

philosophy

Hank green

crash course

Q:

- what is consciousness, truth, goodness?
- Do we know anything and how?
- much of how we arrive at the knowledge we have can be traced back to philosophy.

• Socratic method: breaking down things to simpler questions → answer
scientific method

everything was philosophy.

all academic inquiry: answer important questions about the world and our place in it.

establishing a reliable, trustworthy framework for answering those questions.

- more about how you think, reasoning. logic → you doing everyday activity. make you better at reasoning.

① What is philosophy?

why do you do what you do?

- ↳ can't be explained by hormones, neurotransmitters, personal experience, hereditary conditions
- ↳ because they raise questions more than answer, if I did what I did cuz of my chemistry why I'm responsible?

no assumptions in philosophy
pre

hard, enlightening, frustrating

definition:

a way of approaching the world that traces its roots back to ancient greece (500 BC)
it's time of great intellectual movements

around the world:

Asia: Buddhism, Jainism

distinguish?

Greece: philosophical thoughts

Philos: Science

mythos: storytelling, Homer

philosophia: the love of wisdom

↳ new way of making sense of the world
↳ the academic study of anything.

first universities: Plato's academy

↳ Aristotle's Lyceum

Studies had strong empirical elements
came to be considered science;

a search for answer

but philosophy:

a way of thinking about questions (big ones)

Still answering some questions

- What's the world like?

↳ stuff around me?

∴ but philosophical approach ≥ observation

↳ What's nature of reality?

- is the world just made of matter and energy, or there's sth else going on?

- if just matter, energy, where they come from?

- is there a soul?

- if yes what he/she look like

- So you, what kind of being am I? Do I have soul?

- is sth immaterial about me?

metaphysics: studies the nature of reality

epistemology: the nature and scope of knowledge

value theory { ethics: studies, evaluates human conduct
how live? what's right? Can I be certain about anything?
aesthetics: studies beauty; what's beautiful? art.

how should you act, what should you attach meaning to?

knowing about knowing

is the word really what I think it's?

How I get truth? is there a world?

Can I be certain about anything?

if it exists?

exists sth beautiful outside.

philosophies branches.

+ **logic** toolbox
about reasoning

answering: ① try to understand
get inside of an idea

② critical evaluation
knock down what you know

Philosophy is not your usual field of study

know HOW to think!

③ **philosophical reasoning** ■ How to argue

humans: rational animal (Aristotle)

rationality is our distinguish from animals

people can be persuaded by argument

studying arguments and strong reasoning can also
makes you a better person.

how to argue?

三才三德

Plato's tripartite soul:

rational: logical, seeks truth, shaped by facts, arguments

spirited: emotional; how feelings fuel actions

appetitive: physical desires: drives you eat, sex, protect yourself

↓ like animals mostly.

△ philosophy.

one pioneers of analytic philosophy

Bertrand Russell

Barbershop Rules:

① barber must shave all who don't shave

② he shouldn't shave any man who does
shave himself.



Does the barber shave himself?

a group must always be a member of itself

∴ all men shave himself must include him

otherwise: the logic dictates the group's existence
doesn't hold up.

if barber is a logical impossibility? he can't exist
reasoning behind his existence is flawed.

Good people ruled by rational soul (Plato)

belief should be backed up with reason

↓ **premises**

a proposition that used to justify a conclusion

Premise

premise → conclusion

premise

species of arguments

- deductive: All humans are mortal + Socrates are human ⇒ Socrates mortal
- inductive: using past experience to make future predictions.
- abductive
- argument by analogy
- reduction ad absurdum.

- if the premises are true, conclusion can't be false.

↓ relies on the predictability of nature. to reveal future is likely to resemble the past. often in important ways.

deductive

premise (T)

premise (T)

premise (T)

conclusion (T)

Certainty

inductive

premise (T)

premise (T)

premise (T)

conclusion (likely to be true)

Probabilities

P₁: men are mortal.

P₂: Socrates is a man.

C: Socrates **are mortal.**

P₁: most men in ancient Athens had beards.

P₂: Socrates was a man who lived in ancient Athens

C: Therefore, Socrates **probably had a beard.**

future doesn't always resemble past.

every pattern has its outliers. (极端)

Have potential to produce false results.

Truth ≠

Validity

T + T = T

general → specific
facts

A necessarily lead B

one fact leads to another: **entailment**

mortal

Nelson Goodman.

Goodman's Riddle

Grue. anything that's the color green before a certain time. (t), and its blue after time t .

assume we are living a time before t
inductive reasoning tells us it'll remain green after t . since we never saw it change color.

But **they** are grue, because t time hasn't come, and grue said this way.

↓ inductive reasoning tells that it's green and not green.

∴ inductive evidence can be flawed, contradictory.

• when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth. ↓ 消因推理.

