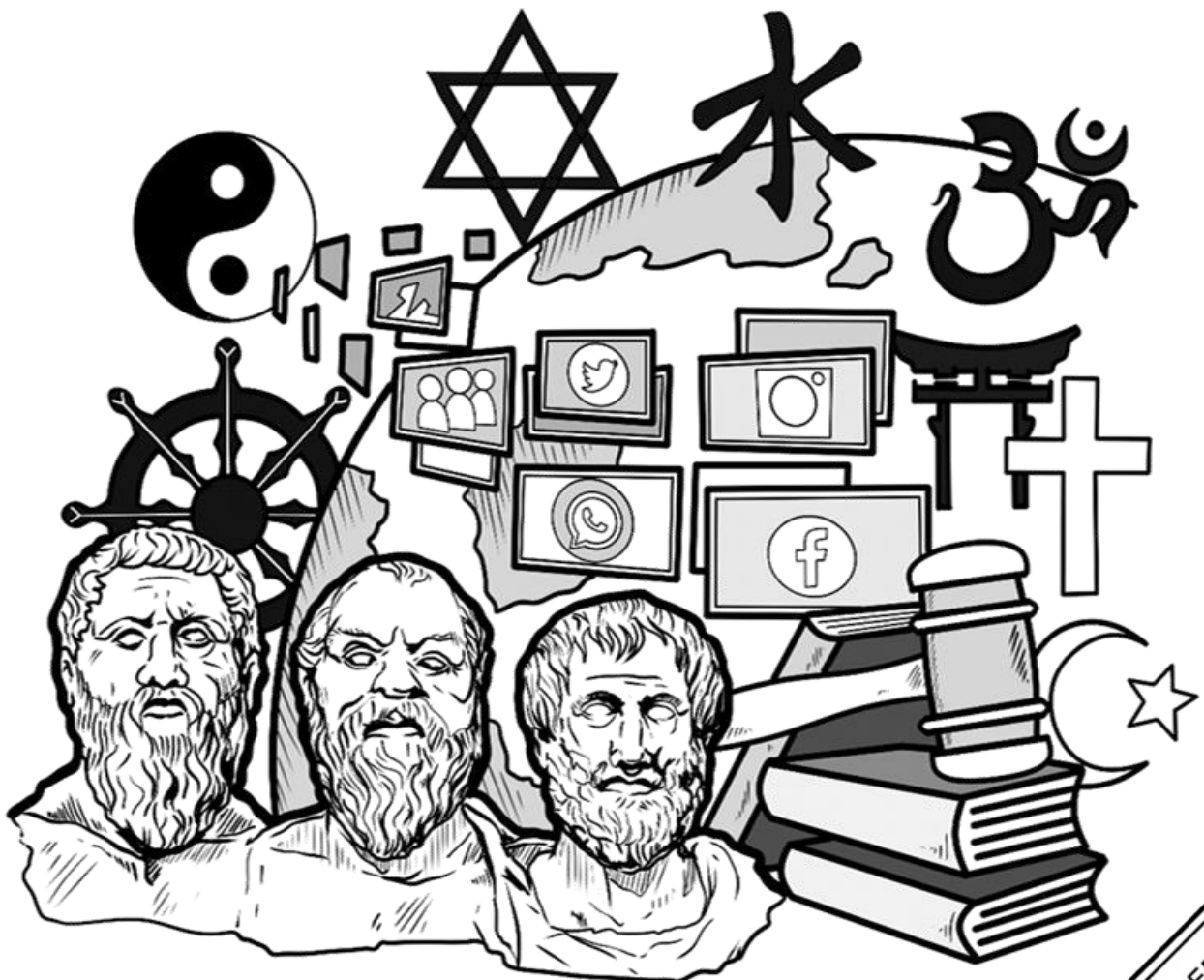


DIVISION ARLING PANLIPUNAN TOOLS (DAPAT)

First Quarter - Lesson 1

DOING PHILOSOPHY



Araling Panlipunan – Baitang 12
Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)
Introduction to Philosophy of the Human Person
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Foreword

Welcome to **Grade 12, Senior High School Humanities and Social Sciences.**

The **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** was co-authored, designed, developed and reviewed by educators from the Department of Education, Schools Division of Iloilo. This is done to guide you, and the teachers who will be teaching the subject to help the student achieve the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum.

The purpose of the **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** is to guide students in independent learning activities according to their ability, speed and time. It also aims to help the students to develop and achieve lifelong skills with consideration to their needs and circumstances.

