HUM 102

Exercise 1

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**Answer to 1.1:**

* Metaphysics is the study of the characteristics of reality, which mostly concern the abstract ideas regarding the universe itself.
* On the other hand, epistemology is the study of knowledge, which indicates the relation between the mind and surrounding reality.

**Answer to 1.2:**

* How philosophy helped to shape the West after the Dark Age?
* How the branch “logic” related to enlightenment?

**Answer to 2.1:**

**How would you define the study of philosophy? Which branches interest you the most and why?**

Philosophy is the study of assessment regarding the self and the soundings resonated from questioning. The questions lead to more questions thus leading to more assessments. The assessments vary based on the contents; therefore, there are many branches to the study of philosophy. I find the branches of metaphysics and epistemology most interesting. As metaphysics is concerned about the understanding of the question of reality, purpose, and others. The study of epistemology helps to answer these questions by providing knowledge. The content of the knowledge help to shape the understanding of reality. However, due to the finite nature of the existing knowledge and understanding, the questions of reality, purpose are yet ambiguous. The ambiguous nature makes them much more interesting and diverse due to different interpretations. This diversity adds more to the plate, by providing more answers with much more questions, which is the core of the study of philosophy.

**Exercise 2**

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**Answer to 1:**

* The core point of the pre Socrates philosophy was mostly theology centric.
* Epic of Gilgamesh is the very embodiment of ancient philosophy in a literary form.

**Answer to 2:**

* Are there any social factors to the change of theology centric philosophy?
* Even though there were no communications among the ancient civilizations, how their philosophical approach is almost identical?
* **Referring to the so-called “Socratic Turn,” briefly discuss why Socrates is considered a key figure in the western philosophical tradition.**

**Answer:** During the pre-philosophic era, the notion of philosophy has been misinterpreted to only venture the so called big questions regarding the nature of reality itself. This notion of philosophy has continued even after this. However, with Socrates in the scene, the approach to philosophy has changed drastically as he was not interested in the nature of reality rather in the idea of humans as self. His belief in an eternal soul led him to the query of, how to become a “good person”. This led him to the idea of virtues, which becomes one of the key concepts of western philosophy later. In a sentence, Socrates is considered one of the key figures of the western philosophical tradition, as his approach to philosophy led to the breaking of previously limited notions and conjures a whole new notion or approach towards philosophy which is called the “Socratic Turn”.

**Exercise 3**

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**Answer to 1:**

* Knowledge of goodness was based on the social notion, rather than being an absolute form, during the pre-socrates era.
* Reason is the sole tool to achieve the ideal state.

**Answer to 2:**

* As information is not constant, can true knowledge ever be achieved?

Exercise 2 (Answer and **TWO** of the following)

1. According to Plato, what are the main differences between opinion and knowledge?
2. Does Plato think knowledge is possible? What are the objects of knowledge?
3. Briefly state the main features of Plato’s theory of knowledge as expressed by his **epistemological argument** about the world of forms.
4. Briefly state the **metaphysical** *and* **semantic arguments** about the world of forms.
5. According to Plato, the main difference between opinion and knowledge is certainty. The integrity of an opinion can differ based on social notions and information .On the other hand, the certainty of knowledge is absolute, does not differ according to any aspect.
6. Plato believed that knowledge is possible; the objects of knowledge are forms. Because truth is factual, our understanding must be grounded on reality. According to Plato, the essence of things is such that the only way to know them is via logic, because they are forms.

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**Exercise 1**

1.  a) Mind and body are two different entities according to the idea of Dualism.

b) Cartesian doubt is a methodology to doubt systematically.

2.a) How can be we sure that the physical objects exist outside our mind as our senses are not always reliable?

**Exercise 2**

1.  According to Descartes, the belief system or the ideologies that have been passed upon cannot be regarded as uncorrupted due to the time has that has passed also the original one can be become false due to discovery. Therefore, the legitimacy of all those is in question. The dismissal of all of Descartes' previous convictions has been the beginning point for his skepticism. This, he reasoned, was required to clear the way for the unquestionable understanding he would acquire from reasoning only. For this initial purge, he rejects all ideas where perhaps the tiniest shred of doubt may be entertained.

2.  “cogito ergo sum” directly translate to, “I think, therefore, I am”. Descartes' thoughts started with a technique based on his concept of actuality, which he defined as absolute truth. He sought complete assurance. He offered genuine evidence, not really that his thinking indicated existence, rather than his skepticism indicated existence. Thus, he reaches this conclusion, that his capability of reasoning is the proof that he does exist.

9

* The underlying issue is whether or not inductive methods, which forecast or deduce, should be supported or justified. The issue is how to verify or defend them, which creates a quandary: the theory cannot be proven deductively since it is dependent, and only essential facts can be shown deductively.
* The uniformity of nature states that the flow of nature remains consistently the very similar, and that the uniformities witnessed in the previous will be true in the present situation. After dismissing the idea that its assurance is based on demonstrative reasoning, Hume wonders if it can be said to be based on plausible rationale. He claims that this premise is erroneous since it drives us into a circular spiral.