Abduction (a reasoning type)

drawing a conclusion based on explanation that best explains a state of events, rather than from evidence provided by the premises.

• inference to the best explanation.

• Anna said she failed physics midterm.

• Anna hasn't been in physics class.

• Anna has been in sociology class, which meets right after physics

Anna dropped physics. (Abduction)

doesn't give certainty, but give clear insight in puzzles
(Put pieces of facts together)

how philosophers argue.

interlocutors

people participating in a dialogue
debate, conversation.

Counter argument

an argument oppose, refute another argument

Socratic method

learning through a dialectic exchange of ideas rather than a passive transmission of information. ☆ china education method western

dialogue is the best way to know the truth.
In philosophy no one win, Just close to truth.

The nature of reality

What's real?

Is it possible that my current reality isn't real at all? from cave

«republics», plato.

plato's escaped prisoner
thought experiment

teddy bear → actual bear

we are in cave, prisoners, ...

our mistake — is that we think the material object of the ordinary world are the most real things. — Inception?

↓ the physical world we think is the most real is actually a mere shadow of a higher truth. — Plato

↓ the shape of the earth?

the word is not really it seems and making a statement about philosophy —

Doing philosophy is hard, and awesome.

no cat has 2 tails

every cat has one more tail than no cat

↓ every cat has 3 tails. X

absence of sth
or presence of sth?

language tricks us to think no cat is a thing exists.

<matrix> → Rene. (17th mathematician)

Cartesian Skepticism

Neo meets Rene Descartes.

Skeptic: a person who questions whether anything can be known with certainty.

Descartes are the Mac Daddy of skeptics.

Disbelieve anything before fact check.

empirical belief: beliefs that form through the use of our senses.

but senses fails

local doubt: about a particular experience or other occurrence at a particular time.

Global doubt: what everything is deception?
(Like in matrix?)
(can't be checked)

5 minute hypothesis: Russell

What if the universe was created 5 minutes ago?

everything we experience, every sense experience every thought, are created by evil genius and were put in our minds. It was so seamless that we've no way of detecting the illusion

<Matrix>

I think, therefore, I am.

Cogito ergo sum.

lock, hekeley and empiricism

In the end, most of the beliefs he ended up putting back into his intellectual apple basket had to do with the immaterial world.

- He decided that he could believe he existed as a thinking being.
- Some of our thoughts are clear and distinct in a way that somehow guarantees their truth.

Thinking on its own isn't enough.

You thinking doesn't mean your thoughts correspond to material in any reliable way.

"Cogito" is a dead end?

2 split in understandings of how we can most reliably get to the nature of reality, truth?

They are responses to the content questions that is skepticism

response to skepticism

- rationalism: belief that **reason** is the most reliable source of knowledge.
- empiricism: belief that **sense-experience** is the most reliable source of knowledge.

He believes that the most real things in life were ideas. propositions can be known through pure reason.

eg: deductive truths
mathematical truths

not ideas, not reasoning, but **senses**.

But this was split between Aristotle and Plato focused on the ground.

Truth resided in the immaterial world of ideas. truth in world of ideas.

If **Descartes** is a living example of rationalist thinking

John Locke is his opposite

we born blank slate (tabula rasa)

all knowledge is obtained through experiences

X no innate talent

no pre-loaded with certain information like what is good and bad? What's nature of God?

Locke:

we born knowing nothing. and instead all of our knowledge comes to us through sense data.

John Locke

but he goes on: what sense tells might wrong. false information? Whether senses accurate?

→ Descartes first disbelieved every sense.

→ Locke introduced: empiricist

Primary Qualities (of things): qualities that physical objects themselves have (density, depth, solidity)

Secondary Qualities: color, taste, texture, smell. (not real, in our minds)

distinction between these qualities explain why we disagree in perceiving the outside world. (?)

But nothing is just made of primary qualities

★ George Berkeley

✓ You can't just perceive primary qualities to know

primary qualities can't exist without secondary qualities. Primary qualities aren't objectively

True, they also depends on secondary qualities

↓ these two are inextricably linked.

You can't have one without the other.

Primary qualities aren't real

they are also made up in your brain.

There is not such a thing as matter.

There can't be! Instead, there is only perceptions.

to be is to be perceived

esse est percipi

George Berkeley

keeps

God is the ultimate perceiver who makes us exist

Is having knowledge of sth the same as being correct?

if you believe sth to be true and it is true does it matter if your belief in it's justified?

can you be right about sth without really trying?

the meaning of knowledge

• assertion vs proposition

• assertion: a linguistic act either spoken or written that has a truth value.

↘ state of being true or false or indeterminate.

all declarative sentences have truth values.

• assertion: {that cat will pee on desks} has truth value (But indeterminate) Not T or F

Some questions don't have truth value.

