

Journal - Day 18 - 09/03/2003



<http://www.dfamily.com/philosophy/teach/hswtl/journal.html>

Audio:

- Ravi Zacharias - 3:36 - 6:03 73_21410_IsaacTakeTheeRebekahPart2.32.mp3
- What does it mean to Love your Neighbor?
- It is a good story using taking out the garbage and then with a good attitude and volunteering to do even more.

Journals:

The kids were very enthusiastic about the resumption of class. I used this particular audio to get things started because it is humorous and it aborted the chatter.

We have a new student and its been a number of months since we last met, so we dedicated this class to review. We used the Visual Time Line of dichotomies as a vehicle of review. During the review we expanded somewhat on Plato, Aristotle, Water Shed Principle, different examples of non-logical, mind, particulars, optimism, and pessimism.

Questions asked:

1. None

Discussions:

Visual Time line of dichotomies

- **Period of Naturalism**
 - **Ionians** : 624 - 524 BC
 - Interested in the problem of the origin and nature of the universe.
 - **The Eleatic School** : 550 BC
 - The oneness and immutability of reality and the distrust of sense-knowledge which appears to testify to the existence of multiplicity and change.
 - **The Pluralist** : 500 - 428
 - No becoming; Infinite divisibility; Universal mixture; Predominance; Homoiomereity (*all like parts*)
 - **The Atomists** : 460 - 370 BC
 - Materialistic Naturalism asserts that matter is the only reality, and that all the laws of the universe are reducible to mechanical laws.
- **The Metaphysical Period**
 - **The Sophists** : 400 BC
 - No objective standard of the true and false, that that is true which seems to be true, and that that is false which seems to be false.
 - **Socrates** : 470 - 399 BC
 - Determine the conditions of universally valid moral principles a science of human conduct. Self-knowledge is the starting point,
 - The only true knowledge is a knowledge by means of concepts. The concept, he said, represents all the reality of a thing.

