

# *What is Philosophy?*

*the examined life*



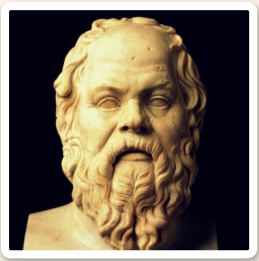
Jacques-Louis David "The Death of Socrates"

George Matthews, Pennsylvania College of Technology

2020

*What is philosophy?*

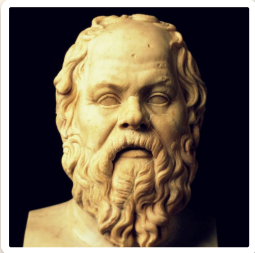
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Socrates  
470-399 BCE

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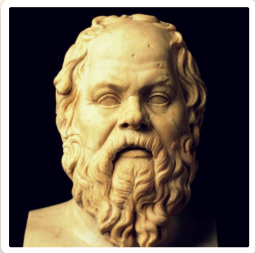
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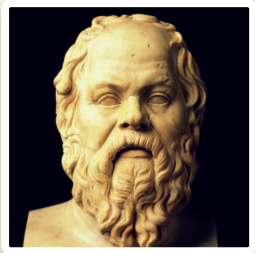


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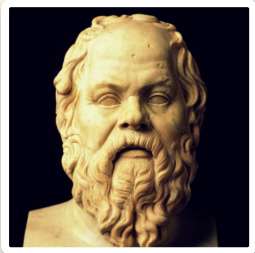


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?

*Why did people find Socrates' questions so threatening that they killed an old man who would likely soon pass away anyway?*

*philo-sophia*



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*What is the difference between wisdom and knowledge? Can one know things without being wise or the other way around?*

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- If you are wrong in philosophy, your principles and most general beliefs conflict with each other and so your mind is at odds with itself.
- Failure to clarify one's life philosophically may seem unimportant, yet for Socrates not doing so is to lead an "unexamined life" and miss out on what is most valuable and unique about being human.

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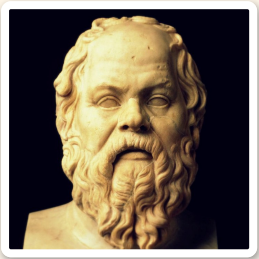


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- Philosophy seeks clarification and justification and asks how we might find meaning, even in a world where we are not at the center of things.
- Philosophy is fundamentally "humanistic" since it trusts our ability to figure things out, while religion often appeals to faith, emphasizing the limits of our ability to comprehend things.

# *Philosophical questions*

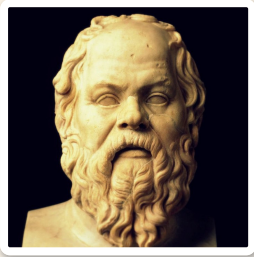
# *Philosophical questions*



Socrates  
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"How should I live my life? In pursuit of power and money or in pursuit of wisdom?"

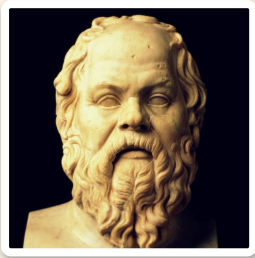


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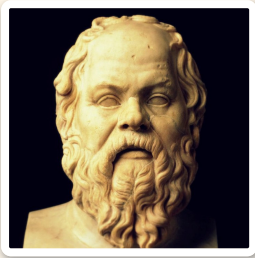


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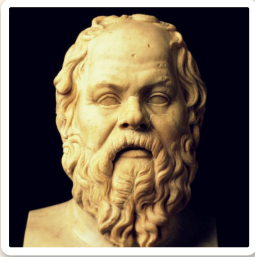


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- Socrates' question is a question in the sub-field of philosophy called **value theory** or **axiology**.

*More value theory  
questions...*



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- Is morality in the eye of the beholder or are some things *really* right or wrong?

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- Can the ends ever justify the means, or should some things just never be done?
- What would a just society look like and how might we get there from here?
- What is the value of art and should artists care about who their work might offend?