Is that a cat? (no assertion)

the content of your assertion is proposition the underlying meaning of what you're saying.

saying sth in different language doesn't change its proposition.

A proposition is true if it asserts a claim corresponds to reality.

proposition this is a cat is true if the object of "this" is in fact a cat.

propositional attitude:

This is a cat (I wanna fool you)

But I know it is a rat.

then I have propositional disbelief attitude of

Crashing!

max - Berkeley

★ if you aren't looking at the moon if it exists?

But if I'm speaking truthfully.
2 think

then 2 have propositional attitude of belief.

Belief: propositional attitude of truth.

an attitude that the assertion corresponds to reality, even if it's wrong.

propositional attitude determines if 2 have belief.

∴ 2 can have false belief. thinking sth doesn't correspond to reality.

So what's that mean to **know**

traditional definition: Justified True Belief

① ② ③

• 2 believe it's a cat.

• In fact it's a cat

∴ my belief corresponds to reality, true.

my knowledge: This is a cat

2 can said to be **have knowledge** about the cat if my belief is justified. (2nd evidence)

Justification: evidence, support for your belief.

often **testimony** in many forms

In fact most things you know, you learn through testimony.

teachers words

every book u read

every news report

and you accepted as justification for your knowledge and beliefs

first person observation

info acquired through senses (if 2've learned before and now I see)

But this definition is wrong.

So meet **Edmund Gettier!**

Gettier Cases situations one can have justified true belief, but not knowledge

Smith and Jones applied for the same job

President said: Jones will get the job.

evidence

Smith counts the coin in Jones' pocket and seen 10 coins.

Smith forms a **belief**

Person who gets the job has 10 coins in pocket.

But it turns out: testimony of the president was false.

Smith not Jones gets the job.

And unbeknownst to Smith, he has 10 coins in pocket too.

Belief: the person 10 coins in pocket gets the job.

Justified: Jones has, president said

True: Job winner has 10 coin in pocket
Locked into the right answer.

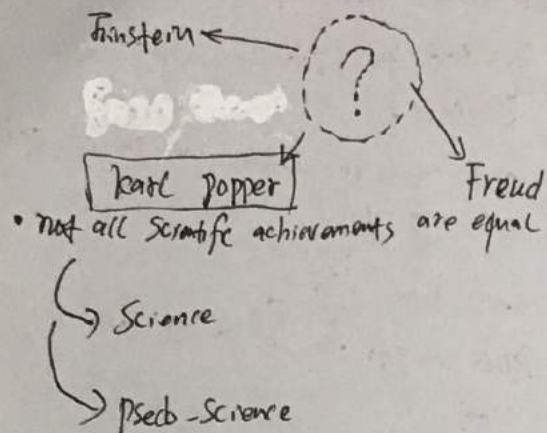
But this is not **knowledge**.

You don't know sth if you simply stumbled into the right answer

Gettier.

So what is knowledge?

After looking at the different methods ppl using to understand the world,



Volumes about the nature of knowledge itself and how we can best test it, and challenge it to bring us closer to the truth.

Einstein, Freud: about at the same time made predictions hoping to better understand the world.

considered with the individual psyche, predicted that our childhood experiences would have a heavy bearing on who we grew up to be.

→ waited patiently for a solar eclipse that could disprove his entire GR depending on what it would reveal about how light travels through space.

Karl Popper

Einstein is predicting the future. If experiment is disproving one's theory it'll die.

But

Freud: always could just read differently the past, maintaining some kind of confirmation of his theory.

the traditional understanding of scientific method:
look at the world with a scientific eye
is to observe **with no preconceived notions**

Swan: white, white, white — : So Swans are white. Freud human phenomena & human behavior

Science: disconfirms rule things out

Pseudo-science: confirms (can easily find confirmation)

It's only by seeking to disprove Santa's existence that you can demonstrate his inexistence.

When we begin to test a theory, are we looking into confirm it or disconfirm it?

• the only genuine test of a theory is one that's attempting to falsify it.

if can't test, a theory doesn't have too much value.

if fails just give up, ^{no matter} however you get used to it

let your beliefs go

accept the evidence, move on

knowledge is about probability & contingency

— Karl Popper

We should always be willing to revise our beliefs in the light of new evidence.

Certainty is never possible in the first place.

Always be open to your beliefs that might be wrong.

You only get the things you have reason for.

