



Course Material No. 1

INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN PERSON

ROSTUM ORLEANS ANDRADA

Course Instructor

DOING PHILOSOPHY

1

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Here's what I will teach you in this course material:

- Distinguish a holistic perspective from a partial point of view
- Recognize human activities that emanated from deliberate reflection
- Realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective on life
- Do a philosophical reflection on a concrete situation from a holistic perspective

RESOURCES NEEDED

For this lesson, you would need the following resources:

- Introduction to Philosophy_Doing Philosophy_W1
- Introduction to Philosophy_Doing Philosophy_W2
- Reference materials, tools, and equipment



Pre-Assessment

Before you start, try answering the following questions.

Direction: Choose the letter that corresponds to your answer from the statements below. Write your answers on other sheet of paper.

1. It is an activity that requires a person to examine his or her thoughts, feelings and actions and learn from experience.
A. reflection C. wondering
B. questioning D. reasoning
2. What is the science and art of correct thinking?
A. Ethics C. Metaphysics
B. Aesthetics D. Logic
3. In law, it refers to a corporation, organization, partnership, association or other entity construed to be governed by particular law
A. Trinity C. Christianity
B. Human D. Person
4. It is defined as a rational being endowed with composite characteristics (physical, mental, spiritual and emotional) as distinct from lower animals.
A. Christianity C. Person
B. Human D. Wisdom
5. It is a perspective that looks all aspects are tied in together to form a general overview of the problem or situation.
A. Holistic point of view
B. Partial point of view
C. None of the above
D. All of the above

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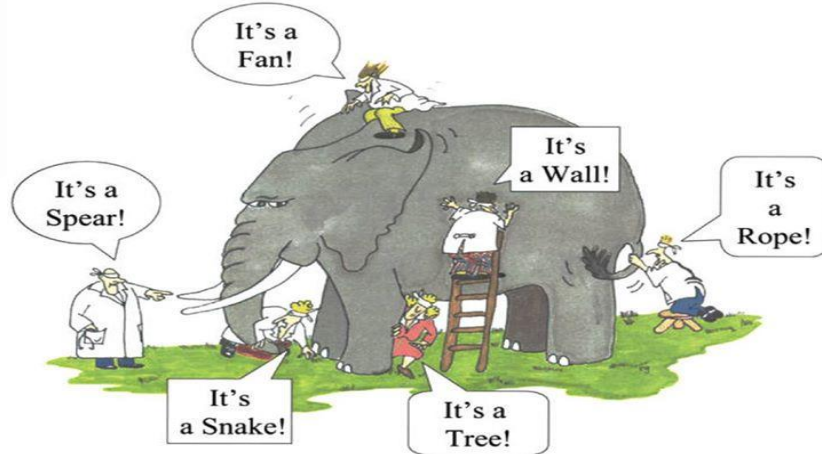
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References

PICTURE ANALYSIS



Direction: Look at the picture below and answer the following questions



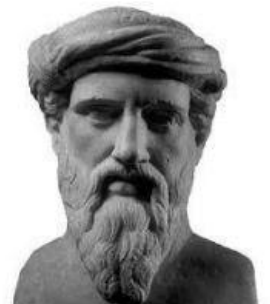
1. What do you notice from the picture? _____
2. Did anyone get the correct answer? Why or why not? _____
3. What this picture implies about our effort to understand the realities of life or answer our perennial problems?

WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

Philosophy as defined by The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica (2020) (comes from Greek, by way of Latin, philosophia, “love of wisdom”) the rational, abstract, and methodical consideration of reality as a whole or of fundamental dimensions of human existence and experience. Philosophical inquiry is a central element in the intellectual history of many civilizations.

It was Pythagoras (580-500 BC), A Greek mathematician and philosopher who coined the word “love of wisdom”. In one of his travels in an ancient Greek kingdom, he was asked by the king if he was Sophos (a wise man), he said he was not but only a “lover of wisdom”. Philosophy in its real meaning has been defined

Philo + *Sophia* = Love of Wisdom
(love) (wisdom)



by various authors according to what they think, what they believe and what they think ought to be done by the subject.

