Handouts

• Lecture №2 From the history of world philosophy

- Philosophy
- 3 credits
- assist. professor

Yerkin Massanov

Discussion for Lecture:

- 1. A brief overview from antiquity to the present day;
- 2. The Medieval and Modern Ph-y;
- 3. Viktor Frankl: "Man's Search for Meaning".

Previous L. Keys for understanding of Philosophy

- Synonyms for Philosophy science.
- Ph-y through combination all subjects describing world (Picture of world).



The 3 historical types of outlook:

- 1.Mythology system of legends;
- 2.Religion based on faith and believe;
- 3.Philosophy close to the science and rational, theoretical way of knowledge

BRIEF HISTORY OF PH-Y:

- 1. The ancient oriental Philosophy mythology;
- 2. The Ph-y of ancient Greece, Rome rational;
- 3. Medieval Ph-y Religious;
- 4. The ph-y of Renaissance Enlightenments;
- 5. The New Age Ph-y Epistemology;
- 6. German classical ph-hy Systematic;
- 7. Ph-y of the 19th century Irrationalism;
- 8. Philosophy of the 20th C. Existentialism;
- 9. Present-day Philosophy Analytical.

1 Ancient Philosophical thoughts

In China - Confucius In India - Buddha



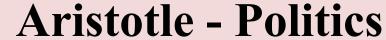


Buddhism and Confucianism a philosophy or a religion?

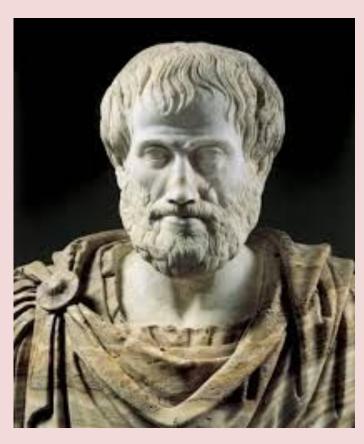
• The answer depends on what you mean by religion. If a religion has to have a belief in a god then Confucianism is not a religion. But if it meets religious needs, then perhaps it is a religion.

Ancient Greek Philosophical thoughts

Plato - Government

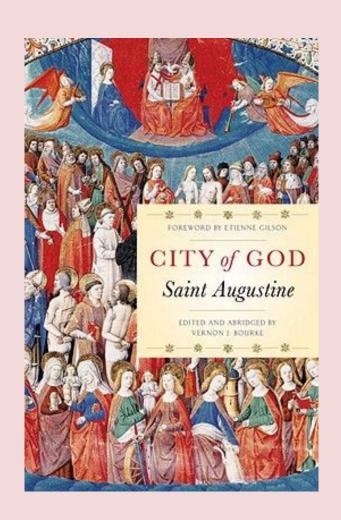






2. Medieval. Works such as Saint Augustine's "The City of God"

 Most of the political questions surrounding the relationship between church and state were clarified and contested in this period.



3. Renaissance (14th -17th century)

• Machiavelli was also a realist, arguing that even evil means should be considered if they help to create and preserve a desired regime.

4. Enlightenment:

• Like Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, well known for his <u>theory of the social contract</u>, believed that a strong central power.

The history of India

• begins with evidence of human activity Anatomically modern humans, as long as 75,000 years ago, or with earlier hominids including Homo erectus from about 500,000 years ago.

5. 19th century

- Contemporary Philosophy traces its roots primarily to the 19th century.
- Antoine-Louis-Claude;
- Comte Destutt de Tracy("ideology")
- Henri de Saint-Simon (Christian socialism)

6. Modern stages:

• During the same period, the four founding father of sociology, Auguste Comte, Emile Durkeim, Herbert Spencer and Max Weber made the foundations of Philosophy very strong.

Indian philosophy:

Indian philosophy refers to the ph-cal traditions of the Indian subcontinent. Which classified by the Brahmanical tradition as either orthodox or non-orthodox - astika or nastika - depending on whether they regard the Vedas (Knowledge) as an infallible source of education.

6. Modern stages:

• During the same period, the four founding father of sociology, Auguste Comte, Emile Durkeim, Herbert Spencer and Max Weber made the foundations of Philosophy very strong.

7. Positivism

- Positivism which was one of the dominant approaches in the 1950s and '60s.
- Structuralism is the theory that elements of human culture must be understood in terms of their relationship to a larger, overarching system or structure.
- Existentialism part of ph-y, studies human existence and life meaning.

The Indian Philosophical Schools:

- 1 Hindu philosophy;
- 2 Jain philosophy;
- 3 Buddhist philosophy One of the world religion;
- 4 Carvaka philosophy.

Basics of Indian ph-y:



- Upanishad Upa- (near), ni-(down), sad (to sit): sitting near the teacher;
- Karma: Rebirth is fueled and directed by karma (kri, meaning "action", Vegetarian).

One of the main role of Modern Ph-y Orientation function:

- Existentialism Logotherapy: helping to solve ontological question (responsibility, freedom, spirit);
- 2. Socialization Kaizen: one of the best management planning for self realization in capitalist society.

№2 Seminar questions:

• 1. Write table according history of ph-y? (for replying next week-3)

| Period | The great Thinker | The main ideas |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1, Ancient Indian ph-y | Buddha | 5 main teaching No killing Respect for life; No Stealing; no sexual misconduct; No Lying; No intoxicants: |
| | | |

Self-studies IWST Week-2.

Essay for discussion

(2-3 pages):

What is of meaning life?

- 1. Definition life...
- 2. General meaning of life...
- 3. What is your meaning of life, profession?
 - 4. What is your goal of life or mission?

Viktor Frankl: "Man's Search for Meaning".

