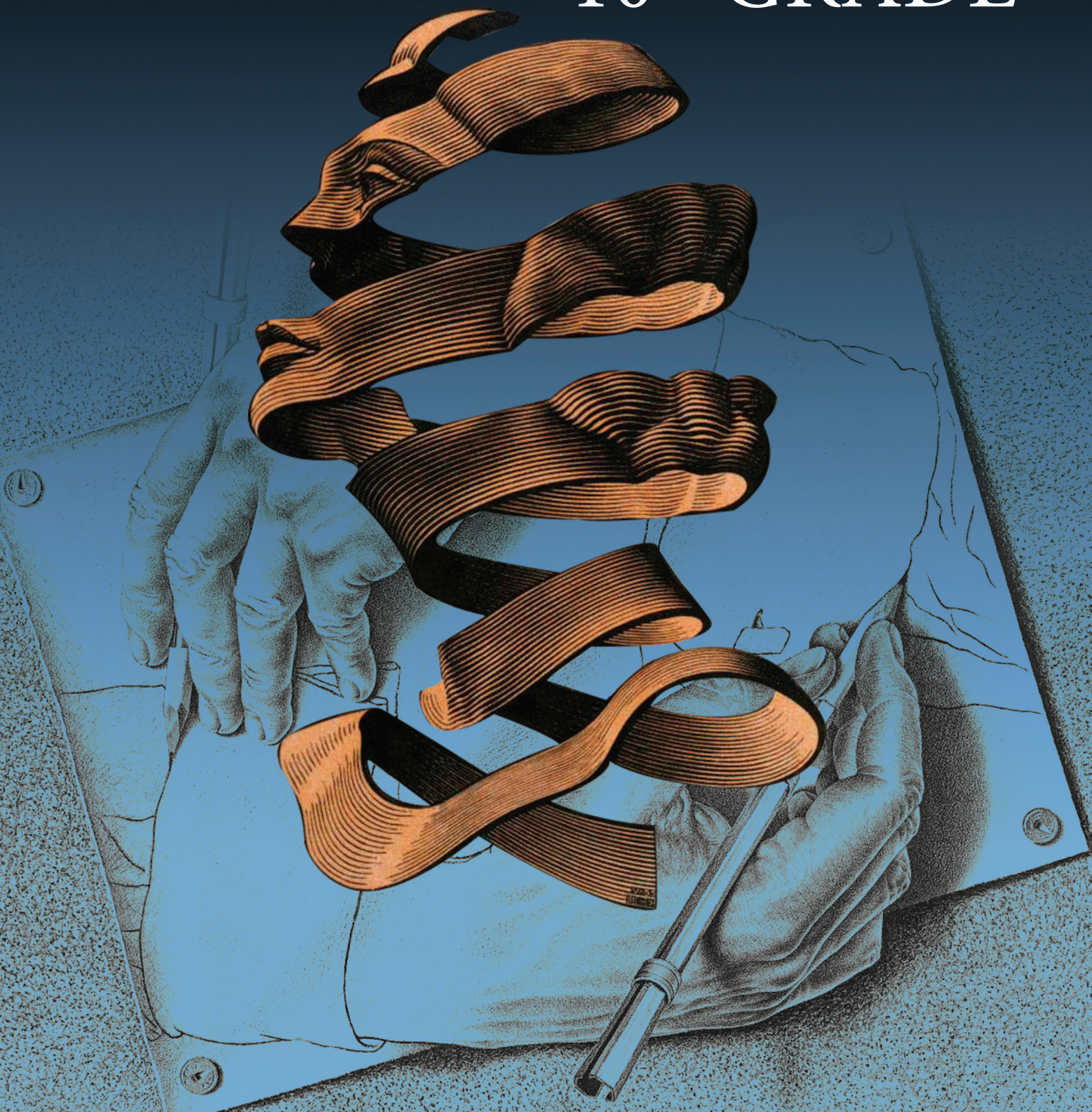


Milena Plugarova-Raycheva

PHILOSOPHY

10th GRADE



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

НАЦИОНАЛНА ПРОГРАМА

„Разработване на учебни помагала за обучение по общообразователни учебни предмети на чужд език, оценяване и одобряване на проекти на учебни помагала за подпомагане на обучението, организирано в чужбина, на проекти на учебници и на проекти на учебни комплекти“

МОДУЛ

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10. **Философия** **на английски език** **КЛАС**

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Редактор: Мария Николова Петкова, 2021 г.

Консултант: проф. д.ф.н. Сергей Стоилов Герджиков, 2021 г.

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THE BEGINNINGS OF PHILOSOPHY



TOPIC ONE

IN SEARCH OF THE TRUTH

'Philosophy is the midwife of truth'

Socrates

'Philosophy is homesickness, the desire to be at home everywhere'

Novalis

'Philosophy means to be on the way'

Karl Jaspers

DESIRE TO EXPLAIN EXISTENCE

CONCEPTS

democracy in Greek means *demo* (people), *krátos* (power), 'power of the people'

anthropomorphic in Greek *anthropos* (human) and *morfikó* (form, shape), having human characteristics

Theogony refers to the origin of the gods

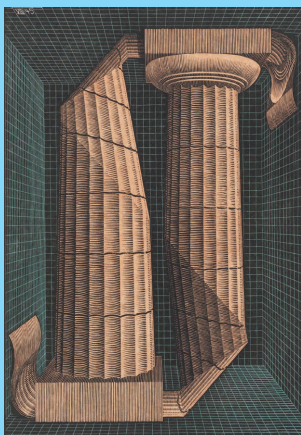
Cosmogony refers to the origin of the Universe

logos in Greek means 'reasoning', 'speech', 'reason', 'thought', 'science', 'word', 'sense' 'argumentation'

holistic in Greek means 'whole, entire'

maieutics in Greek means 'obstetrics'

dialectic in Greek means 'art of conversation'



THE ORIGINS OF PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy was born in Greece during the 6th century BC in the part of Ionia, which is located in Asia.

Greece, at that time, were a predominantly maritime poleis and received many external influences from other peoples who fostered the cultural enrichment of its citizens and their curiosity and interest in other ways of life and, as a consequence, to analyze theirs with a critical spirit. Some of the poleis were very open to new ideas. Thanks to religious tolerance, there was a lot of freedom of thought. Some of the poleis were politically structured around **democracy**. This type of political organization fostered citizen participation in public affairs and freedom of expression and reflection.

All these circumstances are the basis of the emergence of philosophy.

MYTHS

Pre-philosophical Greece was primarily mythological. Myths, allegorical stories starring gods and human beings were characterized by personifying natural forces (the sea, love, wind, war, etc.) and by giving an explanation of the cosmos, of different aspects of reality, of human beings, and the origin of the gods themselves. The Greek polytheistic religion had strong **anthropomorphic** features.

Homer and Hesiod are a kind of matrix that served the Greek to orient himself in life. The Theogony of Hesiod is the most representative work of Greek mythology and can be considered, at the same time, as a **Theogony** and as a **Cosmogony**. It narrates the origin of the world from chaos and the birth of the gods. From this chaos, Gaea (the Earth), Tartarus (subsoil or underworld), and Eros (desire) arise.

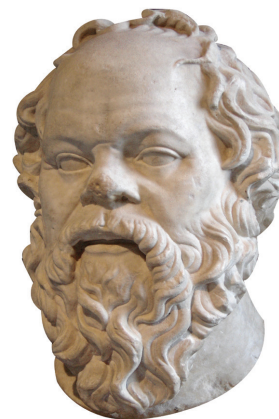
All peoples have myths, but only in Greece did the transition to philosophy take place. The mythological narratives and the vision offered by the gods **disenchanted** a society that sought ultimate reason from a rational point of view.

THE TRANSITION FROM MYTH TO LOGOS

Philosophy will certainly use reason or logos, breaking the mythical enchantment. Myth, (from Greek mytos) among its many meanings, here means narration or tale, while ‘logos’ refers to reason or argument.

The Greek discovery of logos has two aspects: on the one hand, the world is rational, in the world, there are logos (reason, laws) and, on the other hand, we have a logos or reason that we must use to know reality, the direction of our conduct and the organization of society.

Philosophy is a way of thinking that arises from the desire to explain existence through a holistic and true view of the world.



“PHILOSOPHY IS THE MIDWIFE OF TRUTH”

According to Socrates, truth is born through philosophy. He conducted every dialogue with irony – to show the contrast between the habit of general learning and the possibility of an unusual consequence. Socrates saw his task as helping people to ‘give birth’ to the truth, since real understanding must come from within. He was a son of a midwife, probably, for this reason, he called the path to knowledge ‘maieutics’ (from the Greek ‘obstetrics’, for the true sage does not follow the opinions and ideas of the crowd, but helps to “be born” the right idea through long and comprehensive reflection on it.). In the course of the discussion, he would generally get his opponents to recognize the weakness of their arguments, and, forced into a corner, they would finally be obligated to realize what was right and what was wrong. This method of achieving truth through conversation is called dialectics.