Philosophy is the sum of all men's beliefs and views about the world which guide their actions (Ariola 1989). The dictionary defines philosophy as the love of pursuit of wisdom, the search for basic principles. According to encyclopedia America (2013) philosophy is a rational critical thinking or more or less systematic kind about conduct of life, the general nature of the world, and the justification of belief. According to Pinion (1995), philosophy is the science of things by their ultimate principles and causes, as known by natural reason alone. Philosophy is the only science that investigates all things in their ultimate causes, views and principles through reason alone.

Meaning of "Person"

The term "person" is defined in many ways based on one's purpose. In law, it refers to a corporation, organization, partnership, association or other entity construed to be governed by particular law. In grammar, a person is any of the three groups of pronouns with corresponding verb inflections that distinguish the speaker (first person), the individual addressed (second person) and the individual or thing spoken of (the third person). In Christianity, it is any of three separate individualities constituting the **trinity**: the first person (The Father), the second person (The Son), and the third person (The Holy Spirit)

Meaning of "Human"

Human is defined as a rational being endowed with composite characteristics (physical, mental, spiritual and emotional) as distinct from lower animals. Human person is used together to distinguish it from other kinds of persons such as corporate person, ecclesiastical person, person in grammar, etc.

Ecclesiastical-belonging to or connected with the Christian religion

Origin of Philosophy

Greece is the birthplace of philosophy in the West. To be more precise it is the ancient Greek city of Miletus in the Western coast of what is now Turkey that gave birth to philosophy. It is in this city that the first philosopher in the West, Thales, lived. Thales is the Father of Philosophy in the Western civilization. He lived between 624 and 546 BCE a contemporary of the Lydian king Croesus and the statesman Solon (Stumpf and Fieser, 2008)

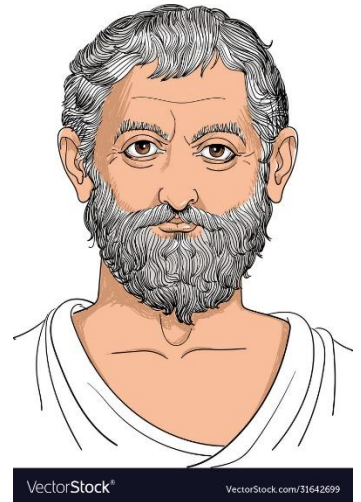
What made Thales a philosopher is his desire to know the ultimate stuff that makes up the different things we perceived. You see when we look at the world, we encounter different things: people, trees, clouds, mountains, rivers, etc. Now Thales believed that despite the different things we encounter there is one underlying stuff or substance in which everything is composed. He believes that there is One in the Many. Thales was the first individual who tried to reduce the multiplicity in to a unity (Jones, 1969).

But his explanation of natural phenomena is devoid of gods and goddesses of the old religion of Greece. It is completely rational. It represents a departure from the mythological religion of Greece. Thales approach highlights the difference between religion and philosophy. Religion rests on faith while philosophy rests on reason.

Philosophical Activity

Thales greatest contribution to philosophy is not his identification of water as the ultimate stuff of the universe. His greatest contribution is the problem he posed “What is the ultimate stuff of the universe?” and his approach in solving that problem. Studying Thales makes us realize that philosophical activity is characterized by three things:

First in terms of scope philosophy involves the widest generalizations (Rand, 1982). While people concern themselves with shoes and clothes, the latest gossip about their favorite celebrities, their crushes,



philosophers concern themselves with big issues pertaining to the truth, the good, the just, the beautiful, and the existence of practically all things. While scientists concern themselves with scientific knowledge, historians with knowledge of the past, economists with knowledge of supply and demand, philosophers concern themselves with the nature of knowledge as such (which embraces all types of knowledge previously mentioned and more).

Second philosophy is all about fundamentals. A fundamental is the root cause that explains almost everything in a given context. To understand this, imagine that knowledge is like a building with levels. Now the higher level depends on the lower levels (Peikoff, 1991). If somehow the lower-level crumbles, then all the higher levels that rest upon it will collapse. A fundamental is like the lower floor that supports everything above it. That kind of support is exactly what philosophy provides. If somehow philosophical ideas like consciousness and existence disappear then knowledge of any kind will not make any sense because there will be nothing to know (existence) and no one to know (consciousness).

