

While others considered this war to be necessary to ensure international security, some considered it illegitimate.

Frederick's position examples.

Protests against poor working conditions, such as workers' demands, and class conflicts that arose between the working class and the capitalist countries.  
2003 These conflicts are seen as inevitable as a result of the contradictions before Engels.

The result is the conflict, which is managed by the state.

The state is not the state, the concept of which Marx, with its foundations, did not depart very far from Engels' conception of historical materialism. The state does not express the circle of conflicts between different classes, but rather it is the expression of the mind and the embodiment of the external authority that arises from us. The state is not here, but societies, the basis of their existence, but rather without it, society can live, and it is a contradiction that arises only from the contradiction of social interests, the classes.

The state, thus, guarantees its survival because it eliminates it, and does not reduce the intensity of conflict between classes, but rather it guarantees a kind of balance, in order to eliminate conflict.

It is a result of the stages of economic development, and it is not eternal, but rather it has not been since eternity with Engels

Reality examples of the positions of philosophers are the focus of right and wrong between the state and the people

Viber for position examples

This approach is considered before the general system, such as anti-crime laws or legislation, to ensure that states impose laws and legislation supported by force.

It is necessary to ensure stability and growth of society.

The Syrian regime has used excessive violence against its people, which has led to the war in Syria. One of the most obvious examples of the violence practiced by the state.

While others considered the Syrian regime's use of violence to be illegal, some considered this violence to be illegitimate. Millions of people were displaced.

To maintain its stability

Gandhi's position examples.

This proved. The peaceful protests and civil disobedience that were adopted in India, led by Gandhi against British colonialism, are the nonviolent resistance movement.

Similar movements around the world have inspired and resorted to violence, without achieving change in their effectiveness.

Focus on peaceful protests and pressure, reject the use of violence. Nelson Mandela led the resistance movement against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

This movement eventually succeeded in abolishing the apartheid system internationally.

Ross Jacklin's position examples.

Ross considered that. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the American Constitution, such as the existence of constitutions and laws that guarantee the rights and freedoms of individuals.

The existence of just laws and constitutions is essential to ensure the right of a state.

A new constitution was drafted that guarantees equality for all its citizens. South Africa worked on a state based on the law that respects the rights of all its citizens after the abolition of the apartheid system.

Independent institutions were established to protect human rights for all.

Examples of Niccolo Machiavelli's position.

He used propaganda to justify his actions, and established a strong army to suppress the opposition in Germany. Hitler used violence and force in his rise to power.

1820 - 1895 The United States and its allies waged war on Iraq in 1979.

(Machiavelli distinguishes between a prince or a man of politics according to the way he imitates the fox and the lion. How well does he know that the prince should act?) Machiavelli now says: "If he is a lion and a fox in the same way as the animal, then he should be a lion and a fox in the same way." "The prince is obliged to use the traps and nets of the fox and is not able to face the wolves. Now the lion himself cannot protect himself from the traps and nets."

If the law serves individuals, then the state exercises its authority over them, and thus Machiavelli presents a conception of how the state and man exercise it.

But it is not that it is prepared to violate the law and rule by violence and force, but that it is imposed on it and guarantees its interest.

1469 - 1527Let's put Frederik on stand.

The right and the law are based on the separation of powers.

In its role as an entity that embodies the rationalization of power, Jacqueline Ross emphasizes that the state is not only the right to exist as an abstract legal entity, but rather the right to state and authority. Jacqueline Ross emphasizes that the state is a state and authority. And society seeks, within it, to provide for individual needs and to preserve public freedoms and human dignity.

All of them seek to provide security and protection for them by providing individuals with the necessary support. These are: authority, separation of powers, and the law: The right is based on three foundations and pillars.

Their stability, freedom and security of their property

1944)Machiavelli Nicola stop.

The state is based on the right to non-violence.

As for . Violence, which expresses a premeditated will and ill intention to inflict pain and harm on others, is something negative and destructive, not constructive. Gandhi considers violence to be something negative and destructive. Therefore, violence is practiced for the sake of generalizing friendship and love to include the whole world. Nonviolence is the will of goodness and complete love that includes only the body, not the soul.

“Violence is violence, it is always violence,” says Gandhi. “No matter what the motives and reasons, violence will always remain legitimate.”

Nonviolence is the law that governs the human species.

1869 - 1948) RossJacqueline stop.”

The state is based on physical violence.

The concept of the state would not have disappeared if human groups had not existed, and the basis of the state's special distinguishing feature is material violence, according to Max Weber.

The violence that the state practices is a project that seeks to manage and maintain its security and stability, and a state of chaos and disorder prevailed, and all who threaten its security and stability are subject to the practice of the project of violence, and its existence is dependent on the continuation of the state, so that the relationship of violence to the state is close and intimate.

A white policeman's hand on a black man, George Floyd, was killed after the world witnessed widespread protests against police brutality.1864-1920Gandhi's position.

Many considered this incident an example of violence against minorities in the United States.

Some countries use the media to spread propaganda that distorts the facts and represents forms of symbolic dominance over individuals.

And definitions concepts.

