



MODERN PHILOSOPHY

GROUP 2:

Jovannie Cortes

Jiebraiel Saldua

Alexis Joseph Tan

John Moses Vergara

Luzon Cherry May

Kerr Sanchez

Barbie Alkelyn Agan

John Paul Cortes

Sean Kenneth Ouano

Rogen Nisnisan



MODERN PHILOSOPHY

What is Modern Philosophy?

Is philosophy developed in modern era and associated with
modernity.

RENÉ DESCARTES

The Father of Modern Philosophy

He believed that there's the need to doubt, in order to know what one is certain. It is the right way to start when building a system of beliefs.





RENÉ DESCARTES


What he think self is

COGITO ERGO SUM

("I think therefore I am")
constitutes the first principle of
Descartes's knowledge philosophy.

THE SELF

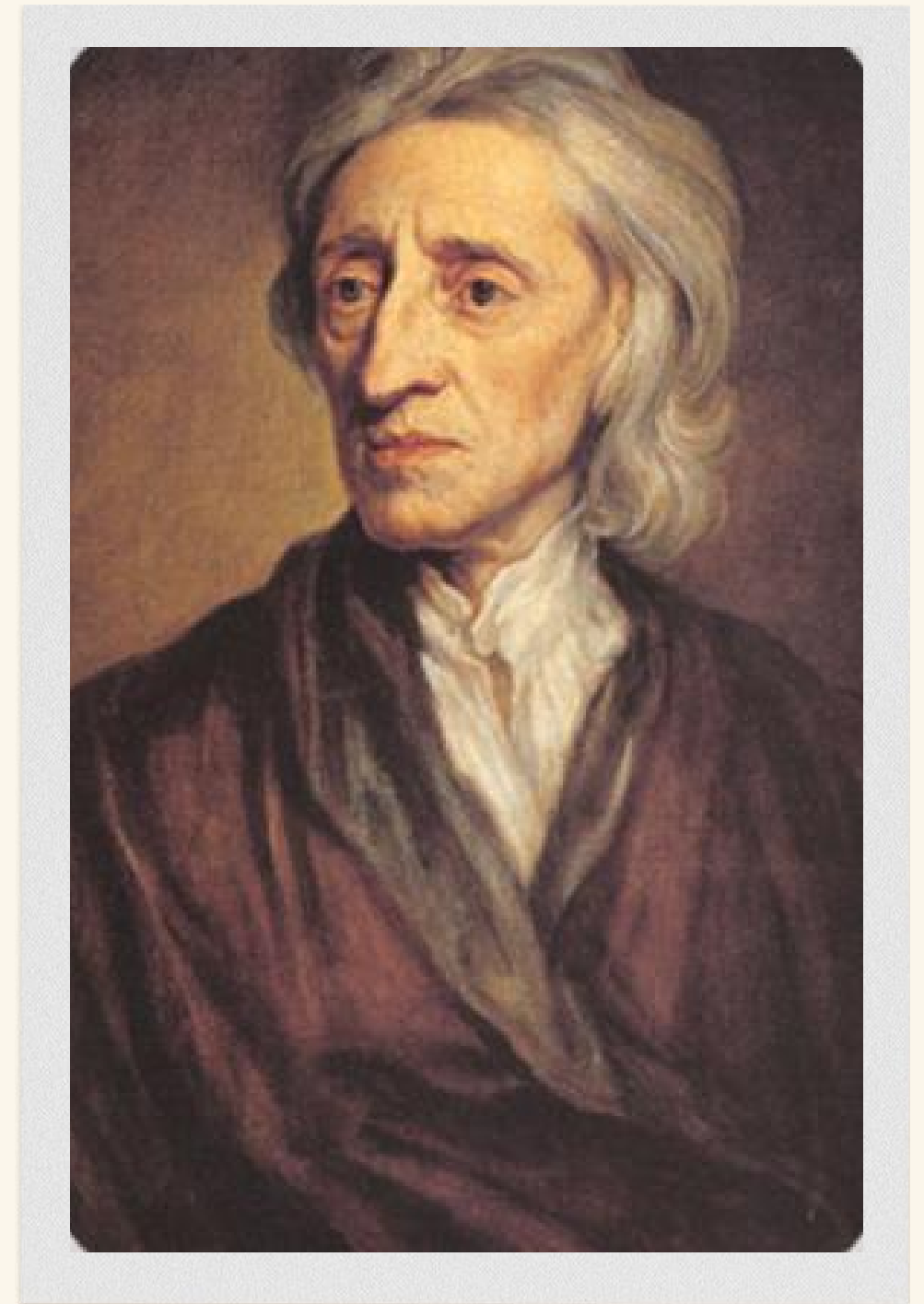
For Descartes, the self that
thinks is the soul or mind, and it is
an immortal and conscious entity,
which is not subject to natural law.
While the body is subject to the
laws of nature, and it is a mortal
entity.



JOHN LOCKE

ENGLISH PHILOSOPHER

An empiricist for positing the primacy of sense experience in acquiring knowledge and that only through careful focus on our sense experience, we can judge the accuracy of our conclusions.





Locke's *idea of self*

Is founded on consciousness and not on the substance such as the soul or body.

