

Senior High School

Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person

Quarter 1 – Module 1

Doing Philosophy



SLM

SELF-LEARNING MODULE

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Senior High School

**Introduction
to the Philosophy
of the Human Person
Quarter 1 – Module 1
Doing Philosophy**

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person Self-Learning Module on Doing Philosophy.

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person Self-Learning Module on Doing Philosophy.

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts:

Activity	: This will bring understanding to what you already know and experience to what you should learn further.
Analysis	: In this phase, you will process and classify what is valid and not for a more in-depth understanding.
Abstraction	: This part leads you in reinforcing what you know and should know more. Exercises are presented for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic.
Application	: This stage brings you to a more practical way that you are going to use what you have learned and think new ways on how it can be improved further.

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LESSON I

Doing Philosophy

CONTENT STANDARD

The learner understands the meaning and process of doing philosophy.

CONTENT STANDARD

The learner understands the meaning and process of doing philosophy

PERFORMANCE STANDARD

The learner reflects on a concrete experience in a philosophical way

LEARNING COMPETENCIES

- 1.1. Distinguish a holistic perspective from a partial point of view
(PPT11/12-la-11).
- 1.2. Recognize human activities that emanated from deliberate reflection
(PPT11/12 Ib-1.2)
- 1.3. Realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective
on life (PPT11/12-lb-1.3)
- 1.4. Do a philosophical reflection on a concrete situation from a holistic
Perspective (PPT11/12-lc-1.4)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Distinguish a holistic perspective from a partial point of view
2. Recognize human activities that emanated from deliberate reflection
3. Realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective
in life
4. Doing a philosophical reflection on a concrete situation from a holistic
perception.

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person. This module was designed to produce you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You may have the chance to read, learn and do practical exercises and activities to deepen your understanding on the worth of human philosophical approaches.

One amongst the key elements in many education reforms is diversity, difference, and selection or other proposals that establish separate curricular routes for various groups of people. Diversity is that difference that produces every person uniquely. Sometimes, we've got difficulty accepting others because they're different from us. Educational challenge within the 21st century entails the way to deal appropriately with cultural and racial multiplicity which one doesn't engage in harassment of any form. (Kurcinka 2006)

PRE-TEST

As part of your initial activity, you will be challenged to test your knowledge on the topic. To assess what you already know about the topic. Have fun and good luck.

Directions: Read and understand each statement and write the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. (½ lengthwise)

1. What do you call the study that is concerned with a particular objective of investigation?
 - A. Logic
 - B. Bahala Na
 - C. Study of all things
 - D. First cause or Highest Principles

2. What kind of Filipino philosophy wherein Filipino believes in 'gulong ng palad' (wheel of fortune) and looks at life as a series of up and downs and makes the Filipino an unmitigated optimist?
 - A. Logic
 - B. Bahala Na
 - C. Study of all things
 - D. Filipino Philosophy of Time

3. What kind of principle states that nothing exists without sufficient reason for its being and existence?

- A. Ethics
- B. Logic
- C. Principle of excluded middle
- D. Principle of Sufficient reason

4. Whatever is; whatever is not is not; everything is what it is. Everything is its own being, and not being is not being. What principle is this?

- A. Principle of Identity
- B. Principle of excluded middle
- C. Principle of Non-contradiction
- D. Principle of Sufficient reason

5. What kind of philosophy investigates things not by using any other laboratory instrument or investigative tools, neither on the basis of supernatural revelation?

- A. Metaphysics
- B. Philosophy
- C. Science
- D. Natural light of reasoning

6. What kind of principle declares that “a thing is either is or is not; everything must be either be or not be; between being and not-being, there is no middle ground possible”?

- A. Principle of Identity
- B. Principle of excluded middle
- C. Principle of Noncontradiction
- D. Principle of Sufficient reason

7. What kind of principle states that it is impossible for a thing to be and not to be at the same time, and at the same respect?