Power is the ability that an individual or group possesses to influence and direct their actions.

The pattern or method of government of the state depending on the systems of authority and law: policy.

Summary of the compositional axis of the political nature of power.

If it was a legal and legitimate form of violence, it may take the form of the exercise of political power, which is diverse and multifaceted. In conclusion, this axis can be concluded in its conclusion, summarizing the axis of the right between the state.

If power were to be taken in its broadest form, it would be characterised by unilateral decision-making.

Back to the second and violence

Introduction

But brevity and flexibility and softness and need to be used in excess and force turns it into a tool, but it needs to be used in excess, it is a dual problem, the state suffers from the penal character of its legitimacy acquires a project of violence framework in the two parties that gathers practice to the state resorts to this paper, from authority to it turns it only on them

And his keenness on the application of justice and fairness and the consolidation of the law

Finally, is it possible for state violence to turn into a non-violent project? But what is the state obligated to guarantee by using minimal violence?

A culture of hatred and malice spreads among its members, causing violence from one side of society to another. Will state violence not generate violence?

The right to violence between the state and the philosophers' perceptions and positions

Is the state based on law or violence? What is the basis on which the state is based? Is it possible for the state to combine law and violence?

?

The demonstrators sought to overthrow the regimes known as the Arab Spring, a wave of democratic protests that swept the world.2020)Viber position

Democracy guarantees basic freedoms for citizens and prevents the establishment of authoritarian regimes.

Foucault Michel for example.

Nowadays, anyone can spread his ideas and opinions to others. Power has spread widely on various social media platforms in the Internet era.

His position or status is irrespective of others,

It emphasizes that power is not fixed but rather changing with the movements of protest that sweep the world against social and economic injustice.

society

Althusser Lowe's position is an example.

This vision aims to achieve the public interest of citizens. It is a strategic plan aimed at achieving comprehensive economic and social development.2011A year in

Through the focus on education, innovation and health

Montesquieu's example.

Legislative power: In the United States, power is divided among three branches. A prominent example of the application of the principle of separation of powers is the United States of America.

Courts (judicial and executive power), the president (executive and executive power), and Congress

Abdullah II was elected King of Jordan after the death of his father, King Hussein.2015 aThe United Arab Emirates launched the vision of the United Arab Emirates,2021A year in (

The Jordanian society seeks to achieve balance between the interests of different classes, relying on moderation and kindness as a political approach.

Despite the controversial statements made by his campaign, Donald Trump won the US presidential election.2013In a year. Trump focused on achieving moral values without winning, Machiavelli's ideas, as some considered Trump's victory evidence of racism and insulting.

Khaldoun Ibn Lamwaqif is an example.

Many analysts considered this action a semi-military force to annex Crimea from Ukraine. Russian President Vladimir Putin used2016A year in

Machiavellian Putin used his political power to achieve his goals without turning to morality or international law.

2014A year in.

oppressive political authority

Althusser believes that the state exercises its authority depending on the apparatuses of two types: the judiciary, the army, the administration, and the police.  
prison and police

Violence against individuals is practiced by religion, the family, the school, and the media, and by various ideological and multi-faceted devices...

These were both linked to domination and repression by violence, according to Althusser, the nature of political power, its relationship to them, direct and regular, continuous, symbolic  
Symbolic or manifest material dominance

Examples of the reality of the nature of political power.  
Machiavelli Niccolo L'Accademia Example

1918 - 1990A year in

Authority is spread everywhere

Michel Foucault establishes the state through which individuals exercise their authority, as opposed to the Marxist conception that links authority with the set of apparatuses and institutions that exercise it. For him, authority is not transcendental, but rather is immanent. Authority is now in the same, a new and original conception of Foucault's conception of authority, which carries out the passing of orders, a transcendental hierarchy. Authority is therefore not "a transcendent pyramid." It is a complex strategic situation that affects the entire social body.

It expresses conflicts of power in society that do not end with the forms of domination, but rather forms of power that deny that power is a form of

1926 - 1984)A To facilitate a stop.

Democracy political authority authority

His talk about the most important principles of authority includes some of the fundamental issues. It is considered one of the sources of political thought by Montesquieu, whose book "The Spirit of the Laws" is considered.

Define as. The division of powers into three: the legislative, executive, and judicial. It is no longer the responsibility of states to maintain democracy. Therefore, Montesquieu considered the principle of separation between powers and the powers of each state, which it represents.

Tyranny means that one person who has power over others is wasted and the rights and dignity of the citizens are squandered.

1689 - 1755Foucault, Michel, stop.

The public interest in achieving political ethics

Because that is in the interest of the shepherd. Moderation is characterized by moderation and moderation, and therefore not extremism or tyranny, according to Ibn Khaldun's policy.

It is clear, then, that the continuity of politics according to Ibn Khaldun's moral perceptions. What the goal of human society achieves, and that is the flock.

1332 - 1382Montesquieu Stop.

All means are employed in political conflict.

In the sense that the ruler relies on the means to justify the end, and so the ruler is not satisfied with the laws alone, but rather with the conflict of politics. Machiavelli distinguishes political practice from morality. We should note that Machiavelli separates the legitimate and illegitimate means to maintain his position.