For the learning facilitator:

The **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** was created to meet the current needs of students in the country. To effectively assist the teachers, make sure it is clear to the students how to study or answer the activities in this material.

For the learner:

The **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** was created in response to your need. Its main purpose is to help you with your studies while you are not in the classroom. In this way you will have the freedom to study the entertaining activities contained in this material. Read and understand the instructions.

The following are important notes in using this module:

1. Use the module with caution. Do not mark any part of the module with any marks or letters. **Use a separate sheet of paper to answer the exercises.**
2. Don't forget to answer the Test before moving on to the other activities in the module.
3. Read the instructions carefully before doing each exercise.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in carrying out tasks and in correcting answers.
5. Finish the current task before going to another exercise.
6. Please return this module to your teacher or facilitator when you have completed all the exercises.

If you find the tasks difficult to answer, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. You can also ask for help from mother or father, or your elder sibling or any of your housemates who are older than you. Always instill in your mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this module, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deeper understanding of relevant competencies. You can do it!



Introduction

Endowed with intellect and freedom, it is innate for human being like us, to wonder, think, reflect, and ask questions. Of the many questions that confront us, the most difficult to answer, are the obvious or basics about our being a man and our existence in the world.

The more we study man in general, the more we know about ourselves, our world, our life, our relationship with each other, our meaning, our destiny, and end.

There are many subjects in Philosophy, but the most important is the Philosophy of the Human Person. Why? Because without man there would be no philosophy. There would be no one to philosophize. Philosophy is man's perennial questionings about man, about himself in the various situations and fields they are in every day.

This is what we are going to do in this module, philosophize! We will train the mind to wonder, always ask questions, think, reflect, find solutions to conflicts, and make conclusions. As an output, we will strive to live a virtuous life intended for thinkers.

Even in time of COVID 19 pandemic, WE can make Philosophy of the Human Person happen because WE ARE PHILOSOPHY!



YOUR TARGET

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

- distinguish holistic perspective from a partial point of view (PPT11/12-Ia-1.1);
- realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective on life (PPT11/12-Ib-1.2); and
- do a philosophical reflection on a concrete situation from a holistic perspective (PPT11/12-Ib-1.3)



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Task 1: Pre-Test

Directions: Below are statements about Philosophy. Identify the term being referred to. Write your answers on your activity notebook.

1. It is seeing things as a whole.
2. Etymological meaning of “*philos*”
3. It is used by philosophers to investigate things
4. For him, the unexamined life is not worth living.
5. They are popularly known as “lovers of wisdom”.
6. It is the English equivalent of a Greek word “*sophia*”.
7. A perspective that focuses on specific aspects of a situation.
8. It is a way of thinking about the world, and is made up of a person’s views and beliefs.
9. It is the highest form of knowledge one can develop in studying philosophy.
10. It is a science that by natural light of reason studies the first causes or highest principles of all things.

HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVE OF PHILOSOPHY



LEARN THIS

Task 2: Of Books and Wheels

Directions: Read and understand the story and reflect on it. After which, answer the guide questions on your activity notebook.

Duke Hwan of Khi, first in his dynasty, sat under a canopy, reading his philosophy; and Phien the wheelwright was out in the yard making a wheel. Phien laid aside hammer and chisel, climbed the steps, and said:

Phien: “May I ask you Lord, what is this you are reading?”

Duke: “The experts, the authorities.”

Phien: “Alive or dead?”

Duke: “Dead a long time.”

Phien: “Then, you are only reading the dirt they left behind.”

Duke: “What do you know about it?” You are only a wheelwright, you had better give me a good explanation or else you must die.”

Phien: “Let us look at the affair from my point of view. When I make wheels, if I go easy, they fall apart, if I am too rough, they do not fit. If I am neither too easy nor too violent, they come out right. **The work is what I want it to be.**

You cannot put this into words: you just have to know how it is. I cannot even tell my own son exactly how it is done, and my own son cannot learn it from me. So here, I am seventy years old, still making wheels! The men of old took all they really knew with them to the grave. And so, Lord, what you are reading there is only a dirt they left behind.

(Thomas Merton, *The Way of Chuang Tzu* (New Directions, 1965), pp. 82-82)

Going through and reflecting the story, let us bring out the philosopher in you! In your point of view, who is more of a philosopher between the Duke and Phien as presented in the story? Why?

