

## Review Guide for the Exam

This review guide follows the logical flow of the lessons and covers all concepts needed for the **Multiple Choice (30 items), True/False (20 items), and Matching Type tests (20 items) with a total of 70 items.**

### I. HUMAN FLOURISHING (EUDAIMONIA)

#### Meaning of Human Flourishing

- Ancient Greek philosophers called human flourishing **Eudaimonia**.
- Eudaimonia is often translated as **happiness**, but it is more accurately understood as living one's best and most excellent life.
- Flourishing involves intellectual, moral, social, and personal development.

#### Key Idea

**Eudaimonia → Human Flourishing → Happiness**

Happiness is the result of flourishing, not merely pleasure or success.

### II. PLATO'S VIEW OF HUMAN FLOURISHING

#### Main Beliefs

- All humans naturally desire flourishing.
- Flourishing comes from **virtue**, not from external goods.

#### External Goods Cannot Guarantee Flourishing

Examples:

- Wealth
- Fame
- Physical appearance
- Social status

These are temporary and do not make a person truly good.

#### How to Develop Virtue According to Plato

##### 1. Examine Life

- Reflect on experiences.
- Think critically.
- Seek wisdom.

##### 2. Use Reason

- Reason should govern desires.
- Self-control leads to better decisions.

##### 3. Practice the Four Cardinal Virtues

Virtue	Meaning
Wisdom	Seeking truth and knowledge
Courage	Doing what is right despite fear
Temperance	Self-control and moderation
Justice	Fairness and giving people what they deserve

#### Important Exam Point

**Creativity is NOT one of Plato's four cardinal virtues.**

### III. ARISTOTLE'S VIEW OF HUMAN FLOURISHING

#### Human Nature According to Aristotle

Humans are:

##### 1. Emotional Beings

- Have desires, feelings, and needs.

##### 2. Social Beings

- Need friendship, belongingness, and cooperation.

##### 3. Rational Beings

- Use reason.
- Capable of learning and making moral choices.

#### Virtue According to Aristotle

Virtue is a character trait that enables a person to flourish.

#### Two Types of Virtue

##### A. Intellectual Virtue

Developed through learning and knowledge.

##### B. Virtue of Character

Developed through habits and practice.

## Types of Knowledge

### Theoretical Knowledge

- Knowing principles.
- Understanding concepts.
- Learning for knowledge itself.

Example:

Studying theories of AI.

### Practical Knowledge

- Applying knowledge in real situations.

Example:

Using AI responsibly in actual work.

### Phronesis (Practical Wisdom)

The ability to know:

- What is right,
- When to do it,
- How to do it.

Practical wisdom connects all virtues.

## Aristotle's Common Virtues

- Courage
- Temperance
- Generosity
- Magnificence
- Magnanimity
- Proper Ambition
- Patience
- Truthfulness
- Wittiness
- Friendliness
- Modesty

## IV. THE GOLDEN MEAN

### Aristotle's Doctrine of the Golden Mean

Virtue lies between two extremes.

#### Formula

Virtue = Balance between Excess and Deficiency

Examples:

Deficiency	Virtue	Excess
Cowardice	Courage	Recklessness
Stinginess	Generosity	Wastefulness
Inferiority	Confidence	Arrogance

#### Important Exam Point

The Golden Mean is NOT the exact mathematical midpoint.

It means finding the appropriate balance depending on the situation.

## V. MODERN VIEW OF HUMAN FLOURISHING

Modern psychology identifies several components of flourishing:

#### Components

1. Happiness and Life Satisfaction
2. Mental Health
3. Physical Health
4. Meaning and Purpose
5. Character and Virtue
6. Close Social Relationships
7. Financial and Material Stability

## Characteristics of Human Flourishing

### 1. Intrinsically Worthwhile

Flourishing is valuable in itself.

### 2. Actualization of Human Potential

Using talents and abilities to their fullest.

### 3. Dynamic State

- Continuous growth.
- Never finished.

### 4. Objective Goods

Things beneficial for everyone.

Examples:

- Friendship
- Justice
- Good relationships
- Respect for life

## VI. THE GOOD LIFE

### Three Major Views

#### A. Moral Life (Socrates and Plato)

Characteristics:

- Virtue
- Self-control
- Reflection
- Reason

#### Socrates

Goodness comes from knowledge.

People do wrong because they do not truly understand what is good.

#### B. Fulfilled Life (Aristotle)

Requirements:

- Moral virtue
- Good health
- Long life
- Prosperity
- Good friends
- Respect from others
- Good fortune
- Use of talents and abilities

#### Highest Good

#### Eudaimonia (Human Flourishing)

#### C. Life of Pleasure (Epicurus)

Known as:

#### Hedonism

Belief:

Pleasure is the highest good.

However, Epicurus warned against excessive pleasure because:

1. It reduces future satisfaction.
2. Friendship and education are more important.
3. Virtue remains necessary.

## VII. HEDONISM VS EUDAIMONIA

Hedonism	Eudaimonia
Focus on pleasure	Focus on meaning
Short-term satisfaction	Long-term fulfillment
May become self-centered	Community-oriented
Avoids pain	Develops virtue

#### Important Exam Point

Eudaimonia emphasizes meaning, purpose, and virtue.

Hedonism emphasizes pleasure.

## **VIII. OBJECTIVE VS SUBJECTIVE GOOD**

### **Objective Good**

Some things are good regardless of opinion.

Examples:

- Honesty
- Justice
- Respect for life

Even if society approves wrongdoing, it remains wrong.