The United States applies a democratic system that allows citizens to elect their representatives in government.1469 - 1527Khaldoun Ibn Mawqif.

Examples of Spinoza's position.

In countries like: Western democratic countries, which allow citizens to fully exercise their freedoms of expression, opinion, and religion.  
Citizens are allowed to freely express their opinions and practice their religious rituals without restrictions.

Amnesty International is an organization that plays an important role in protecting and promoting human rights throughout the world. These organizations play an important role in: Human rights organizations.

Human Rights Watch and the International Organization for Migration monitor human rights violations and provide support to victims.

Examples of Hegel's position.

These states seek to achieve equality among all citizens and to guarantee them equal opportunities to obtain them: The states that apply social justice

Progressive tax systems are being implemented to help redistribute wealth more fairly, such as Sweden, Finland, and Norway.

Like other countries, Germany implements and establishes environmental protection laws and procedures for future generations. These countries realize the importance of protecting the environment: the countries that preserve the environment.

In France, strict laws are applied to limit pollution and protect natural resources.

Examples of Thomas Hobbes's position on reality.

Like North Korea, all aspects of life are governed by authoritarian regimes. Some countries implement authoritarian regimes.

The state exercises absolute authority over citizens and greatly restricts their freedoms in Saudi Arabia.

In the event of a natural disaster or war, states may sometimes be forced to deal with a specific threat or crisis in an emergency situation.

Some countries may temporarily suspend rights and freedoms to ensure security and stability.

Luke John's real-life examples.

In states such as countries, democratic systems allow citizens to participate in decision-making during elections. Some countries apply: liberal democracies.

If their needs are not met and the government changes, citizens can elect their representatives in the United States, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

In countries such as the United States, civil society organizations play an important role in monitoring the government's performance and protecting citizens' rights.

There are many non-governmental organizations that monitor the government's performance and provide support to citizens, such as the United States, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Examples of Marx's position on reality.

In countries like the United States and France, capitalism is given priority in the private sector in the economy. Some countries apply capitalism systems:

Private companies dominate the main economic sectors in Germany.

There is a gap in countries like China and India. Some countries still suffer from class conflicts between the working class and the ruling class: class conflict.

This leads to large-scale protests and social unrest between the social classes.

Theme and definitions of concepts.

The agent chooses to do something on purpose: the purpose.

Constitutions and laws are based on which the state is based in order for individuals to exercise its authority, through justifications: legitimacy.

Positive law: The state in which social and political relations are subject to the laws of the state.

The social system is based on a voluntary agreement between the individuals who make up it. The concept is related to social political theory: a social contract.

A philosophical analysis model about the state's legitimacy and its goals: a philosophical topic for the lesson.

The axis of the state's legitimacy and its goals

The exercise of freedoms and ensuring security, at the top of which is the state apparatus, which has created a response to many needs and aims, to achieve them, and to disseminate mental principles through educating and forming citizens, as well as confronting external and collective dangers, and punishing them.

Hegel considered that the state is the embodiment of the spirit and not the absolute means to achieve ends. The state derives its legitimacy from these ends and moral values.

Introduction It is not just an end in itself, but also individuals.

For as long as people's minds are linked to institutions, systems, and apparatuses, there is no authority without a state. The state, like the Siamese twin, is considered a category of authority that exercises domination and control, which constitutes a system of what is meant by this concept of authority. Therefore, the subjects or citizens are subject to its laws within the borders of a state.

This abbreviated concept of authority will be shaken, however. Sometimes the law takes a form, sometimes violence takes a form, and sometimes it takes several forms, thus taking another category, according to what

There are some philosophers like Foucault and Michel Nietzsche who can ask questions thanks to their writings.

Is it transcendental in the field in which it is exercised? Is it that the octopus extends to all aspects of life? Is it possible to limit political authority in the state apparatus?  
Is it neutral or not?

Political Authority The Nature of Philosophers and Their Perceptions

Democracy? Collective or individual authoritarianism? What is the nature of political power?

1776)Machiavelli Nicholas' position

It guarantees the participation of citizens in decision-making, which gives legitimacy. The United States of America relies on an institutional democratic system:  
Imprisoned for a year1990A year later, he led a government that negotiated the end of apartheid and the end of racial segregation.1994Since its founding, the Norman dynasty that still rules Britain has not yet established a state. King Harold II was defeated at the Battle of Hastings.27Mandela's release year

Today

Unifying the ability of a charismatic personality to make him a racist, to separate Opposites as a highly respected leader Nelson Mandela earned: Africa South in Mandela Nelson.  
1066After. Change and achievement of the country.

The bourgeoisie class derives its legitimacy from

Karl Marx considers that the state does not derive its legitimacy from agreement and contract to the extent that it derives its legitimacy from competition and conflict between the bourgeois class and the means of ownership.

The state is a means of production that employs the working class and the means of production, and its goal is to give legal legitimacy to the bourgeoisie. Marx, in his view, derives its legitimacy from the state, as a dominant class, as a means of production and to guarantee its existence.  
The interests, organization, and management of the bourgeoisie class

Examples of the philosophers' positions on the legitimacy of the state and its goals.  
Fiber Max for parking examples

The British royal family derives its legitimacy from the country's ancient history of monarchy: the monarchy in Britain  
1818 - 1883Year in.

