing, but people still have the ability to choose their actions.
- God's grace helps guide people toward well-being, personal growth, and salvation.

Moral responsibility

- refers to a person's status of deserving praise and reward, or blame and punishment for an action.

Lesson 8

Self

- the individual is aware of himself or herself.
- It is this egocentric perspective that defines how he or she perceives and relates to reality awareness of individuality.

Other

- generally refers to objects outside of personal experience or other individuals apart from the self.

Intersubjectivity

- shared awareness and understanding among people.

Seeming

- where an individual presents himself in a certain way when dealing with others.

Dialogue

- refers to a genuine relationship established among individuals.

Alienation

- where individuals cease to view the other as a distinct and authentic person and considers him or her as a mere object.

Empathy

- the awareness that the other is a person with thoughts and feelings. Putting oneself in the place of others.

Availability

- the willingness of a person to be present and be at the disposal of another.

Ethics of care

- emphasizes the moral dimension of
- relationships and interactions.

Lesson 9

Society

- refers to a large, independent, and organized group of people living in the same territory and sharing a common culture and heritage.

Types of Societies

Hunting and Gathering

- adopting a lifestyle dependent on resources readily available from their surroundings.

Agricultural Societies

- are those engaged primarily in agricultural activities such as farming, fishing, and livestock-raising as a primary way of life.

Industrial Societies

- are centered on mechanized production of goods and services.

Modern Societies

- are technologically advanced societies characterized by industry, mass production and advanced communication and transportation.

Virtual Societies

- composed of individual coming from various social backgrounds.

Social Philosophy

- focuses on studying society and its influence on the human person.
- applies philo concepts in a social context and looks into how social interactions shape people's perception, experience, ideas and values.

Natural state

- removed from modernity and civilization Social contract an agreement where individuals sacrifice some of their wants and submit to a higher authority.

Consent of the governed

- consent of the individuals that organized society.

General will

- people have empowered the government to act on their behalf, and that is considered to be the best judge of what is most beneficial for society.

Original position

- Humans having a "veil of ignorance" or no knowledge of one's own characteristics such as gender, race or social status, would naturally seek a just and fair society in an effort to look out for their own interests.

Self-interest

- people choose to cooperate since it is beneficial to meet their self-interest.

Socialization

- the process by which an individual learns the prevailing behaviors, attitudes, and values within his or her society, a person adopts a set of ideals and behavior considered appropriate within his or her own society.

Social roles

- entail a set of expected behaviors that must be performed by a person.

Social group.

Stanford Prison Experiment

Normative democratic theory

- is a perspective which considers a democratic society as morally desirable.

Proponent	Man in his natural state	How society is established	Role of Authority, social interaction
Thomas Hobbes	Man is governed by his desires and this often lead to conflict	Man enters into a social contract where individuals sacrifice some of their wants and desires and submit to authority.	Meets the needs of the members of society, ensuring its survival.
John Locke	Man is cooperative and reasonable	Through mutual consent of all members of society.	Members of society enter a covenant to cooperate and share the burden of upholding the welfare of society. Authority should reflect the values and ideals of the society.
Jean Jacques Rousseau	Man is cooperative	Society is established through a contract among its members	The government is empowered to act on behalf of the people, and is considered the best judge of what is beneficial for the society.

Lesson 10

Existentialism

- is a philosophy that seeks to understand human existence and the significance of human experience.

Supernaturalist views

- believe that life gains meaning from a relationship with the Divine.

Naturalist views

- believe that one can achieve meaning in life even without the spiritual realm and reject the influence of supernatural forces.

Subjectivism

- views the individual as the one who defines his or her own life's meaning based on his or her desires, goals, and choices.

Objectivism

- believes that there is no subjective base for life's meaning, rather people must seek to attain certain standards and goals which define meaning in the lives.

Nihilistic views

- consider it futile or irrelevant to ponder on the question of life's meaning. Existence is unknowable, chaotic, and irrational and that understanding and even attaining meaning in one's life is impossible.