Socrates (470 – 399 BC)

“All I know is that I know nothing”

DICTIONARY

disenchant – лишавам от илюзии, разомагьосвам

enchantment – обаяние, чар

transition – преход

midwife – акушерка

obstetrics – акушерство



QUESTIONS

1. At what time and place did philosophical thought originate?
2. What factors were relevant to the appearance of philosophy?
3. Why Socrates used self-irony?
4. How would you interpret the phrase of Socrates “All I know is that I know nothing”?
5. Why philosophy is the midwife of truth according Socrates?
6. In 6 BC, philosophical schools developed in India. Search for information and answer how the Indian philosophical tradition is different.

Homework

Tell an ancient Greek myth that you think has a philosophical message.

LOVE OF WISDOM

CONCEPTS

philosophy *in Greek from philio (love) and sophia (wisdom) means 'love of wisdom'*

sophist *in Greek means a wise man, the sophists were well-paid teachers, who taught the art of thinking, speaking and acting*

rhetoric *the art of speaking or writing effectively*

mysticism *the knowledge of God is acquired only through direct personal experience after purifying the heart*

esotericism *secret knowledge for a small group of people*

rational *refer to logic or reason*

reflective *refer to rational; thoughtful*

DESIRE TO KNOW

Philosophy was born in the hearts of men who looked at the stars. The first was **Thales of Miletus**, one of the “Seven Sages” of Greece, a traveler, a mathematician, an astronomer, and an engineer. History attributes for the first time the term philosopher to **Pythagoras**, who asked people not to call him wise, since only God was wise, and he was called a philosopher, because he was a lover of wisdom. Years later, Plato added more meaning to the term when he contrasted the philosophers with the **sophists**. The philosophers were those who sought the truth, while the sophists were those who arrogantly claimed to possess it, hiding their ignorance behind rhetorical games or flattery. **Aristotle** stated that “all men by nature desire to know.”

DEFINITION

It is the study of a variety of fundamental problems about issues such as existence, knowledge, truth, morality, beauty, mind, and language. In addressing these problems, philosophy distinguishes itself from **mysticism**, **esotericism**, mythology, and religion by its emphasis on **rational** arguments.

Philosophy seeks the truth about the existence, the meaning of life and the essence of the world and is a question, a reference point for the place of man in existence and for the meaning of human being.

It is important to recognize that it is not possible to set up a single definition of philosophy, since there are as many conceptions of the term as there are philosophers we can recognize throughout the history of human thought.



QUESTIONS

1. Do you agree with Aristotle that ‘all men by nature desire to know’?
2. How does philosophical knowledge differ from mysticism, esotericism, mythology, and religion?
3. Why a single definition of philosophy cannot be accepted?
4. What are the characteristics of philosophical knowledge?

PHILOSOPHICAL THEORY

Every philosophical theory is a system of mutually agreed and non-contradictory elements, an ordered set of statements related to reality. The term theory comes from ancient Greek and means ‘contemplation’, ‘observation’, ‘one who watches a show’.

The philosophical theory is **reflective** knowledge because it approaches reality and truth through our rational capacities. This is global and open knowledge because it seeks to create a picture of the world as a whole. This is practical knowledge because it tries to guide human actions based on principles.



Task 1

To which branches of philosophy does each of the questions refer? Which of the questions is the most difficult to answer? Justify your answer.

What is good and evil?

Does the world around us exist?

What is the relationship between mind and body?

What is a person?

How do you know what we know?

What is real?

What are basic human rights?

What is reality?

What is truth?

How should we live?

What is love?

What are the origins of man?

Should there be laws?

What is art?

Does God exist?

What is a state?

What is knowledge?

What is beauty?

Homework

Choose a question from practice 1 and answer in writing.

BRANCHES

Metaphysics

it asks about the structure of the entire reality

Ontology

from the Greek ontos (to be) and logos (science) studies what is being

Gnoseology

from the Greek gnosis (knowledge) ‘theory of knowledge’

Epistemology

from the Greek episteme (knowledge) studies scientific knowledge

Logic

studies the rules of thinking

Axiology

from the Greek axio (value) ‘theory of values’

Ethics

reflects on the free actions of people

Aesthetics

reflects on artistic creation and its relationship with beauty

Philosophy of law

studies the legitimacy of the state and laws

Anthropology

discipline that deals with the study of man

PRACTICE

CONCEPTS

phenomena *thing appearing to view, an observable fact*

utilitarian *useful, practical*



DISCUSSION

Compare wonder, doubt and limit situation as the source of philosophizing. What does 'love' mean in the word 'philosophy'?

DICTIONARY

crucial – повратен

conform – приспособявам се

Task 1.

Read the text and answer the questions.

“For it is owing to their wonder that men both now begin and at first began to philosophize; they wondered originally at the obvious difficulties, then advanced little by little and stated difficulties about the greater matters, e.g., about the **phenomena** of the Moon and those of the Sun and of the stars, and about the genesis of the universe. And a man who is puzzled and wonders thinks himself ignorant (whence even the lover of myth is in a sense, a lover of Wisdom, for the myth is, composed of wonders); therefore since they philosophized order to escape from ignorance, evidently they were pursuing science in order to know, and not for any utilitarian end. And this is confirmed by the facts; for it was when almost all the necessities of life and the things that make for comfort and recreation had been secured, that such knowledge began to be sought.”

Aristotle, Metaphysics

1. What was it that first aroused the wonder of human beings?
2. What would happen if the philosopher or scientist lost his capacity for wonder?
3. How is naive wonder different from philosophical wonder?
4. What does it mean that the philosophical attitude implies childishness?

Task 2.

After watching the video on YouTube answer the questions:



Albert Einstein's way of thinking



1. Why was he not a very good student?
2. What is more important than knowledge?
3. What qualities do we need to develop in order to be original thinkers? Justify your answer.

Task 3.

Read the text and answer the questions.

“The desire to lead a philosophical life springs from the darkness in which the individual finds himself, from his sense of **forlornness** when he stares without love into **the void**, from his **self-forgetfulness** when he feels that he is being consumed by the busyness of the world, when he suddenly wakes up in terror and asks himself: What am I, what am I failing to do, what should I do?”

That self-forgetfulness has been aggravated by the technical age. With its time clocks, its jobs, whether absorbing or purely mechanical, which less and less fulfil man as man, it may even lead man to feel that he is part of the machine, **interchangeably** shunted in here and there, and when left free, to feel that he is nothing and can do nothing with himself. And just as he begins to recover himself, the colossus of this world draws him back again into the all-consuming machinery of empty labour and empty leisure.”

Karl Jaspers, Introduction to Philosophy

1. What is the source of the desire to lead a philosophical life?
2. Why does the technical world lead to self-forgetfulness?
3. What does the expression ‘the all-consuming machinery of empty labour’ mean? Give examples.
4. What is meant by the phrase ‘without love’?

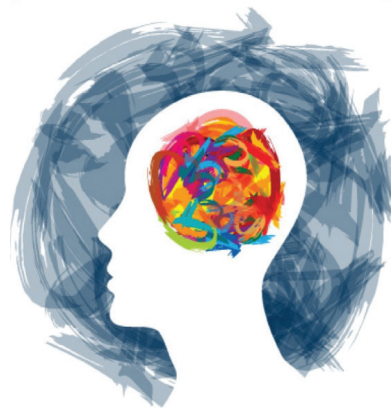
Homework

1. Make a crossword puzzle using some of the new concepts:

Use the PowerPoint and present it to the class.

Theogony, Cosmogony, logos, holistic, rhetorical, reflective, utilitarian, pathos, being, metaphysics, ontology, gnoseology, epistemology, ethics, axiology, anthropology, maieutic, dialectic, sophists, esotericism, mysticism, rational, phenomena, arché.

Way to Wisdom
AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY



Jaspers, Karl;
Way to Wisdom, an Introduction to Philosophy:
Internet Archive

DICTIONARY

forlornness – безпътица

the void – празнота

self-forgetfulness –
самозабравя

aggravated – влошен

shunted – монтиран

WORK WITH TEXT

[Print out or download](#) the accompanying worksheets and do the exercise.





SPECIAL COLLECTOR'S EDITION

FOREST GUMP

WINNER OF 6
ACADEMY AWARDS[®]
INCLUDING
BEST PICTURE



Tom Hanks is Forrest Gump



Directed by Robert Zemeckis
 Starring Tom Hanks, Robin Wright
 Release 1994
 Country United States
 Genre comedy-drama
 Academy Awards six, including Best Picture

Watch the trailer for the movie "Forest Gump".



[Forrest Gump – Trailer – YouTube](#)

Synopsis

Forrest is often bullied because of his physical disability and marginal intelligence. While fleeing from some bullies, his braces fall off, revealing Forrest to be a very fast runner. His talent eventually allows him to receive a football scholarship at the University of Alabama. "Life is like a box of chocolates ... you never know what you're going to get." Fate has destined Forest to go from a crippled boy to a football star, from a Vietnamese hero to a shrimp business tycoon, and from a guest of honor at the White House to the embrace of his only beloved. Although he has marginal intelligence, whatever he starts doing brings him success and money.