The contract derives its legitimacy from

The state derives its legitimacy from the voluntary political agreement concluded between the individuals and the ruler, according to John Locke.

Individuals may not touch the ruler, but they retain the rest of their civil rights, in exchange for which the ruler preserves some of their natural rights, and they give them up to him.

The state's goal is to provide security for people, protect their freedom, guarantee their property, and demand individuals' obedience in return for its protection.

Punishment to deter the aggressor exposes rights

## 1632 - 1704Marx's position.

This is because it is limited and incomplete freedom, and that freedom becomes impossible in social life. This is between the political philosopher and thinker

In which the individual does not remain safe for his life nor does he remain in a state of anarchy, barbarism, and war, and consequently these individual freedoms arise in a conflict with the one in which they are subject to a common authority, by virtue of which they establish a type of collective contract in which people are obliged to give up this absolute freedom of their property.

Hobbes grants the state absolute power over their affairs, and thus one undertakes

That is the original charter by which people give up part of their natural freedoms and the waiver of the exercise of that power.

The ruler is a party to the guarantee of civil peace and freedom in exchange for their private affairs

## 1588 - 1679Luke John Stop.

The objective morality of the idea is actually achieved by the state.

This question is posed and re-imagined, and we see it and therefore, the German philosopher Hegel starts with his critique of the contractual conception of the state. Hegel sees that in contrast to the traditional political philosophical contractual critique, Hegel will have the possibility of questions that will allow him to consider the state itself in the purpose of the state, or is it not possible?

The free will and the nation's spirit are realized in the state, as they represent the state itself in its goal of difference, as this is completed by the state's relationship with the individual.

The state is the field in which right and morality merge. It is an ethical idea and an embodiment of the mind.

## 1770 - 1837Hobbes Thomas position.

Freedom is the state's goal

Freedom is the true goal of the state, its legitimacy, the foundation of the state, and the purposes for which it is envisioned. Spinoza embodies a model that highlights the characteristics of the contractual position in its conception. In contrast, the state is not based on reason, and on the condition that authority targets the supreme authority, as long as individuals within the state enjoy freedom of thought and expression of their opinions.

Peace, security, and freedom of thought and expression are essential for the individual.

## 1623 - 1677Hegel's position.

The state's interference in the legitimacy of multiple sources

Then. Historical legitimacy, linked to the past, traditions and customs: and among them, Max Weber identifies three forms of state legitimacy.

Electoral and representative competence based on institutional legitimacy and finally, the charismatic legitimacy of the individual on the list of superior personal advantages.

The objective approach, thanks to which it neglected all the fundamental questions, is the result of its success in studying natural phenomena.1864 - 1920Spinoza's position. Is humanity the ultimate subject of this neglected phenomenon? How can the sciences answer these questions about humanity, related to human existence?

Understanding? Which is the appropriate approach, the objective approach or the interpretation approach?

Objectivity in the Humanities (The Position of the Human Phenomenon): The First Axis

Is it possible to build objective knowledge about humans?

This situation also results from the subject of the study, which is the human being: a complex situation in humanity, the sciences create the "subject-self" relationship: Piaget

The difficulty of achieving objectivity that is considered the basis of scientific sciences

He is a part of the group that he studies, and he understands it as a major paradox: he lives in the field of social sciences.

And the perceptions of values that are connected to it remain distant

Despite that, you cannot yet fulfill the condition of objectivity, and the scientific objectivity and accuracy that it seeks to achieve since its inception, the human sciences: Rene Bouvers.

The apparent humanity is related to objective reasons in particular.

Goldman calls for developing methods of thinking that take into account the apparent nature of humanity and its particularity, and imposes on the researcher abstraction from the unconscious and its particularity.

common sense tribal

Understanding and interpretation: the second axis.

Is it interpretation or understanding? What is the function of human theory in the sciences? What is the most appropriate approach for the particularity of apparent humanity?

The method, which is its subject, suits the method of humanity on the sciences. It imposes the difference between the subject of the sciences and the subject of the natural sciences: Wilhelm Dilthey

Understanding is based on the prin

If the human sciences have achieved true progress thanks to the processes of interpretation, prediction, and explanation, then: Claude Lévi-Strauss.

Interpretation of prediction: The road is in the middle, and she remains doomed. I know it's okay

On understanding is based. Humanity's deep understanding of the phenomenon allows it to Objectivity, results, gives the interpretation, was, then, and the interpretation, understanding between Characterized by: Grange.

The door opens for the self to enter, but it gives understanding to the phenomenon and interpretation.

Understanding is based on clarity and intuition, and it demonstrates the importance of understanding in building knowledge of the sciences. Monroe emphasizes the importance of understanding:

## Humanities: Axis III Model.

What is the scientific model in the humanities?

Physical sciences in the scientific way different from the scientific image produced on Humanity and science are searching for a new horizon. Laderer draws: Ladrière John

Edgar Moran calls for the need for empirical research to ensure scientific methods for the humanities.