Philosophy of religion and theology

↓ Subjects are both God

Theology starts assuming God exists

• philosophers take nothing as a given.

faith: definitively unprovable - philosophically useless

philosophy of religion is not believing whatever

your parents taught you.

is not the study of religious books

is not religious anthropology, sociology.

is not psychological understanding of our reasons for religious beliefs

we are arguing if we provide arguments that supports God's existence

Ontology: the study of being

• God is that than which no greater can be conceived. — Anselm

• Things can exist only in our imaginations or in reality

• Things exist in reality is always better

• If God only exists in imagination he can't be the best

∴ God exists in reality.

fallacy: begging the question

a flaw in reasoning, sth that weakens or destroys an argument.

existence is not a predicate. the idea of existence isn't part of how we define them

— Kant

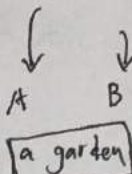
Predicate: sth that's said of another object.

∴ If God exists, then he must be the greatest being we can imagine, but that doesn't mean he does exist.

Predicates add to the essence of their subject, but they can't be used to prove their existence

The parable of the invisible gardener.

after long absence



A: exist, can't that gardener

B: No gardener.

What's the difference between an invisible, intangible, unsmellable entirely undetectable gardener... and no gardener?

Cosmological arguments of Aquinas.

1. argument from motion (everything is moved by sth infinite regress)

there must be a time, nothing was moving, God made the first move

① the unmoved mover

2. argument from causation. (first thing caused by God)

② uncaused cause

3. argument from contingency

① necessarily being, God is not contingent

4. argument from grad. regress.

① God is the top of grad. spectrum

↓ this God is far from the God theists believe in
How about multiple Gods?

This God is not sentient?

why he is sure that there's no infinite regress of causation? (why take granted)

A starting point for everything is not a given.

You can accept a conclusion but refuse its arguments

philosophy is dialectic

3 teleological argument

intelligent design argument by analogy

the watchmaker analogy William Pelly

teleological: goal oriented, purposeful

World maker?

counterargument?

Dummy is created for hunters to shoot at?
is the reason we made up?

fine-tuning argument

(maybe if we have different earths we can test)

omni-God, not personal?

omniscient: all knowing

omnipotent: all-powerful

omnibenevolent: possessing perfect goodness

omnipresent: exists at all places

omnipotent: exists all times at once

Can God create a Rock so heavy that he can't lift?

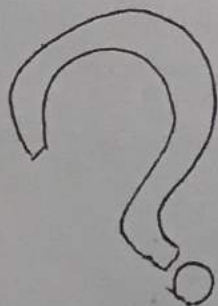
if he know all and good, can we sin?

Are we free?

knowledge and causation isn't the same thing.

Can god sin?

petitionary prayers work? meaningless



Can't be true
at the same time.

evil why there is evil?

logical problem of evil

theodicy: an attempt to show that
the existence of God doesn't rule out the
existence of God.

the free will defense: He ensure we are free.

But it can't respond to natural evil.

Satan making theodicy? from us?

But why so much evil?

epistemic responsibility

the responsibility we have regarding our beliefs

the world is full of people who hold beliefs
without any evidence and not only that, like
most of us encourage others to share their beliefs

last 200 years philosopher developed compelling
responses to this phenomenon.

Can we sometimes hold beliefs without proof?

leading proponents of epistemic responsibility

Clifford

yes, **wrong** always, and everywhere, for every one,
to believe anything upon insufficient evidence.

the story of the ship owner.

the owner know the old ship will sink, but
refraining will be costly (price) but he told himself
the ship can make it, but it sank hundreds
died. But owner collected insurance money.

the owner would have been guilty even if the
ship managed to make the trip safely.

He is guilty of accepting a belief without evidence.

there is not a thing like private belief.
belief can't be without evidence.

But William James said his belief in God
is lack of evidence.

nature of that option: can basically determine
the moral defensibility of the belief you are holding.

Live or dead: you can actually see yourself having?
like you like fried watermelon?

forced or unforced: you are forced to choose
stay or out? either one is forced
momentous or trivial: radically changes life
going to mars

It's okay to believe if it's live, forced, momentous
option that without evidence.

Pragmatism 实用主义
recent movement
William James
Pascal

the theory that finding true belief is less important
than finding belief that works, practically, in the
living of your life. useful fiction

Pascal & God's existence, **Pascal's Wager**

	God exist	God doesn't
belief	eternity in heaven	not much
Disbelieve blindly	eternity in hell	not much

believing is much more smart? leap to faith?

belief has inherent benefits? So brainwash, go?

false it ~~make~~ make it. or it's too mystery

till

that we should just
believe?

and if you give up reasoning, all beliefs in philosophy
is equal, God and flying teapot is equal.

You can't justify faith.

What give life meaning? we created with essence?

existentialism 存在主义

Plato, Aristotle: everything has **essence** before its born.

A certain set of core properties that are necessary
or essential for a thing to be what it is.

Plato: To being a good person is being adhere to
your existence.

Till 19c. we had this thought:

we are imbued with any essence, purpose.

no
Friedrich Nietzsche: **Nihilism**

the belief in the ultimate meaning ^{ness} less of
life.