The protagonist of the film has a borderline mind, is not intelligent, has no imagination, but still succeeds in everything he undertakes. Why? What is the quality that helps him succeed? What is more important than knowledge?

ESSAY

Return to the home page of the topic. Read the three quotations on philosophy – by Socrates, Novalis and Karl Jaspers again. Define, analyze, make associations with the keywords – philosophy as "midwife of truth", philosophy as "longing to be at home everywhere" and philosophy as "to be on the road".

Choose one of the quotes and write an essay.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF A PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY

1. Recognize the problem embedded in the snippet 5 p.
2. Philosophical meaning and interpretation 10 p.
3. Logically consistent argumentation 10 p.
4. Degree of independence 7 p.
5. Level of language and stylistic culture 3 p.

LANGUAGE AND CRITICAL THINKING



TOPIC TWO

TRUTH AND VALIDITY

"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

John 8:32

INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC



Aristotle (384 – 322 BC)

"Plato is my friend, but truth is a better friend."

CONCEPTS

empirical *based on observation or experience*

correspondence truth *agreement between propositions and reality*

coherence truth *with logical connection*

DICTIONARY

unattainable – недостижим

premise – предпоставка

infer – заключавам

THE FATHER OF LOGIC

The word 'logic' comes from the ancient Greek word 'logos', which means word, thinking, idea, principle, meaning, thought, law, science, argumentation. The founder of logic is considered to be Aristotle, who lived in IV BC. Aristotle defines logic as a science that studies correct reasoning, for that reason, it is regarded as a tool that is used by other sciences. Every science must be based on proper reasoning, so logic is extremely useful because of its obligation to name the right forms of our thinking. The form is the scheme, not the specific content of our thoughts.

Philosophy seeks the truth. But what is truth? Considering something so ordinary like reality, it is very hard for us to limit it, to understand it, to come to know it. We see that every solved problem generates new questions. As if 'the truth' is unattainable and when we try to approach it from one side it slips out from the other.

THE TRUTH

We do not always use the word 'truth' in the same meaning. Different theories arise to explain what is understood by truth. There are empirical (experimental) and formal (logical) arguments. Empirical propositions are those that affirm something about facts and events in the world. In other cases, we use the word 'truth' when we relate to statements we make. Formal propositions say nothing about reality, their truth cannot coincide with their correspondence with it.

In this connection, according to the basic theories about truth, we differentiate:

- truth as correspondence – one sentence is correct or not if it corresponds to reality;
- truth as coherence – one sentence is correct when there is no contradiction with the other part of the true statement.



QUESTIONS

1. The word *logos* has various meanings. Give examples.
2. Give examples of different use of the word 'truth'.

CRITERIA FOR TRUTH

We see that when we talk about truth, we need criteria. Empirical criteria are evidence and objectivity. The whole scientific knowledge, the truth we search for, is based on these two conceptions. The problem is that these criteria are subjective. On the one hand, we face the truth as different scientific theories which most do not accept, and on the other hand, there are many who adopt fake beliefs (like geocentrism) approved by everyone at some point. Eventually, there is not a defined criterion about truth.

Formal arguments do not tell us anything about reality, their trueness does not depend on their correspondence. Such argument is ‘two plus two equals four’. We can talk about formal arguments only as true as coherence. We use logical principles for formal criteria: something is true when it does not involve contradiction in it and when it is logically grounded.

TRUTH AND VALIDITY

Reasoning is a mental process that is defined as the process of evolving new knowledge (conclusion) on the basis of premises that is derived, deduced or inferred from them. Every reasoning is a thought (because it is a mental activity), but not all thinking is reasoning. We can think (of a tree, an island or a triangle, for example), without trying to draw any conclusions about what we thought, that is, without integrating it into an argument. What is the difference between truth and validity?

One argument is TRUE when all facts which it uses are true. Truth is the correspondence between language and reality.

One argument is VALID when the conclusion is relevant to the premises, when the information made in the conclusion is in line with the premises.

Homework

After watching the video on YouTube explain the difference between truth and validity.



What is an Argument?
– Informal Logic part 1 – YouTube

Argument \neq Opinion

Argument \neq Fact

Facts are **true** or **false**.

Arguments are **valid** or **invalid**.

EXAMPLE 1

ARGUMENT

premises 1

All men are mortal

premises 2

Socrates is a man

conclusion

Socrates is a mortal

EXAMPLE 2

IF

1. Both premises are **TRUE**
AND

2. The argument is **VALID**
THEN

3. The conclusion is **TRUE**

LOGICAL LAWS

REALITY

There was a fallen tree trunk on the road.

During the night, a thief sneaked in nearby, but he got scared – he likened the trunk of a policeman waiting for him in the dark.

A young man in love passed by, his heart pounding with joy – from afar he took the tree for his beloved.

The child, frightened by the scary tales, seeing the tree cried out, thought it was a ghost.

But in any case, the tree was just a tree.

We see the world as we are.



DISCUSSION

What is the truth in science, in everyday life, in argumentation?

All science starts from certain, undeniable principles. Those principles are statements without which it is not possible to build the system of relationships that every science consists of. Logical principles are also statements, but statements of universal validity that make thought itself possible. The ‘logical principles’ constitute the first truths, ‘evident’ by themselves, from which the entire formal edifice of thought is built, according to traditional Logic. Those principles are four:

THE LAW OF IDENTITY

It is a law formulated by Aristotle as part of the theory of being. This principle affirms something as universal as ‘being is’. It can be explained as ‘every object must be identical to itself’ in order to be thoughtful. This principle, expressed by the formula: A is identical to A, means that a concept or idea must remain identical to itself and not change in the course of our reasoning.

THE LAW OF NON-CONTRADICTION

It is a fundamental law that rejects any possibility of contradiction in our thinking and reality. The fullest form of the second principle is that which refers to the non-contradiction between two judgments, as expressed in the formula: ‘A is B’ and ‘A is not B’ are not both true. The original form of this second principle is also ontological and was formulated in the following way: ‘Nothing can both be and not be’.

THE LAW OF EXCLUDED MIDDLE

This principle establishes that when we have two contradictory judgments, such as ‘A is B’ and ‘A is not B’, there is no third possibility. There is no third way of being, because one of these judgments must necessarily be true, as both they cannot be false at the same time. In its logical form, this principle must be summarized in the formula: ‘A is B’ and ‘A is not B’ they cannot be both false.



PRINCIPLE OF SUFFICIENT REASON

This is, of the four logical principles, the most controversial, since not all classical logicians accept it. Its formulation was much later than that of the others, because while the first three are attributed to Aristotle – who lived in the 4th century BC, the fourth principle was formulated in the middle of the Modern Age. It establishes that for our thinking, only those knowledge that we can sufficiently prove, based on other knowledge recognized as true, is true. ‘Nothing exists without a sufficient reason.’

LOGICAL TASK

(Based on an idea from Shakespeare’s *The Merchant of Venice*)

Portia had three chests – gold, silver and iron. In one of them was her portrait. The candidate for her hand had to show intelligence and find out which of the chests the portrait was in. Each chest read:

<h3>Gold</h3>  <p>The portrait is in this chest</p>	<h3>Silver</h3>  <p>The portrait is not in this chest</p>	<h3>Iron</h3>  <p>The portrait is not in the golden chest</p>
---	---	--

Of the three statements, at most one is true. In which chest is the portrait?

QUESTIONS

1. How does logical laws differ from the laws of science, mathematics, jurisprudence and religion?
2. What is the consequence of double negation – denial of the original claim or validation of the original statement?

Which logical law do we violate in the reasoning?

A lie has short legs

Ivan is lying

Ivan has short legs

LOGICAL TASK

[Print out or download](#) the accompanying worksheets and do the exercise.



Homework

Seek information and interpret Aristotle’s phrase “Plato is my friend, but truth is a better friend”. Justify your answer.

PRACTICE

CONCEPTS

paradox *a logically self-contradictory statement*

EXAMPLE 1

The liar claims:
'I always lie.'

Is the liar lying or telling the truth?

Task 1.

Read the texts and resolute a case.

The sophists in ancient Greece were teachers who, for a fairly high fee, trained the affluent youth in politics, history, science, law, mathematics, and thinking. The sophists were masters at the art of speaking – rhetoric. The ability to win in an argument was necessary in public discussions, in the practice of ancient politicians or in disputes led in court.

The most famous was Protagoras of Abdera (485 – 415 BC). Best known, for his claim that “Man is the Measure of All things”. To Protagoras, experience was relative to the individual and the ‘truth’ was depended by individual interpretation. The great Sophist was once **outsmarted** by one of his pupils and this tale has come to be known as Protagoras’s **Paradox**.