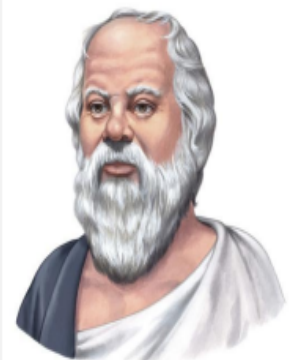
Third philosophy is driven by the desire to integrate things in to a one coherent whole. As the celebrated philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel said “The true is the Whole (Peikoff, 1991).” If you notice Thales wants to reduce the multiplicity of things into a single stuff. He desires to find the One in the many.

Now that you know WHAT Philosophy is... Lets Talk about the Big Three in Greek Philosophy.

SOCRATES, PLATO, AND ARISTOTLE: THE BIG THREE IN GREEK PHILOSOPHY

By: Cohen, Martin (2020)

SOCRATES



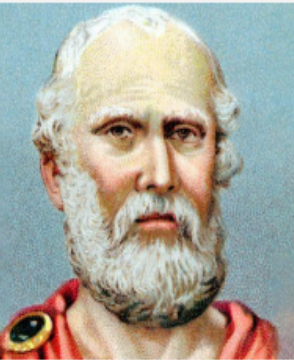
Athens' Street-Corner Philosopher

Socrates was the big-city philosopher in ancient Athens. Accused and convicted of corrupting the youth, his only real crime was embarrassing and irritating a number of important people. His punishment was death. Socrates didn't write books; he just liked to ask probing and sometimes humiliating questions, which gave rise to the famous Socratic Method of Teaching. This street-corner philosopher made a career of deflating pompous windbags.

What is the most important writing of Socrates?

None. As Socrates did not write philosophical texts, the knowledge of the man, his life, and his philosophy is entirely based on writings by his students and contemporaries

PLATO




The philosopher who would be king

An aristocratic man with plenty of money and a superb physique, Plato at one time won two prizes as a championship wrestler. Actually, the man's real (and little known) name was Aristocles; Plato was just a nickname given to him by his friends, whose original connotation made reference to his broad shoulders. Plato became an enthusiastic and talented student of Socrates and wrote famous dialogues featuring his teacher verbally grappling with opponents. Our wrestler believed in the pre-existence and immortality of the soul, holding that life is nothing more than the imprisonment of the soul in a body. In addition to the physical world, there is a heavenly realm of greater reality consisting in Forms, Ideals, or Ideas (such as Equality, Justice, Humanity, and so on).

Plato founded school named Academy. What was the name of the school founded by Aristotle?

Lyceum. The Lyceum was a gymnasium and public meeting place in Classical Athens named after the Apollo Lyceus, "wolf-god" of the grove that housed the Lyceum

<p>ARISTOTLE</p>  <p>A long walk to the Golden Mean</p>	<p>Aristotle was Plato's best student. He went on to become the very well-paid tutor of Alexander the Great — probably the highest paid philosopher in history. Aristotle started his own philosophical school when he was 50 years old. Although he lived only ten more years, he produced nearly a thousand books and pamphlets, only a few of which have survived. This great thinker was called a peripatetic philosopher (peripateo = "to walk around") because he liked to lecture to his students while taking a walk. Another group of philosophers were called stoics because they preferred sitting around on porches (stoa) when they shot the breeze. A key theme in Aristotle's thought is that happiness is the goal of life. Aristotle was a good deal less other-worldly than Plato. He voluntarily went into exile from Athens when conditions became a bit politically dangerous for him, in his words, "lest Athens sin twice against philosophy." The founder of logical theory, Aristotle believed that the greatest human endeavor is the use of reason in theoretical activity. One of his best known ideas was his conception of "The Golden Mean" — "avoid extremes," the counsel of moderation in all things.</p>
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To whom is the phrase, called the socratic paradox, is a well-known saying that is derived from Plato's account of the Greek Philosopher Socrates. However, it is not one that Socrates himself is ever recorded saying.

You're doing great

LET'S GO! DIG DEEPER WITH THE MAJOR BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY

MAJOR BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY*By: Brown University (2020)***ETHICS**

- Greek term "Ethos" which means moral philosophy (human conduct). Deals with norms or standard of right and wrong. considered "prescriptive" prescribe what people ought to do rather than describes what people do. The ethicist attempts to answer such questions as:
- What is good? What makes actions or people good?
- What is right? What makes actions right?
- Is morality objective or subjective?
- How should I treat others?

