

**1. WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?**

- The word “philosophy” originates from the Ancient Greek term “philosophia” (φιλοσοφία). It is the combination of the two words: “*philos*” meaning “friend” or “lover”, and “*sophia*”, meaning wisdom.
- Therefore, philosophy is literally defined as the “love of wisdom”.

**2. WHY MAN SEEKS FOR THE TRUTH?**

- The truth makes man fulfill his rational nature.

**3. HOW PHILOSOPHY BEGINS?**

- By wonder.

**4. HOW PHILOSOPHY END?**

- Just to fulfill what I wonder.

**5. WHY WE STUDY PHILOSOPHY?**

- “To seek only for its own sake”
- Philosophy seeks knowledge simply for its own sake.
- Knowing for the sake of knowing and to **satisfy the demands of his/her intellect**.
- *Example:* practical reason = need for knowledge in order to act with moral uprightness
- Philosophy refers to the search for a profound knowledge that goes beyond spontaneous knowledge.

**6. WHAT ARE THE FIVE DEFINITIONS OF PHILOSOPHY?**

- a. It is the search for the truth.
- b. Pythagoras called himself the lover of wisdom.
- c. It is the knowledge of all things through their ultimate causes, acquired through the use of reason.
- d. It is the science that studies all things in its ultimate causes and 1<sup>st</sup> principles with the light of reason.
- e. *Philosophia* – “Love of Wisdom”

**7. WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY AS A WISDOM?**

- The desire for knowledge is something natural to man and his happiness is closely link with wisdom.

**8. WHAT IS WISDOM?**

- Wisdom enables man to discover the meaning of his life to act in an upright way.
- “*Wisdom as a certain knowledge of the deepest causes of everything*” – Saint Thomas Aquinas
- The wisdom has a guiding and judging role with regard to other forms of knowledge.
- Wisdom is important in directing human existence towards its purpose or end.
- The desire for knowledge is something natural to man and his happiness is closely link with wisdom.

**9. TYPES OF WISDOM**

- The most perfect wisdom is attained through metaphysics. Since metaphysics studies the deepest cause of reality, in so far as they can be known by natural reason.
- According to **Saint Thomas Aquinas**, the happiness is not found in richness, honor, science, pleasure, etc... All these are last ends in concrete.
- The “will” has primacy among potencies (to be in Good Will)

**10. THREE (3) REASONS FOR DESIRE TO KNOW (ARISTOTLE)**

- Because everything naturally desires perfection of itself (ex. Matter is said to desire form)
  - Everything has an inclination to know, its own perfection. (ex. To understand the things)
  - It is desire to be united like principle. (ex. Seed imitate similar to a tree)
- ❖ So, wisdom studies all things in the light of their ultimate causes. Who is the origin and end of all creatures.

**11. WHO IS OUR ULTIMATE END?**

- God.

**12. WHAT ARE FREE HUMAN ACTS?**

- These deal with the order man establishes in the artificial things he makes. Wisdom studies these acts to know things.

**13. WHAT IS IGNORANCE?**

- The contrary to wisdom, is the source of discover and errors in behavior, which prevents him from attaining the happiness.
- It is the cause of the varied obstacles that hinder this task.
- It is a serious harm on individuals.

**14. WHAT ARE THE MATERIAL & FORMAL OBJECTS OF PHILOSOPHY?**

- The certain knowledge about the reality. Including the ultimate truths that are the objects of philosophy.
- **MATERIAL OBJECTS** – objects such as studies all things. All aspects of reality and most profound causes. Its object is **sensible & material beings** or bodies. *Ex. Perceived by the senses.*
- **FORMAL OBJECTS** – studies the material objects and ultimate causes, 1<sup>st</sup> principle by seeking the deepest explanations. Go deeper and deeper until you arrive at the final cause.