Merleau-Ponty: The scientific positivism has ignored the importance of knowledge in itself, which is the basis of our living experience of the world.

The Self is the absolute source of all knowledge.

Rather, it should be considered negatively, as a matter of overlap between the subject and the human condition, which is the epistemological situation that we know of: long.

On the contrary, the experimental approach is suitable for adapting to the apparent human specificity.

Knowledge is divided into concepts.

A scientific theory is a body of knowledge that is as logical, consistent, and valid as it is reasonable.

It also refers to the issue of truth or error, and by it we judge and classify things and concepts, and by it is the reference that distinguishes and measures things and is measured by it: a standard.

## The model that should be

Observation is the process of obtaining precise information under certain environmental conditions, whether natural or human.

This is the initial assumptions and the behavioral situation.

The term "mind" also refers to the set of psychological functions related to the acquisition of absolute truths. It is the faculty by which the soul is acquired: the mind.

Reasoning, judgment, imagination and memory are like perception.

The scientific study of the characteristics of human groups and the interactions between individuals in these groups is: sociology.



And revealing its system and its problems and changing the laws governing it

The absolute is that which is limited in its relation to something else. It is not an indication of it except in its relationship to something else: the relative.

In reality, it is more likely that the witness or the truth will narrate what he saw or did, and the evidence for it will be proven and the truthful case will be known to the land: the truth.

It means that the truth is what is the reality, and the proof has been completed and the true proposition is true, and it is what is its characteristic: truth.

Every knowledge, idea, or proposition is self-evident and imposes itself without need for thought. It is generally possible that every subject of doubt may be self-evident. What is it: self-evident?  
proof

The chapter on the subject is concerned with the subject, including what is in it, as things are, without being influenced by them. The characteristic of thought: objectivity.

For example, in physics, a specific goal can be achieved by means of a set of processes, steps, and procedures. What is meant by it: the curriculum.

The scientific theory is a systematic view of the variables that affect all phenomena, which presents a set of interconnected concepts and assumptions.

The aim of describing these phenomena and the relationships between them is to:

(Retrospective imagination) is the ability to create mental images of things that are absent from the senses, which is: imagination.

Creative imagination represents new relationships between things and facts

The scientific hypothesis is often testable and is based on the hypothesis that the researcher develops to explain a phenomenon. It is an initial and temporary conclusion:

Scientific precedent, theories, or preliminary conjectures, observations

It denotes the normal meaning of a set of scientific conditions and rules, and is the re-creation of a natural phenomenon as a laboratory: experience.

In fact, it is through friction that a person gains.

It is a mental process through which a person seeks to acquire knowledge according to specific systematic steps. The knowledge obtained is related to the subject of knowledge: knowledge.

And his awareness of himself

It is also a characteristic of what is true and correct in a specific field, which gives a theory the value and validity required for it, rationally and experimentally, which means: validity.

It is determined on a logical and mathematical basis.

It is the belief that ideas or facts are not subject to critical examination and that they are accepted as fixed, mental knowledge, as opposed to the variable general sensory knowledge: opinion.

Logic and its principles in research without reason

It is not limited to anything else, and is not related to anything else in its existence. It is the absolute that is intended.

Whether that knowledge is beneficial to a specific person or not, it refers to what is beneficial to a specific person, whether it is practical or objective, and what is beneficial to him is intended by it: benefit.

Psychology (psychology) and sociology (sociology) are the sciences that take the subject of research and study of human beings: the human sciences.

Anthropology (culture and science)

It is the independent existence of the images in which it is formed in the individual cases and is the general society as a whole. It is every type of behavior, whether fixed or variable.

:AFor the first axis.

Whatever appears to us in any of its manifestations, may be an error in reasoning, judgment, or perception: it is an illusion.

The second goal is the legitimacy of the state

The most important of these are the contractual theories, the divine mandate theory, and the divine right theory. This is a theocratic theory that will appear as such in reality, an integrated theory.

The social contract theory, which is considered the seed for the emergence of different democracies across the world,

What is the purpose of its establishment? Is it from right or from power? From where does the state derive its legitimacy? This is the question that is being asked here.

Philosophers' positions and goals The legitimacy of the state

How does the state exist? Where does the state derive its legitimacy from? What are its goals? How did the state arise? The problem

Scientific, Law, Experiment, and Hypothesis Observation: Steps19)Viber Max stop

Experimental science is built according to its laws. When scientific observation and experimentation are subject to the conditions of verification, the experimental scientist combines: Bernard Claude.

Necessary and theoretical methodological steps

It is not necessary to consider the imagination as an element in the interpretation of phenomena, but rather scientific experimentation constitutes the sole component in its traditional meaning: Tom Rooney.

Imagination is the mental experience that gives a richness to reality.

In the face of its development and progress, classical science was an obstacle and did not play any role in the emergence of raw, colloquial experience, as Alexander Query sees it.

Which contributed to the emergence of scientific theories, which is the methodological issue of natural phenomena and mathematical experimentation, as objectivity and accuracy.

Rational science: the second axis.