1. This certainty, according to Hume, is the required relationship elicited by causality. Moreover, a concept must have originated from a perception, yet we have no perception of effectiveness in the actuality. Instead, the feeling of efficacy is a mental construct. As a result, our concept of fundamental law appears to be nothing more than a presumption that the continuous combination will remain constant, some assurance that this inexplicable union will endure. We cannot think of any other relationship between cause and consequence, according to Hume, because there is no other sensation to which we may link to our idea.
2. View of the self, according to John Locke, is based on awareness rather than the content of the mind or the person. On the other hand, according to Hume, is simply a property that philosophers attach to the sequences of connections known as single objects. Since he explains that impressions are in fact different existences, identity can only be attributed to experience because when people think on them, the concepts are united by means of universal rules that govern the mind.

10

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**Exercise 1**

* The sheer potential of experience, Kant reasoned, presupposes priori ideas.
* Kant wishes to demonstrate that there is a type of a priori understanding that is not so constrained.

**Experience 2**

1. The structure of experience, according to Kant, reveals that it is time and space constrained, and can be experience by analyzing. The space and time issue is more complicated because the subject of experience don't ever explicitly undergoes time or space, and any encounter which can be utilized to deduce the presence of time and space only those points to the real sense that time and space really are not granted in experience but envisioned onto it by the subject of experience via an unified structure.

6. A priori knowledge is conceivable, according to Kant's Synthetic, because all knowledge is simply of representations, which must correspond to our forms of experience, rather than of genuinely existent objects in themselves, which are irrespective of our patterns of experience. Furthermore, when Kant states that we only know representations and not realities in essence, he does not imply that the elements of experience are imagination, but rather that the perception of components is somewhat imagination.

**11**

1.Kant's effort at reconciliation between current types of idealism, which claim the actuality of a spiritual or ideal world beyond that of physical reality, and empiricism, which affirms the supremacy of sense observation above idealist or metaphysical conjecture, is known as transcendental idealism.

2.Kant's transcendental method is based on the recognition of a priori mental processes that govern how humans perceive any given piece of knowledge. This strategy emphasizes both the scientific method's trustworthiness and the incapacity to understand what is beyond visible occurrences. It is therefore, in some ways, a sort of skepticism.

1.It is critical, as per Kant, to clearly distinguish the difference between the domains of phenomena and noumena. Phenomena are the manifestations that make up human perception, while noumena are the objects that make up existence.

2.The noumenal universe, according to Kant, comprises of objects we are bound to accept in yet cannot truly comprehend since human sensitivity is only receptive, not perceptive in itself, and hence necessarily stay altogether incomprehensible to humans.

**12**

* Since ideals are self - induced self-aspects of human impulses, Nietzsche says they are metaphysically consistent with desire to authority.
* All artistic achievement, according to Friedrich Nietzsche, stems from the collision of two opposing impulses: the Apollinian and the Dionysian impulses.

The tragedy of Ancient Greece, according to Nietzsche, is the finest expression of artwork because it combined both Apollonian and Dionysian aspects as one continuous unity, enabling the audience to perceive the complete range of individual existence. The chorus' music had the Dionysian element, whereas the speech contained the Apollonian element, which provided tangible metaphor to complement the Dionysian celebration. In essence, the Apollonian spirit is capable of giving shape to the Dionysian concept.

According to Nietzsche, Greek tragedy evolved from the merger of what Nietzsche called Apollonian and Dionysian components, with the latter embodying balance, constraint, and rhythm and latter embodying unfettered emotion, and that Socratic reason and optimism signified the end of Greek tragedy. According to Socrates, everything must be understandable to be beautiful. The quest for comprehensibility is eventually what ruined tragedy.

5 sheet

A.

1e

2c

3b

4e

B.

1. True

2. True

C

1Analytic A Priori: Truth which are true by definition the analytic part also necessary and universal that tells us how the world actually works.

2. Synthetic: Kind of judgments that adds to our experience.

3. Noumena: It refers to the world which cannot be percept by the senesces, according to Kant we cannot know about this with certainty, however it has to exist.

D.

Kant's greatest unique addition to philosophy is his which states that the depiction renders the reality conceivable instead of the reality making the depiction conceivable, as he expresses it. This made the sentient consciousness a participatory creator of experiences instead of a mere receiver of information. Kant's philosophical platform gave two contending precepts: empiricism, which represented humanly sensory sensations, and rationalism, which represented logical thought. The empiricists, or skeptics, believed that the reality as we experience it is a genuine representation of an objectively out-there-now-real reality; we understand an objectively reality that people interact with and understand via the five sensations of sight, listening, taste, feeling, and smelling, not instantly but instantly.

