

PHILOSOPHY

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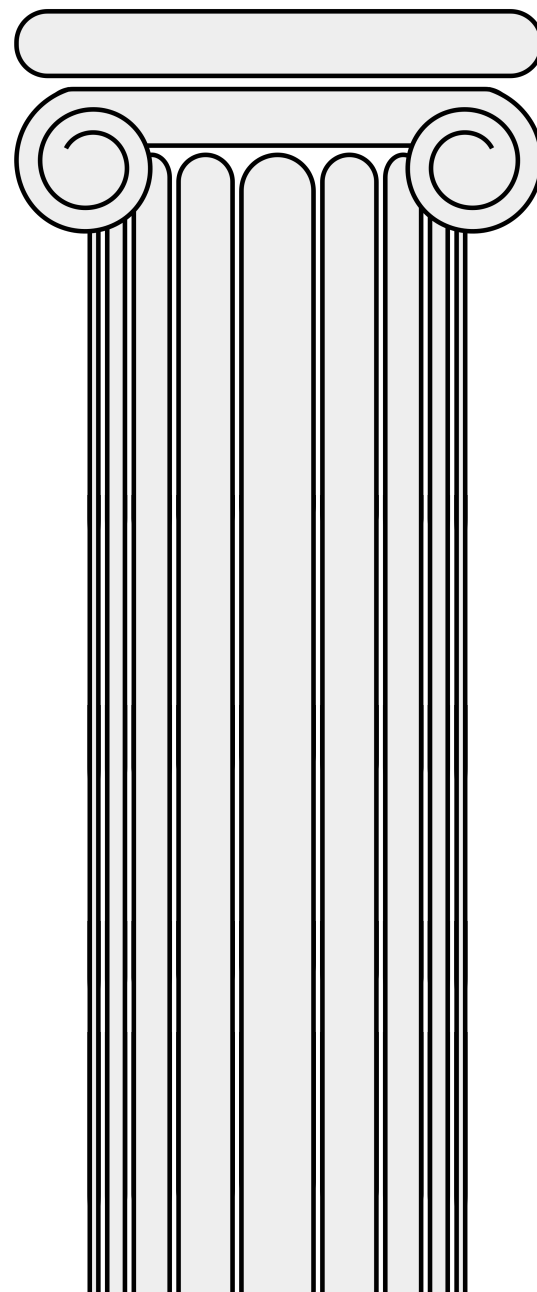
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RECAP OF LECTURE 1