? What are its limits? What are the characteristics of rational science?

They are the free creations of the mathematical mind and constitute the basic part of theoretical science (such as physics) from which the concepts and principles of which it is composed: Albert Einstein

Theoretical science

What is dialectical in a conditional dialogue makes it an experimental scientific activity Directs double certainty on establishing a contemporary applied rationality Rationality: Bachelard.

My reality is what my mind is

The most important characteristics of the scientific mind are the experimental mind, and it is the importance of experience and its position in building scientific knowledge that Reichenbach shows.

Blanche criticizes: Blanche. He shows that scientific knowledge is a product of a dialectical dialogue between reason and experience.

Scientific Theories Scientific Standards: The Third Axis.

? Its value is measured and how? Theory: What are the validity of criteria?

What gives a scientific theory its scientific strength and coherence is the additional and multiple hypotheses that emerge from the theory:

Other theories and their isolation

The original scientific experimental theory that can offer the possible possibilities that refute it, and which are subject to its weaknesses, is: Karl Popper.

The falsification or implementation of the criteria of its pre-existing assumptions,

Criticism is the criterion for distinguishing between scientific and non-scientific theories. Al-Haytham Ibn Yara: Al-Haytham Ibn Al-Hasan.

Presenting the concept of fragmented truth.

In fact, it is more indicative and manifested to it, and its meanings are based on what differs according to its forms, from form to purpose and goal for each discourse and thought. Truth constitutes a goal for each discourse.

This approach to negative truth opens up a possibility for us... (falsehood, doubt, illusion, error) and a methodological approach that clearly presents its opposite when we put it in front of it.

Here, the deepest and first problems are raised about the truth, and the ground and introductions to it, and the conditions for it, and the ground and introductions to it, but these articles do not represent only contradictions of the truth, if the question is not about the truth itself.

Its value according to its standards related to the remaining issues is reproduced, including Its meanings and nature.

These are the issues that form the basis for thinking in this concept:

What is the value of truth? What are the criteria of truth? Is truth a construct or a given?

Opinion and truth: the first axis.

Is truth a construct or a given? What is the relationship between truth and opinion?

The truth is not that it is ready-made, but rather that it is contradictory to opinion. Descartes

The first truth is that the mind needs truths from which it proceeds, rather, the mind is incapable of perceiving them; there are truths that the heart comprehends: Pascal.

The truth is not a given, but rather an experimental mental construct. It constitutes an obstacle to seeing the truth, as it calls for judgment: Bachelard.

The role of a revolutionary leader in changing the prevailing intellectual systems is based on the possibility of opinion: Leibniz.

Truth criteria: the second axis.

Is it a logical, empirical, material, or formal standard? What are the standards of truth?

Each on its own and imposes necessity and distinction with clarity and intuition. The idea is because mentality, intuition is a criterion that is the truth to achieve the most effective criterion that: Descartes

First, the truth is perceived by intuition and then deduction.

Truth is built and constructed by means of the a priori order of the self-knowing and its union with the data of the senses. Kant.

All ideas are not in need of light, but rather of what confirms or reveals them; they are the criterion of truth and error: Spinoza.

The criterion of experience is truth, in view of the nature of materialism: David Hume.

Value as truth: the third axis.

Is it determined as an end in itself or merely as a means? What is the value of truth?

The morality of the crime of lying is the opposite, and on the moral duty of truth itself, in the ultimate truth that Kant sees: Kant

The truth is not the same as the reality of man. The error is not the same as the truth, and it is the opposite of what is wrong.

thought

The real benefit is a means to achieving material benefits for the sake of the end itself, but the truth is not for the sake of the end itself: William James.

The truth does not exist outside of the essence, but rather belongs to it. The truth is the anti-essence of the original truth: Heidegger.

If we take the truth into consideration, then we will only be guided by the truth.

There is no absolute, fixed truth in life, and they are merely useful in service to the truth: Friedrich Nietzsche.

General structure of the concept.

It is what its fields and forms vary, no matter how many, and it remains the same. Human existence is distinguished by its being a product of knowledge, whether related to nature or to others, or to itself.

The studied topics are really about reaching the goal of knowledge, and the value of building, in the scrutiny of which there are multiple criteria, despite the difficulty of distinguishing between them, subjective and objective.

In itself, and in fact, philosophical, scientific concepts, which leads to the ultimate development

Introducing the concept of human sciences.

Its dimensions in the human experience about the scientific theory of the construction of the special epistemological field within the human sciences in the scientific field of the problematic issue is framed and the quality of humanity, the subject of science and the specificity of the subject, the relationship of the self: basic problems of the construction that this poses and what it raises, the social, psychological and historical

Sciences, especially the true sciences, the scientific model that the humanities offer, the relationship between the scientific sciences and the nature of humanity, and the appropriate curricula for studying phenomena.

The function that allows the mind to visualize things.4 aIf the experimental sciences had imposed themselves on the positivism of the century.

The term means: direct knowledge of the subject without mediation.

It makes each subject different from the other; and the two selves exist within a common and equal perceptual field as an interaction relationship: an intersubjective relationship.

