

Philosophy in the Wild

an introduction



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Preface

Dedication



Receive correctly this monk's word-stream, neither frozen nor trickling away, neither transparent nor muddy. When you wring it dry, take advantage of the opportunity; when you enter the bustle, perceive with your whole eye. Thorough understanding and the changing world fulfill each other totally without obstacle. The moon accompanies the current, the wind bends the grass... Find your seat, wear your robe, and go forward and see for yourself.

—Hongzhi, Cultivating the Empty Field

About this book

May you live in interesting times. This is, probably falsely, claimed to be the second worst ancient Chinese curse one might wish upon one's enemies. (The worst one could wish upon them would be "May you get what you want.") We, it seems pretty obvious, happen to live in such times, when peace, prosperity, and living to a comfortable if slightly boring old age are no longer as assured as they were even one generation ago. But interesting times are not only unsettled, anxiety provoking times. They are also times full of potential since they force us to call into question previously settled assumptions, and to try to look at things in new ways. Thus they also are times when philosophy flourishes, since philosophy at its best is the relentless and highly focused process of questioning assumptions, making distinctions and seeking solid reasons to back up opinions on the most basic level. Philosophy is the attempt to uncover the truth about the nature of reality, our claims to knowledge and what really matters. If this may seem to be an overly abstract and presumptuous activity when everything is going according to plan, it might become a necessity in times of great social change and stress. Interesting times can force us to examine our assumptions precisely because they starkly reveal the weaknesses in those assumptions. In times such as ours, philosophy becomes more and more urgent. That is part of the motivation for this project.

However, it is often the case that philosophy is presented to those new to the field in two ways that discourage the kind of self-examination that interesting times demand of us. It either gets presented as a collection of historical curiosities, to be examined and explicated in ways more suited to historical artifacts than it is to urgent contemporary issues, or it gets smothered in technicalities as if it were of interest exclusively to a small group of people with the time and inclination to learn a highly abstract and specialized vocabulary and a set of microscopically detailed distinctions. Yes historical and textual accuracy is important in describing the development of philosophical thinking in its long and complex history, and yes it is important to be precise and make more and more distinctions to keep on clarifying what exactly we mean. But, it is also important to keep in mind that philosophical questions, methods and conclusions are also always attempts to address pressing human problems. What CAN we really know about things? What IS the nature of our lives, our deaths and what we might hope for? What SHOULD we really be doing with our all too fleeting time here on this planet? And yes, what does it all mean?

This book is an attempt to scratch two itches. The first of these is the desire to develop an approach to philosophy that is more directly relevant than other approaches, that shows how philosophical questioning is neither just a historical curiosity, nor a matter only for experts, but is something that makes a difference in our real lives.

The second itch I am trying to scratch has to do with initiatives in open education, and I'd like this text to contribute in its own small way to the much larger and more influential open source movement and philosophy of which I consider it a part. Knowledge is only ours to share. Yes of course writers, developers and publishers do hard work that deserves compensation. But intellectual property, it seems to me, is a false idol that deserves to be smashed. So here is my effort to chip away at it – knowledge should free us and not sink us into both literal and figurative debt.

In addition the decision to place this text into a GitHub repository¹ should be considered as an invitation for others to participate in its future development. Anyone can fork the repository

¹<https://github.com/gwmatthews/philosophy-in-the-wild>

where it resides and use it as a template for their own book project; offer suggestions for revisions, or contribute in other ways as well. Please use the “issues” section of the repository for making any major suggestions.

Acknowledgements

The writing and publication of this book would not have been possible without the work of numerous people who make and share their amazing work in the open source software community. It is based in particular on the work of Yi Hui² and the other developers of bookdown³ and Rstudio⁴ and related software. While it has been a bit of a steep learning curve figuring out how to use Rstudio and bookdown to write and style a book, it has been a lot of fun too! The end product, hopefully, speaks for itself and demonstrates that these tools are not just for people with highly technical backgrounds, but can be used by anyone with some computer skills and a bit of patience to create functional, cross-platform and pretty good looking web based books.