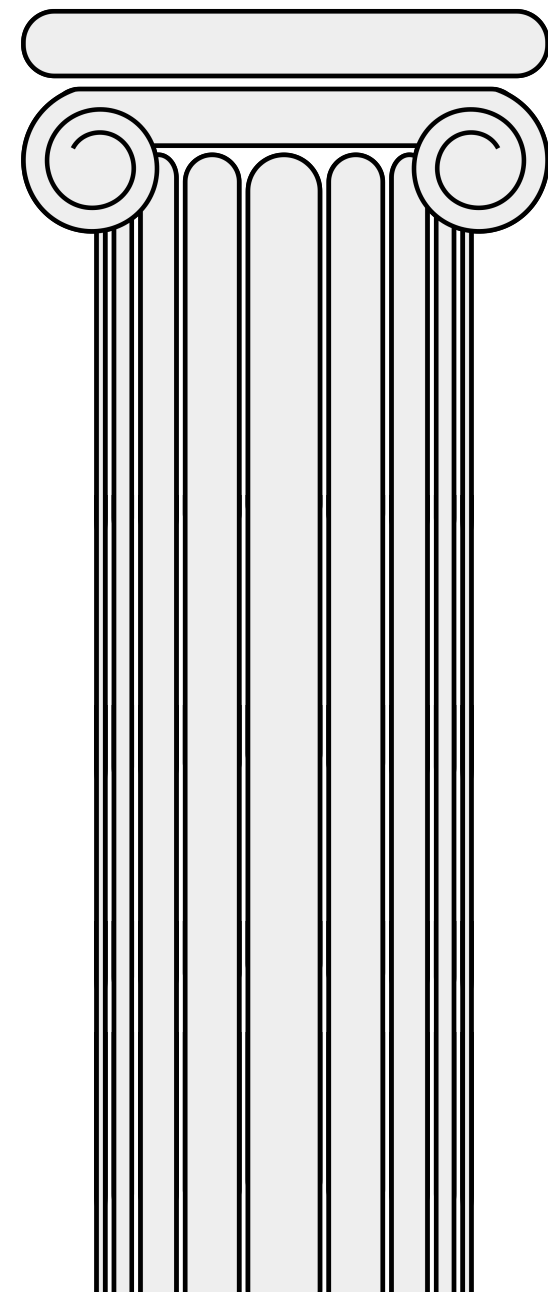


TODAY:

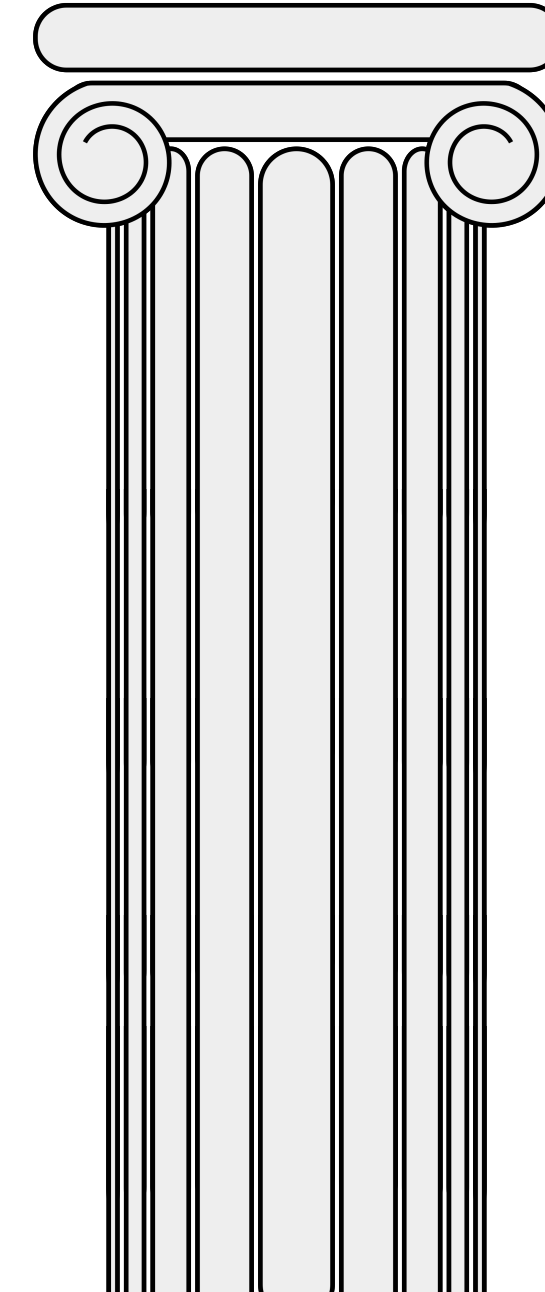
What Is
Philosophy?