AESTHETICS

- Greek Word "Aisthetikos" which means Sensitive or Perspective. Concerned with analysis of aesthetic experience and the idea of what is beautiful.

EPISTEMOLOGY

- Greek word "Episteme" which means knowledge major concern empiricism (given by experience) or rationalism (given by mind prior to experience) Typical questions of concern in epistemology are:
- What is knowledge?
- Do we know anything at all?
- How do we know what we know?
- Can we be justified in claiming to know certain things?

LOGIC

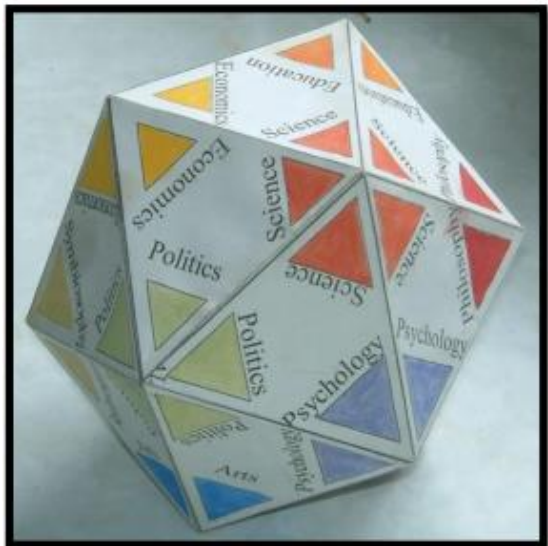
- Rules or principles that govern reasoning (deduction and induction) Logicians ask such questions as:
- What constitutes "good" or "bad" reasoning?
- How do we determine whether a given piece of reasoning is good or bad?

Metaphysics

- After Physics (Nature of Reality). Metaphysicians reflect on the subject of appearance (how something looks by how it appears) and reality (that which actually is) in metaphysics philosophers wrestle with such questions as:
- Is there a God?
- What is truth?
- What is a person? What makes a person the same through time?
- Is the world strictly composed of matter?
- Do people have minds? If so, how is the mind related to the body?
- Do people have free will?
- What is it for one event to cause another?

Activity 2: Let's see

Look at the pictures below. What can you say about them? Describe their similarities and differences. Write your answer in your notebook.



HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVE: THE PHILOSOPHERS WAY

Holistic Perspective According to Mirza Iqbal Ashraf (2012), the concept of “whole as greater than the sum of its parts” has ancient roots. But the term “holism” (more reasonably but less often spelled „wholism”) as fully developed rarely appears in anyone’s conversation except somewhat narrowly in that of the philosophers or sociologists. It is a scholarly word that originated from the Greek „holos”, meaning „whole”. In its present context, as defined by General Jan Christian Smuts (1870-1950), 4th Prime Minister of South Africa and a British Commonwealth military leader, statesman and philosopher conceived “holism” as “The tendency in nature to form wholes that are greater than the sum of the parts through creative evolution.”

Smuts, arguing in the *Holism and Evolution* (1926) says: “This factor, called Holism in the sequel, underlies the synthetic tendency in the universe, and is the principle which makes for the origin and progress of ‘wholes’ in the universe. . . this whole-making or holistic tendency is fundamental in nature, that it has a well-marked

ascertainable character, and that Evolution is nothing but the gradual development of progressive series of wholes, stretching from inorganic beginnings to the highest levels of spiritual creation.”

Partial Point of View As cited by Rogationist College, Cavite (2020), It is a perspective that is based on one of the component parts of a whole. A partial point of view is a perspective that looks at reality based on a single or partial component of a system whereas the holistic perspective tries to broaden the understanding of reality by taking considerations of other possible causal agents or factors

Holistic Point of View	Partial Point of View
<p>Looks at all aspects of the given problem or situation</p> <p>All aspects are given importance when making conclusions</p> <p>All aspects are tied in together to form a general overview of the problem or situation.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>A teacher listens first to both stories of her two arguing students before making any conclusion about the issue.</p>	<p>Looks at only a limited number of aspects of the given problem or situation</p> <p>Conclusions are made based on considering some, but not all, sides of the problem or situation.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>A teacher scolds Student A after Student B accuse him of stealing her pencil case, However, the teacher only listened to the story of student B, and not to Student A, before deciding to scold the students.</p>

Human Activities and Emanating Concrete Situation from a Holistic

The human person is a unique individual different from the rest. He is in charge of his own life, his intellect, freewill, possessing dignity and is "created in the image of likeness of God".