### **Subjective Good**

Goodness depends on:

- Personal preference
- Culture
- Individual experience

Example:

Preferred smartphone brand.

## **IX. MORAL VALUES AND ETHICAL STANDARDS**

### **Moral Values**

Personal principles that guide behavior.

Examples:

- Honesty
- Compassion
- Fairness
- Respect
- Responsibility

### **Importance**

- Builds trust
- Strengthens relationships
- Promotes peace

### **Ethical Standards**

Rules established by organizations, professions, or society.

Examples:

- Medical ethics
- Research ethics
- Privacy regulations
- Professional codes

## **X. TECHNOLOGY AS A WAY OF REVEALING (HEIDEGGER)**

### **Basic Idea**

Technology is not merely a tool.

Technology is a way of revealing reality and shaping human understanding.

### **Poiesis**

Greek term meaning:

#### **"Bringing Forth"**

Creating something that did not previously exist.

Examples:

- Building a bridge
- Creating software
- Designing technology

### **Aletheia**

Means:

#### **"Truth"**

#### **"Unconcealment"**

#### **"Revealing"**

Technology can reveal truths about reality.

## **Techne**

Means:

- Know-how
- Expertise
- Skill

Connected to both:

- Craftsmanship
- Art

## **XI. FOUR CAUSES OF ARISTOTLE**

To understand something fully:

<b>Cause</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example (Laptop)</b>
Material Cause	What it is made of	Components
Formal Cause	Design or structure	Architecture
Efficient Cause	Creator	Engineer
Final Cause	Purpose	Solving problems

## **XII. MODERN TECHNOLOGY VS ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY**

<b>Ancient</b>	<b>Modern</b>
Harmonizes with nature	Controls nature
Respectful revealing	Challenging revealing
Craft-oriented	Efficiency-oriented

## **XIII. STANDING RESERVE**

Heidegger's concept that things are viewed merely as resources.

Examples:

- Forest → lumber
- River → energy source
- Data → commodity
- Workers → human resources

### **Concern**

Everything is valued only for usefulness.

## **XIV. ENFRAMING (GESTELL)**

### **Definition**

A mindset that sees everything as a resource to be controlled and utilized.

### **Consequences**

- Loss of human dignity
- Exploitation of nature
- Obsession with efficiency
- Narrow understanding of reality

### **Positive Possibility**

Can remind humans of their responsibility to care for the world.

## **XV. HUMAN CONDITION IN A TECHNOLOGICAL WORLD**

### **Technological Dependence**

Examples:

- Smartphone addiction
- Excessive social media use
- Overreliance on automation

Effects:

- Reduced critical thinking
- Less face-to-face interaction

### **Dehumanization**

- Loss of privacy
- Emotional detachment
- Algorithmic control

## **Human Empowerment**

- Better communication
- Greater access to information
- Increased productivity

## **XVI. ETHICAL ISSUES IN TECHNOLOGY**

Major concerns:

- Data privacy
- Cybercrime
- AI bias
- Digital inequality

### **Principle**

Technology should serve humanity, not control it.

## **XVII. ARTISTIC VS TECHNOLOGICAL REVEALING**

### **Technology Art**

Efficiency    Expression

Calculation    Creativity

Utility        Meaning

### **Exam Point**

Art seeks meaning and expression.

Technology often prioritizes efficiency.

## **XVIII. RESPONSIBLE USE OF TECHNOLOGY**

Responsible use includes:

- Respecting privacy
- Verifying information
- Avoiding fake news
- Preventing cyberbullying
- Using AI critically
- Being accountable for consequences

## **XIX. HUMAN FLOURISHING THROUGH TECHNOLOGY**

Technology should promote:

### **Human Development**

- Education
- Healthcare
- Communication

### **Human Values**

- Dignity
- Justice
- Responsibility

### **Sustainability**

- Environmental protection
- Social inclusion
- Economic fairness

## **XX. ETHICS AND INNOVATION**

### **Roles of Ethics in Innovation**

#### **1. Divergence**

Creating new approaches.

#### **2. Curiosity**

Seeking knowledge and understanding.

#### **3. Multi-disciplinary Approach**

Combining different perspectives.

#### **4. Resilience**

Persisting despite failures.

#### **5. Effects on People**

Considering consequences for users.

#### **6. Shared Responsibility**

Innovation benefits society and must be used responsibly.

**Ethical Innovation****Humanistic**

Human-centered.

**Participatory**

Designed with people, not only for people.

**Sustainable**

Considers long-term social, economic, political, and environmental impacts.

**High-Yield Concepts Most Likely to Appear Across All Test Types**

1. **Eudaimonia = Human Flourishing**
2. **Socrates: Goodness comes from knowledge**
3. **Plato's Four Cardinal Virtues**
4. **Aristotle's Theoretical vs Practical Knowledge**
5. **Phronesis = Practical Wisdom**
6. **Golden Mean = Balance between extremes**
7. **Epicurus = Hedonism but with moderation**
8. **Objective vs Subjective Good**
9. **Moral Values vs Ethical Standards**
10. **Poiesis = Bringing Forth**
11. **Aletheia = Revealing Truth**
12. **Techne = Know-how**
13. **Four Causes of Aristotle**
14. **Standing Reserve**
15. **Enframing (Gestell)**
16. **Technology as a Way of Revealing**
17. **Technological Dependence**
18. **Digital Ethics**
19. **Inclusive Innovation**
20. **Human Flourishing as a Dynamic State**