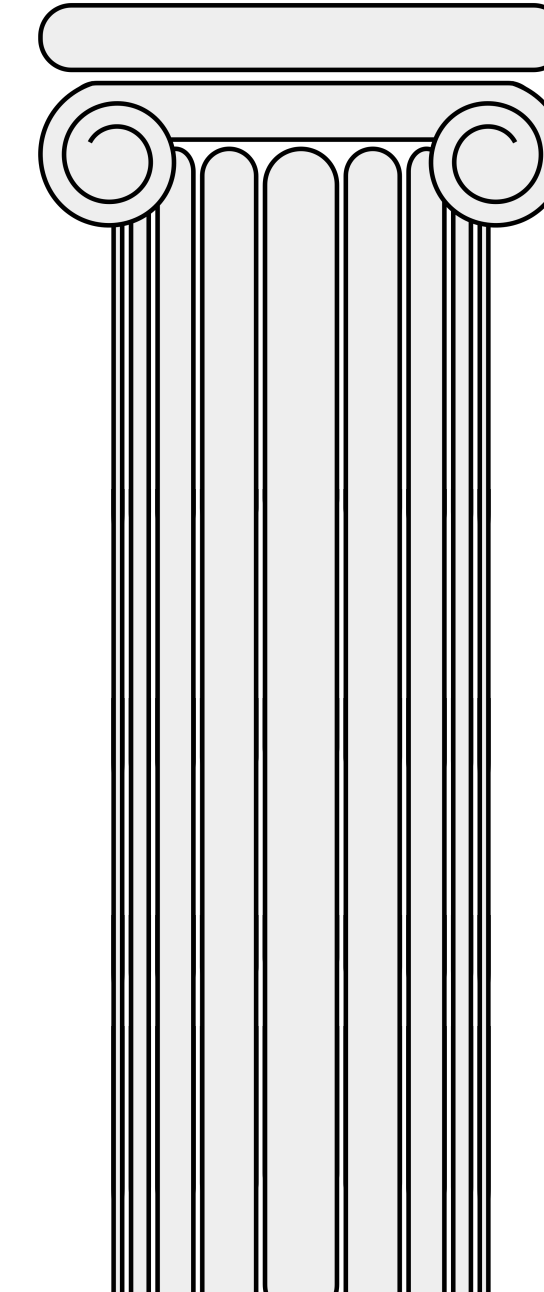
A Very Brief History
of Philosophy



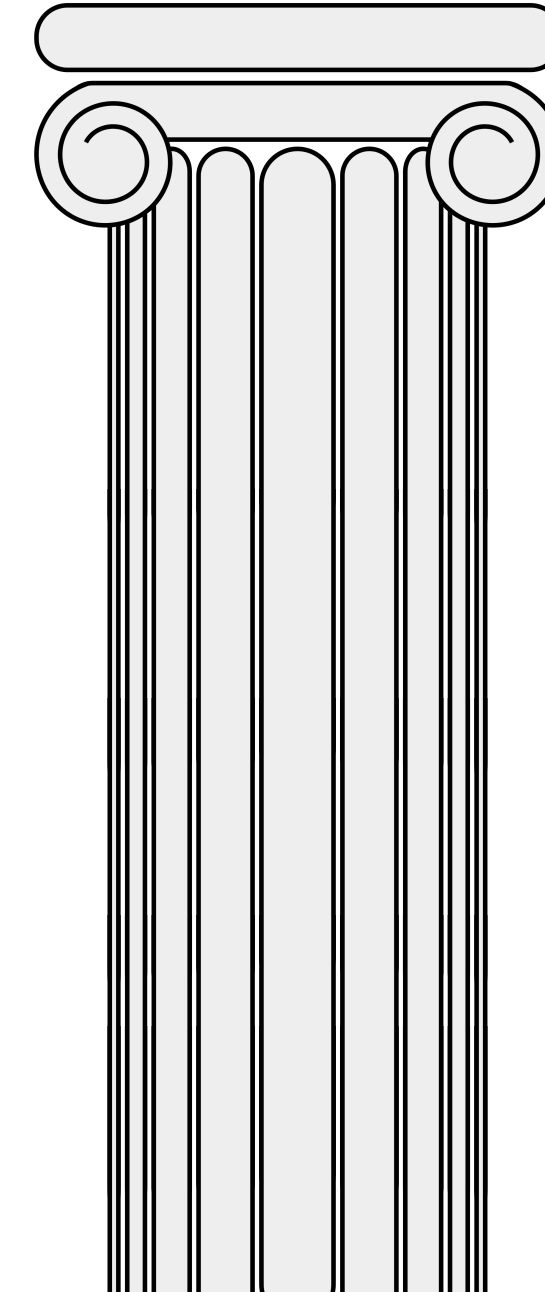
Philosophy
As...



Paradox



?