WHAT IS LIFE'S PURPOSE?

St. Augustine

- the human person is made incomplete and finite by God and thus, he or she continually seeks happiness and satisfaction.

"Love is the source of happiness for the person and it comes in various ways:

- ★ Love for self
- ★ Love for others
- ★ Love for objects and possessions

Søren Kierkegaard

- defines existence as the person's journey towards self-actualization.

Three stages to self-actualization

1. Aesthetic stage- where the actions of the person are governed by his or her senses, impulses and emotions.
2. Ethical stage- where the person becomes aware of moral responsibility and this defines his or his actions.
3. Religious stage- the person is able to devote himself or herself to a higher standard or purpose in life.

Leap of faith

- where the person recognizes and accepts the need for a relationship with God.

Victor Frankl

- believes that man has a will to meaning- the person's innate character that drives him to find meaning in life. By applying creative, experiential, and attitudinal values.

Experiential values

- refer to interaction with the world and other people and experiences of positive aspects of life such as goodness, truth, and beauty.

Attitudinal values

- refer to the adoption of a positive attitude and outlook towards negative experiences such as pain, suffering, and injustice, and making meaningful choices in facing these adversities.

Absurdism

- is the view that as a person tries to make sense of his or her life and find meaning in it, he or she eventually realizes that such meaning can't be found.

Logotherapy

- a psychotherapy method developed by Frankl to help people who have undergone great difficulties and restore their will to live. It motivates the person to find and rediscover meaning in his or her life, focus on a vision of a future he or she wishes to fulfill and work to attain it.

Hope (Gabriel Marcel)

- is a natural and inevitable response to trials and despair, and that human beings are naturally predisposed to hope.

Lesson 11

Happiness

- A state of mind. One can say that he or she is happy or is in a good mood today. An evaluation of one's experiences in life. In this case being happy means having a satisfying life that goes well for the person living it.

Eudaimonia (good spirit)

- refers to a person's well-being or happiness.

Greatest happiness principle

- states that a person's actions are considered moral or desirable when they produce the greatest happiness for people.

Whole life satisfaction

- a person is able to evaluate his or her life experiences and determine his or her level of satisfaction with how he or she has lived life.

3 elements of happiness

1. Contentment
 - satisfaction with one's life
2. Welfare
 - refers to satisfaction of a person's wants and desires
3. Dignity
 - ability to control and define one's own destiny and the freedom to live a life of one's choosing.

Plato

- Happiness = living morally and practicing virtues.
- Control your desires and fulfill your duties.
- Morality + Virtue

Aristotle

- Happiness is the main purpose of human action.
- Achieved through virtue and accomplishments.
- Virtue + Achievement

St. Augustine & St. Thomas Aquinas

- Happiness = union with God.
- God

Władysław Tatarkiewicz

- Happiness = satisfaction with your life as a whole.
- Includes satisfaction with the past, present, and future.
- Life satisfaction

Richard Brandt

- Happiness depends on your overall pattern of life.
- A person should have life satisfaction, joy, and enthusiasm.
- Satisfaction + Joy

Wayne Sumner

- Happiness has two sides:
 - ◆ *Cognitive*: Positive evaluation of your past and present life.
 - ◆ *Emotional*: Feeling that your life is rewarding and enriching.
- Positive evaluation + Well-being

Jeremy Bentham

- Happiness comes from wise decision-making.
- Choose activities that are worthwhile and beneficial to society.
- Wise choices

Immanuel Kant

- True happiness is difficult/impossible to achieve because human desires constantly change.
- Actions should be based on goodwill, not happiness.
- Goodwill > Happiness

Utilitarianism

- An action is moral when it produces the greatest happiness for the greatest number.
- Greatest happiness for others

Psychology

- Happiness involves a balance of emotions, moods, and feelings.
- It is influenced by a person's social environment.

Economists

- Happiness is an important socioeconomic concept.
- Economists develop ways to measure and analyze happiness.