But the human person must accept that he is not alone in this world. As a social and political being he is oriented towards other people and their company. Hence, he must relate himself in three ways: needs

1. He relates himself to others.
2. He relates himself to society and the world.
3. He relates himself to the environment.

The human person begins his relation at birth and continues throughout life. In the process, the human person becomes a social person, for example, a recognize Filipino. As a social person he relates himself with significant people-parents, peers, friends, neighbors, teachers, political and religious leaders, and associates, among others. Some of the behaviors and values of these people are accepted, adopted and internalized and form part of his personality and character. The human person learns through listening, observing and imitating.

The human person does not only relate himself to other people, but also to the society in which he is living. His induction to the society is a long and complicated way where he interacts and learns the physical, intellectual and social skills, values and cultures of the society where he is a member.

There are three (3) reasons why the human person relates himself to society. One reason is **survival**. No one, even a hermit, can live alone. The care, support and protection extended by society are significant factors for survival. Another reason for bonding together with other groups is **gregariousness**.

Survival-the state of continuing to live or to exist

People flock together for emotional warmth and belongingness. The need for their understanding, approval and support to which the human person belong is a psycho-social need. Hence, gregariousness tendency become perpetuated from generation to generation. Among Filipinos, the feeling of gregariousness is found in all levels of society, especially among the lower socio-economic classes. The more the human person is needy, the more he craves sympathy and understanding from someone else.

Gregariousness-

the quality of enjoying the company of other people

The third reason of relating oneself with society is for **specialization**. It is not unusual to find among Ilocanos, Bicolanos, Cebuanos, Tagalogs, Pangasinenses, Muslim students and other cultural group the desire to form themselves into one association, organization, club, varsitarian or society

Even among prisoners, they group themselves according to similarities for belongingness and specialization. Professional and Non-professional groups, form societies and associations to promote and protect their own interest.

The human person must relate himself to a wider society-the world. The human person has a personal frame of reference that consists of his own attributes, assumptions and expectations concerning himself, other people and the world. The advancement of science and technology and other factors determine whether he is expected to be globally competitive, optimistic or timid. And they color not only how he sees the world but also how other people treat him

There are five (5) determinants on how the human person relates himself to the world.

1. **Genetics** play only a small role in the human person's relationship with the world. There are good qualities and characteristics as well as things he doesn't like that were inherited. The human person may just have to learn to live with them. When it comes to personality and character issue, he must work on his weaknesses; when it comes to talent, he must go with his strength.

2. **Self-image**-A human person find his own level. A human person with a negative self-image will expect the worst, damage relationship and find others similarly negative. On the other hand, those with positive self-image will expect the best for themselves. And those who have both positive and negative self-image are likely to be highly successful see others, the society and the world is potentially successful.

3. Life-experiences - Life experiences affect his relationships with the world. The human person responds to what he is prepared to believe. The human person may choose the experience he has now. He chooses his careers. He chooses when to take a vacation or work' abroad. He chooses when to marry. The human person cannot undo his past experience, but he can reprogram himself using new ones.

4. Attitudes and Choices - The human person has a limited control over his experiences but he has complete control over his attitudes. His attitudes will make or unmake a human person. It's all his choice. There is a saying "I may not be able to change the world I see around me, but I can change what I see within me".

5. Friends and Associates - The human person's friends and associates affect his relationships with the world. Friends shape the human person. The people he chooses to spend time with will change the human person. The way he views the world is determined by who the person is, no one can get away from this truth. If the human person change himself and become the kind of person he desires to be, he will begin to view others in totality and that will change the way the person interact in all his relationships to the world.

The human person must also relate himself to his environment and its effect on health. The environment includes the home, school and the community. Environment is everything around him.

Air, water, soil, plant, and animals are all part of the environment. The environment can be harmed by pollution. The human person must protect the environment because it gives him clean air, land or water. It offers outdoor places he can enjoy. It is important to keep the environment clean, helpful and friendly. This helps the human person live a healthy life.

A yellow banner with the text "LET'S GO" in white, slanted upwards to the right.