With your answers to the given question, you have given your perspective. While you comply to the task, you are already entering into the process of thinking, organizing your ideas, and putting it into words.

What does the story is telling us about philosophizing? Any man can do it. It knows no distinction. Intuition is the highest form of knowledge. It is a knowledge that needs no further explanation; you just know it and know how it is, as claimed by Phien. This knowing capacity is born out of experience. Phien is 70 years old but he continues doing his craft the way he wants it to be. He knows how wheels will come out right. He is certain. However, that certainty could not be expressed in words or taught nor can be learned from him, not even by his son.

Doing philosophy is the same thing, it has to be experienced, least like the Duke, you will only be reading the dirt left behind by the experts and the authorities. In studying philosophy, **MAKE IT YOUR OWN!**



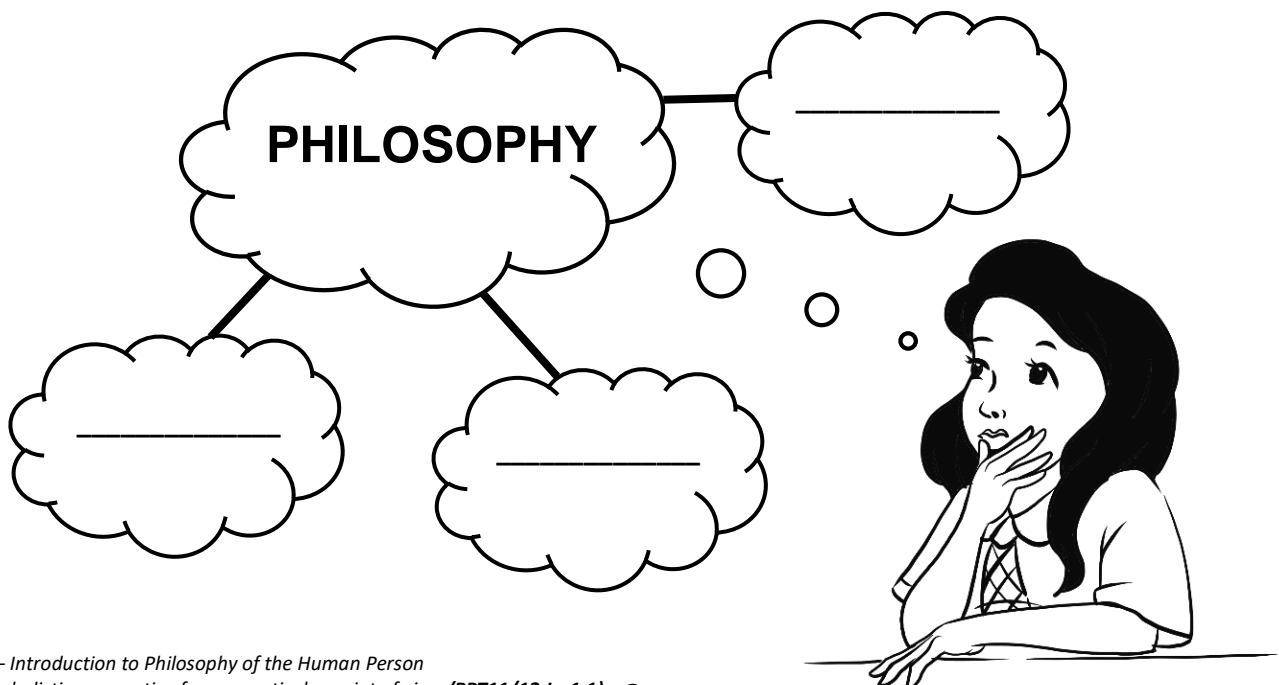
DISCOVER

Now that you have already engaged in reflecting in the previous activity. Let us see how capable you are in associating words in order to develop a personal concept of philosophy.

Task 3: Word Cloud

Directions: What words come to your mind when you hear the word philosophy?

Copy the illustration on your activity notebook and write the words you associated with philosophy in a cloud.





REMEMBER

You are now ready to broaden your knowledge on basic concepts of philosophy as a study or discipline. In doing so, you will find out whether your ideas in your Word Cloud are correct or not.

What is Philosophy?

Etymologically, it comes from the Greek words “*philos*” which means *love* and “*sophia*” meaning *wisdom*. Originally, it meant “love of wisdom” for the reason that its ultimate goal is wisdom.