**15. WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF PHILOSOPHY?**

- The certain knowledge about realities, including the ultimate truths are the objects of philosophy.
- This is attained by the human intellect in a **natural way, WITHOUT SCIENTIFIC STUDY**
- Examples: Existence of God, Immortality of the Soul, Natural Law (EIN)

**16. WHAT ARE THE FIVE WAYS ACCORDING TO SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS?**

- The series of motion necessitates a first mover. (Prime Mover)
- The series of cause and effect requires a first efficient cause (Uncaused Cause)
- The contingency of beings necessitates a non-contingent being to bring forth existence. (Contingency/Necessary Being)
- The degrees of perfection point to a perfect being who has maximum of all positive qualities. (Gradation/Perfect Being)
- The order and beauty visible in the world require an intelligent designer. (Teleological Argument)

**17. CAN YOU EXPLAIN PHILOSOPHY & ORDINARY KNOWLEDGE?****PHILOSOPHY**

- Certain knowledge about the realities, including the ultimate truths are the objects of philosophy.
- Ex. Existence of God, Immortality of Soul, Natural Law

**ORDINARY KNOWLEDGE**

- Can be attained by the human intellect in a natural way, even without scientific study.
- As long as reason is used correctly, **philosophy does in agreement** and in continuity with spontaneous knowledge.

- According to Descartes, "philosopher must doubt all knowledge and begin from zero."

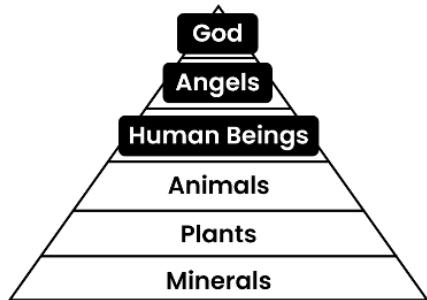
**18. HOW PHILOSOPHY IS A SCIENCE?**

- a. It is the science in an eminent way, since it is a certain knowledge through the causes since it studies the deepest cause of reality.
- b. Science is a **knowledge** attained by way of demonstration starting from some principals.
- Philosophy is a science because which is **more sublime (above)** than the other sciences.
- Philosophy is the root of all sciences and has many branches.

## 19. WHAT IS THE "NUCLEUS" OF PHILOSOPHY?

- The nucleus of philosophy is METAPHYSICS.
- Metaphysics is the study of things which exist, reality, and the nature of all things.
- It answers the question "What is?" It encompasses everything that exists and is concerned about identity and the world.

## 20. WHAT IS THE STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD?



## 21. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHILOSOPHY &amp; PARTICULAR SCIENCES:

Philosophy	Particular Sciences
- It studies the <u>deepest and most basic aspects</u> of reality.	- It studies only a <u>specific aspect</u> of reality.
- It seeks the <u>ultimate causes</u> , and goes <u>beyond the limits</u> of particular science.	- It seeks <u>more immediate or proximate causes</u>
- It studies <u>all realities</u> and tries to discover the ultimate explanation in its very being.	- It is <u>limited by some aspects</u> of reality and the <u>object of its studies</u> .

## 22. WHAT ARE THE SENSES?

## EXTERNAL SENSES

(SHSTT)

- SIGHT – ability to see color & figure
- HEARING – hear sound
- SMELL – smell odors
- TASTE – to taste & speak
- TOUCH – have impressions of feelings of surfaces.

## INTERNAL SENSES

(IECS)

- IMAGINATION – the ability to imagine thoughts & visions
- ESTIMATIVE – a special power of humans similar to animals' natural instinct
- COGNITIVE – conscious activity and thinking of man
- SENSIBLE – ability of man to sense

So, every human knowledge is attained (begins) through our external senses and our intellect.

## 23. SPECULATIVE SCIENCE VS. PRACTICAL SCIENCE VS. THE ARTS

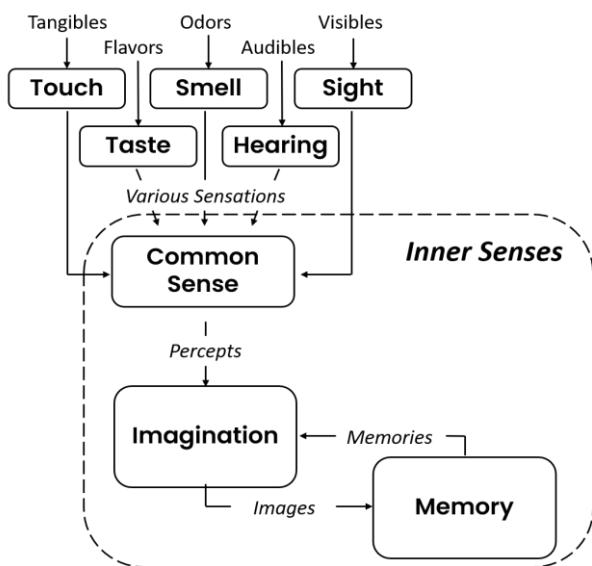
Speculative	Practical	Arts
Geared towards <u>knowledge of the truth</u>	Requires knowledge, but are more interested in the <u>application</u> to carry out the specific deeds/work.	Attempts to <u>copy the reality</u> , right reason of things to be done, and technique. Arts is the <u>rationality of actions through which objects are produced</u> .