But Jean Paul Sartre:

What if we exist first?

existence precedes essence existentialism

after we born we find who we are.
we don't have preloaded purpose.

Absurdity: the search for answer in a
answerless world.

We are creatures who need meaning, but we're
abandoned in a universe full of meaninglessness
so we cry into wilderness, and get no response
but we keep crying anyway.

this is the definition of absurd to a existentialist
we created without purpose, so there's no justice
reason or purpose, no rules.

→ rooted in Nietzsche, and Kierkegaard

↓ World War I

↓ World War II

(abandon any belief in an ordered world)

↓
Sartre: Not the worst is lack of meaning but
that there are terrifying abundance of
freedom

we are painfully, shockingly free

Condemned to be free is awful.

Parents, ... doesn't have answer.
they are just people like you.

Sartre's Student: go to war or go to mother?
No answer except he answer,
even justice, we make it.

or
the literal meaning of life is whatever you're doing
that prevents you from killing yourself.
— Albert Camus

Death. Socrates: live for your mind, then when death
come you can live without pain
but in enjoying great minds from
the past.

materialist: You = Your body

death ⇒ non-existence

you and death can't exist at the same time
21st century look of death)

kinda: philosophical FOMO (Fear of missing out)

sanctity of life: being alive is always good
quality of life.

other's death: you afraid of being left.

Daoist: Zhuangzi (庄子) and celebrate!
why you fear the inevitable? You must hold them

Ship of Theseus
Identity: is that the same ship when arrived?

the relation that a thing bears only to itself.

Same identity relation

Is Batman identical to Bruce Wayne?

has same identity?

literally they are the same?

Bruce is the essence of Batman?

↓
Indiscernibility of the identicals

If any two things are identical, then they must
share the same properties — Leibniz

± 块

• Lump of clay and statue seem to be identical, cuz
they are the exact same thing, just in
different shapes.

But on the other hand they can be identical
if one can exist while the other does not?

statue and the material

— Allen Gibbard

Identity

essential property: core elements to make it it

accidental property: can be taken away without
changing what it is.

when exactly identity shifts.

fungibility: the property of being interchangeable with other objects of the same kind

personal identity

body theory: :: same body, skin, red blood cells...

mental, constant, ... change to another person
exchange them. then which one is you?

Mad Scientist

↓ mentally change? sleep, disease...

memory: **Chain of memory**

↓ we don't remember we burn
we lose our memory ...
false memory? ...

Do you think you have obligations to ppl in your life?

You have different identities.

the idea of self doesn't persist over time.

- David Hume

the concept of self is just an

illusion.

↓ So, wait, how?

How could anyone really maintain the same property from one moment to the next?

the so-called self:

is just a bundle of impressions, consisting of a zillion different things, body, memory, emotions, preferences, ... even habits that are imposed on me by others.

- David Hume

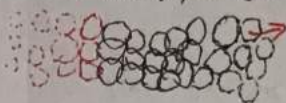
the self is just a shorthand for all the

junk in the box. nothing alone is the self.

transmit to Mars | **teleportation** | Quantum

there is nothing called ID

we have psychological connectedness



mesh of chain

new chain appears
old chain fades

See your Psychological Connectedness? * You are actually acting reaffirming some chains everyday.

Personhood.

Human: biological. DNA.

Person: moral term.

Is Superman a person?

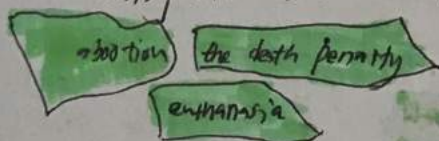
humanity isn't sth that makes someone a person.

Is it possible to be a human, yet not a person?

fetuses are human, not person?

permanent vegetative states are?

irreversibly unconscious state



What one possesses to deserve our moral consideration?

the key to personhood is the ability to feel pleasure and pain.

- Peter Singer.

Capacity to Suffer

Personhood is a ticket to join the moral community
personhood is in degree, comes?

Brain where our minds reside?

reductive physicalism

the world only made of physical stuff

Substance dualism:

world is made of physical and mental stuff.
human is the only mixed thing in the universe
(Interactionism)

How matter interacts with mental stuff?

Mind body problem

knowing facts about sth \neq

the qualitative experience of interacting with it.

Qualia

is missing

Instances of subjective, first-person experience

?

Our brain is ^{too} complicated, -i we can't solve
Mind Body Problem?

We can't see color in other people's eye.

Is it possible to know?

Human & Machine?

Strong AI ~~Think~~ like us, can do the same thinking.

Turing Test

X

Chinese Room scenario

faking us \neq being intellectual

the whole system knows Chinese?

So?

Free Will

there is no escaping fate:

Libertarian free will:

the belief that some human actions
are freely chosen.