The tendency towards possession and acquisition of the beloved, far from everything, and the love and affection and relationship and perfection and strength that is derived from truthfulness means: friendship.

Especially as a property

It is related to the individual, the presence, the history, the time, the place, the doubt, the ambiguity, the uncertainty, or the certainty and uncertainty of the type of strangeness.

Together with them or with culture or

In physics, for example, what is necessary is that something is different from what it is, or that it is impossible for it to be, or that it is not possible for it to be: necessary.

Fragmented knowledge presentation (general presentation).

Fall time is related to the speed of the earth above the air.

Where possible, the concepts of theoretical and experimental science and mathematical formulation have achieved dazzling successes, if human knowledge of nature had been achieved.

It appears that the dialectical aspects of this, which characterizes and makes human knowledge, are directed towards it, and it appears that the sciences are considered an embodiment of the human ambition required for this, and they are considered the last level that man aspires to knowledge itself, the victory of reason,

The goal of humanity is to know the truth, and therefore man has always striven to attain knowledge of the truth, whether of nature or of himself.

Together? Are they both? Is the mind the basis of knowledge?

Fragmented knowledge and theoretical experience present the concept

This field poses problems. In the experimental sciences, the scientific theories are built within the field of special theory and experience. If the problematic field is determined by the concept of the mind and experience, the subject and the subject, the self and reality, the mind and experience: such as tense relationships and basic epistemological and philosophical concepts.

Kantian problem within experience? How does the world of reason face construction? What is the situation that the mind takes in scientific theory, in its two basic components?

The following questions can be asked about the relationship between reason and experience

So what is the relationship between theory and theory? What is a scientific theory and what is its criterion and starting point? Does theory form the basis of experimentation? What is the situation that experimentation takes in building it?

Scientific? Knowledge and experience

The first axis: experimentation

What is the significance of the distinction between experimentation and experience? Is experimentation the basis for building scientific knowledge?

Direct knowledge of things through the senses: sensory perception2The experimental approach is based on: Bernard Claude

It is characterized by its complexity and overlap, and because of what it is characterized by, the more problematic the human situation will be, if we say about the human being, then it is a problem.1.

The process of the person's development and formation does not take place in isolation. The human being (the person) is essentially an individual, he is a temporal being, he is relational, he is self-referential, and in extension of time and that connection with others and in the world and others, but rather it is achieved through friction and openness to the world (the other) and others.

date (historical)

This concept includes all the circumstances that surround and affect humans in the world. It is a philosophical concept that aims to understand the nature of humans and determine their position in the human situation.

The human condition is considered. And the psychological and natural inevitabilities with others, and the relationship and cultural, social and space restrictions and time in existence, such as his life, in  
Existentialism is a central theme of philosophy that is concerned with explaining the meaning of life.

The human situation is fragmented.

But what. Material things are studied and analyzed as they are studied and analyzed, its study and analysis can be done, it is not a ready-made subject, as it is hidden behind a mask, "I" is not the mere person  
who escapes from the ego as a person on the one hand and from its qualities, or its appearances on the other hand, from its relationship, in the ego: about the question starting point for the question: What  
constitutes the person? What relationship does the person carry freely, as a self, with what qualities of the personality? What is identity based on? But how is this "ego" determined? Direct perception

Actions? Who said it?

Personal identity: the first axis

Is identity based on change or constancy? What is the basis of a person's identity?

The Lashulian sees that the basis of a person's identity is his nature, memory, and nature.

The identity of the person is determined by the faculty of reason, which represents the essence of the self and the way to perceive existence: Descartes.

Freud: The triple conflict between the id, the ego, and the superego results in the multiplicity and dynamic nature of the identity of the person.

Memory is the extension of feeling in time, and it is the rational person who distinguishes the thinking person (consciousness or feeling) from the personality identity: Locke, John.

and the place

It is the will that remains constant when we change or forget. It is the will that determines the nucleus of human existence, the basis of the person's identity: Schopenhauer.

Value as a person: the second axis.

A means? Is there value in the person merely because he is himself, in the very fact that he is?

Mounier: What a person derives his value from himself and from his ability to call himself personal or unique

The moral duty always imposes on us to treat man as a means. Then it is not possible to treat him as something, for he is not the end of the person in himself: Kant.

The goal of any person,

Moral solidarity is achieved not through isolation or opposition with others, but rather through the participation of others. The independence of the person is the participation of others: Gusdorf.

People between

This is life. We determine the value of a person through being who he is. - Regan Tom

The necessity of freedom between the third person: the axis.

Is he a free person, a subject to the inevitabilities?

The metaphysical truth is that man is subject to the inevitabilities of the public, and the conceptions about him are raised under the banner of mere freedom: Spinoza

Man: subject to a group of psychological, biological, and sociocultural imperatives of the human sciences.

Sartre: The freedom of the person is absolute because it is free and open to infinite possibilities.

This conditional situation does not mean submission to necessity, except that the freedom of the person is conditional on the real situation of man: Mounier.

The human situation is fragmented and incomprehensible.

