

Unit 02 L11 Philosophy

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- Philosophy
 - Philosophy is the search of knowledge.
 - The oldest area of study, a theoretical discipline.
 - Approach: Define problems, raise questions, seek answers by observing and arguing about the facts or data by reasoning, acquire knowledge.
 - Two branches:
 - Metaphysics (形而上学)
 - Epistemology (知识论)
- Methods
 - Logic and reasoning.
 - Deductive, Inductive and Abductive Logic.
 - Deductive
 - Inductive
 - Abductive
- Philosophy and Mind
 - Common problems of mind that are addressed by the philosophers are
 - The Mind-Body Problem
 - The Knowledge Acquisition Problem
 - Consciousness
- The Mind-Body problem
 - A classical problem - what is mind?
 - Describes the seeming incompatibility between the physical properties of the brain and the mental (abstract) qualities of the mind.
 - "the ghost in the brain"
 - Relationship between the mind and body.
 - Physical substance and non-physical substance (soul, consciousness, thought, desire, beliefs) are the physical and non-physical substances separable?
- The Nature of Mind
 - Monism
 - Idealism
 - Everything is mental
 - Physicalism
 - Everything is physical
 - Identity Theory
 - ◆ Mind is brain
 - Dualism
 - Classical Dualism
 - Mind controls the body

- ◆ Mind controls the body
 - Substance Dualism
 - ◆ Mind and body are made of two separate substances
 - Property Dualism
 - ◆ Mind and body are made of the same stuff but different properties
- Functionalism
 - Mental states are not only physical states but the functioning or operation of those physical states
- The knowledge Acquisition Problem
 - How do we acquire knowledge?
 - Nativism
 - Born with knowledge
 - Rationalism
 - We have both innate knowledge and use reasoning to build new knowledge
 - Empiricism
 - Knowledge is acquired through experience
 - Associationism
 - Simple ideas are acquired unconsciously and complex ideas are learned by reflection.
- Type of knowledge
 - Declarative knowledge
 - Facts that are acquired by observation (Probably not innate)
 - Procedural knowledge
 - Can be both acquired and innate
 - Smell preference and reflex is innate
 - How to fix a bike or computer programming skills are learned through experience and observation.