

Intro to Human Sciences class1

De-centring creation: Disenchantment of Nature

"Decentering creation" refers to the idea of shifting the focus of creation away from a central authority or creator. This concept is often associated with the idea of "disenchantment," which refers to the loss of belief in magic, superstition, and the supernatural. In the context of nature, disenchantment might refer to the loss of belief in the spiritual or divine aspects of the natural world, and instead viewing nature as a purely material and mechanical system. This shift in perspective can be seen as a product of the rise of scientific and secular worldviews, which have challenged traditional belief systems and ways of understanding the world.

heliocentric revolution, proposed by the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus in the 16th century

Geocentric is just a belief all planets revolve around the sun

Societies

Archaic society

- The term "archaic" is derived from the Greek word "arkhaios," which means "old" or "ancient."
- Theology: Real knowledge is understanding divine, god's creation
- Philosophy: Knowledge about how to make the world work subservient to divine will understanding not explanation

Modern society

- Philosophy devoted to mother discipline theology vanishes
- History shifts from god's story to man's story
- history is about understanding and explanation

Post colonial:

Postcolonialism refers to the cultural, political, and economic effects of colonialism, or the control of one country or region by another. Postcolonialism also includes the study of the resistance to and struggles against colonialism, as well as the ways in which colonized peoples and societies have sought to reclaim their cultural identities and assert their independence following the end of colonial rule.

Post modal :

Postmodernism is a philosophical and cultural movement that emerged in the mid-20th century as a response to modernism. Modernism is a broad term that refers to the cultural and intellectual movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which were characterized by a belief in progress, rationality, and the scientific method. Postmodernism, on the other hand, is characterized by a skepticism towards grand narratives and universal explanations, and a rejection of the Enlightenment ideals of reason and objectivity.

Colonialisation:

Colonialism refers to the control of one country or region by another, typically through the establishment of a colonial government and the exploitation of natural resources and labor. It is a system of domination that involves the subjugation of one group of people by another and the imposition of foreign systems of governance, economy, and culture.

Difference between postcolonial and colonialisation:

In short, colonialism refers to the act of establishing and maintaining control over a colonized territory, while postcolonialism refers to the study of the consequences and impacts of colonialism.

Decolonisation:

Decolonization refers to the process of dismantling colonial systems of governance and ending the political and economic control of one country or region by another. It is a process that involves the transfer of power from the colonial authorities to the people of the colonized territory, and the establishment of an independent and sovereign nation. Decolonization has occurred in various parts of the world throughout the 20th century, as colonized peoples and nations have fought for independence and self-determination.

Age of Enlightenment:

The Age of Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, was a cultural and intellectual movement that took place in Europe in the 18th century. It was characterized by a focus on reason, science, and the power of human intellect, and it was a response to the religious and political turmoil of the time. The Enlightenment was a time of great intellectual and social progress, and it gave rise to a number of important philosophical and scientific ideas. During this period, many philosophers, scientists, and writers argued for the importance of reason, evidence, and critical thinking, and they challenged traditional ways of thinking about the world and society. The Enlightenment also inspired a number of political

revolutions, such as the American and French Revolutions, which helped to shape the modern world.

SubAltern:

The term "subaltern" was originally used by the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci to refer to groups or classes of people who are marginalized or oppressed within a society and who lack access to power and representation. The term is derived from the Latin word "subalternus," which means "subordinate" or "secondary."