# *Philosophical questions*



Rene Descartes  
1596-1650

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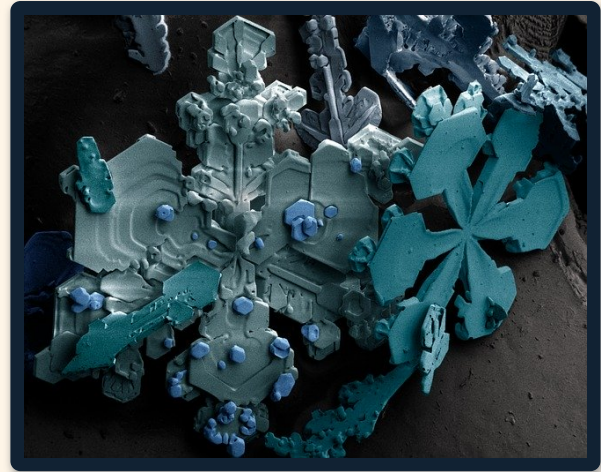
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- Descartes asked this question at the beginning of the Scientific Revolution when old "certainties" were revealed to be based on false assumptions.
- Answering it requires clarifying the nature and limitations of knowledge.
- This is a question in the sub-field of philosophy called **epistemology** or **theory of knowledge**.

*More epistemological  
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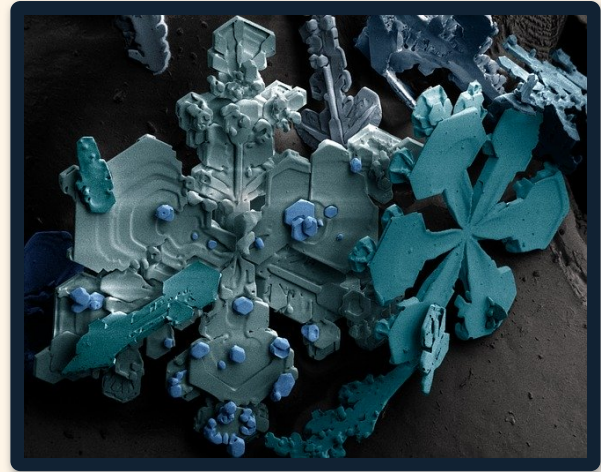


*More epistemological  
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- How can we distinguish between appearances and reality?

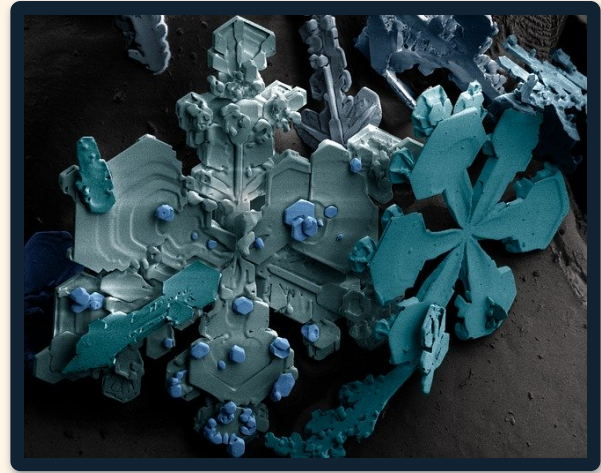
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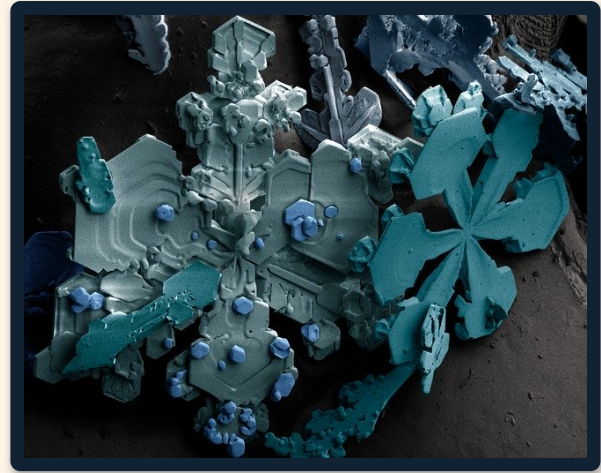


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- What is truth and is it singular or plural?

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Martin  
Heidegger  
1889-1976

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- Science seeks answers to particular questions about the regularities in the world of our experience and shrinks away from such general questions as this.
- This is a question in the sub-field of philosophy called **metaphysics** or **ontology** which seeks an account of the basic nature of reality.

*More metaphysical  
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- What sorts of things exist -- only matter, or minds/souls/disembodied spirits as well?

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- How is human freedom even possible in a world where everything that happens seems to be caused by external forces?
- Does God exist, and how might we be able to tell?

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- Explicitly state our assumptions -- this can be a challenge since they *are* assumptions after all.
- Draw out their logical implications -- do these assumptions fit well with each other and do they clash with other ideas we have?
- Make lots of distinctions. (Philosophers have a bad reputation for "splitting hairs," but we think it is important to be precise in our use of language.)