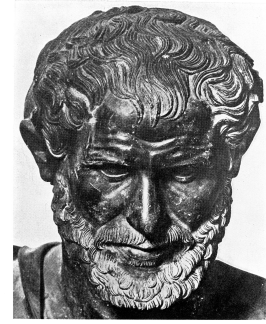
BREAK

WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

- Art or science? Both?
- Trying to get answers to things that cannot be explained
- It's kind of science, but used to having a correct answer
- Thinking about something, analyzing something, asking the right questions
- Study of knowledge
- Ethics? Is it a part of philosophy?
- How can you figure out right or wrong?
- Words have many meanings -> "philosophical person" is synonym for someone who thinks outside the box
- A way to seek answers without answering anything
- Finding your own truths
- Not about finding the complete answer
- Fact based vs opinion based
- Thinking about things that we usually just accept
- Descartes: I think, therefore I am
- Meaning -> how do we define if anything has meaning, why do we do this?

BREAK

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY



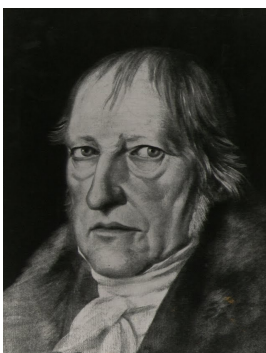
Aristotle:

“What does it mean to be good?”



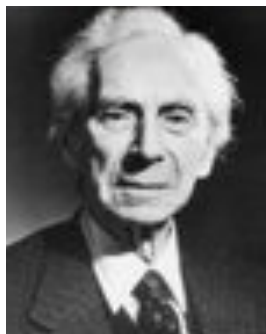
Descartes:

“What does it mean to be?”



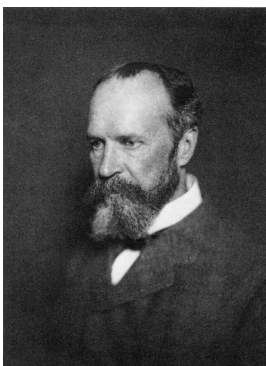
Hegel:

“What does it mean?”



Russell:

“What does ‘it’ mean?”



James:

“What does it?”



Lil' Jon:

“What?”

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

400BC–1500AD	<p>The Greeks Socrates Plato Aristotle</p>	<p>The Romans Cicero Seneca Porphyry</p>	<p>The Middle East Avicenna Al-Farabi Al-Ghazali</p>	<p>The Christians St. Augustine St. Thomas Aquinas William of Ockham</p>
1600–1800	<p>The Rationalists Descartes Leibniz Spinoza</p>	<p>The Empiricists Hume Locke Berkeley</p>	<p>The Utilitarians Bentham Mill</p>	<p>The Dialecticists Hegel Marx</p>
	<p>The Rebels: Kant, Nietzsche</p>			
1850–present	<p>The Pragmatists Peirce James Dewey</p>	<p>Continental Philosophy De Beauvoir Arendt Heidegger</p>	<p>Analytic Philosophy Russell Wittgenstein Anscombe</p>	<p>Recent Philosophy Churchland Putnam Chalmers</p>

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

400BC–1500AD

The Greeks
Socrates
Plato
Aristotle

The Romans
Cicero
Seneca
Porphyry

The Middle East
Avicenna
Al-Farabi
Al-Ghazali

The Christians
Augustine
St. Thomas
William of Ockham

a lot of smart people have

1600–1800

The Rationalists
Descartes
Leibniz
Spinoza

The Empiricists
Hume
Locke
Mill

The Utilitarians
Bentham
Mill

The Dialecticists
Hegel
Marx

**thought about a lot of
big things throughout history**

The Rebels:
Kant, Nietzsche

1850–present

The Pragmatists
Peirce
James
Dewey

Continental Philosophy
Husserl
Heidegger
Derrida

Analytic Philosophy
Russell
Wittgenstein
Quine

Recent Philosophy
Putnam
Searle
Chalmers

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

ethics

philosophy of the mind

epistemology

philosophy of science

logic

metaphysics

ontology

aesthetics

philosophy of language

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

ethics
what is good?

philosophy of the mind
what is thought, what am I?

epistemology
what can we know?

philosophy of science
how can we carry out inquiry?

logic
how is thought structured?

metaphysics
what is everything?

ontology
what is there?

aesthetics
what is beautiful?

philosophy of language
what is meaning?