As a discipline, Philosophy is a science that by natural light of reason studies the first causes or highest principles of all things.

What does it mean? Philosophy is a **science**, because it uses certain steps or procedures in scrutinizing what is right, true, good and beautiful. The investigation is systematic. However, the philosopher investigates things using **ONLY** his/her natural capacity to think or simply **human reason alone**.

This reasoning capacity is applied in studying **all things** since philosophy as a discipline is integral. It is not partial. A philosopher, questions almost anything and do not limit queries to a particular object. It is holistic.

What is the difference between holistic and partial perspective/view?

Holistic Perspective

It is simply seeing things as a whole, objectively.

Since philosophy is geared towards truth, certainty is a must. Never settle with, “I was told” or “authority said so, who I am to question” claim. A learner in philosophy, must see and look for himself, the truthfulness of a claim regardless of who said so and the circumstances.

Such certainty can be achieved by looking not only the different sides but the entirety, the whole of everything. If it is done, it is then and only then that you can see things from holistic view. Thus, you can make a conclusion that what you have been told and said so is either right or wrong. Your action would be dependent on your conclusion.

How many of you have been a victim by believing, “we have no class” at school thus you went out to play with the claimant “friends”? Have you treated others badly because of gossips? These are just but some of the concrete examples of missing the chance of looking at things in its entirety. You have been scammed.

Holistic view, can be likened to **seeing the entire art work** by stepping back a little. There you can see, the real beauty of a masterpiece. Apply in life situations, it is looking at the problem in all angles. It is as if, you are holding a ball in your hands, turning it at all sides. Realistically, that would mean, taking the sides of all involved in a particular problem. Seeing their sides, you can shed light by showing to each, their side which they will never do on their own because of prejudices and biases each holds amidst the problem. You draw them to see things objectively.

Partial Perspective

It is merely looking at things as it is or view of a thing from the viewer's standpoint, subjectively.

Though holistic view is the ideal that we wish to achieve, we cannot reach it without considering the partial or subjective view of things and of the person as a viewer. We take our understanding from the very person's experience or of anything as they are.

Partial point of view focuses on a specific aspect of a thing or situation. Just like "zooming in" to a picture taken in a camera. In real life situations, this "zooming in" will give you the details of a thing or a situation. Details that only you can see, being the viewer up, close and personal. Your interpretation will be totally different from others' view. You become more empathetic than the rest. More understanding even if you are misunderstood.

Taking the same example of a person mistreated because of gossips. You, being the one shared of a gossip, can distance yourself from the claimant and zero in to the person who is an object of a gossip. Taking their side of the coin. Why we do this? Because partial or subjective view, is also important component of analytical thinking. Here, you take the side of the discredited person and understand things from their end and make conclusions after. It may be good or bad. The thing is, your conclusion is yours. No longer based on a gossip.

Concretely, how do you respond to the case of cyber scandal committed by particular student or students? Do you judge them right away or do you pause and consider, this might be another fakery?

We can see now, the interplay of partial and holistic point of view. Both are necessary in being critical in a manner that we remain considerate.

Why is there a need to philosophize?

Philosophy makes man a full man. Full man means being cultured, refined and well-rounded. It will provide you the ability to synthesize, criticize, systematize, assimilate and evaluate a variety of knowledge. It will help you to think who you really are and see the meaning of life that you live for. Philosophy will help you fulfill your basic calling to reflect and make yourself full and better person.

Moreover, philosophy will guide you to make the right decision from a broader perspective. Importantly, in this time when fakery abounds, philosophy can help you not to be intimidated by this falsity. Your knowledge of philosophy will ready you to challenge those who would attempt to control your thoughts. You will not be gullible.

Finally, your study of philosophy will make you inquire into the reasons for what you accept and does and see the importance of your ideas and ideals. Socrates said that "The unexamined life is not worth living." Make your life worth living, examine it.



YOUR LEARNINGS

Understanding the different perspectives affects the way we decide and respond to situations.

Task 4: The Full Man in You

Directions: Read and understand the situation given below. Write your answers on your activity notebook.

We are now in a pandemic. Classes must go on so that continuous learning will take place. You are given modules for self-study. Help is asked from your parents in difficult tasks. Your outputs will be a great contribution to your possible grades. What is your view of this kind of modality in learning? Show your partial and holistic view of this situation.

Task 5: Poem Analysis

Test your knowledge on holistic and partial perspective by analyzing a poem, the "Blind Men and the Elephant" by John Godfrey Saxe.