## 24. WHAT ARE THE SYSTEMATIC WAYS OF PHILOSOPHY?

- Philosophy uses in a systematic way of all the means available to human knowledge.
- SENSES** – refers to the five (5) external senses, and four (4) internal senses.
- EXPERIENCE** – refers to one's previous experiences
- INDUCTION** – logic
- REASONING** – refers to the ability to choose good and reject evil.

## 25. WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY & INTELLECTUAL EVIDENCES?

- Intellectual knowledge starts from the senses and is formed into “DATA”
- Intellect is able to reach the essence of things, known as “EVIDENCE”
- The external accidents are grasped by the senses. Universal judgments are known through induction, by means of the intellect grasps what is universal and necessary.
- Starting from the sensible images, we obtain universal judgment, abstract the universal and necessary from the particular.
- Philosophy concentrates on the intellectual evidence.



- ❖ **ACCIDENTS** are defined as the changes that we can grasp on ourselves.
- ❖ **WISDOM** – the integration, understanding, applied, reflected upon, actionable, accumulated
- ❖ **KNOWLEDGE** – idea, learning, notion, concept, synthesized, compared, thought-out, discussed
- ❖ **INFORMATION** – organized, structured, categorized, useful, condensed, calculated
- ❖ **DATA** – individual facts, figures, signals, and measurements

## 26. WHAT IS THE PHILOSOPHY'S CONTINUITY WITH ORDINARY KNOWLEDGE?

- The philosophy carries out its endeavor in continuity with ordinary human knowledge.
- It begins from sense experience, through which is obtains abstract universal knowledge with the use of the intellect
- Intellectual evidence can refer to something we can feel, understand. Ex. Pen, book, bottle, the sun. It is attributed to the “common sense”. We use our reason by means of it, relying on knowledge supplied by the senses.

## 27. WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF ABSTRACTION

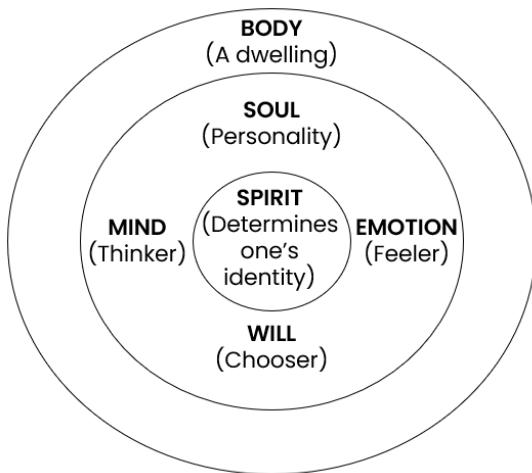
- It is intellect that grasps the essence of things
- IDEA / CONCEPT is Universal
- It starts from what is sensible & individual that leads to finally actions and the intellect and universal.
- Ex. Man → images are individual, sensible → produced by imagination. Philosophy analyzes the different types of “Changes” found in nature; it comes to know that every being subject to change must be composed of act and potency.

## 28. WHAT IS MATERIAL & IMMATERIAL BEINGS?

- **Material** means you can see and you can touch
- **Immortal** means it is merely spiritual and you cannot see or touch.

## 29. WHAT IS A “BEING”?

- A being is all things that exist through reality.
- The term being is “ens” in Latin meaning “that which is”
- Science of being as being ultimate causes and first principles and causes.
- It is everything that is real.
- Physics studies God as the “First Cause” of the act of being of all things

**30. WHAT IS ARISTOTLE'S FOUR (4) CAUSES?**

INTRINSIC	
MATERIAL CAUSE	FORMAL CAUSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>WHAT</u> is it made from? It is the <u>matter in which it is made</u>.</li> <li>- It is the matter of the substance out of which the effect is produced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is the <u>shape of form given</u> to the substance for the production of an object/effect</li> <li>- It is <u>HOW</u> it is arranged.</li> </ul>
EXTRINSIC (beyond the "ens")	
EFFICIENT CAUSE	FINAL CAUSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It refers to the skill or energy necessary for the production of the effect</li> <li>- It is <u>what caused it to be produced or made</u>, and also <u>WHO</u> made the object</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The final cause of the thing is a very <u>purpose for which the change</u> is brought in.</li> <li>- The ends or purpose, <u>the aim of why it is created</u>.</li> <li>- It answers <u>WHY</u> it was made?</li> </ul>

**31. WHAT ARE THE THREE (3) PARTS OF METAPHYSICS?**

- *General Metaphysics*

- Deals with the structure of the being of things. Studies the fundamental nature of reality, existence, and beings.