THE PARADOX OF THE COURT

Protagoras agreed to instruct a poor young man, in law and rhetoric free of charge on the condition that he would pay the sophist’s fee in full if, and only if, he won his first court case. Once he had completed his course of study with Protagoras, he assiduously avoided taking any cases at all. Protagoras, finally out of patience with the young man, wrote to him:

“You have to pay me for your education. If you don’t, I will sue you. If I win the case, you will have to pay me, according to the court’s decision. If I lose it – you have to pay me, according to our contract. In both case, you will have to pay me, so you better pay without me suing you!”

The young man, however, contested this claim, stating:

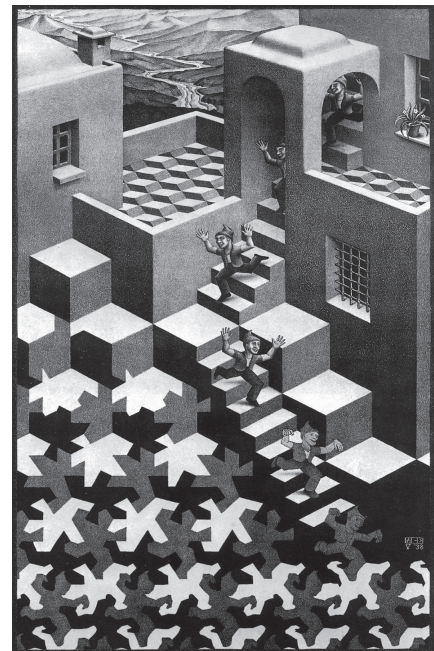
“It is better not to file a lawsuit, because if I lose, I do not have to pay you, according to the clause in our contract. If I win it – I still don’t have to pay you – this time according to the court decision. In both cases you will not get anything!”

A resolution to the question is still debated today in law schools as a logic problem.

EXAMPLE 2



Catch-22 Logical Paradox | Gentleman Thinker – YouTube



THE CASE

Does the young man have to pay? Justify your answer.



Task 2.

Read the text and answer the questions.

“(…) Philosophy is an activity: it is a way of thinking about certain sorts of question. Its most distinctive feature is its use of logical argument. (…)

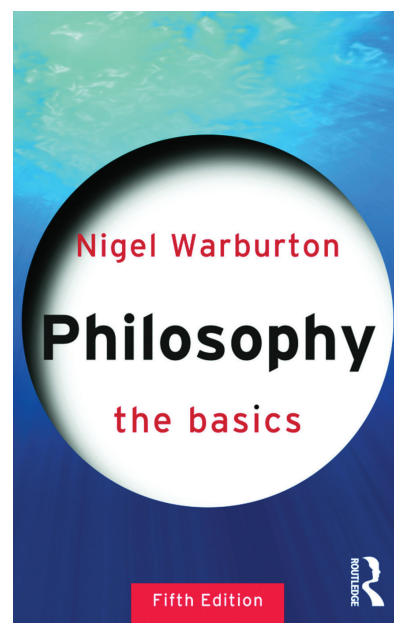
One important reason for studying philosophy is that it deals with fundamental questions about the meaning of our existence. Most of us at some time in our lives ask ourselves basic philosophical questions. (…)

Another reason for studying philosophy is that it provides a good way of learning to think more clearly about a wide range of issues. (…)

The methods of philosophical thought can be useful in a variety of situations, since by analyzing the arguments for and against any position and coming to a conclusion we learn skills which can be transferred to other areas of life. Many people who study philosophy go on to apply their philosophical skills in jobs as diverse as the law, computer programming, management consultancy, the civil service, and journalism – all areas in which clarity of thought is a great asset.”

Nigel Warburton, Philosophy. The Basics

1. What is the most distinctive feature of philosophy?
2. According to the text, what are the two reasons one should study philosophy?
3. Add more reasons why philosophy should be studied.



Homework

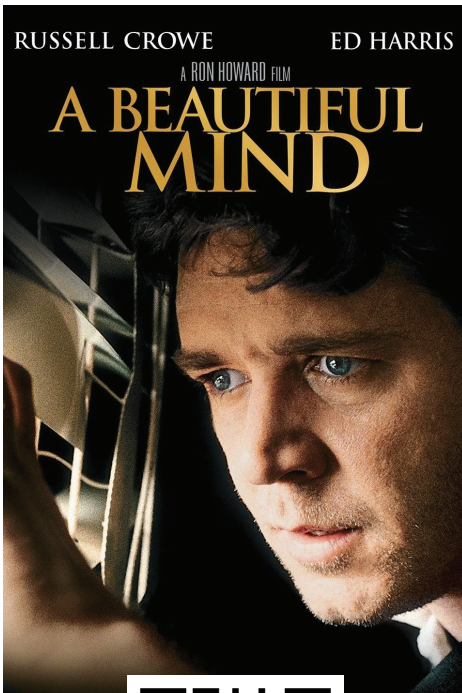
Answer the question:
What do you think is the practical value of philosophy?

Task 3.

Indicate which of the following statements are true and which are false:

1. Science and philosophy were, in their beginnings, the same thing.
2. The main characteristic of modern science is the combination of theory and experimentation.
3. The conclusion is true when the premises are valid.





A BEAUTIFUL MIND

Directed by Ron Howard
Starring Russell Crowe
Release 2001
Country United States
Genre biographical drama
Academy Awards four, including Best Picture

Watch the trailer for the movie “A Beautiful Mind”.



[A Beautiful Mind – Trailer – YouTube](#)

Synopsis

Biographical film based on the life of the American mathematician John Nash. After a brilliant start to his scientific career, in 1957 John Nash contracted paranoid schizophrenia, from which he recovered thirty years later. In the 1994 he receives a Nobel Prize in Economics.

Look for information about “Nash Equilibrium” in Game Theory. At the heart of Game Theory are mathematical models that seek solutions to controversial situations.

The prisoner’s dilemma

Two people who committed a crime are suspected and are being interrogated in separate rooms. If both are silent, in the absence of evidence they will not be convicted, they will win. However, the dilemma of each of them is the following: “If I keep silent and the other confesses, he will receive a lesser sentence because he promotes justice, I will have a heavier sentence because I have not confessed.” However, there is a third option – if they both confess, they will both be convicted.

This is exactly the balance according to Nash – the two prisoners choose to confess to the police, because there is no way for one prisoner to individually guarantee a better sentence – it depends on the decision of the other.

ESSAY

Return to the home page of the topic. Read again the fragment from the Bible: “And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.” (John 8:32).

In what situations does the truth set us free? Give examples. Write a thesis in three or four sentences on the problem given in the fragment.

THE THESIS

The statement that expresses our position on a given problem. In order to formulate it, we must be completely clear about the problem and be able to convey it in our own words.



TOPIC THREE --- MEANING AND USE OF WORDS

*"The limits of my language mean
the limits of my world."*

Ludwig Wittgenstein

WAY TO IMAGINE THE WORLD

CONCEPTS

concept *a form of thinking that separates and summarizes objects by essential and distinctive features*

term *a word that express a specific concept in a scientific field*



EXAMPLE 1

The term 'metal' has a larger volume than 'gold' because there are other metals. On the other hand, the content of the term 'gold' is greater than the content of the term 'metal' because we can point to more essential characteristics that distinguish it from other metals.

EXAMPLE 2

to increase the volume:
maple – tree – plant
to increase the content:
animal – mammal – man

LANGUAGE AND FUNCTION

Philosophy is approaching the study of language, to understand what it is and how it functions, but primarily how it determines our way of understanding reality. The limit of our knowledge is the limit of our language, and the limit of our language is the limit of our world.

Language is a means of communication that is considered specific to humans. The main function of language is the exchange of information – people report facts, opinions, assumptions. This function, defined as cognitive, is not the only one. Language serves to express feelings and moods, i.e., it has an emotional function. We make use of body language, visual language, and sound. We discriminate sad from happy music without any words to it; we perceive logical patterns without words to them. Yet, verbal language is the most sophisticated tool for conscious mental operations invented so far.

CONCEPTS. VOLUME AND CONTENT

Concepts are the elements with which we build our thoughts. The idea that one has of an object only constitutes a concept when we can distinguish what is similar in the object to the objects that are different from it and what is different in relation to the objects that are similar to it. Words that express scientific concepts are called terms.

All concepts, regardless of their subject, have two logical characteristics: volume and content. The content of the concept includes the essential characteristics of the designated objects. In their content, the terms are specific (include several features – rose) and abstract (include only one property – yellow, reason). The volume of the conception includes the number of designated objects. In terms of their volume, the conceptions are single (my dog), general (dog) and zero (Santa Claus).

There is a link between the volume and the content of the concept. The larger the volume, the less the content. Volume and content are inversely proportional.



QUESTIONS

1. Why “the limit of our knowledge is the limit of our language.”. Justify your answer.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS

The relations between comparable concepts are represented by Euler's circles:

– Subordinate concepts – the volume of one concept is fully included in the volume of the other.

Example: All humans are mammals.

– Identical concepts – the volumes of these concepts fully coincide.

Example: 'Sofia' and 'the capital of Bulgaria'.

– Cross concepts – their volumes partially overlap.

Example: Some mathematicians are astronomers, and some astronomers are mathematicians.