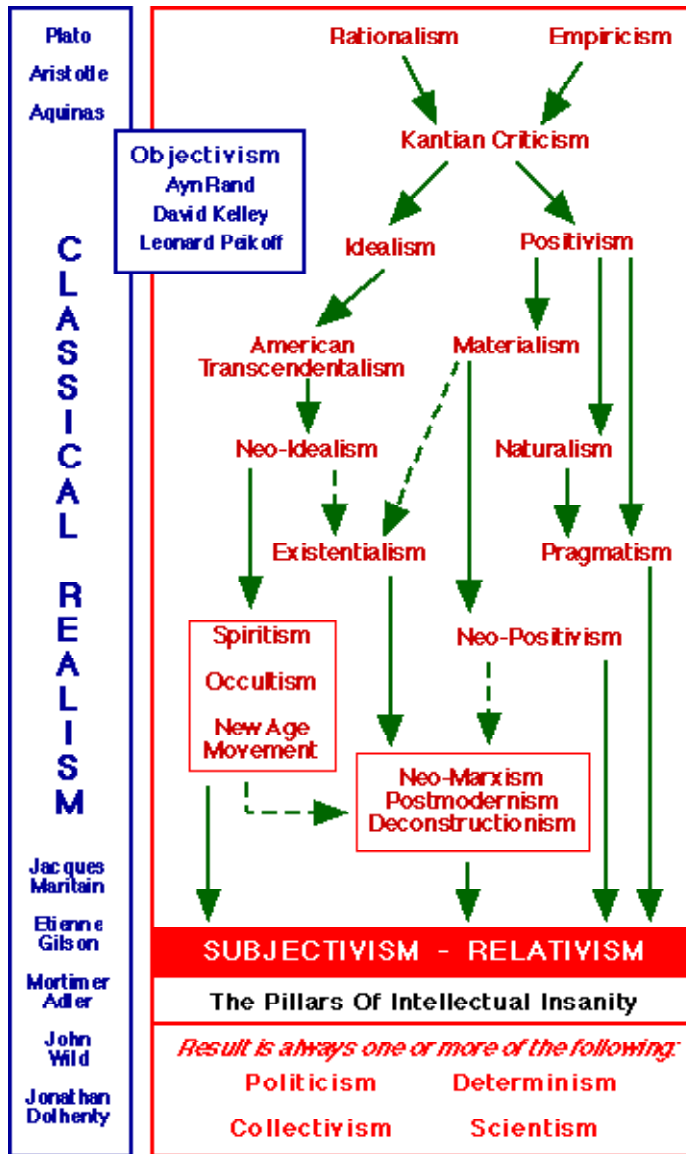
- **Plato** : 428 - 347 BC
 - The problem of change.
 - The objectively real Ideas are the foundation and justification of scientific knowledge.
 - Left side of the Water Shed Principle
 - **Metaphysical Idealism**: The doctrine that nothing exists except ideas or minds; material reality is an illusion. The mind is the sole existing thing.
- **Aristotle** : 384 - 322 BC
 - The problem of change.
 - Universal (*ideas*) in particular things
 - Right side of the Water Shed Principle
 - **Metaphysical Materialism**: The doctrine that nothing exists except matter in motion (*material reality*). The mind is just a material entity.
- **The Ethical Period**
 - **Stoicism** : 336 - 264 BC
 - Conceived the world as an intelligent teleological system and subordinated man to the universal will.
 - **Epicureanism** : 342 - 270 BC
 - Viewed the world as a machine.
 - **Skepticism** : 365 - 275 BC
 - Turned its attention to what seemed good in all systems, pieced them together, and presented a world view from the materials at hand.
 - **Eclecticism** : 350 BC
 - Turned its attention to what seemed good in all systems, pieced them together, and presented a world view from the materials at hand.
 - **Greek Science** : 300 - 200 BC
 - Scientific world, from medicine to astronomy.
- **The Religious Period**
 - Attempt to resolve the problem of human life by recourse to religion.
 - The Judaic Alexandrian School : 30 BC - 50 AD
 - An attempt to coordinate Oriental religion with Greek speculation.
 - Reconcile the truths revealed in the Bible with all that had been said by the Greek philosophers.
 - **The Neo-Pythagorean School** : 50 BC
 - The attempt to construct a world religion upon Pythagorean doctrines.
 - **The Neo-Platonic School** : 176 - 242 AD
 - The attempt to make a religious philosophy of Plato's teaching.
 - **St. Augustine** : 354 - 430 AD
 - World was created by God from nothing, through a free act of His will. Time is a being of reason ("rens rationis") with a foundation in things which through becoming offer to the mind the concept of time as past, present, and future.
- **The Period of Scholastic Philosophy** (*Middle Ages*)
 - **The Dialecticians** : 1033 - 1182
 - Intellect as unable to reason without being enlightened by God
- **Beginning of Modern Humanism**
 - **Renaissance**
 - Rejection of scholastic authority, renewed interest in classical antiquity, and excitement about the prospect of achieving scientific knowledge
 - **Reformation**
- **Modern and Contemporary Philosophy**
 - **Empiricism** : 1561 ...
 - Reliance on experience as the source of ideas and knowledge. More

specifically, empiricism is the epistemological theory that genuine information about the world must be acquired by a posteriori means, so that nothing can be thought without first being sensed.

- Francis Bacon : (1561-1626)
- John Locke : (1632-1704)
- Isaac Newton : (1642-1727)
- David Hume : (1711-1776)
- **Rationalism** : 1538 ...
 - Rene Descartes : 1596 - 1650
 - Blaise Pascal : 1623 - 1662
- **Enlightenment** : 1689 ...
 - Placed great emphasis on the use of reason in the development of philosophical, social, political, and scientific knowledge.
 - Voltaire : 1694 - 1778
 - Kantian Criticism : 1724 - 1804 (*Immanuel Kant*)
 - ... "not a matter of WHETHER we possess such knowledge but HOW"
 - Impossible to gain knowledge of the world by either reason or sense experience alone
- **Idealism** : 1762 ...
 - Only mental entities are real, so that physical things exist only in the sense that they are perceived.
 - Idealism is the philosophical view that the mind or spirit constitutes the fundamental reality
 - Objective idealism accepts common sense realism (*the view that material objects exist*) but rejects naturalism (*according to which the mind and spiritual values have emerged from material things*)
 - Subjective idealism denies that material objects exist independently of human perception and thus stands opposed to both realism and naturalism
- **Positivism** : 1798 ...
 - Natural science, based on observation, comprises the whole of human knowledge.
 - Karl Marx : 1818 - 1883
- **Utilitarianism** : 1748 ...
 - The doctrine that human individuals live only for the benefit of the state or society, from which all rights are derived.
 - Jeremy Bentham : 1748 - 1832
 - James Mill : 1773 - 1836
 - John Stuart Mill : 1806 - 1873
- **Friedrich Nietzsche** : 1844 - 1900
 - Complete rejection of the existence of human knowledge and values or denial of the possibility of making any useful distinctions among things.
- **Critical Idealism** : 1848 ...
 - Kant stated that it is not perception that forms reason, but reason that forms perception: knowledge is not gained by perceiving nature immediately, but through the mediation of the consciousness. Therefore human beings are not machines and their personality is not static but dynamic and progressive.
- **German Psychologism** : 1832 ...
 - Laboratory in the world dedicated to experimental psychology
 - Wilhelm Wundt : 1832 - 1920
 - "Father of Experimental Psychology" and the "Founder of Modern Psychology"