FILL ME OUT

Activity 3: Complete the table below. Write your answer in your notebook

ACTIONS	WHAT MUST BE DONE BEFORE THE ACTION?
1. Buying new clothes	
2. Choosing friends	
3. Eating food	
4. Deciding where to study for Senior High School	
5. Attending classes in the afternoon	
6. Going to school	
7. Visiting a friend	

8. Joining an organization in school	
9. Playing computer games	
10. Buying a new gadget	
11. Asking permission if you would like to go out with friends	
12. Helping a stranger	
13. Traveling without your family	
14. Going to mass or any religious activities	
15. Watching movies that are not allowed for your age	
16. Posting your opinion or feelings in the social media	
17. Communicating to	

your siblings about a conflict	
18. Giving opinions	
19. Going out with the opposite sex	
20. Confronti ng a person who verbally hurt you	

The Value of Doing Philosophy

The main purpose in the study of Philosophy of the Human Person V see human life as a meaningful whole or in its holistic perspective. Since the study of philosophy is universality, unity, and synthesis, the Philosophy of the Human Person seeks to obtain a unified and consistent world view of the human person.

Let us pose the question: "What is certain in life?" According to Mark Twain an American writer, it is death and taxes. On the other hand, Bernard Russell (1872-1970), a British philosopher concludes that what is certain in life is uncertainty itself - that there is very little, if anything can be considered certain.

The Philosophy of the Human Person is of little worth and strength if everything is certain in this world. There is nothing more to study and philosophize. Therefore, the most enduring value of studying the Philosophy of the Human Person lies in the "visions of things large enough to generate a life plan, a direction" on the purpose and existence of the human person. We all become philosophers at any crucial moment in life. The general framework of beliefs and values we profess, the world view that impregnate our experience with meaning are expression of our essential human capabilities that make us distinctly human. Our philosophical reflection is an important part of our self-fulfillment, happiness and our professional growth. What then is the specific value of philosophy?

1. Philosophy as a subject enables the student to study, learn and master the various branches and divisions of philosophy and the theories and beliefs of philosophers. Philosophy as an activity enables the student to think, conceptualize, analyze, compare, evaluate and understand things. Students philosophize and become wise. In philosophy as a product, the students are able to articulate their understanding of the contributions of each philosopher (traditional and modern) to philosophical problems relating to knowledge, reality and value.
2. Philosophy helps the student to develop the ability to form opinions and beliefs. He thinks, evaluates and decides what could be "better" or "best" for him
3. Philosophy helps the student to be resilient and philosophically calm in the face of disorder and doubts, uncertainty, indefiniteness, and chaos. By being flexible, he is able to preserve and put things in their proper perspective and outlook in the face of upheaval.
4. Philosophy deepens the student's self-awareness. A self-aware student does not harbor illusions and rationalizations to justify his beliefs and actions.
5. In relation to deepening of self-awareness, philosophy also increases the student's self-awareness and awareness of the world. When awareness increases, he becomes more dynamic, more critical and more discerning of the significant influence of his life.
6. Philosophy helps the student to be creative. By being creative he develops a philosophical perspective on problems, issues and concerns that is unique and distinctive. He engages his life on a deeper level to give meaning to it.
7. Philosophy helps the student to be imaginative. By being imaginative, he is able to deal openly with new possibilities and changes in how he sees things. A true philosopher wonders about such questions as "Who am I?", "Why am I here?", "Why is there order in the universe?" etc. He ponders on the meaning of these questions.
8. Philosophy helps the student to develop clear concepts and value system. Concepts and values are found most in philosophy, art, politics, psychology, literature, music and so on. The student's concepts and values are integrated into a unified coherent, systematic and meaningful way.
9. Philosophy provides the student with better intellectual perspective and outlook. He becomes more tolerant, more open-minded, less biased and more sympathetic to views that might even conflict or compete with his own view. He realizes that the belief of one philosopher is not necessarily true or another's false but it is the usefulness of the belief within a given context that is more important.
10. Philosophy gives the student personal freedom-the freedom from the biases, prejudices and convictions, and tyranny of customs that have grown up in his mind. By being free, he can make suggestions and decisions and act according to those decisions. In fact, when the student begins to philosophize, he will

find that even the most everyday things in life may lead to problems to which very incomplete and unsatisfactory answers can be given

11. Philosophy helps the student to refine his power of analysis-the to think critically, reason, evaluate, theorize and justify. The powers of power analysis are the tools of philosophy. These tools enable him to apply them constructively to his own affairs.