– Contrary concepts – species concepts with diametrically opposite meaning.

Example: 'black' and 'white'.

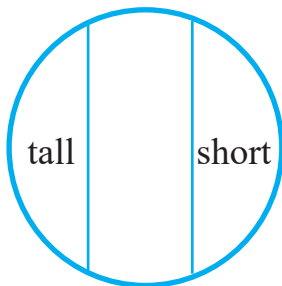
– Contradictory concepts – one of the concepts completely excludes the other.

Example: 'White' and 'non-white', 'mortal' and 'immortal'.

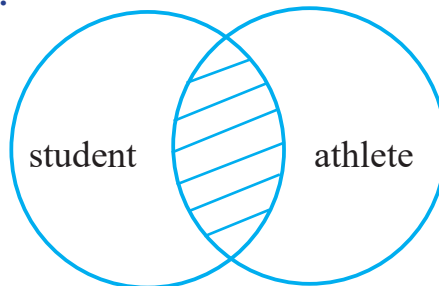
Task 1.

What are the relations between the concepts represented by Euler's circles?

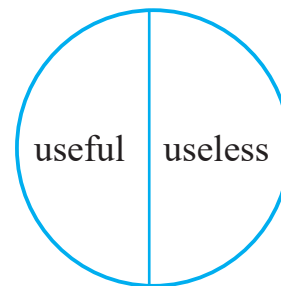
1.



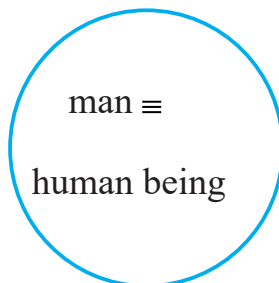
2.



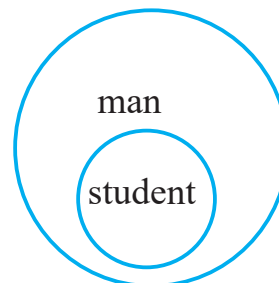
3.



4.



5.



PLAY

The aim of the game is to guess different concepts. Each participant can write on several pieces of paper objects, concepts or phenomena. The class is divided into two teams and whoever guesses more concepts for a certain time limit is the winner. Play it.

Homework

Using Euler's circles, indicate terms that are respectively subordinate, cross, contrary and contradictory to the term language.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Genetic definition

describes the origin of the occurrence.

For example: The creator of logic is Aristotle.

Etymological definition

it is based on the origin and the root of the word.

For example: The word logic originates from the Greek “logos” which means speech, sense, principle, law, thinking.

Conventional definition

scientists have agreed on the meaning of a term.

For example: what will be the meaning of the word “atom”.

EXERCISE

Use a genus-differentia definition to define the concepts:

computer, language, world, thinking, cognition, boundaries

THE CONCEPT

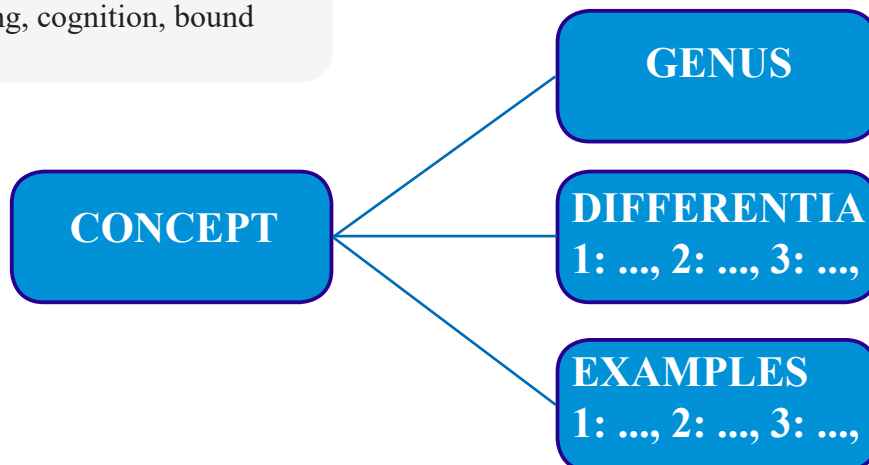
The ability to define terms is developed gradually. There are some definitions which are formed on the base of personal experience. No scientific term can explain to one what ‘happiness’, ‘love’, ‘hate’, ‘conscience’ is. In the process of defining, there is a subjective aspect, and the formation of a definition is based on the personal experience of every human being. However, in order to be confident that they know and explain the world in the right way, people must follow some scientific rules about the definition of terms. It is a mental process which is associated with the concept of the term and points out its main characteristics which make it possible for the term to be accepted as something different from the others.

RULE

1. Use widely known terms when defining something new.
2. The definition must not be a tautology. Do not use the same term, which you want to define.
3. The definition must not be contradictory.

GENUS-DIFFERENTIA DEFINITION

This type of definition is the most widely used. First the family sign is shown. It is substantial and common for the whole group of occurrences, combined by the genus term. Then the type distinction is shown – a characteristic typical for this group, which distinguishes from the other types in the same group. For example: Psychology is a science (genus), which studies the origin, development and acts of the human psyche, consciousness and behavior (differentia).



PUBLIC PRESENTATION

"The limits of my language mean the limits of my world."

Ludwig Wittgenstein



Ludwig Wittgenstein
(1889 – 1951)

THE TOPIC

Depending on the topic and purpose of the public presentation, the first thing to ask is: What are we going to talk about? Do we intend to inform, persuade or affect emotionally?

Depending on the answer to these questions, we look for information from various sources: the Internet, books, newspapers, magazines, encyclopedias, official documents. We create a database with key ideas that we will use in the presentation. This will facilitate the subsequent structuring of the material. In the presentation, use more pictures, diagrams, charts on the slides. Limit text to keywords and ideas.

THE STRUCTURE

The collected content should be formatted, arranged in a consistent manner with an introduction, presentation and conclusion. In the introduction, it is necessary to present the purpose and the topic of the presentation, as well as its importance and relevance. At least one thesis and one antithesis on the developed problem must be expressed. The exposition should analyze in separate slides arguments in favor of the thesis and the antithesis. It should be considered in a historical-philosophical context. Formulate appropriate questions with keywords. Define them. The conclusion should be formulated according to the thesis you stated in the introduction.

THE EXPRESSION

Make sure you know the topic. Use vivid, figurative language. Use short and clear sentences. Give preference to verbs, at the expense of nouns, to active constructions at the expense of passive ones, to positive statements at the expense of negative ones. Keep in touch with the audience by asking questions, presenting dilemmas or discussing case studies.

Homework

Form a group of three students and divide each of the operations into a presentation. The rest of the class write an essay on the same topic.

AFTER

the presentation, evaluate your training together with the class:

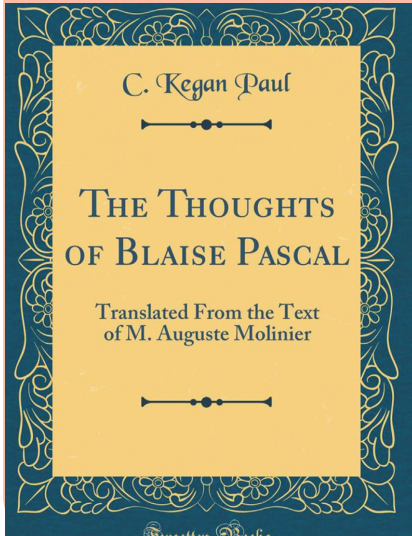
- The topic and purpose of the speech are clear.
- The language is lively and expressive.
- The speaker knows the topic well.
- The auxiliary materials are adequate.
- The scenario is structured well.
- The lecture is fun.

PRACTICE

DICTIONARY

reed – тръстика

noble – благороден



Blaise Pascal
(1623 – 1662)



Thoughts:
Internet Archive

Task 1

Read the texts and answer the questions.

“Man is only a reed, the weakest in nature, but he is a thinking reed. There is no need for the entire universe to take up arms to crush him: a vapour, a drop of water is enough to kill him, but even if the universe were to crush him, man would still be nobler than his slayer, because he knows that he is dying and the advantage the universe has over him. The universe knows none of this. (...)

All our dignity consists, then, in thought.”

Blaise Pascal, Thoughts

1. What is the theme of the fragment?
2. What difference is there between man and objects of nature?
3. Why does the author affirm that man is the weakest being and, at the same time, the noblest?
4. Where, in your opinion, lies the importance of knowledge for the human being?

Task 2.

Give examples starting with:

“dog” and increase the volume of the concept;
“flower” and increase the content of the concept;
“planet” and reduce the volume of the concept;
“building” and reduce the content of the concept.

Task 3.

What is the relationship between the following concepts?

mortal – immortal

poetry – poem

good – bad

artist – musician

silence – noise

the city of limes – Stara Zagora

Task 4.

Determine concept as singular, general or zero:

Stara Planina, peak, ocean, the Black Sea, constellation, hobbit, movie.

Task 5.