- **American Idealism** : 1855 ...
 - American
 - Insights into the interplay between fate and freedom in human history.
- **The New Idealism** : 1836 ...
 - French Revolution era
 - Lays great stress upon dynamism, voluntarism or action.
- **Evolutionism** : 1809 ...
 - Charles Darwin : 1809 - 1882
- **Pragmatism** : 1839 ...
 - Disagreed with Pragmatism's definition of **truth** and their **methods**.
- **Pragmatism** : 1842 ...
 - A doctrine that is a form of naturalism which denies the legitimacy of philosophical problems and methods and claims that science is the only knowledge which is exact and ultimate.
- **Psychoanalysis** : 1856 ...
 - A method of psychotherapy developed by Sigmund Freud. By the methods of free association and dream analysis, the origins of neurotic (cf) disturbances may be elucidated and brought into consciousness.
 - Sigmund Freud : 1856 - 1939
- **Neo Positivism** : 1882 ...
 - (*logical empiricism, logical neopositivism, logical positivism*)
 - Logical analysis of scientific knowledge.
- **Existentialism** : 1813 ...
 - Emphasizes the primacy of individual existence over any presumed natural essence for human beings.
 - Soren Kierkegaard : 1813 - 1855
 - Analysis of despair and freedom
- **Intuitionism** : 1859 ...
 - Reliance on unmediated awareness as a criterion of truth. In logic and mathematics, intuitionism denies the independent reality of mathematical objects and the principle of excluded middle. In moral philosophy, intuitionism is the metaethical theory that moral judgments are made by reference to a direct, non-inferential awareness of moral value.
- **Phenomenology** : 1908 ...
 - Philosophical method restricted to careful analysis of the intellectual processes of which we are introspectively aware, without making any assumptions about their supposed causal connections to existent external objects.
- **Philosophical Hermeneutics** : 1900
 - How one interprets the actual intended meaning of something.
- **Neo-Realism** : 1838 ...
 - False -> Principle which states that consciousness constitutes reality.
 - False -> The statement of Pragmatism which makes man the measure of things.
- **The Frankfurt School** : 1898 ...
 - Developed the methodology of **critical theory**.
 - They tried to exhibit dialectically the contradictions imposed upon modern human beings by varieties of social organization that abuse formal rationality in order to deny power to classes of citizens.
- **Critical Rationalism** : 1902 ...
 - Firstly, "How do we know what we know, and how can we tell whether it is true or not?".
 - Secondly, "What is the best way to solve problems".

- **Objectivism** : 1905 ...
 - Metaphysics: Objective Reality (Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed.)
 - Epistemology: Reason (You can't eat your cake and have it, too.)
 - Ethics: Self-interest (Man is an end in himself.)
 - Politics: Capitalism (Give me liberty or give me death.)
- **Cultural Theory** : 1885 ...
 - Concerned with subjectivity and power--how human subjects are formed and experience their lives in cultural and social space.
- **Structuralism** : 1885 ...
 - Method of interpreting social phenomena in the context of a system of signs whose significance lies solely in the interrelationships among them.
- **PostModernism** : 1885 ...
 - Abandonment of Enlightenment confidence in the achievement objective human knowledge through reliance upon reason in pursuit of foundationalism, essentialism, and realism. In philosophy, postmodernists typically express grave doubt about the possibility of universal objective truth, reject artificially sharp dichotomies, and delight in the inherent irony and particularity of language and life.
- **Deconstructionism** : 1885 ...
 - Interpretive method that denies the priority or privilege of any single reading of a text (*even if guided by the intentions of its author*) and tries to show that the text is incoherent because its own key terms can be understood only in relation to their suppressed opposites.
- **Scientism** :
 - The doctrine that nothing exists except that which can be measured by the instruments of science. Reality = the material universe.
- **Politicism** :
 - The dogma that all human problems are political in nature and the solution must be a political one. Public polls determine truth and morality.
- **The Revival of Classical Realism** : 1882 ...



<http://www.apologetics.org/glossary.html>

Assignments:

- None.



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