Directions:

1. Read and understand the poem, "Blind Men and the Elephant" and answer in your activity notebook the given guide questions.

Blind Men and the Elephant (by John Godfrey Saxe)

There was six men of Indostan,
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the Elephant
(Though all of them were blind),
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.
The First approach'd the Elephant,
And happening to fall
Against his broad and sturdy side,
At once began to bawl:
"God bless me! but the Elephant
Is very like a wall!"
The Second, feeling of the tusk,
Cried, -"Ho! what have we here
So very round and smooth and
sharp?
To me 'tis mighty clear,
This wonder of an Elephant
Is very like a spear!"
The Third approach'd the animal,
And happening to take

The squirming trunk within his
hands,
Thus boldly up and spake:
"I see," -quoth he- "the Elephant
Is very like a snake!"
The Fourth reached out an eager
hand,
And felt about the knee:
"What most this wondrous beast is
like
Is mighty plain," -quoth he,-
"'Tis clear enough the Elephant
Is very like a tree!"
The Fifth, who chanced to touch
the ear,
Said- "E'en the blindest man
Can tell what this resembles most;
Deny the fact who can,
This marvel of an Elephant
Is very like a fan!"
The Sixth no sooner had begun

About the beast to grope,
Then, seizing on the swinging tail
That fell within his scope,
"I see," -quoth he,- "the Elephant
Is very like a rope!"
And so these men of Indostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the
right,
And all were in the wrong!
MORAL,
So, oft in theologic wars
The disputants, I ween,
Rail on in utter ignorance
Of what each other mean;
And prate about an Elephant
Not one of them has seen!



Blind Men and the Elephant
(by John Godfrey Saxe)

Guide Questions:

- Did anyone among the blind men give the correct answer? Why or why not?

- In the context of the elephant story, what do you think is a holistic perspective? What is a partial point of view?

- What is the importance of holistic perspective as pointed out by the poet, John Godfrey Saxe?

- In the last stanza, the poet related the poem to the religious wars during his time. What do you think is the poet trying to say in this poem?

Task 6: Synthesizing of the Importance of Philosophy

Directions: On your activity notebook, explain in one (1) paragraph of 100 words, how philosophy can help you as a student? Give concrete example to prove your point.



THINK AND REFLECT

Perspectives or worldviews are very important in widening our understanding of everything in the world and of life in general.

Congratulations! Your first module towards philosophizing is done.

Task 7: Reflection

Directions: For a much meaningful learning in the future, concretely answer the following:

Concepts I understood today:

Concepts I want to be clarified:



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Task 8: Post Test

Directions: Read the following statements and choose the **letter** of the correct answer. USE CAPITAL LETTERS and write it on your activity notebook.

1. Etymologically, philosophy means love of _____.
A. knowledge
B. intelligence
C. wisdom
D. virtues
2. It is a perspective that considers all aspects when looking at the problems and situations.
A. bigger vision
B. partial view
C. holistic view
D. integrative view
3. Holistic perspective is all that we need to develop.
A. agree
B. disagree
C. A & B
D. A only
4. The poem *Six Blind Men and the Elephant* by John Godfrey Saxe talks about six blind men who went to see the elephant by observation. In the end, each one of them came to a conclusion that shows –
A. partial point of view
B. holistic point of view
C. a correct answer
D. each one could “see”
5. The fourth blind man who felt the elephant’s knee and came to the conclusion that the elephant is very much like a tree is
A. totally wrong
B. totally correct
C. clueless
D. partially correct/partially wrong
6. Each of the six blind men in the poem came up with an answer that was
A. close to the truth
B. different from the truth
C. far from the truth
D. not the truth

7. Being able to see with a holistic point of view means all the following **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. seeing the big picture
 - B. focusing on a small part
 - C. seeing the connectedness of parts
 - D. having a broader understanding

8. When facing a problem, a person who focuses only on his/her feelings and refuses to listen to other ideas is using –
 - A. partial point of view only
 - B. partial & holistic views
 - C. holistic point of view only
 - D. none of the above

9. The following activities show examples of physically experiencing a holistic perspective, **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. going on top of a mountain
 - B. taking a close-up photo
 - C. riding an airplane
 - D. climbing a treetop

10. Being able to practice a holistic perspective in one's daily life is a characteristic of
 - A. philosophical thinking
 - B. modern thinking
 - C. practical thinking
 - D. ancient thinking

11. Why doing philosophy is important in broadening one's perspective?
 - A. It gives us instant answer for everything around us.
 - B. It gives us opportunity to think and to reflect on bothering situations that are confronting us.
 - C. It can make us appear intellectual.
 - D. It can make us learn that we can take advantage of situations.