PHILOSOPHY AS...

Asking Questions

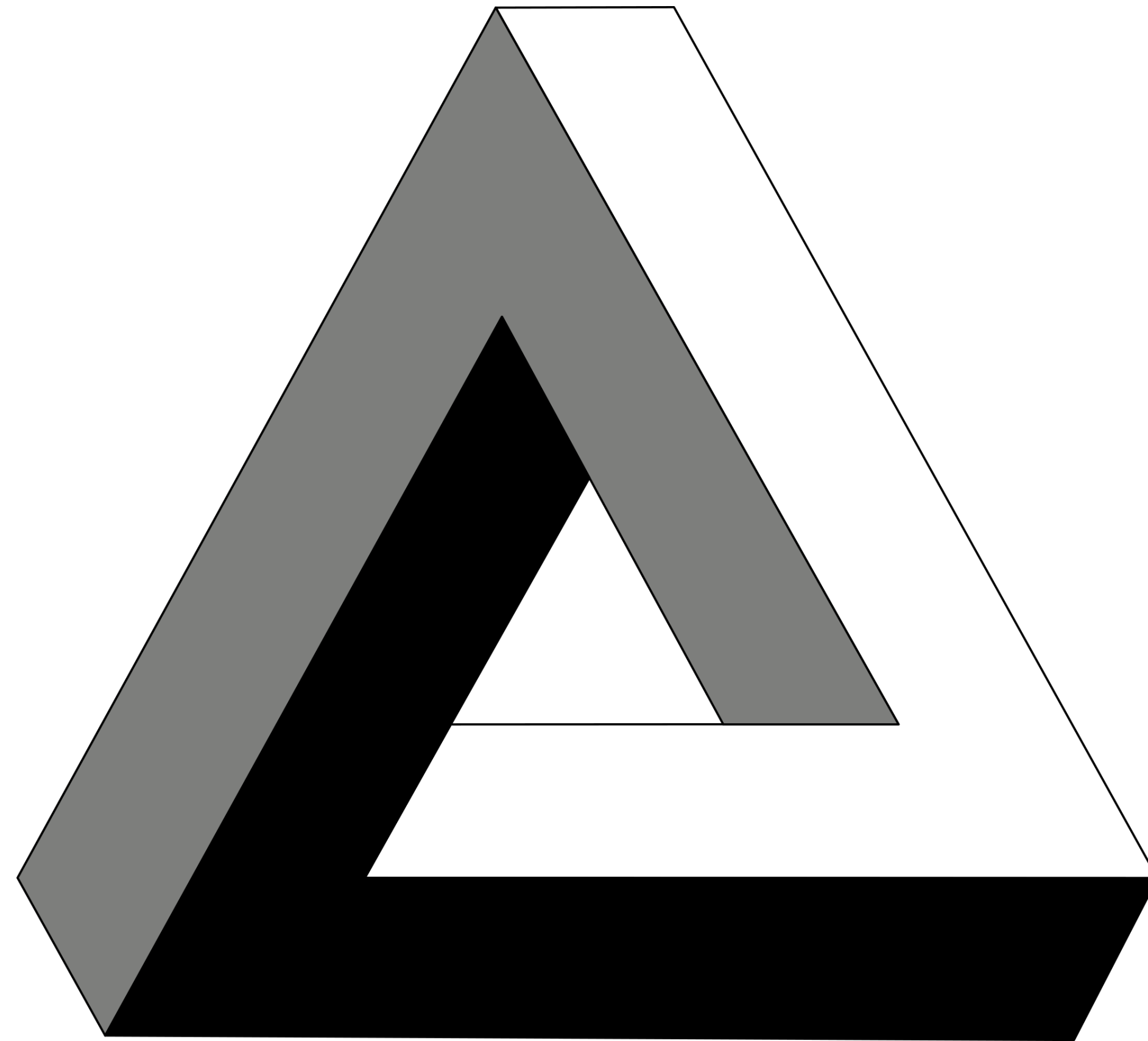
Ongoing Inquiry

Motion of Thought

Openness of Mind

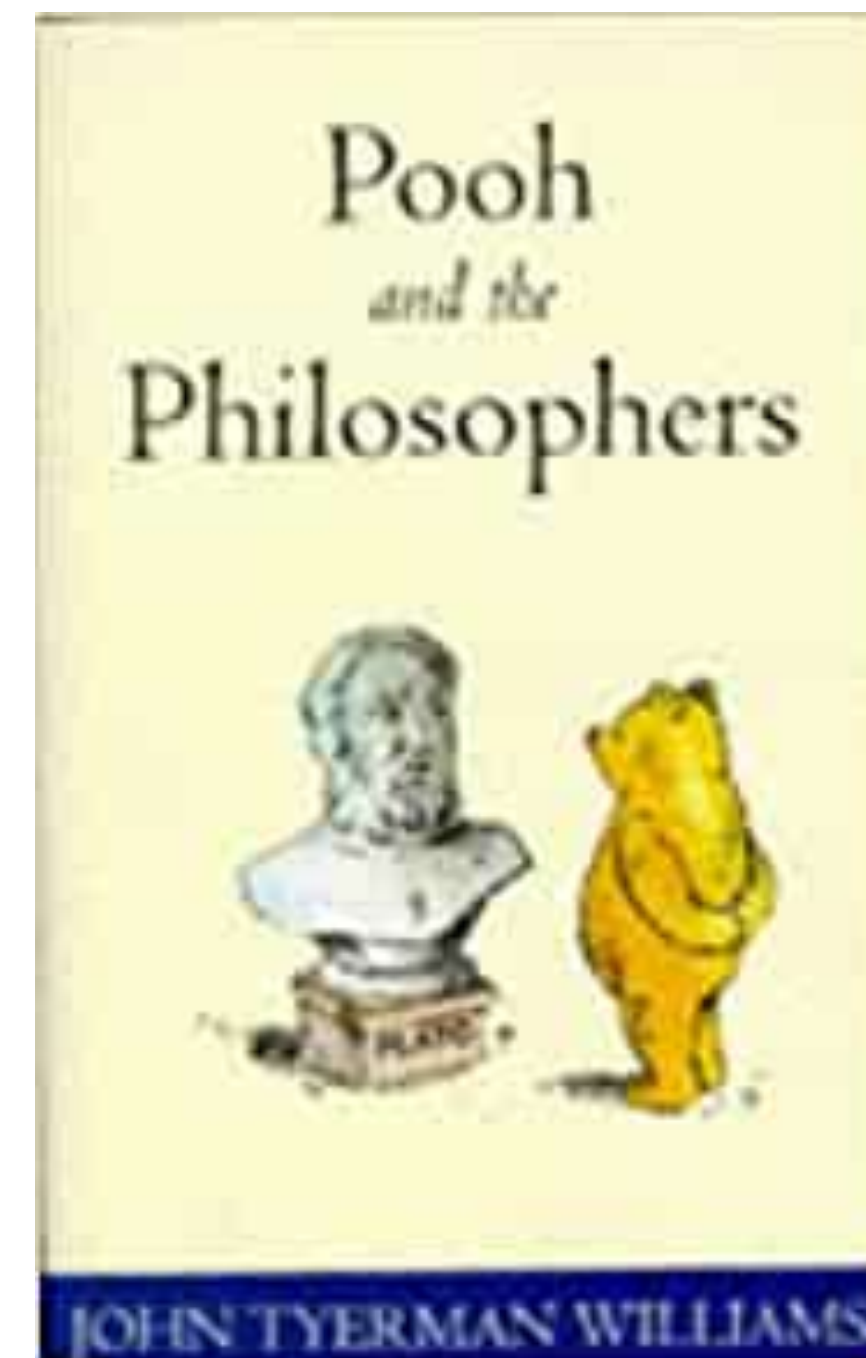