Icons are by Paul Davey, aka Mattahan⁵. All rights reserved.

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How to use this book

Read it

This should be self-explanatory, but be sure not to miss the icons on the top of the screen which enable you to:

- Open up and close the sidebar with the table of contents in it.
- Search within the text for a keyword.
- Change the color scheme or font to make it easier to read.

²<https://github.com/yihui>

³<https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown>

⁴<https://rstudio.com/products/rstudio/>

⁵<http://mattahan.deviantart.com>

⁶<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

- Offer editorial suggestions on GitHub (see below for how this works).
- Download a pdf version of the text for offline reading or printing.
- Find out keyboard short cuts for navigation.

Also note the arrows on the side of the screen (or down at the bottom if you are reading on a small screen) that bring you to the next or previous pages.

Comment on it

If you are a current student in one of my Introduction to Philosophy classes you'll have to do some commenting. When I used WordPress to host this text that was a built in feature. Here I am relying on a third party commenting add-on to the online version of the book. There are many ways to do this, with Disqus being one of the most popular. But we won't be using it since they track users and push lots of advertising. Instead we'll be using a nice tool called Hypothes.is, which you can find out all about here.

Contribute to it

If you find a mistake, don't think it's clear in some part, have an issue with any part of it, want something more added, etc. I encourage you to contribute. You can do this in a few ways.

- If you have a GitHub account, you can leave a comment in the box at the end of each chapter. That creates an "issue" which others can read or add to as well.
- You can also contribute more directly as a pull request by clicking on the "edit" button on the top menu bar – this will take you to the GitHub repository where the source material lives. There you can fork the repository, make whatever edits you want and then offer them in the form of a "pull request." Any such requests will be subject to discussion unless they are minor issues like typos. If you really think I get things all wrong here, fork the book and make it your own! All of this assumes that you:
 - Know what "git" even is.⁷
 - Have an account at GitHub⁸ – which is free. And GitHub pages⁹ is a great way to get yourself a free website too!
- Send me an email if you know me in the real world.

⁷If you don't, it is a version control system that enables collaboration and it mostly intended for software development, but it can be used for working together on any kind of project that involves electronic files, from novels to operating systems.

⁸<https://github.com/>

⁹<https://pages.github.com/>

Philosophy and Critical Thinking

1.1 What is philosophy?

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online¹, downloaded² or printed³.

1.2 What is a good reason?

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online⁴, downloaded⁵ or printed⁶.

1.3 Critical Thinking Toolkit

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online⁷, downloaded⁸ or printed⁹.

Editorial comments

If you have a GitHub account and want to make any editorial suggestions, please do so here.

““

¹<https://gwmattthews.github.io/philosophy-slideshows/01-phl110-slides.html>

²<https://gwmattthews.github.io/philosophy-slideshows/pdf/01-phl110-slides.pdf>

³<https://gwmattthews.github.io/philosophy-slideshows/pdf/01-phl110-handout.pdf>

⁴<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/02-phl210-slides.html>

⁵<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/02-phl210-slides.pdf>

⁶<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/02-phl210-handout.pdf>

⁷<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/03-phl210-slides.html>

⁸<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/03-phl210-slides.pdf>

⁹<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/03-phl210-handout.pdf>

Religion, Magic and Metaphysics

There are more things in the world than are dreamed of in your philosophy.

What exactly exists? Is this world of stuff, the natural or material world as studied and further categorized by science, all that there is to reality? Or is the material world just one aspect of reality with other, far less tangible but equally real, domains also part of reality? Are spirits, ghosts, gods, or God real? What about numbers, concepts and other abstract “things” – are they arbitrary symbols for patterns in material things, or do they possess a kind of substance of their own, a reality that is not so much invented by beings capable of grasping abstractions as it is discovered and explored by them?