Activity 4: What can you say about the quotation below? Do you agree with this? Express your answers on the space provided.



SUMMARY

Philosophy means the “love of wisdom” the rational, abstract, and methodical consideration of reality as a whole or of fundamental dimensions of

human existence and experience. Philosophical inquiry is a central element in the intellectual history of many civilizations.

The term “person” is defined in many ways based on one’s purpose. In law, it refers to a corporation, organization, partnership, association or other entity construed to be governed by particular law

Human is defined as a rational being endowed with composite characteristics (physical, mental, spiritual and emotional) as distinct from lower animals.

Holistic Perspective According to Mirza Iqbal Ashraf (2012), the concept of “whole as greater than the sum of its parts” has ancient roots. But the term “holism” (more reasonably but less often spelled „wholism“) as fully developed rarely appears in anyone’s conversation except somewhat narrowly in that of the philosophers or sociologists

Partial Point of View It is a perspective that is based on one of the component parts of a whole. A partial point of view is a perspective that looks at reality based on a single or partial component of a system whereas the holistic perspective tries to broaden the understanding of reality by taking considerations of other possible causal agents or factors

One reason is **survival**. No one, even a hermit, can live alone. Another reason for bonding together with other groups is **gregariousness**. People flock together for emotional warmth and belongingness. The third reason of relating oneself with society is for **specialization**. It is not unusual to find among Ilocanos, Bicolanos, Cebuanos, Tagalogs, Pangasinenses, Muslim students and other cultural group the desire to form themselves into one association, organization, club, varsitarian or society

KEY TERMS

Philosophy

holistic

partial

survival

gregariousness

Ecclesiastical

Assessment

Direction: Choose the letter that corresponds to your answer from the statements below. Write your answers on the sheet of paper

1. The Greek word “Philos” means?
 - a. Love
 - b. Person
 - c. Wisdom
 - d. Human
2. The Greek word “Sophia” means?
 - a. Love
 - b. Person
 - c. Wisdom
 - d. Human
3. In law, it refers to a corporation, organization, partnership, association or other entity construed to be governed by particular law
 - a. Trinity
 - b. Human
 - c. Christianity
 - d. Person
4. It is defined as a rational being endowed with composite characteristics (physical, mental, spiritual and emotional) as distinct from lower animals.
 - a. Christianity
 - b. Human
 - c. Person
 - d. Wisdom
5. the Father of Philosophy in the Western civilization?
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Socrates
 - c. Plato
 - d. Thales
6. It tells about “What is good? What makes actions right?”
 - a. Ethics

- b. Aesthetics
 - c. Epistemology
 - d. Logic
7. It is a perspective that is based on one of the component parts of a whole
- a. Holistic point of view
 - b. Partial point of view
 - c. None of the above
 - d. All of the above
8. It is a perspective that looks all aspects are tied in together to form a general overview of the problem or situation.
- a. Holistic point of view
 - b. Partial point of view
 - c. None of the above
 - d. All of the above
9. According to the importance of studying philosophy, what can it offer us?
- a. Know the different philosophers and their philosophies in life.
 - b. See the downs and lows in the development and history of philosophy.
 - c. Survey the achievements of the different philosophers in various periods of history
 - d. Enhances our minds, understand what we encounter every day, and value our judgement.
10. Identify which statement describes the difference between holism and partial thinking.
- a. Holism is a perspective that looks at the “big picture” while partial thinking focuses on the specific aspect of the situation.
 - b. Holism is a perspective that looks at the specific aspects of the situation while partial thinking looks at the big picture.
 - c. Holism requires us to focus on a certain aspect of the problem while partial thinking requires us to have an open mindset.
 - d. All of the above

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: Michael S. Bernal, Paciano B. Ferrer, Alejandrino C. Alac
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<https://globalquiz.org/en/top-philosophy-facts/>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Page 3 :What I know;

1. A
2. D
3. d
4. b
5. a

Page 22:

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. d
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. a

Feature	Marks
Content: convincing, pertinent, specific, Perceptive	4
Point of view: clear, consistent, appropriate in approach	4
Mechanics: correctness in punctuations, spelling and grammar	2
Total	10

Figure 1 rubrics for essay activities