Four words are written on each line. Which is redundant? What is the general generic concept that unites the other three?

gnoseology, ontology, aesthetics, statics
concept, premise, inference, imagination
Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Kant

Task 6.

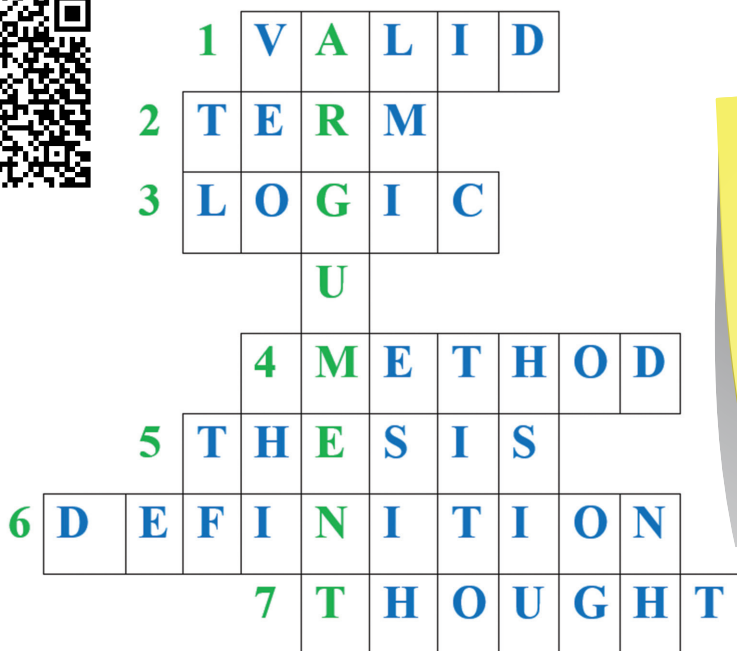
Split into pairs and try to explain. Randomly select a few couples to play it in front of the class:

1. To a medieval monk – what is a computer.
2. To an alien being – what is money.
3. To a three-year-old child – what is a thinking reed

WORK WITH QUIZ



Download the accompanying file and do the quiz.



DISCUSSION

“We know the truth, not only by the reason, but also by the heart”

Blaise Pascal

Do you agree?
Justify your answer.

Homework

Formulate definitions for the words used in the crossword puzzle.



Synopsis

The film is set in the mid-22nd century when humans are colonizing Pandora, whose atmosphere is poisonous to humans, is inhabited by the Na'vi, a species of 10-foot tall (3.0 m), blue-skinned, that live in harmony with nature and worship a mother goddess named Eywa. To explore Pandora's biosphere, scientists use Na'vi-human hybrids called "avatars", operated by genetically matched humans. Jake Sully, a paraplegic former Marine, replaces his deceased identical twin brother as an operator of one. At the end of the film, Jake is permanently transferred to his avatar with the help of the Tree of Souls.

AVATAR

Directed by James Cameron
Starring Sam Worthington, Zoe Saldana
Release 2009
Country United States
Genre Epic science fiction film
Academy Awards won three awards

Watch the trailer for the movie "Avatar".



[Avatar – Trailer – YouTube](#)

Avatar (from Sanskrit - descent) is the embodiment of a deity in Hinduism. Most often, the concept is associated with the various incarnations of Vishnu on earth, where he performs feats under different images. The deity incarnated in the world during the different epochs of his existence in order to present to humanity certain moral and religious models, examples and role models of the religious cult.

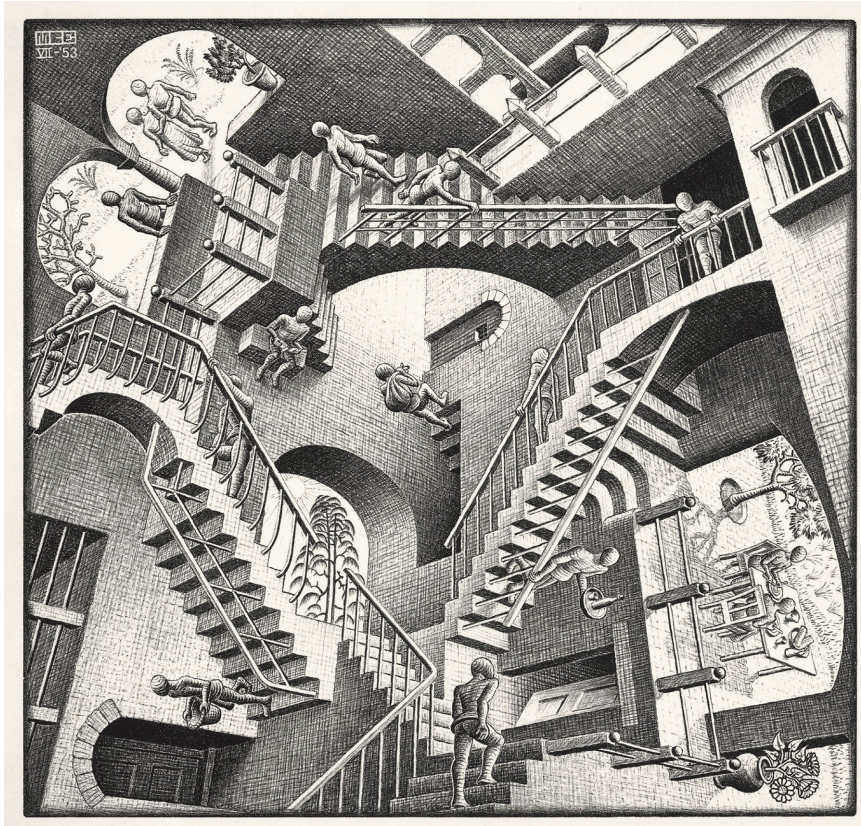


DISCUSSION

“There are things that really can't be described in words. They reveal themselves. They are what is mystical.”

Ludwig Wittgenstein

Which things in life are difficult to convey in words? When do we communicate without words? Can we develop language that does not use words? Look for information about 'emotional intelligence'? Share it.



TOPIC FOUR

BASIC METHODS OF LOGIC

"I think, therefore I am."

Rene Descartes

PROPOSITIONS

TRUTH TABLE

CONJUNCTION

a	b	$a \wedge b$
t	t	T
t	f	F
f	t	F
f	f	F

DISJUNCTION

a	b	$a \vee b$
t	t	T
t	f	T
f	t	T
f	f	F

IMPLICATION

a	b	$a \rightarrow b$
t	t	T
t	f	F
f	t	T
f	f	T

BICONDITIONAL

a	b	$a \leftrightarrow b$
t	t	T
t	f	F
f	t	F
f	f	T

T – true F – false

SIMPLE PROPOSITIONS

A proposition is a statement that gives us information about facts and is capable of determining whether it is true or false. Every simple statement contains two terms, subject (S) and predicate (P). The predicate is either asserted or denied by the subject:

Universal affirmative	All are in class.
Universal negative	No one is in class.
Particular affirmative	Some are in class.
Particular negative	Some are not in class.

COMPLEX PROPOSITIONS

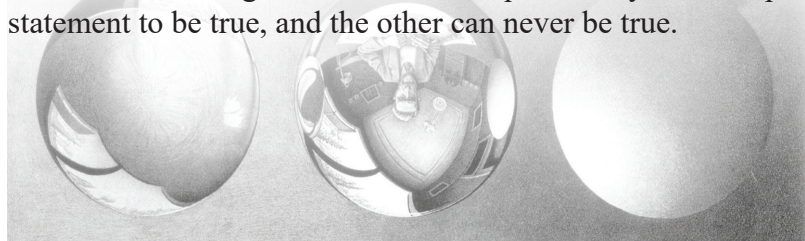
Simple statements connect and form complex ones through logical connective.

One possibility is to connect them through the logical operation ‘conjunction’. This logical connective links two or more statements usually through the conjunction ‘and’. For example: “During the summer vacation I will be at sea and in the mountains.”

If we note the simple statements with the Latin letters a, b, c, d...etc, and the logical connective conjunction with ‘ \wedge ’, ‘T’- for truth, ‘F’ - for false, we will get the table of conjunction values. The conjunction is true when both the simple statements that make it up are true.

Another way of connecting simple statements into complex ones is the ‘disjunction’. The logical connective is “or”. For example: “During the summer vacation I will be at sea or in the mountains.” A disjunction is true when at least one of the two or both simple statements that make it up are true.

Disjunction can also be exclusive This logical form connects two or more simple statements through the conjunction “either, or”. For example: “It’s either 12 noon now or it’s not 12 noon.” The logical connective requires only one simple statement to be true, and the other can never be true.



CAUSATION

Connecting two simple statements with the logical connective ‘if..., then’ is ‘implication’. For example: „During the summer vacation if I will be at sea, then I will be in the mountains.“ The implication is false only when the premise is true and the consequent is not.

Logical equality or biconditional connects two simple statements with the logical connective ‘if and only if..., then’. For example: „If and only if the triangle has equal sides, then it is equilateral“. Equivalence is true when both simple statements are true or both are false.