Hard determinism

everything has cause.
events now is result of things in the past

You can't believe them at the time

action is free; only if the agent could have done
otherwise.

Determinism: doesn't allow this option

thought drives act?

previous event

event causation: no physical events occur without

agent causation: Free decision, kicking?

physical world is deterministic, physical laws

Libertarianism can't fully justify act

So

Reductionism

all parts of the world and
of our experience can be traced back, or
reduced down to one singular thing.

mental states \rightarrow bio state \rightarrow physical state

deterministic

decision: free? No?

We are just cogs in machine?

Mental behavior, deterministic?

Compatibilism: reductionism + hard determinism

\approx soft determinism

mental illness cause harm who take responsibility?

↓

Agent could, in some cases be morally responsible
even he could do otherwise.

Frankfurt Cases

eternal external causes can't be separated.

how much control I have? Patricia Churchland

philosophy of language

What is a game?

definition:

X A game is a competition with losers winners?

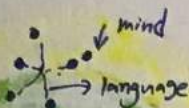
require at least two players?

A thing for fun? X

meaning?

What "game" means?

a lot can be philosophized here



Sense the way in which the words tie to us the object or concept.

Reference the object or concept that it's meant to designate

A reference can have different senses:

Kitty → same reference, different sense
mouse

A **definition** is traditionally understood as whatever meets the conditions for both necessity and sufficiency.

① **Necessary condition** must be present in order to a thing to be a thing

+

Bachelor ^{N.C} → You must be unmarried

② **Sufficient condition** enough to be sth, but don't need to meet that requirement
Being born in US is a sufficient condition to Being US citizen.

But Wittgenstein says: it doesn't work.

You can't define a game.

Word meanings are cluster concepts
Wittgenstein

there's no one element that everything in the cluster has in common, but they all share something with some other members of the group?



everyone agrees / 23 ok.
eg: football is a game. 2 language is alive
it changes
Who decide meaning?

Meaning is use and words

there is no way we can use a word with a same meaning with others, cuz we can't verify others meaning when they use a particular word

It's not possible to directly communicate our subjective experience

It's just a label in our our minds in a box.
everyone has this box, so it doesn't matter much

if language can't refer directly to an internal state, instead, it can only refer to the aspect of it that's publicly observable by others.

Use is meaning

But

Speaker meaning: what the speaker intend to say.

Audience meaning: what the audience understands also can be confused.

Language had no intrinsic meaning
Wittgenstein

Literal meaning: specific, accepted meaning of a word
intended meaning

We speak in idioms, metaphors

Figments, say

But how many
we use words?

How we understand each other?

Conversational implicature

understand, process of managing what its said and what its implied

linguistic context

actual words

+ context they are said.

we are verbal animals, and we've allowed our reality to be shaped, in a very deep way, by words, and the value we give them.

Words can change the world.

speaker meaning

audience meaning don't match

↓ harm. misunderstanding

speaker's attitude doesn't match ^{hypothesis} different principle we used.

How words can harm?

we understand most language by context.

philosophers often rely on Use/Mention Distinction

talking with a word
about

I have a hard time staying awake in my
^{use} Philosophy class after lunch.

^{mention} philosophy is a greek word meaning love of wisdom.

late speech. dirty words.

Thick concept: words, ideas pre-loaded not just with meaning but also evaluative content

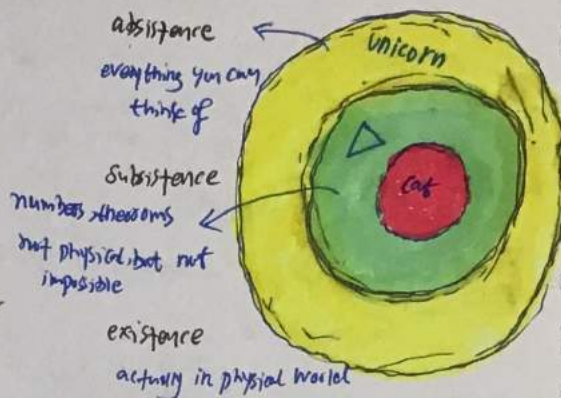
murder: terrible + unjustified

things in our mind can be wrong?

we can create a universe in mind.

false proposition doesn't have truth value

Meaning ontology



meaning's jungle is a blonney?

Universe of discourse (虚构)

like imaginary world. Harry Potter is real

J.K. Rowling created a universe of discourse that Harry Potter's world.

fictional reality

Being able to create and conceptualize a universe is a pretty amazing skill.

Aesthetic appreciation

imagine a statue of a cat. and it's an art work at somewhere.

now, we placed a chain around its neck.

the statue was created without the chain. But, the chain placed for so long that generations of students came to know it as a chained cat.