12. Which of the following situations is the result of a decision that undergoes reflection?
 - A. Everyday the child enjoys playing computer games.
 - B. A student opted to stay in the library during vacant period.
 - C. The student burns his/her midnight candle in studying in order to earn higher grades.
 - D. Jane prefers to play volleyball with her friends in the community rather than doing the household chores

13. Which of the following **DOES NOT** refer to philosophy?
 - A. Philosophy is about life.
 - B. Philosophy is living what we thought about.
 - C. Philosophy is about earning.
 - D. Philosophy is as alive as man, living even beyond its author.

14. Which of the following is **NOT** the importance of philosophy?
 - A. Philosophy makes man a full man.
 - B. Philosophy guides man to make right decision from broader perspective.
 - C. Philosophy makes man clever than others.
 - D. Philosophy makes man think about his outlooks, knowledge and belief.

15. I am philosophy!
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Maybe Yes
 - D. Maybe No

Answer Key

Task 1: PRE-TEST

1. holistic perspective	6. partial view
2. love	7. world view
3. reason alone	8. intuition
4. Socrates	9. Philosophy
5. wisdom	

Task 2: Of Books and Wheels (Answers to guide questions may vary)

Task 3: Word Cloud (Answers may vary)

Task 4: The Full Man in You (Answers may vary)

Task 5: Poem Analysis

Possible answer/s to the guide question/s:

1. Did anyone among the blind men give the correct answer? Why or why not?

ANSWER: No. (Reason and/or explanation will be given by the learner.)

2. In the context of the elephant story, what do you think is a holistic perspective? What is a partial point of view?

ANSWER: A holistic perspective is an approach in seeing and understanding our mind and behavior that focuses on looking at things as a whole. On the other hand, a partial point of view focuses on a specific aspect of a situation.

3. What is the importance of a holistic perspective as pointed out by the poet, John Godfrey Saxe?

ANSWER: The holistic perspective is important in encouraging us not only to be more critical but also to be more considerate in dealing with others.

4. In the last stanza, the poet related the poem to the religious wars during his time. What do you think is the poet trying to say in this poem?

ANSWER: Maybe the poet is trying to tell us that all religions during his time are like the blind men who recognize the truth in different ways so it looks different to them. They have limited ability to know because they are all blind and nobody knows what the others mean.

Competency: Realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective in life
PPT11/12-Ib-1.2

Task 6: Synthesizing the Importance of Philosophy (Answers may vary)

Task 7: Reflection (Answers may vary)

Task 8: Post-test

1. C.	8. A.	15. A
2. C.	9. B.	
3. B.	10. A	
4. A.	11. B.	
5. A.	12. C.	
6. D.	13. C.	
7. B.	14. C.	

IV. RUBRICS (For Task 2, 4, 5 and Task 6)

Reading Comprehension/ Critical Thinking Questions Rubric				
CATEGORY	5	4	3	2
Interpretation	Answers are mostly correct and demonstrate excellent comprehension. Opinions are fully justified.	Answers are often correct and demonstrate good comprehension. Opinions are adequately justified.	Answers are occasionally correct and demonstrate an incomplete comprehension. Opinions are sometimes justified.	Answers do not reflect comprehension of the topic(s). Opinions are unjustified.
Detail	answers are mostly complete, extensive, and include many details.	answers are usually complete and include several details.	Answers contain some details.	Answers lack the required detail or are incomplete.
Use of information	Answers mostly include supporting evidence from the text when necessary. Quotations or paraphrases are often included in answers.	Answers usually include supporting evidence from the text when necessary. Quotations or paraphrases are sometimes included in answers.	Answers include occasional supporting evidence from the text when necessary.	Answers do not include supporting evidence from the text when necessary.
Clarity	Answers are very easy to understand. They are clear and concise.	Answers are always to understand.	Answers are sometimes understandable, but need to be more to the point.	Answers are difficult to understand.
Mechanics	Conventional spelling and grammar is mostly correct.	Conventional spelling and grammar is usually correct.	Work contained several spelling and grammar errors.	Work contains many spelling and grammar errors.

**Rubric adapted from studylib.net*

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