These are all deep and difficult questions to try to address, and it has been one of the historical preoccupations of philosophers to try to answer them. Doing so has led to the development of a complex and highly technical vocabulary and conceptual apparatus that is often referred to as “metaphysics,” or “ontology.” But these questions have been central to the project of philosophical self-examination since they have to do with one of the fundamental ways in which our thinking works – by distinguishing between kinds of things, classifying and categorizing them. This is such a central component of our meaning-making minds that we hardly ever notice it at work. But that it is there and that it is a crucial component of any thinking at all becomes clear when the categories we rely on to make sense of things no longer work as they once did. Fundamental challenges to the basic categories we rely on are somewhat rare, but they do occur from time to time in the lives of individuals, cultures and civilizations.

Take as an example the enormous and persistent backlash against Darwin’s theory of evolution that first appeared in Europe and America immediately after the publication of Darwin’s great work *On the Origin of Species* in 1859 and continues to this day, more than 150 years later. Darwin’s basic theoretical idea, that living organisms on the planet Earth form one big extended family tree that has diversified and changed over time largely through a process called “natural selection” is central to the entire field of biology in the same way that atomic theory is central to chemistry, or the way the notions of matter and energy are central to physics. Nothing in biology makes any sense at all with it. And yet, many people outright reject the idea that organisms have evolved over the vast stretches of time that make up the history of life on Earth. And they do so for reasons having to do with the way it challenges fundamental assumptions we have about basic categories – humans as opposed to animals, blind mechanical and material processes as opposed to intentional and meaningful actions, the animate as opposed to the inanimate.

2.1 “Being” Means Many Things

2.2 Arguing About God

2.3 Magical Thinking

Knowledge, Science and Skepticism

3.1 What Can I Ever Know?

3.1.1 Reasons for Doubt

3.1.2 Rationalism and Empiricism

3.1.3 Constructivism and Cognitive Science

3.2 Science or Superstition?

3.2.1 The Scientific Revolutions

3.2.2 Scientific Methods

3.2.3 Magical Thinking Again

3.3 Knowing What Isn't So: Cognitive Biases.

3.3.1 Thinking Fast and Slow

3.3.2 Predictably Irrational

3.3.3 Conspiracies Real and Imagined

Minds, Machines and Freedom

4.1 Minds and Bodies

4.1.1 Mind, spirit, soul?

4.1.2 Brain and Behavior

4.1.3 The Mind as Software

4.2 Thinking Machines?

4.2.1 Turing's Machines

4.2.2 Real AI

4.2.3 Embodied Minds

4.3 Causes, Effects and Freedom

4.3.1 Determinism and Physicalism

4.3.2 Liberty and Autonomy

4.3.3 Free the Robots

5.1 Culture, Religion and Morality

5.1.1 When Push Comes to Shove: relativism in Theory and Practice

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online¹, downloaded² or printed³.

5.1.2 Religion and the Question of Foundations

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online⁴, downloaded⁵ or printed⁶.

5.1.3 Cultural Universals?

5.2 What's in it For Me?

5.2.1 Psychological Egoism

5.2.2 In Defense of Capitalism

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online⁷, downloaded⁸ or printed⁹.

¹<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/04-phl210-slides.html>

²<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/04-phl210-slides.pdf>

³<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/04-phl210-handout.pdf>

⁴<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/05-phl210-slides.html>

⁵<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/05-phl210-slides.pdf>

⁶<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/05-phl210-handout.pdf>

⁷<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/06-phl210-slides.html>

⁸<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/06-phl210-slides.pdf>

⁹<https://gwmattthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/06-phl210-handout.pdf>

5.2.3 Self, Other and Ethics

5.3 Expanding the Circle

5.3.1 The Common Good

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online¹⁰, downloaded¹¹ or printed¹².

5.3.2 Human Rights: The Universal Realized

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online¹³, downloaded¹⁴ or printed¹⁵.