So, is that chain a part of the art work?

or A chained statue of a cat?
statue of a chained cat?

aesthetic enjoyment: the pleasure you get from sensing emotion, experience. music posters, mixers, sun set, bird

Aestheticians: how and what values save the artworks?

What actually is art? ^{it promotes valuable aesthetic emotions in us?}

? { human art when begin, end?
natural art? Values in the artist, audience?

↓ Leo Tolstoy: expression of the ineffable emotions of the artist.

artist create art to communicate the feelings that can't be expressed in mere words.

↓ ? But sometimes it's not for communicating
Just for purging overpowering emotions
Artist's intent?

↓ natural object is art, so? animals work?

So artistic value depends on audience?

Wittgenstein: the concept of art defies definition

Same art work with different background story.

↓ the ontology of artworks, but makes them different

beauty is in the eye of the beholder

no one can be wrong about aesthetic beliefs

↓ subjective? ↓ objective?

Do I like it? ≠ is it good?

— David Hume

aesthetic taste: sport.

↓ Some people inherently have, and you can train this

art and → morality,

Plato: anti-art emotional drive

Art is frequently used as an escape from life
a simple amusement, a distraction.
— R.G. Collingwood

↓ Best art changes how we interact with the world.

Amusement art: ^{help} escape from reality, stressless from
magic art: how to better interact with world

teach learn better

↓ But it mixes in different people.

Who is the artist in this stupid monkey?

Aristotle: we need to experience different emotions to keep in balance. So we see movie to cry. art can help. resolve.

Aristotle Catharsis: $\frac{1}{2}$ cry

the problem of tragedy why people pay to cry themselves?

Safe expression of strong negative emotion feels good.

Why art is so good at making us feel?

Paradox of fiction Why we cry for Michael
Scorfield's death?

different emotion?

Boiled fish is right? { Yes: moralist

No
What if Art makes bad change in audience?

doing bad things for good reasons, ok?

ethics: studies morality, right & wrong behavior.

deeper metaethics

Studies the foundation of morality itself.

Q: What is morality? What is its nature?
Is it objective or created? opinion?

Is it ok to save sb's life when you attend to harm them?

Thief at old woman's house
Did He a good thing?

Do he deserve praise? Deserve blame?

One of the metaethical view:

Moral Realism there are moral facts out there
like scientific facts
any moral proposition is true or false
sth is always wrong.

✓ then they are testable? falsifiable?

where they come from

✓ **Grounding Problem** of ethics
search for a moral foundation in our belief
if you can't find,

Moral anti-realism not objective, no moral facts. but inherently wrong moral act

but we have some moral realism.

others say no moral facts, just moral attitudes

all our beliefs are rest on some basic, assumed beliefs.

Natural law theory God created the universe according to a well ordered plan

Utilitarianism all beings share some common desire to seek pleasure and avoid pain

Some believe that morality originates God and His divine books.

Divine Command Theory

what is moral and not
is commanded by the divine

← wildly held ethical theory starting from old times

check God's manual?

Source of morality: God.

But it has problems. too

Plato's **Euthyphro Problem**

↓
Socrates' student

1. Are right actions right cuz God commands them?
2. Are right actions commanded by God cuz they are right?

→ Dilemma: a situation we have two choices, but both options are unpleasant.
each of them called the horn.

1. God makes goodness. So "Good" is meaningless cuz all depends on his words
if He suddenly change commandments, should follow?
2. if He says cuz it's good. Then He cannot create value.

God bounded by a standard or He is meaningless?

not everyone know, how they follow God?

God preloaded with original desire for good.

Natural law theory God created by natural laws
made sth good and us want them.
give us desire.

the basic goods

Thomas Aquinas

1. life
2. reproduction : Catholic don't prevent babies
no birth control
3. educate offsprings
4. seek God
5. live in society → Sartre Agrees on this
6. Avoid offence → Aristotle: Social animal
Pack animals
7. Shun ignorance | natural knowers

We are all born with a God-shaped hole in us.

↓ Natural laws comes, no need God.

But why people do evil and be godless?

1. emotion
2. ignorance.

Critique: **David Hume: is-ought problem**

263 fallacious to assume that just cuz something is a certain way, that means that is ought to be that way.

But 283's what natural law theory does.

eg: surviving instinct means killing sometimes.
Sex drive can lead sexual assault.



Immoral Kant:

religion and morality should be kept apart.

We should reason.

moral truth is constant

moral absolutist

most of the time whether or not we ought to do sth isn't a moral choice but it's contingent on our desires.

if want money

then work.

hypothetical imperatives

! Commands you should follow if you want something, it's about prudence, not morality.

But morality is in forms of

Categorical Imperatives

! Commands you must follow regardless of your desires. moral obligations are derived from pure reason.

You want or not, moral law is binding on us. And what's right and wrong is knowable through reason (intellect), no need religion.