- A. Epistemology
- B. Metaphysics
- C. Principle of Identity
- D. Principle of Noncontradiction

8. What kind of study follows certain steps or employs certain procedures?

- A. Metaphysics
- B. Philosophy
- C. Science
- D. Natural light of Reasoning

9. What kind of principle states that from which something proceeds in any manner?
- A. Principle of Identity
 - B. Principle of Noncontradiction
 - C. Principle of excluded middle
 - D. First cause or Highest Principles
10. What branch of science states that by natural light of reason study the first cause or highest principles of all things?
- A. Metaphysics
 - B. Philosophy
 - C. Science
 - D. Natural light of Reasoning
11. It is an extension of a fundamental and necessary drive in every human being to know what is real.
- A. Metaphysics
 - B. Philosophy
 - C. Science
 - D. Natural light of Reasoning
12. What would happen if Metaphysics, one of the branches of philosophy, is omitted?
- A. No moral virtue and evaluates human actions
 - B. No nature, source, limitation and validity of knowledge
 - C. No studies the first causes or highest principles of all things
 - D. No fundamental and necessary drive in every human being to know what is real.
13. What do you think is the focus of study of Epistemology?
- A. kind of reasoning that validate the arguments
 - B. extension of a fundamental and necessary drive in every human being
 - C. focused on how the nature of moral virtue and evaluates human action.
 - D. study or branch that deals with nature, source, limitation and validity of knowledge.
14. What is the meaning of logic in philosophy?
- A. It is the validity of the arguments regarding such objects.
 - B. extension of a fundamental and necessary drive in every human being
 - C. focused on how the nature of moral virtue and evaluates human action.
 - D. study or branch that deals with nature, source, limitation and validity of knowledge.

15. Where did the Bahala Na attitude of the Filipino come from?
- A. From the Spaniards
 - B. From the ideas of all philosophers
 - C. From the name of a supreme being which is Batula or Bathala
 - D. From the name of an ancient people that gives their ideas and opinions.

PRESENTATION OF THE MODULE

This module will provide you with the importance of philosophy. You will find out how philosophy works in our daily lives, the way you are thinking and the way you will express your art of reasoning.

MEANING OF PHILOSOPHY

The word philosophy springs from the Greek words philia (love) and sophia (wisdom) and means “the love of wisdom.” Pythagoras was said to have been the primary man to call himself a philosopher; of course, the globe is indebted to him for the word philosopher. It is said that when Leon, the tyrant of Philius, asked him of who he was, he said, “a Philosopher” and he likened the Philosopher to spectators at ancient games. Before that point the wise men had called themselves a sage, which was interpreted to mean those that know.

Pythagoras was shorter. He coined the word philosopher, which he defined collectively who is attempting to search out. In keeping with him, men and ladies of the globe can be classified into 3 groups:

1. those who love pleasure
2. those who love activity and
3. people who love wisdom.

ACTIVITY: Complete the table below. Write your answer in your notebook.

ACTIONS	WHAT MUST BE DONE BEFORE THE ACTION?
1. Buying new clothes	
2. Choosing friends	
3. Eating food	
4. Deciding where to study for Senior High School	
5. Attending classes in the afternoon	
6. Going to school	
7. Visiting a friend	
8. Joining an organization in school	
9. Playing computer games	
10. Buying a new gadget	
11. Asking permission if you would like to go out with friends	
12. Helping a stranger	
13. Traveling without your family	
14. Going to mass or any religious activities	
15. Watching movies that are not allowed for your age	
16. Posting your opinion or feelings in the social media	
17. Communicating to your siblings about a conflict	
18. Giving opinions	
19. Going out with the opposite sex	
20. Confronting a person who verbally hurt you	

ANALYSIS

1. Why should we think before we do something?
2. Is philosophy necessary for our everyday life?
3. How can it help for our daily living?

ACTIVITY

Answer the following questions and write your answer in your notebook.