5.3.3 Expanding the Horizon

Slideshow Summary

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online¹⁶, downloaded¹⁷ or printed¹⁸.

¹⁰<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/08-phl210-slides.html>

¹¹<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/08-phl210-slides.pdf>

¹²<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/08-phl210-handout.pdf>

¹³<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/09-phl210-slides.html>

¹⁴<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/09-phl210-slides.pdf>

¹⁵<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/02-phl210-handout.pdf>

¹⁶<https://gwmatthews.github.io/philosophy-slideshows/03-phl110-slides.html>

¹⁷<https://gwmatthews.github.io/philosophy-slideshows/pdf/03-phl110-slides.pdf>

¹⁸<https://gwmatthews.github.io/philosophy-slideshows/pdf/03-phl110-handout.pdf>

6.1 The Social Contract

6.1.1 On the Orgins of Society

6.1.2 Markets and Morals

6.1.3 Just Deserts

6.2 Self and Other

6.2.1 Racism and Fear of the Other

6.2.2 Gender, Sexuality, Identity

6.2.3 Imaginary Homelands

6.3 Democracy in Theory and Practice

6.3.1 The Worst of All Possible Systems

6.3.2 Consent and Consensus

6.3.3 Democratic Community

Art, Philosophy and Meaning

- 7.1 Meaning, Form, Expression**
- 7.2 New Worlds and Ways of Seeing**
- 7.3 Representation and Social Conflict**

Appendix 1: Using Hypothes.is

1. What is it?

It's an online annotation tool. It lets you take notes in the margins of any web page, highlight text, and make page notes, which are comments on the whole of a web page. You also view and respond to other people's comments and notes in some cases.

- These notes are yours to keep or delete and nobody can read them unless you allow it.
 - They can be made *public* so that any other user of Hypothes.is can see them and respond to them.
 - They can be *private* so only you can see them.
 - They can be *shared with a group* so that only members of that group can see or respond to them.
- They can (and should) be organized by key words (tags) so that you can keep track of all of your notes and the pages you have taken notes on for your research, or for personal use.
- You can use it for your other classes too. All of your notes will be available for you to see organized by tags, pages and groups on the Hypothes.is website.

2. Sounds awesome, but what's the catch?

There is none. Hypothes.is is run by a non-profit on a mission to encourage note taking and discussion on the web. They are most likely people who read books and write stuff in the margins. You know the type. You don't want to buy used books from them.

This is not a tool for collecting data about you and selling it to advertisers – they respect privacy and you can read the Hypothes.is privacy policy here¹. It is a free service. This system is supported by grants and by institutions that sign up for paid versions for their own uses. It is free for use by

¹<https://web.hypothes.is/privacy/>

educators and students. You will need to register, but all you will need to do this is provide an email address so they can verify that you are not a spambot.

Please read the privacy policy², terms of service³ and community guidelines⁴ for more information if you like.

3. How to use it.

- Some websites, like this one, have it built in. You may have noticed the funny icons in the upper right corner of the pages of this book. If you click the arrow the Hypothes.is tool slides out.
- There is also a Chrome extension for those of you using the Chrome browser. If you install this extension you'll open it by clicking on a symbol on the top bar of your browser.
- Finally there is a special kind of bookmark called a “bookmarklet” that you can save for use in your browser. That creates a link that you can just click anytime you want to take notes on a page you are reading. If you don't use Chrome this will be what you want.
- **NOTE:** since most pages don't have Hypothes.is built in you'll have to use one of these last two methods to use it on other websites.



Special note for using on a phone: Except for when commenting on websites like this that have the Hypothes.is tool built in, you have to do things a little different on a phone. All you have to do is copy the web address of the page you want to annotate and then go to this page⁵ and paste it in the box. That runs the page through the Hypothes.is server and let's you add your own notes.

