# Aristotle

1. Who made people? How do things come to exist?
   1. In the world corporeal bodies are in motion
      1. Some force that puts it into motions
      2. What is a cause of the cause in the cause and effect
         1. Can not go on infinitely
         2. Should assume that there is 1 cause
            1. God \*not of the Judeo-Christian concepts
         3. 4 Causes theory
            1. The cause of anything is god

God is the 1 cause that perpetuates itself

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| Plato | Aristotle |
| Soul is immortal | Soul is a function of an organism |
| Man is made of body and soul | 3 functions of the soul:  \*Vegetative - Nourishment  \*Sensitive – Sense things  \*Rational - Reason |
| Soul is an entity |  |

1. Metaphysics
   1. Syllogisms
      1. Socrates -> Greek -> mortal
   2. Empiricist
      1. Physical world is the only ne to exist
      2. Substance = Matter(Thisness) and Form(whatness)
2. Aristotle associates parts of the soul to physiological processes of the body
   1. Vegetative
   2. Sensitive
   3. Rational
3. Social & Political
   1. Man is an animal that is rational
   2. Families
   3. Citizenship
      1. Serious obligation to the state
      2. Not all people should be citizens
   4. Property
      1. Private Property
         1. Is good since it follows human nature
            1. Good for ethics and morality
         2. If you don’t have any property you have nothing
   5. Supports Slavery
      1. If your parents are slave then you should be too – via natural progression
         1. Become slave through capture (not racial supremacy)
      2. Women don’t have fully developed rational souls. They need to be under the “Ruling principle”
   6. Out of context, female is a defective male
4. Ethics
   1. Seeing moral acts makes you more inclined to do more moral acts
   2. People aren’t born good
      1. Virtues are learned or acquitted by experience
      2. Rewarded or punished for their behaviors
      3. Virtues are gained from habituation
      4. All actions are good
      5. Virtuous people are not saints
         1. Virtue of generosity – doesn’t mean they should give everything
            1. Just that they give a lot to people

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| Vice of Excess | Mean(Virtue) | Vice of Deficiency |
| Cowardly | Courage | Recklessness/rashness/dumb |
| Gluttony | Temperance | Negligence |
| Prodigality | Generosity | Stingy |

* 1. Happiness
     1. Living to the fullest potential : Eudemonia
        1. Children are not happy
           1. They must live through their lives
        2. Trivialize the meaning of happy in modern times
           1. Not subjective its objective
           2. Desks are happy because they met their potentiality
  2. Aesthetics
     1. Concept of beauty \*sublime works
        1. Catharsis: Purification of the soul(psyche)
        2. Mimesis: Imitation -> art is an imitator

# 17th Century: Age of Reason

1. Descartes – Mathematician
   * 1. Rationalist : Knowledge comes from reasoning not the senses
     2. Nativists Born with experiences
     3. Search for method: believed that previous philosophers didn’t have a method to philosophical , methodological, way to solve a problem
   1. 3 Skeptical arguments (Cartesian Doubts)
      1. Senses : Reject all knowledge from the senses
         1. Don not rely heavily on information gained this way as senses deceive us
      2. Dream: strength of the impression in the dream and sensations in reality have no differences
         1. If you’re not sure than do not say you are awake
      3. Evil Demon: All powerful whose purpose is to deceive us
         1. Undoubtable point- He is able to deceive me about everything buy my own existence but
            1. Res Cogitas: Thing that makes thinks

Mind body soul psyche conscious self

* + - * 1. You would have to find the Res cogitas to find proof of humanity or personage
        2. Haven’t proved existence of physical body
  1. If god is proved to be real/exists then he would negate the evil demon who would not make himself a liar
     1. Doesn’t use the cosmological belief
        1. Based on senses
        2. Can’t use chain of ultimate causation
     2. Use ontological proof
     3. Dualism
        1. Physical body: Res Extensea =/= Res Cogitas
        2. Physical : Characterized by extendedness
     4. Mind body Problem
        1. Physical and nonphysical cannot interact w/ the other
           1. Obviously that these two interact as we are moveable and think as well
           2. Pineal gland is hypothesized to where the communication of soul and body occurs
        2. Animals do not feel pain, But rather , experience a mechanical reaction
           1. Humans feel pain due to the Res Cogitas

1. John Locke
   1. Human limitations:
      1. Assumed that people could learn everything that there was until that there was nothing else to know
      2. Locke proposed that people may be able to comprehend a certain amount
         1. Regardless as to what is available to know, people can only know so much
         2. Need to understand the mind to be able to find these limits
   2. Learning:
      1. Our direct experiences consciousness
         1. The contents of consciousness are called idea, regardless of intellectual, sensory, emotional, or other value
            1. Idea is anything that is immediately present to conscious awareness
            2. As we receive input from our sense we begin to for ideas about the thing we don’t know and associate them with other things
            3. We acquire the general idea of things

Objects outside of ourselves

As we learn these things we begin to distinguish them fr

Eventually will be able to call, the furry, four legged, panting creature a dog

* 1. Empiricism
     1. Senses are only interface with senses
        1. Between ourselves and reality outside of us
        2. Senses are the only way to gain input from the outside
        3. We develop capacity to do things with inside out heads
           1. But if we act on them in the material from something that isn’t not the sensory input then we forfeit the mind’s only link with reality
     2. Our experiences can only ever ultimately come from the senses
     3. Denies that we are born with knowledge
        1. Locke was against any innate ideas at all, he believed that we are born with a Tabula Rasa
  2. Ideas
     1. Belief that everyone was born with a blank slate was revolutionary,
        1. No one was superior by birth
           1. Everything that happens depends on the education of the being