1. Based on your answers in Activity 1, what must we do before be making actions?
2. Is it helpful that you do this before making actions? Why or why not?
3. As a grade 11 student, what have you realized about this activity? Reflect and explain your answer in your notebook.

ABSTRACTION

Four things to be considered in studying philosophy

Philosophy is defined because the science that by natural light of reason studies the primary causes or highest principles of all things. Under this definition, there are four things to be considered.

1. Science - it's called science because the investigation is systematic. It follows specific steps or it employs certain procedures.

2. Natural light of Reasoning - investigating things not by using the other laboratory instruments or investigative tools, neither on the idea of supernatural revelation.

3. Study of all things - concern with a specific objective of investigation.

4. Cause or Highest Principles - a principle is that from which something proceeds any manner. The first principles; • Principle of Identity – whatever is is; whatever isn't is not; everything is what it's. Everything is its own being, and not being isn't being.

• **Principle of Noncontradiction** – it is impossible for a thing to be and to not be at the identical time, and at the identical respect.

• **Principle of excluded middle** – a thing is either is or is not; everything must be either or not; between being and not-being, there's no middle ground possible.

• **Principle of Sufficient reason** – nothing exists without sufficient reason for its being and existence.

The Branches of Philosophy

A. Metaphysics- An extension of a fundamental and necessary drive in every person to understand what's real. The question is a way to account for this unreal thing in terms of what you'll be able to accept as real.

B. Ethics- explores the character of ethical virtue and evaluates human actions. Generally, it is the study of the character of ethical judgment, a way to tell good from evil or right from wrong. Ethics is that the branch of philosophy that explores the character of ethical virtue and evaluates human activity.

C. Epistemology- It deals with nature, source, limitation and validity of information. Epistemological questions are basic to other philosophical inquiries. Epistemology explains about;

- How do we all know what we claim to know?
- How will we determine what we wish to know?
- How will we differentiate truth from falsehood?
- Two parts in acquiring knowledge Induction Things that are seen, heard and touched are more important which the ideas are formed from the examination of particular facts.

Philosophers who feel that knowledge is acquired during this way are called ***empiricists***.

- **Empiricism** – is that the view that knowledge will be attained only through sense datum.

Deduction General Law in steps with which particular facts are understood or judged. Rationalists the real knowledge relies on the logic, the laws, and therefore the methods that reasons develop.

D. Logic - is taken into account as a tool and thus doesn't contribute on to the content of the thoughts. It is the validity of the arguments regarding such objects. The term "logic" comes from the Greek word logike and was coined by Zeno, the stoic (c.340-265BC), it means a treatise on matters regarding human thought.

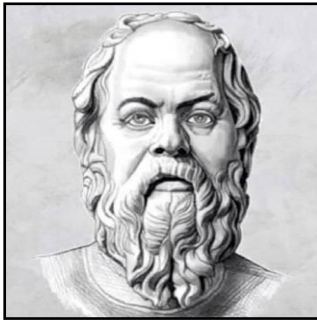
E. Aesthetics- Establishing the factors of beauty. it's the science of the attractive in its various manifestations including grandeur, comic, tragic, pathetic and ugly. Importance of Aesthetics

- Vitalizes the knowledge
- To live more deeply and richly
- Keeping in-tuned with the culture

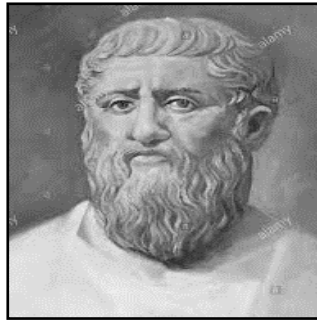
Expanding our Philosophical Frames; Western and Non-Western

Traditions Many philosophers hold that there are three great original centers of philosophy within the world; Greek (or western), India, and Chinese. All three arose as critical reflections on their own cultural traditions. Historically, Asian classics of the Indians and also the Chinese predate the oldest of the Western Classics. Indian and Chinese philosophers of note also lived earlier than the Greek counterparts (Quito 1991)