Human perception fluctuates, and hence offers faulty grounds for knowing that can stretch to generalizations or uniformity, since cognitive data is based on encounters processed via individual sensory inputs. The empiricists believed content that it represented the extent of cognitive understanding, notwithstanding the fact that it was ambiguous and unpredictable. Kant argued that a succession of perceptions generated from experienced encounters can't possibly reach the height of generalizable and comprehensive cognition. There is no prospect of knowing, Kant said, until anything forms, unites, synthesizes, and makes meaning of the perceptions. Kant related his new finding in metaphysics and, in specifically, epistemology, "Copernican Revolution,"

**13**

* The moral and political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes is based on the core assumption of societal structure, which explains how mankind must dwell in harmony within a democratic authority in attempt to prevent dispute in reality.
* With a similar tone Locke’s social contract theory, authority is established by the willingness of the individuals to be governed by the plurality.

Natural equality, according to Hobbes, renders everyone hazardous to one another. This concept stems from Hobbes' belief that there is an irreconcilable relationship between equality and enmity, resulting in ongoing battles amongst men. Locke, on the other hand, emphasizes the concept that man is born with liberty and fairness by creation, resulting in a condition of pure liberty and fairness where nobody is subject to another and no ultimate power exists.

Rousseau says that in their natural form, mankind is essentially decent and created with the ability to be decent. It's not that people are inherently harsh and vicious to one another; it's that the societal mechanisms in place encourage this behavior. Differences emerge with the emergence of political communities, separating opposites of misery and prosperity. The difference between Hobbes' and Rousseau's perspectives is that Hobbes felt that clash between people was a natural part of human existence, whilst Rousseau considered it was caused by community relationships.

**7**

A.

1c

2e

3a

4e

B.

1True

2. True

C

1. Homer: Greek poet, from his works the Apollonian Vision is introduced. He captured the era of transition in Greek values through his works.
2. Aeschylus: Greek tragic dramatist, he used the mythologies as tool of Dionysian wisdom through the chorus in his works, also reflected on individuation through the tragic hero.
3. Sophocles: Greek tragic dramatist, who is contemporary to Aeschylus and uses the same methods.

D.

Greek tragedies and Socrates reasoning, as per Nietzsche, cannot coexist. Tragedy's force comes from unveiling the layers that lie beneath the logical foundations, but Socrates says that the only way to fully expose the humanity behavior is to become perfectly logical. Metaphysics had become a method of attaining knowledge by intellectual ways after Socrates. Socrates described the theoretical framework that contributed to Euripides' development of tragedy as being of the grounds of tragedy's demise. Nietzsche is forthright regarding Socrates' negative effect and actual impact on Euripides' play. As a result, Nietzsche accused Socrates as the demise of Athenian tragedy, noting why it has been incorporated in modern society's puritanical and reasoning attitude, which served as a barrier to the replication of tragic tradition. Nietzsche identified an illustration of modernism in history.

**14**

Humans must rely on reason to continue civilization, as only instinct is not enough.

The ultimate goal to achieve perfect civil union is the basis of historic progress in human civilization.

The purpose of human is to find harmony in social environment, and the purpose is driven the very instincts individuals rely on to progression and sustain life , and society as a whole .According to Kant , reasoning is also a contributing factor in this process of progression and sustentation , moreover , it is the driving factor to fulfill the human purpose .

“Unsocial sociability,” according to Immanuel Kant's famous description, is the human proclivity to establish community, held united by a continuous hostility that continuously attempts to split civilization apart. Kant regards the unsocial sociability like a catalyst for personal and social growth. Kant believes that the basic wickedness in the natural spirit, which perniciously compels us to deliberately select what we should abstain, is what renders sociability so challenging for us.

**15**

As per Hegel, finding is a process of synthesizing two contradictory arguments and finding new argument to put into question.

Hegel’s basis of understanding history is reason, whenever , Marx’s basis is economy .

A Thesis can be any argument or statement, even something like “Water is a liquid”, whenever, the Antithesis is a contradiction which need not be a direct opposite of The Thesis. In most cases it should be a counter argument that puts The Thesis into question. This can be, “when water is boiled at 100 degree Celsius, it transitions from a liquid state to a gas state.” These two statements, by their own can only tell a small portion of The Truth. However, when worked together, The Thesis and The Antithesis create something new, which is Synthesis. It is as close can get to The Truth, by giving the information we have available by combining these two arguments, we realize that: Water can either be a liquid, or a gas, depending on the temperate, which can also be regarded as a Thesis itself .

Humans operate upon the world, altering it and themselves in the process, and thereby "make history." Marx sees history as progressing along a variety of phases of creation, defined by class conflict, and leading humanity to communism. Human nature, however, plays two important functions beyond this. To begin with, it is element of Marx's account for the expansion of the economic capacity, which he regards as history's motivating factor. Secondly, the class conflict that arises under capitalist system is explained by the unique wants and desires of people.

2.Hume on descartes innate ideas

Locke’s view of two sources of idea

Hume’s classification of category of impression expanding Locke

Hume a priori reason -matter of facts

Problem of Induction

Kant's use of reasoning a priori

3.reading shafi chapter 10 social contract

Difference of state of nature hobbes , giving up rights forming social contact , natural laws

Locke state of nature - natural law exists , some will  not follow , forming of SC , impartial gov

Types of gov , monarch , by the people