- **Natural Theology**

- Studies **God** as the subsistent being and the 1<sup>st</sup> cause of all things
- It studies the spiritual beings like the angels, etc.

- **Gnoseology**

- A philosophical study of the scope of metaphysics which is knowledge itself, including its nature, limits, and validity.
- Studies the human knowledge.

**32. WHAT IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF A LIVING BEING?**

- “Life” of the “good life” is eudaimonia (flourishing or happiness), achieved through the rational activity of the soul in accordance with the virtue.
- A living being possesses a “life” that allows him to live.
- In the world of natural beings, those endowed with life occupy a prominent place. They are characterized by a distinctive power of self-motion.
- They experience growth in various ways maintaining their individual unity.
- The philosophy of a living being forms a part of the philosophy of nature.

**33. WHAT IS THE METAPHYSICAL STUDY OF MAN?**

- The philosophy of man studies strictly the human operation of man that is, acts of intellectual knowledge and free will.
- Through them, it demonstrates that the human soul is spiritual.
- Since it is the root of operation that transcends the scope of possibility of matter.

- The object of the philosophy of man is partly to the philosophy of nature and partly common to the metaphysics.

### 34. WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS DEGREES OF THE STUDY OF LIFE?

<b>VEGETATIVE</b>	Plants	Reproduction, Growth
<b>SENSITIVE</b>	Animals	Mobility, sensation
<b>RATIONAL &amp; OF THE SOUL</b>	Human Beings	Thought, reflection

### 35. WHAT IS LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE?

- Logic is the study of theory.
- Matter of this course is the language.
- The language in its logical structure.
- It looks into whether there are rules or principles that govern reasoning.
- It incorporates the analysis of the methods of deduction and induction.
- Logic is simply the science of correct thinking
- It is the science of correct thinking.
- Ex. "All women love a man", firstly, it cannot be. It can mean "Every woman loves a man" which also cannot be, or "All women love Jovanotti"
- However, it can be better explained through proper disposition such as "All woman loves their man"

### 36. WHAT IS ETHICS?

- It is derived from the Greek "ethos" meaning "moral philosophy" or the "custom habit".
- It refers to the concern about human conduct and morality of the human actions.
- It deals with how human persons are ought to act and search for definition of conduct and good life.

ETHICS	MORALITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the <u>theory of right action and greater good</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>practice of rightness or wrongness of human action.</li> </ul>

- The systematic reflections in ethics will lead to an understanding of the concept of **right** and **wrong** and conceptions about morality which affects one's actions toward others. Thus, ethics helps people prioritize **values**.

### 37. WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE?

#### A. *Cosmology*

- Comes from the word "Kosmos" and "Logos" meaning "World" and "Knowledge of Study".
- It studies the world including its origin, dynamics, and characteristics, as well as the laws governing its order.
- It is the wonder at things close to hand perceived by the senses.

### 38. PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE IS DIVIDED INTO TWO:

- Nature in Itself** - sum or totality of corporeal beings, in this sense, philosophy of nature is philosophical study of corporeal or material beings.
- Natural Beings** - refers to beings that are distinct from artificial ones which possesses internal principle.

Following Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas affirmed that the object if philosophy of nature is the changeable being. Thus, PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE will refer to the study of material beings.

**Material Object:** Sum total of the material natural beings

**Formal object:** the being of corporeal things

### 39. WHAT ARE SENSIBLE BEINGS?

- A being that is perceived by the senses.
- Any corporeal being that is sensible is subject to change and whatever change or move is imperfect.
- Indeed, natural corporeal being is the characterized by its capacity for change: matter is always in potency to acquire new forms.

**40. WHAT IS A NON-SENSE BEING?**

- Non sensible being is being that can't be perceived by the senses.