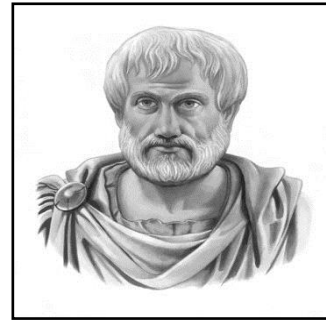
Philosophers that consist the Greek Triumvirate



Socrates



Plato



Aristotle

Three attitudinal Imperatives on the Oriental or Eastern Thoughts vis-à-vis the Occidental or Western mindset according to Quito.

1. Western philosophers believe that life begins and ends in an exceedingly line while the Oriental believes during a circular manner within which the tip conjoins the beginning in an exceedingly cyclic style.
2. Oriental Philosophers do not make rigorous distinctions between religion and philosophy. They believe that Philosophy is Religion and Religion is Philosophy, therefore the oriental doesn't stop philosophy that's thought, from religion that's life in action.
3. The acceptance of the validity of intuition and mysticism. Oriental are perceiving of transcending the limitation of the human intellect and treading on a non-man land where the verification of one's premise isn't possible.

The Filipino Philosophy;

1. Loob: Holistic and Interior dimensions
 - Kagandahang-loob, Kabutihang-loob and kalooban are terms that show sharing of the self to others. Filipino believes within the innate goodness of the person. Filipino as a non-public look themselves as holistic from the within dimension under the principle of harmony.
2. Filipino Philosophy of some time
 - The Filipino beliefs within the gulung ng palad (wheel of fortune) and appears at life as a series of ups and downs, this makes the Filipino an unmitigated optimist.
3. Bahala Na
 - came from the name of a God which is the Batula or Bathala. It literally means to travel away from everything to god who is bathala within the vernacular. Bahala

philosophy puts complete trust within the divine providence; it contains the element of resignation.

4. Filipino Thought and Values: Positive and Negative Aspect

- Filipino believe in utang na loob, which is reciprocating debts of gratitude between coordinates and subordinates that holds the whole group together. Deep down within the Filipino psyche, there exists the thought that whatever good one has done will rebound to one's benefits.

Philosophy; transcending and aiming for a lifetime of abundance

Abundance – from a latin word “abundare” meaning “to overflow nonstop”

- Abundance is outflowing than incoming
- In line with Aguilar's The gift of Abundance, Abundance was given a fresh spiritual, even Buddhist paradigm
- Aguilar asserts that our very life belongs to God

EXERCISE

In your notebook, draw this timeline. This exercise aims to examine the wackiest and worst time; in search of the meaning behind your life.

Happiest Times	Worst Times
List the activities, people, locations, and conditions in your life you were most happy.	List the activities, people, locations, and conditions in your life when you felt dissatisfied
What did you learn about your purpose?	What did you learn about your purpose?

APPLICATION

Write your answer in your notebook.

A. Choose any topic below for your writing.

1. Define Philosophy. Explain what is unique about philosophical thought.
2. Do you think philosophy is important in the age of globalization? Why or Why not?

B. Photo Essay.

Take a picture regarding the events of the Earth Hour, an hour where cities and landmarks turn off their lights. Write insights on your photos to be paste on your notebook, regarding this question;

“What are the implications of earth hour being interconnected in a global society?”

POST-TEST

Directions: Read and understand each statement and write the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. (½ lengthwise)

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 - B. Logic
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 - B. From the ideas of all philosophers
 - C. From the name of a supreme being which is Batula or Bathala
 - D. From the name of an ancient people that gives their ideas and opinions.

15. What is the focus of the study of Metaphysics?

- A. Deals with nature, source, limitation and validity of knowledge.
- B. Exploring the nature of moral virtue and evaluating human actions.
- C. Impossible for a thing to be and not to be at the same time, and at the same respect.
- D. An extension of a fundamental and necessary drive in every human being to know what is real.

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