4. Getting started

- Go to the Hypothes.is “Start Here” page⁶ and follow the instructions.
- You'll have to register and either get the Chrome extension or save the bookmarklet. It's simple. **Please pick a username that makes it easy for me to figure out who you are for grading purposes.** “John_Doe” or “J-Doe” is good, “jr435d” is not.
- Next you should join the private group Philosophy-PCT-SP-2021 by clicking on the link in the welcome announcement and welcome page on the PLATO site.
- Finally come back to this to this site and post an annotation anywhere on the site **AND to the philosophy group** you just joined.

²<https://web.hypothes.is/privacy/>

³<https://web.hypothes.is/terms-of-service/>

⁴<https://web.hypothes.is/community-guidelines/>

⁶<https://web.hypothes.is/start/>

7.3.0.1 5. More Details

Step one, login: Click the arrow on the top right of the screen to open up the Hypothes.is tool, then click where it says “Login.” Enter your ID (most likely your email address) and password. If you haven’t registered yet go to the start [Here page](https://web.hypothes.is/start/)⁷, follow the instructions then come back to this step.

Step two, pick the right group: On the top edge of the tool click the drop-down menu that says “Public” and then switch that to the Ethics@PCT group. (You can organize your other annotations for other classes by creating a new private group with only you as a member and post things to those groups instead, but that won’t count for this class.) If you ever mistakenly post something as “public” or to the wrong group you can always change it later. You can also edit notes already published, delete them or whatever.

Step three, highlight some text: Use your mouse or touch screen to select some text by clicking and dragging over it. If Hypothes.is is active you’ll see the text highlighted in blue with two choices below, “annotate” and “highlight.” Select “annotate” and the sidebar will come out with a box for typing in your note.

Step four, write a note: Write what you want, but do recognize that all of us in this course will be able to read it. Please write in complete sentences and write clearly! You can even add images or videos to your annotations.

Step five, add the tag “assignment one”: To complete this assignment, you’ll need to add this exact tag without the quotes. To add a tag just type the words in the tags box, no # sign needed. Spaces are allowed, hit **Enter** to complete the tag. I highly recommend tagging all notes so you can find them later. You can use your own tags to organize your notes. After this assignment you can use whatever tags you want. I’ll see all of your comments under the group listing as long as they are posted to the group, so be sure to do that. To make it easier to see what other people have been posting to the group, there will be a link to the group page in every section of the course. (I’d put it here, but it would enable anybody to join the group, which we don’t want.)

Step six, save note to group: This makes your note visible to everyone in the group and nobody else. Everyone in the group will be also able to respond to this note.

Step seven, go to your Hypothes.is page to verify that you did it right: Not strictly necessary for other note taking, but do this now so you can see what’s there. This is your collection of notes which can be filtered by tags, groups, etc. To get there click the person icon in the Hypothes.is tool and then your user name. That takes you to your Hypothes.is page. You’ll have to do two comments every week, for a total of 30 all semester so that is a good place to go to see how many comments you have made at any point. You can also go from your profile page to the group list so you can see what others have been posting on.

⁷<https://web.hypothes.is/start/>

How to Contribute

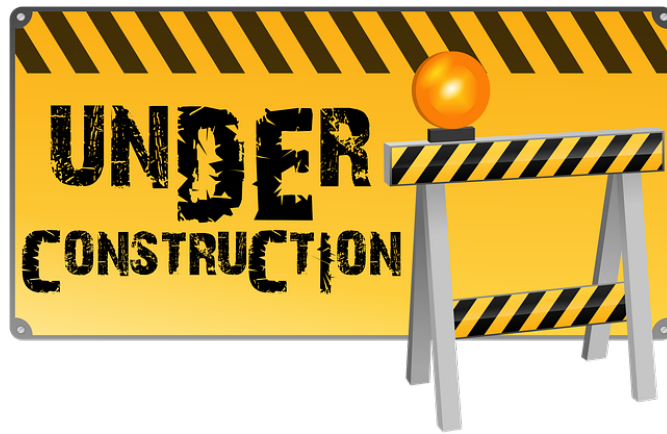


figure caption

Pithy epigraph.