**41. WHAT IS AN ACT?**

- An act is divided into two:
  - 1st Act: actuality in reference to the substance (ex. To be tree)
  - 2nd Act: actuality in reference to the operation (ex. To grow, to live)

**42. WHAT IS POTENCY?**

- It refers to the capacity to give something:
- Active** – capacity to give
- Passive** – capacity to receive

**43. WHAT IS EMBODIED SPIRIT?**

- It is the inseparable union of the human body and soul
- The body and the spirit are not only united, but are **integrated with each other**.
- Whatever affects the body, also affects the spirit and this unique trait enables him or her to experience both the physical & spiritual world.

BODY	<b>"World-consciousness"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables man to <u>communicate with the physical world</u>.</li> </ul>
SOUL	<b>"Self-consciousness"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprise that part in man known as intellect, which makes man's existence possible.</li> </ul>
SPIRIT	<b>"God-consciousness"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part which man communicates with God, with this part, man <u>worships God</u>, serves him, and understands his relationship with God.</li> </ul>

Philosophers consider the human person as **defined by the body and the spirit**.

**44. WHAT IS EMBODIMENT?**

- It enables us to do and experience all things that makes us human persons.
- It is one thing that enables us to feel love and love others.

The **HUMAN BODY** also stands as the *mediator* between the material world and the spiritual world.

- The embodiment allows the person to attach certain feelings or ideas not only to people, but also objects.

*Example:* A pair of slippers may not mean much to many, but a particular pair may be someone's treasure since it could be something meaningful as a present from love one.

**45. WHAT IS HYLOMORPHISM?**

- The Thomistic notion of the human body is fundamentally composed of form and matter.
- This states that **soul is the substantial form** of the body, meaning that the human being is a composite being that has a rational soul and physical body.
- The hylomorphism suggests that soul gives shape and purpose to the body, making them inseparable in defining a person.
- Aquinas views the human being as a whole that exists through the unity of both the material and spiritual aspects.

**46. WHAT ARE LIMITATIONS OF THE HUMAN PERSON?**

- Human persons are biologically deficient beings. This means that we are not equipped with the best physical attributes among all the beings in the world.

**47. WHAT IS POSSIBILITY?**

- It refers to a chance or something that might exist, happen, or be true
- A state or fact of being possible
- Something that might be done or might happen;
- Something that is possible
- Abilities or qualities that could make someone or something better in the future.

## 48. VIEWS OF THE PHILOSOPHERS ON EMBODIED SPIRIT?

Aristotle	Plato	St. Thomas Aquinas
There is <u>no dichotomy</u> between person's body & soul	The nature of human is seen in metaphysical dichotomy between body & soul.	Of all creatures, human beings have unique power to change themselves and the things for the better

## 49. WHAT IS TRANSCENDENTALISM?

- It refers to exceeding usual limits or SURPASSING
- It is the extending or lying beyond limits of ordinary experience
- The ability to surpass limits and allow to go beyond many of our physical limits. As humans, we are able to go beyond our own thoughts and experiences.
- It is also **overcoming oneself** or being in control even if the body reminds us of certain tendencies.
- The essence of transcendence is to **acknowledge our limitations**, identify possibilities for development, and change ourselves for the better.

## 50. WHAT IS THE THOMISTIC PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW ON EMBODIMENT OF SPIRIT?

- Man is substantially body & soul.
- The soul is united with the human body because it is the substantial form of the human body.
- It is the principle of action in the human body and the principle of life of the body.
- The soul, requires the body as material medium for the operation such as perception
- Soul has operative functions which do not need the material medium: the **intellect & will**
- Thus, at death, intellect and will remain in the immortal soul, simple & incorruptible

## 51. WHAT IS THE GOAL OF HUMAN EXISTENCE?

- The goal of human existence is **union and eternal fellowship** with God.
- For those who have experienced salvation and redemption through Christ while living on earth, a **beatific vision** will be granted after death in which a person experiences **unending happiness** through comprehending the very essence of God.
- During life, an individual's will must be ordered toward right things (such as charity, peace, and holiness), which requires morality in everyday human choices.
- Principle of Double Effect:** a legitimate act (e.g. self-defense) may also cause an effect one would normally be obliged to avoid (e.g. the death of another)

As an EMBODIED SPIRIT, it provides us numerous opportunities to explore everything around us and even within us.

Although we are limited by physical limitations, we can transcend them because of our SPIRITUAL DIMENSIONS. Being physically limited in abilities does not prevent us from hoping for or aspiring to greater things.

“But if any of you lacks wisdom, he should ask God who gives to all generously and ungrudgingly, and he will be given it.”

James 1:5