Except for (the concern) and the collective (the ego) the individual human existence is realized, as it differs from it, and the ego resembles a human being in the world, as the problematic field is determined for the other: Presentation

The paradoxes of the focus of it make the other's thinking fundamental. And complex, intertwined relationships between them arise, with the presence of symbolic or material stakes, and what is knowledge? Is this based on any knowledge of it? Is it possible for the ego? What constitutes its existence for the other? So what is it? And ethical and cognitive ontology

Which arises from the relationship between the ego and other

Non-existence: The first axis

Is the mere existence of something permissible or necessary?

And his reasoning is a judgment on the existence of others, a hypothetical and deductive one: Descartes

Hegel sees that the existence of the other is the opposite of the philosophy of the self: Hegel.

All people will be emptied of their "identity" if they lose their uniqueness, or their potential, with the common daily life in the other, with existence: Heidegger.

No one is like people

But this struggle is necessary for the sake of the gaze. Every struggle between the self and the other is trying to paralyze its potential. Sartre:

Transcendental free self as such the ego realizes consciousness

Unknown: The second axis.

Is it impossible or possible for others to know?

The perception of the other is given to this sensual subject of perception, but rather it builds on how the ego perceives what it is as a self. Knowledge of the other does not build on what it is: Sartre

If we look at it as a whole, its bodily behaviors are not acceptable in parts, bearing its intentions, it is possible to know the other: Schiller.

The self-experience is the experience of the self in an isolated and unrelated way, that is, one who is aware of the other than the world.

There is a thick wall between them, but it is not possible to cross it.

There are difficulties because it is difficult to know who Malebranche is talking about: Malebranche.

In the ego there is the other, and my likeness to it differs from me, but rather from the ego as an independent self or object as an independent self. - Husserl

The objective world that establishes the subjective world becomes intuitively the path of unity with the world, and with it I am I.

The relationship with others: the third axis.

Is the relationship with others based on friendship or confrontation?

Friendship is based on an ideal balance between the elements of the self, the rational, the moral, the universal, and the subjective. The relationship between the self and the other is founded on principles: Kant

It is a noble, human relationship that brings together feelings of mutual respect and love between two people. It is a moral, duty-based relationship.

Among people, you will find that the guarantor of this is the feelings of compassion and love, for the sake of altruism, and self-sacrifice, if it is: altruism.

The major values of reason, science, stability, solidarity and the world are spread in

Aristotle distinguishes between types of friendship, enjoyment, benefit, and virtue. Friendship is based on the relationship with others.

The stranger must be recognized and respected by the group that disagrees with him and responded to him, instead of being rejected and destroyed by the group. - Julia Kristeva

The person. If the dry view of the self and objectification are replaced by the phenomenon of communication par excellence, the ego can perceive the other self: Merleau-Ponty.

The self is: free, conscious, and responsible for what it produces from its actions, and is entitled to and deserved, respect, and appreciation.

A means and not an end in itself, because things are treated as they are.

The principle of unity, then, is identity. The essential qualities that make a person identical to himself or distinct from others are the essence of a thing, and its reality is: identity.

The self is the thinking, knowing self that is distinguished from the objects that think about and act upon them when they take the form of external material things, especially the ego.

felt

The self is not a human being as a subject, but rather as a perspective on the other, different from the other self. It is the other self: the other.

It is the other self, whether far or near, that is what I am and will.

This act is contrasted with selfishness, a tendency towards self-interest and sacrifice for the sake of others: altruism.

Freedom is the ability of a person to act or refrain from doing something, or rather, to submit to any external or internal compulsions and not to think or act in self-independence.

Whatever the type, it was forced

Value: to highlight the good or bad of a thing, its beauty, its right or wrong, with the aim of making it stand out.

And its interpretation is the transition of the perceived self to the subject of its understanding, which is the process by which the mind perceives a subject: knowledge.

It refers to everything in the universe, including man, and does not exist in need of anything else. This is an attribute of what exists in itself, and not in need of anything else.

Freedom is the opposite of necessity.

When applied to humans, the principle of determinism conflicts with the idea that natural phenomena are conditional and necessary for fixed reasons. Its meaning is a scientific principle: determinism.

According to this principle, our thoughts and behaviors are not the result of anything other than free will, as long as they are not preceded by necessary causes.

Consciousness is the activity of the individual and is linked to the development of language, the sum of the conscious processes that enable the self to be directly aware of itself and of what it is based on.

History absorbs knowledge and experience.

The present, on which the future is based, is formed and which is the sum of the facts and events that occurred in the past: history.

This transition is in the direction of knowledge, civilization, ethics, and progress, and it is a process of modification, transformation, and evolution.

Specific goal to achieve

It is possible for something to exist as soon as it occurs, and it is considered potentially, and it is the opposite of the essence in existence, and its occurrence is: existence.

It becomes really tangible without any mind,

The word denotes the sum of the internal transformations of something. The word refers to the process of moving something to another state by chance or necessity: a process.

Which is the nature of change

Two meanings of the word: perception.

The capitalist system inherent

The United States of America intervenes in other countries to serve their political or economic interests, such as some countries engaging in military interventions.

This approach is considered a tool used by the ruling classes to maintain their control over wealth and power.