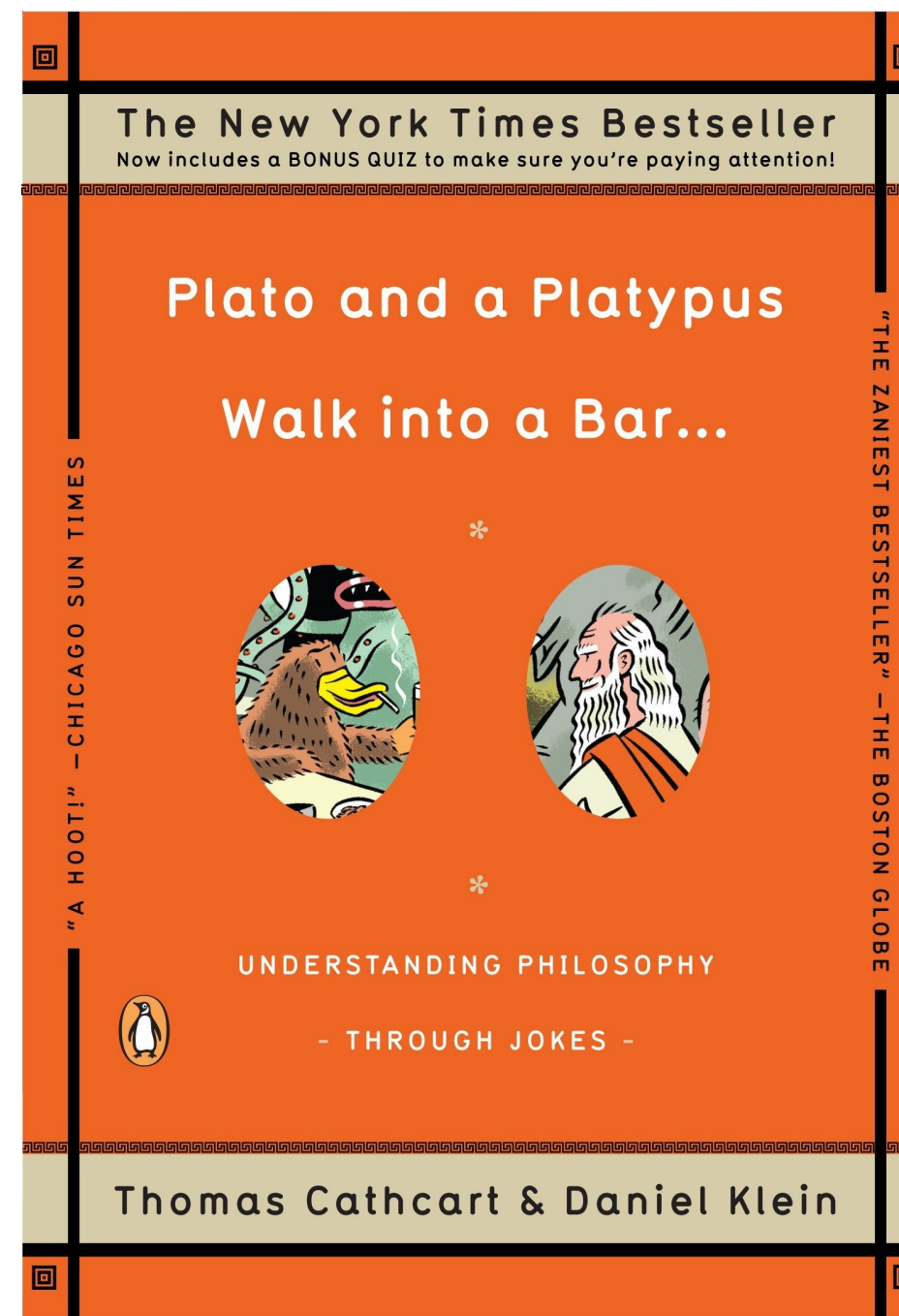
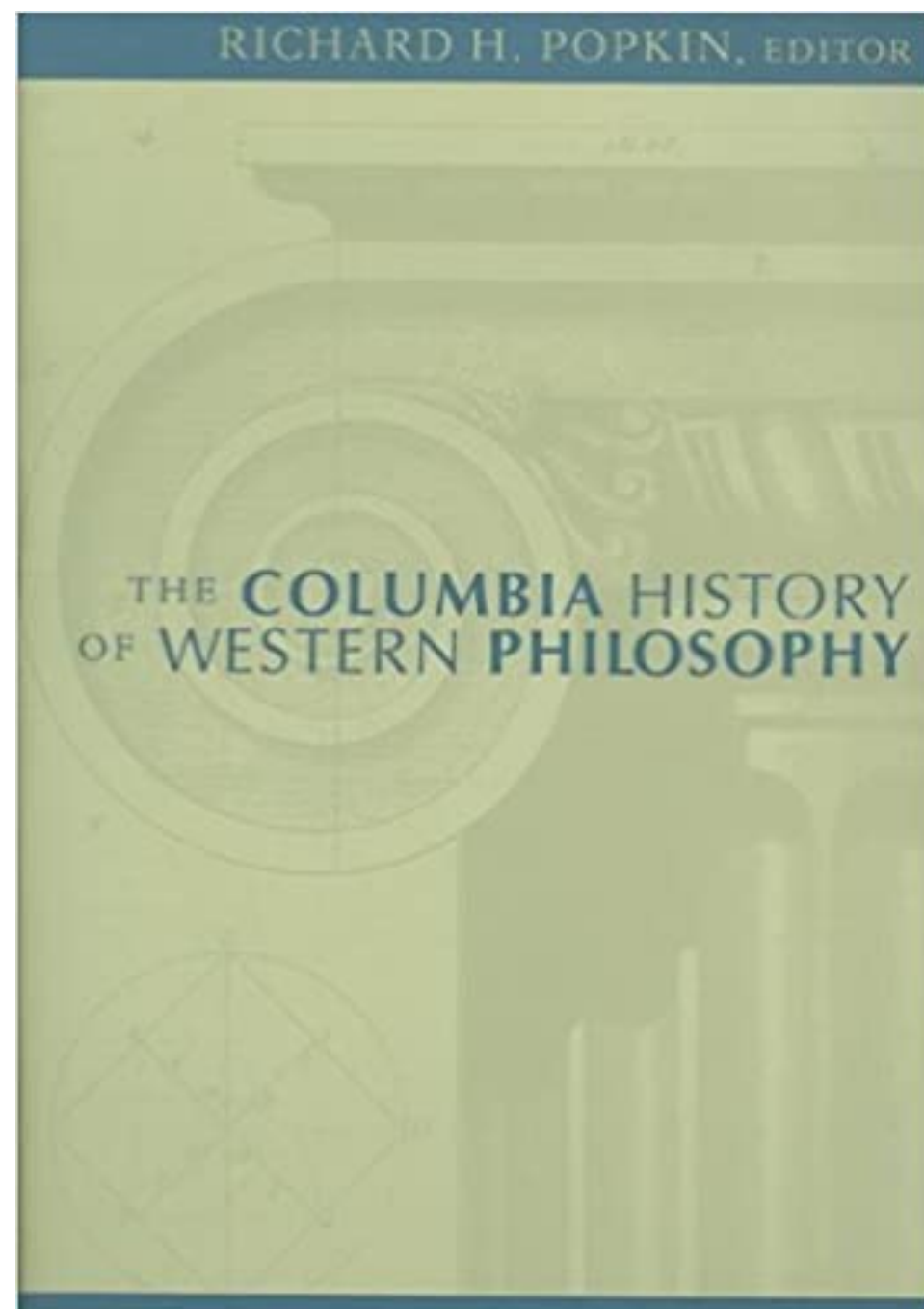
Love of Wisdom

PARADOX



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LITERATURE



NEXT TIME:

Lecture 3: What Is the Mind?

Pre-readings:

1. **Evans: “In two minds: dual-process accounts of reasoning”**
2. **Chalmers & Clark: “The Extended Mind”**
3. **Wittgenstein: Tractatus logico-philosophicus (§5.6–7)**

Thank You!

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