DAVID HUME

Scottish Philosopher an Avid Empiricist

He disagrees with the idea of a continuing identity
hence arguing for an extreme view of self; that is,
there is no self!

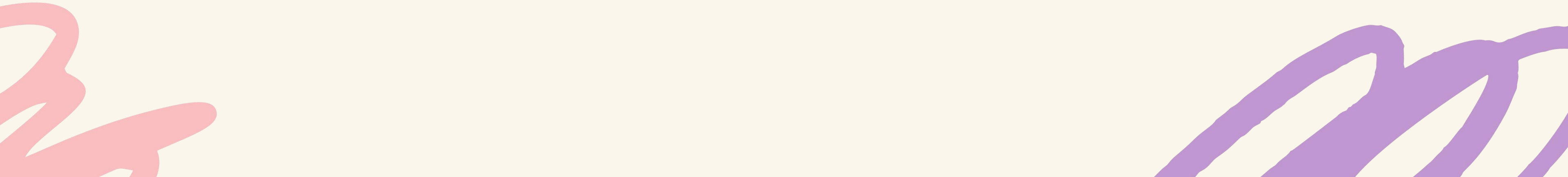




HYPOTHESIS

OF DAVID HUME

He hypothesizes that after a person examines sense experience, the individual will arrive at the conclusion of the absence of the self.



Immanuel Kant

One of the Greatest Thinkers of Modern Philosophy

He worked to synthesize what seemingly were different perspectives in the acquisition of knowledge: experience and reason.





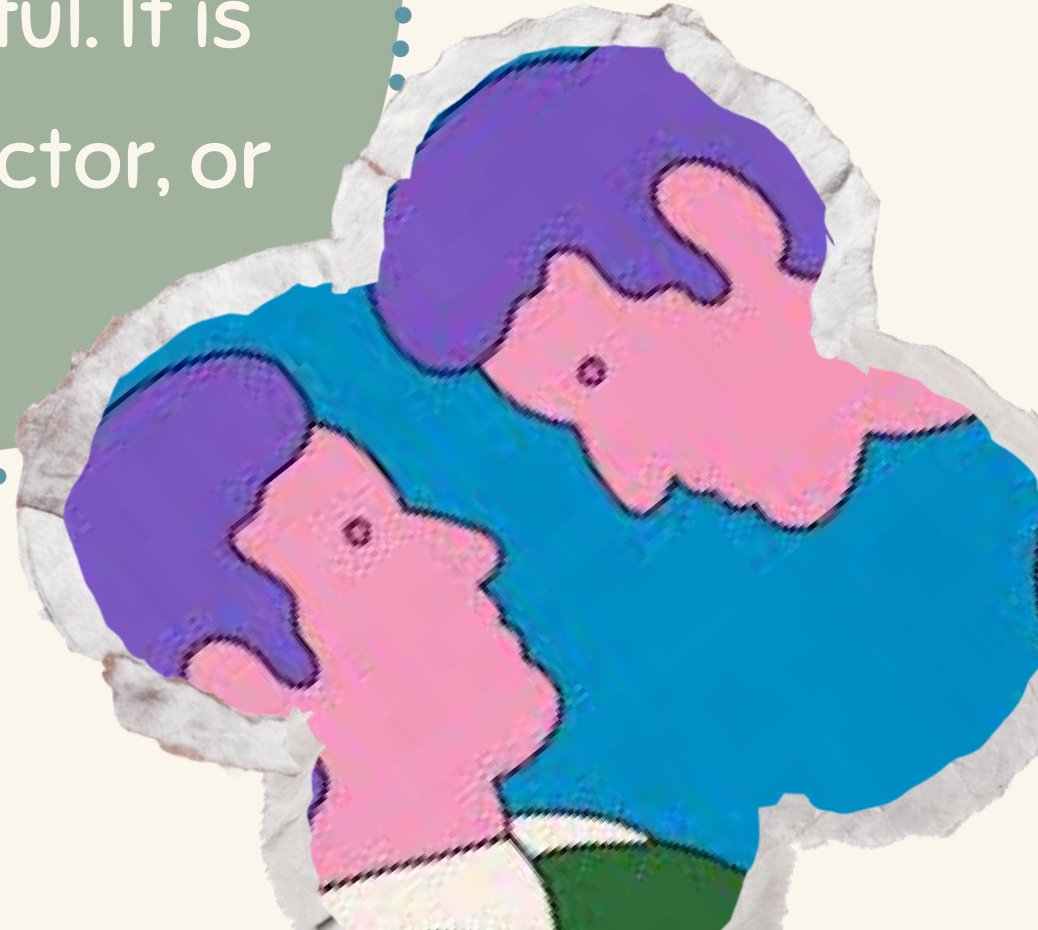
His view of self

Is a response to Hume's position of the absence of self. He acknowledges the role that sensory experience plays in knowing about the world, as argued by Hume. However, instead of maintaining Hume's position that the experiences are disjoint fleeting sensations, Kant argues that the organized and connected experiences of the world are fairly stable.



Where is the self?

Kant assume as a fact that the self makes a person's sensory experience understandable and meaningful. It is the organizing entity, the weaver, the music conductor, or the architect that puts it all together.



THANK YOU