CONDITIONAL ARGUMENTS

Conditional are those arguments in which one of the premises is an implication. Modus tollens and Modus ponens are valid forms of conditional argument, while the other two schemes are logical fallacies. Why?

<p>If it rains, it is wet It rains ----- It is wet</p>	<p>If A, then B A ----- Therefore B</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Modus ponens</i></p>	<p>If A, then B Not A ----- ?</p>
	<p>If A, then B B ----- ?</p>	<p>If A, then B Not B ----- Therefore, not A</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Modus tollens</i></p>

CONCEPTS

- conjunction** ‘and’ from Latin *coniungo* (connect)
- disjunction** ‘or’ from Latin *disiunctio* (division)
- implication** ‘if..., then’ from Latin *implico* (weave)
- equivalent** ‘if and only if..., then’ from Latin (*equal in value*)

EXERCISE

Is the following conclusion valid and true:

If the day is sunny, I will go to the beach.
I’m going to the beach.

Therefore, the day is sunny.

If the sea is calm, there will be no waves.
It is not true that there are no waves.

The sea is not calm.



Homework

Download the accompanying file and do the IQ test.

TYPES OF ARGUMENTS

CONCEPTS

induction *drawing universal conclusions from particular facts and observations*

deduction *inference in that the premises are of greater generality than the conclusion*

syllogism *is a kind of logical deductive valid argument with two premises and a conclusion*

DICTIONARY

compliance – съответствие
causality – причинност

What does thinking include? Information processing, problem-solving and decision making. Logical thinking presupposes compliance with certain rules by which we associate the facts and infer the conclusion. Induction and deduction are two different methods of logical thinking that are used not only in philosophy but also in all spheres of scientific knowledge. These methods are part of logical thinking and analytical processes, but it is important to know that they are completely different and used according to the goals of the researcher.

INDUCTION

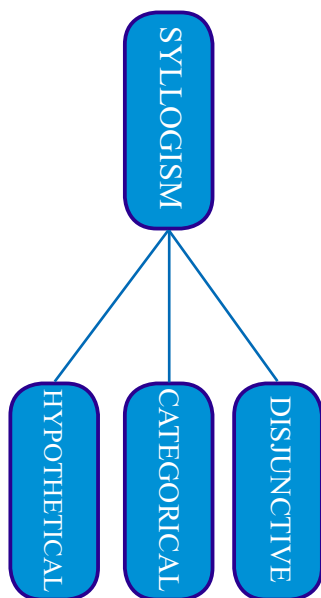
It is known in logic as thinking “from particular to universal”, a movement of the thought of knowledge of single facts to universal conclusions. This method of thinking is criticized for having a probable character and the conclusion does not necessarily follow the necessity of the premises. However, the inductive method is important to science because it is part of the attempts to prove the truths of the hypotheses. Scientific induction is a system of methods for detecting causality, the most famous of which are a method of agreement, method of difference, method of residue and method of concomitant variations.

EXAMPLE

My last year’s Math teacher is awesome.
My Math teacher of this year is awesome.
Therefore, all Math teachers are awesome.

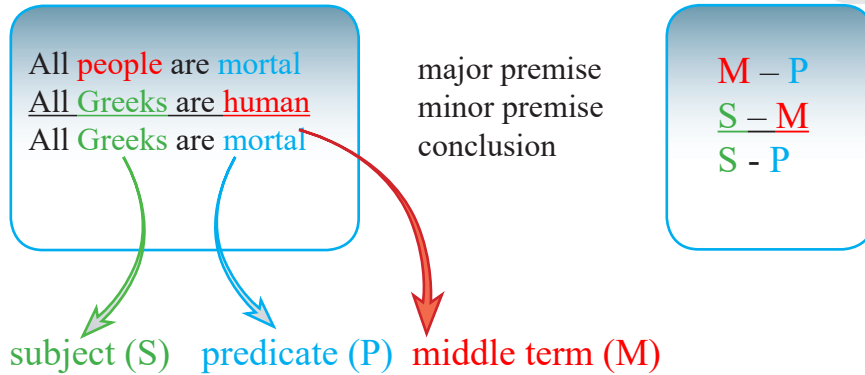
DEDUCTION

The deductive thinking, unlike induction, uses universal premises and the conclusion is particular. This is a transition from universal knowledge to private conclusions, known in logic as a transition “from universal to particular”. Researchers using this method start from a general, common idea and apply it to each specific case. Deductive inferences are called syllogisms. Conditional arguments based on the implication are hypothetical syllogism. Other types are categorical and disjunctive syllogism.



CATEGORICAL SYLLOGISM

It contains three statements (major premise, minor premise and conclusion) and three terms (subject, predicate and middle term). The minor premise contains a term that is the subject in the conclusion. The major premise contains a term that is the predicate in the conclusion. The middle term connects the major and the minor premise, but is missing in the conclusion.



ANALYTICS

What is known today as “Aristotle’s logic” is called by him ‘analytics’. His texts in the field of logic were collected in the early first century in six books under the general title ‘Organon’.

Homework

In which areas of life do we use inductive and in which deductive argumentation? Give examples.

RULE

1. If one of the premises is particular, the conclusion is also particular.
2. If one of the premises is negative, the conclusion is also negative.
3. From two particular assumptions, there is no conclusion.
4. From two negative premises, there is no conclusion.

EXERCISE

Using the scheme and rules recover the missed premise:

1.

.....

Some living beings are humans

Some living beings are intelligent

2.

No man is immortal

.....

No millionaire is immortal



PRACTICE

A V B
Not A

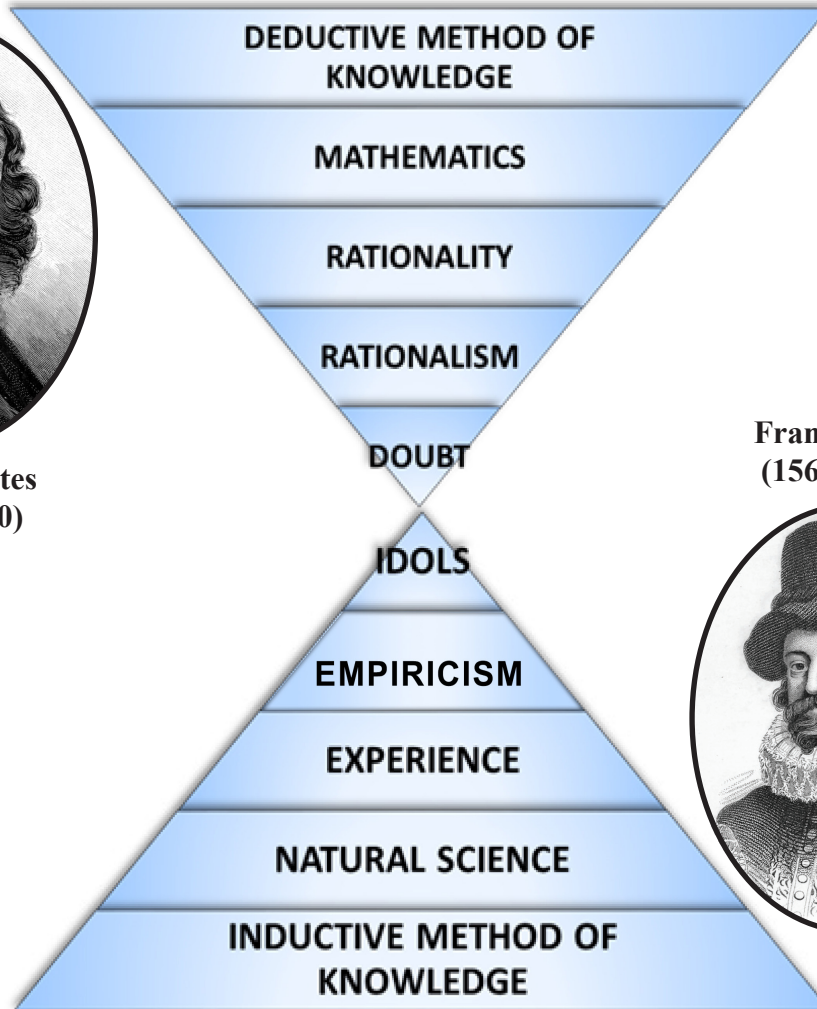
Therefore B

DISJUNCTIVE SYLLOGISM

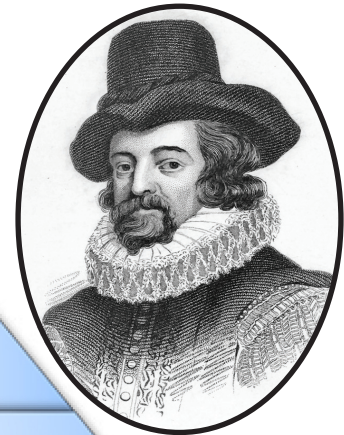
Disjunctive syllogism also known as disjunction elimination is a valid rule of inference. If we are told that at least one of two statements is true; and also told that it is not the former that is true; we can infer that it has to be the latter that is true.