## *Socrates and Thrasymachus debate justice*

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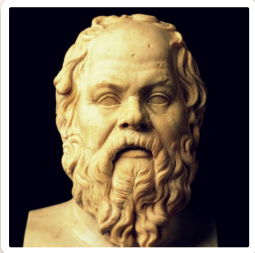
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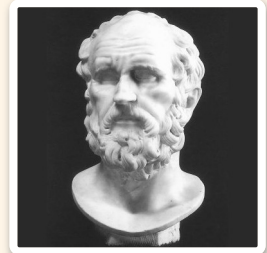
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- For Thrasymachus, might makes right in the sense that the powerful get to define what key ideas like "justice" really mean.
- Socrates, on the other hand highlights how true wisdom alone can guide us and so we must let logical reasoning lead the way.

# *Socrates and Thrasymachus debate justice*

What is Justice anyway? It seems to me that Justice requires wisdom.



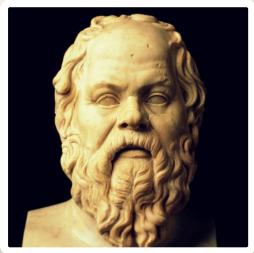
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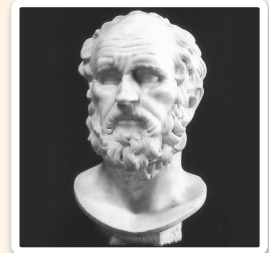
Thrasymachus  
4th century BCE

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Nonsense. Justice is defined as whatever people with power say it is. Might makes right!



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470-399 BCE



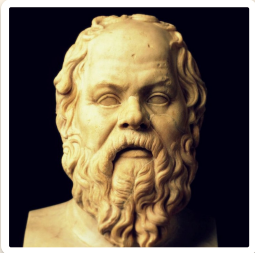
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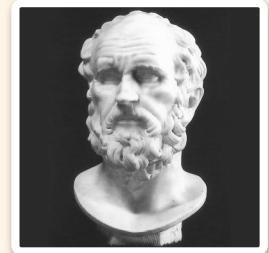


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But can't powerful people be mistaken about what is in their own best interests?



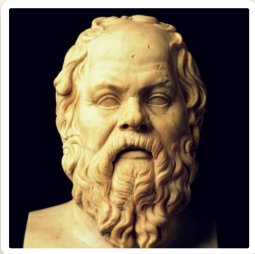
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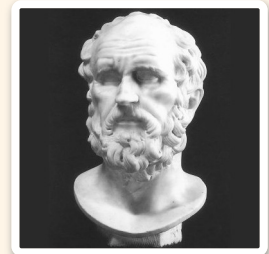
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Yes and what are you getting at?



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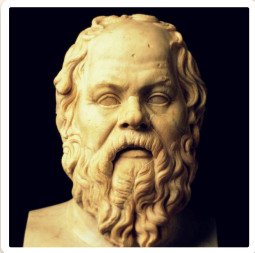


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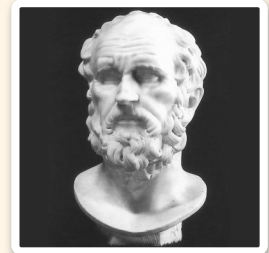


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Well if powerful people can be wrong about what they want and need, how can they figure out what is best for them?

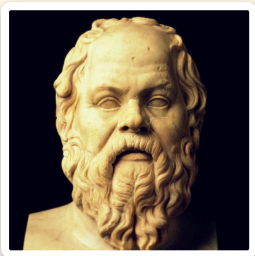


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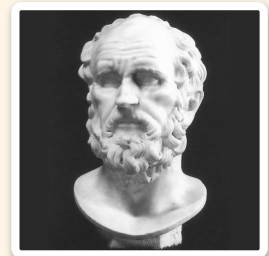
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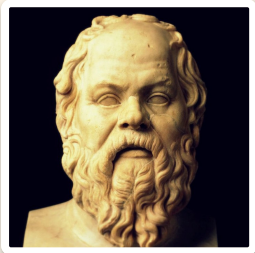
I don't know.



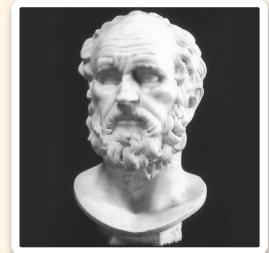
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By discovering the truth and letting *it* be their guide! So might doesn't really make right after all.



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- So we may as well figure out what is really true and that is what philosophy is all about.
- Reality does have the last word after all...



## *Find out more*

**Socrates on self-confidence** and questioning others about their values. A great video outlining the motivation for doing philosophy in the first place.

**What is Philosophy?**: The Crash Course is a series of short, entertaining and informative videos produced by the Green brothers John and Hank. Here Hank Green gives his take on what philosophy is.

**How to Argue**: the second video in the Crash Course Philosophy series outlines the basics of philosophical reasoning and argumentation.



Rembrandt "Anatomy Lesson"

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