↓ Came in many forms. eg:

① the **universalizability principle** *a rule, principle*

"Act only according to that **maxim** which you can at the same time will that it should be a **universal law** without contradiction
Sth should be done same always.

∴ Kantian should:

ask before action: what's the maxim of my action?

You steal chom-chom, can you?

If yes. You are universalizing your maxim
saying that everyone should always steal.

But this leads contradiction.

(Not everyone agree we should always steal)

Don't make exception for yourself.

EL: Viras and Tony is eating.

Some guy knock the door. with gun

Ask where is Tony? Should she tell?

EL: He isn't here.

Kant: she shouldn't lie.

! He heard, run away. Met killer. get killed.

she responsible his death. Her lie caused it.

Had she told the truth. Only the killer, will be guilty.

② the formula of humanity.

Act so that you treat humanity, whether in
your own person or in that of others, always
as an end and never as a mere means.

ends-in-ourselves

use my to ur benefit

We can be rational, autonomous. We can set goals
and work for it. Humans exist for themselves.
Self governed, set goal and set.

∴ we shouldn't be used by others.

we're shouldn't be used as mere means by
others. shouldn't be fooled.

Should batman kill the Joker?

batman will not. he's kantian.

killing is not right.

So he is morally clear or not?

Utilitarianism ^{Stuart Mills} Kantianism is
^{Epicurus} absolute.

moral theory that focuses on sticking to the moral
the results or consequences of rule.

our actions and treats intentions

as irrelevant.

Good consequences = good action

Actions should be measured by the happiness and
pleasure they produce. **Make me Happy**
That's why I do

Good = pleasure

We should act always so as to produce the greatest
good for the greatest number.

principle of utility

But sometimes you make sacrifice.

Jim should 1, others go or shot all?

Kant: no.

Utilitarian: ok. 2 shot one.

↓ Act Utilitarianism (classical) ←

But sometimes it seems wrong.

Kill one to save 5 patients?

active utilitarian will do!

Rule utilitarianism; we should live by
the utilitarianism rules.

Contract
save ppl from
chaos

Contractarianism

morality isn't deep, not natural. (for rational reasons)
ppl get together, morality emerge, cooperation emerges.

Hobbes natural state (no rule, no govern):

Solitary. poor. Nasty. Brutish. short

↓ right acts those that do not violate the free
rational agreements that we've made.
this make life better.

implicit contract: that's we never agreed to
but just found ourselves in

Rights imply obligations

You must pay in the society.

Contract save us from "war of all against all"

Prisoners dilemma: contract pays only when
all the members trust and keep agreements

Defection: not trusting in contract.
has social cost.

Contractors must be free.

morality can change. cuz it comes with contract

Virtuous, virtue

virtue theory is about character.

If you're good person, naturally you act good.

Eudaimonia

essence, achieving flourishing. Proper functioning
we built inside with virtue.

No need to be specific
character. golden mean

BALANCE. is a skill. Can be learned

Do virtuous again and again. You'll learn

↓ Eudaimonia: human flourishing. the

moral luck

moral responsibility: acts or states or affairs for which you can be praised or blamed.

wrongdoing \neq doing harm

Your character shapes on what happens to you.

Ought implies Can.

Justice as harmony?

distributive Justice

↓ belief that everyone should get the same kind and amount of stuff - Justice as equality

But we need different stuff - Need-Based Justice

merit based Justice - give what he deserves.

positive right: ask help.

negative right: no one help you.

retributive Justice: punish who makes suffer.

rehabilitation: change people, prison, psych
deterrence: send message

Discrimination

the favouring of one group or member of a group over another, in the absence of any morally relevant differences.

non-human animals: we have Speciesism?

giving preference to our own species over another in the absence of morally relevant differences
if it's not ok to do a person, it's not ok to do a animal.

Because of intelligence? x

Because we can prevent speciesism x

Might makes right?

Can it's always been like this?

because we need?

once you grown, you don't owe your parents any thing.

Jane English

view about parents:

1. the unconditional view

2. the conditional view

3. the friendship view : contractism like?
we didn't choose to

Licensing everyone should Can born.
be parent? or when they can?

connection with your parents.

Poverty and our responsibilities.

obligation: we don't have obligations to them

why we aren't saving people dying now?

Can they meet around us. Can we can't see?

Life-boat analogy

Strong social network

either/or fallacy we can do both.

death. abortion. life is saved.

Sparing Pain

if he born to suffer, selfish?
this is loving life.

Pain avoidance Voluntary euthanasia

What a good life cost life?

It's up to you or people?

the unexamined life isn't worth living

- Socrates

Sisyphus, we are all Sisyphus.

We give meaning what we do.

Find the job you love.

existentialism: in your hand.

the experience machine.

You wanna so in?
human essence

Aristotle: rational: seeking to know