—*Wise Person*

Each chapter consists of a single page like this and has three to five subsections. If you'd like to create a new chapter open up the file 99-Template.Rmd and save it as a copy to create a new page. Chapters are ordered by number with 08-your-title being the next available. They can easily be re-ordered by changing the numbers in their filenames. If you would like to contribute content to an existing page keep reading.

8.1 Sections

Sections are created with `##` followed by the Title of the section on its own line.

8.1.1 Subsections can be numbered

```
### Subsections can be numbered
```

Or Unnumbered

```
### Or Unnumbered {-}
```

Opening words of sentence gets highlighted and everything else is normal.

8.2 Contributing to an Existing Chapter



Click on the symbol above to go to the source repository and feel free to poke around in there!

At this point this work is a skeleton that needs to be fleshed out in most places. I have built the basic narrative framework – the basic topics and questions I want to deal with and the order and organization that they all fit into. This takes the form of section and subsection headings along with embedded slideshows, external articles I will begin to embed and comment on.

You can contribute if you can flesh out any of the content – explanatory and exploratory text, your understanding of the basic issues at stake and the main lines of argument available to advocates and critics of any given approach. I have a basic understanding of the logic of the various topics I have outlined here but am willing to discuss anything you think gets to the heart of the matter! In other words the low level organization is subject to revise as the need arises.

If you want to contribute dive in, clone the repository and make some pull requests. Those new to git, never fear, git is a simple and powerful version control system that enables us to easily keep track of changes we make to a collectively built set of documents. Each contributor works on their own “clone” of the original, creating changes locally on their computer and offering them to the project as suggestions. If they are agreed upon as good additions they are included updating the “master” to reflect the new version.

- A more detailed and well written tutorial on using git can be found here¹.

¹<https://towardsdatascience.com/getting-started-with-git-and-github-6fcd0f2d4ac6>

8.2.1 Software Tools

This book is written in Rmarkdown using the RStudio IDE. RStudio is a free and Open Source development environment for doing data science with the R programming language, but also for **publishing** results. It is a robust and easy to use desktop publishing system that generates both web and print versions of a textbook quickly and efficiently with as much or as little customization desired. Authors write in markdown, an efficient and simple set of conventions for formatting text and Rstudio builds an html and pdf version of the text. The whole thing is hosted at github – source code and everything needed to write **and publish for free** your own book, or contribute to this one.

Of course there are great books on how to use Rstudio and rmarkdown written using this system and available for free:

- Bookdown²: Authoring Books and Technical Documents in Rmarkdown. This is the main source of documentation to use. It spells out in a step by step way all you need to know about writing, building and publishing using bookdown.
- Open Tools for Writing Open and Interactive Textbooks³: a braoder but also helpful view.

8.2.2 Lower Tech Methods

Everything is written as text files. Edit things as you see fit in your editor of choice. Rstudio is nice if you are worried about how the pieces of the whole project fit together, but is not needed by contributors. You can add content in any text editor then submit a pull request and it will get built in.



Click on the symbol above to go to the source repository. You can contribute directly from your browser. Clone the repository and follow the instructions on how to edit files and submit pull requests on the web.

Summary

This is an embedded html slideshow. It is an iframe embed and so in principle anything could fit here. Have a look at the css file philosophy.css to see the formatting trick for adjusting proportion to different media. Here the css class is “slideshow.” Compare that class to the “video” class – the principle is the same.

Here is a slideshow summary which can be viewed online⁴, downloaded⁵ or printed⁶.

²<https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/>

³https://crumplab.github.io/OER_bookdown/

⁴<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/01-phl210-slides.html>

⁵<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/01-phl210-slides.pdf>

⁶<https://gwmatthews.github.io/ethics-slideshows/pdf/01-phl210-handout.pdf>

Further exploration

- External resources including videos can be embedded directly in a page. See 99-Template.Rmd for the source code. It should be obvious where to put the address of the video you want.