Rene Descartes
(1596 – 1650)



Francis Bacon
(1561 – 1626)



IN THE BEGINNINGS IS DOUBT

For rationalism, human reason is the source of knowledge and criterion of truth. The method is of vital importance for Descartes, that is why he fights skepticism with methodical doubt, which consists in considering as false what gives us the slightest doubt until we find something about which we cannot doubt. The only thing we cannot doubt is doubt itself. And doubt is thinking. “I think, therefore I am.” is the first principle of rationalism and the deductive method of knowledge.

DILEMMA

Modernity presents two different ways of dealing with skepticism, two ways of seeking a certain security or confidence in the knowledge, that what we know (or think we know) is true. Rationalism occurs more in continental Europe (France, The Netherlands, Germany, etc.). Empiricism is more British.

THE PATH TO A SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

In the 17th century, Europe was steeped in a dense uncompromising dogmatism where tradition allowed for no other Avenue to truth than through Aristotelian logic. This was until Sir Francis Bacon ignited the blaze that would illuminate the path to a scientific revolution. The philosophy of Francis Bacon introduced the inductive method of reasoning in which the premises are viewed as supplying some evidence for the truth of the conclusion. Through this innovation, he would ring through the corridor of history as a genius and become synonymous with a scientific method that we know today.

Task 1.

After watching the video on YouTube answer the questions:



The Philosophy of Sir Francis Bacon – YouTube

1. Which innovation of Francis Bacon is the basis of the scientific method?
2. What steps does the scientific method involve?
3. What does Francis Bacon call false knowledge?
4. Which are four categories of false knowledge according to Francis Bacon?

Task 2.

After watching the video on YouTube answer the questions:



Rene Descartes – “I think, therefore I am” – YouTube

1. What am I?
2. Could we rely on any evidence acquired by our senses?
3. What examples does Descartes give of our senses that mislead us?
4. What can I know for certain?

CONCEPTS

method of scientific skepticism *use critical thinking and doubt about claims that lack evidence*

methods of scientific induction *a system of methods for detecting causal relationships*



DISCUSSION

Express a point of view:
What is the basis of knowledge – the mind or senses, thinking or experience?



Homework

Answer the question:

Which of the four prejudices is most common today?





DUNE

Directed by Denis Villeneuve
Based on Dune by Frank Herbert
Starring Timothée Chalamet, Zendaya
Release 2021
Country United States
Genre epic science fiction film

Watch the video on YouTube and answer the questions.



[Dune – Trailer – YouTube](#)

Synopsis

The year is 10191. Descendant of the noble Atrides dynasty Paul received a Bene Gesserit education, which gave him several privileges, such as metabolism control, sharpened senses and knowledge of martial arts. When Paul was 15, his family had to leave his home planet and rule the desert planet of Arakis (better known as Dune). It is there that the most valuable resource is located, which can unlock different potentials of humanity. They suspect that this is a trap, but accept the offer. After being betrayed, Paul and his mother manage to escape into the desert to free people who see Paul as a prophet who will bring change to the planet.



DISCUSSION

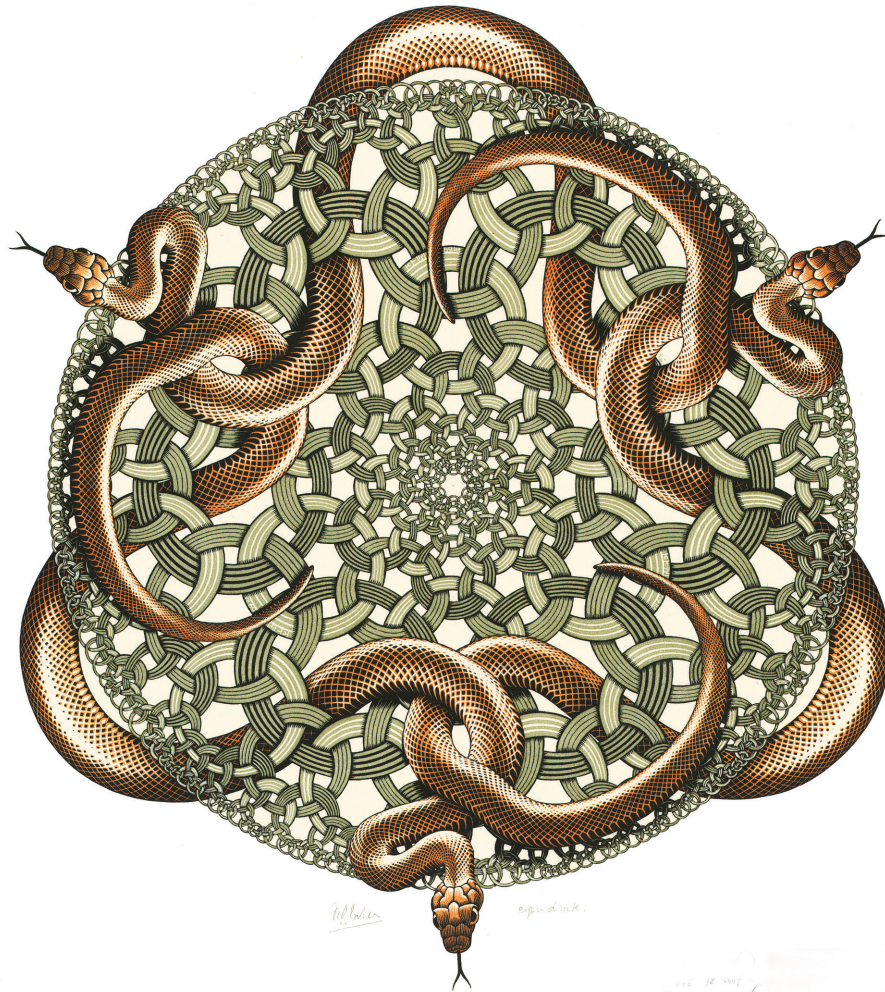
Bene Gesserit is described as a secret sorority whose members train their bodies and minds for years to gain strengths and skills that seem magical to others. Paul of Atrides can see diversity in the future, so the free declare him a prophet.

In our modern reality, the essence of nature has been proven to be mathematical. There is a hidden meaning beneath reality. Things are organized following a model, a scheme, a logical series.

Magical or mathematical is the essence of nature?

ESSAY

Return to the home page of the topic. Read the phrase “I think, therefore I am”. As a result of what you have learned, what associations do you make? Write an essay on the given fragment.



TOPIC FIVE

RULES AND ERRORS IN THE ARGUMENTATION

*"We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking
we used when we created them."*

Albert Einstein

THE ART OF PERSUASION



CONCEPTS

Logos Aristotle applied the term to refer to 'the argument' in the field of rhetoric

Pathos from Greek 'suffering' or 'experience'. Refer to 'the emotion'

Ethos from Greek 'character'. Refer to 'the morality, showing moral character'



RHETORIC

Rhetoric is the art of persuasive speaking or writing. Aristotle wrote a book entitled 'On Rhetoric'. In this work, he expounds the concepts of ethos, logos and pathos, as tools for persuasive language.

Logos is an appeal to logic and reason. It is used to persuade an audience by logical thought, fact and rationality. Ethos is a means of convincing an audience of the reliable character or credibility of the speaker/writer, or the argument. Pathos is used in persuasive speech as an appeal to the emotions of the audience.

If you can include a combination of these three elements in your persuasive speaking and writing, you will appeal to your audience's emotions, sense of reasoning and belief in you, and therefore your speaking or writing will be more convincing.

ROLEPLAY

Enter a role. Don't overplay. It is important to be honest. Then you are convincing. To distinguish between ethos, logos and pathos, play the following situations:

1. Ethos (emphasize on credibility, loyalty and respect).

You are trying to persuade your mother to let you get a tattoo.

You are trying to persuade your teacher not to give you homework.

2. Pathos (emphasize on emotion, feelings, empathy).

You are trying to persuade members of your class to volunteer to tutor underprivileged children.

You are attempting to convince a friend to join your sports team.

3. Logos (emphasize on data, arguments, evidence)

You are trying to persuade your classmate to stop eating chocolate.

You are trying to persuade your class that they should do their homework regularly.

CRITICAL THINKING

“Critical thinking is all about asking a question. The right question. Question that helps you assess both the meaning and significance of claims and arguments. Building these skills and applying them in your life makes it easier for you to assess evidence, evaluate arguments and adapt your thinking so you can stay relevant to different situations.

Critical thinking involves stepping back from a situation to enable you to see all the angles before making judgements or taking decisions. It means identifying the key points, analyzing the sources of information, weighing up different types of evidence. Just as a judge and jury would do in a court of law and putting it all together into your own independent thought through point of view.

One thing that is very important to realize is that critical thinking is not about being critical and it is about much more than finding flaws in other people’s claims. By itself, that is not enough to give you an edge. Being a true critical thinker means being creative, reflective and adaptable.

Evaluating the evidence to decide for oneself what is accurate, what is relevant, and whether one has sufficient information to take a decision on this topic. Thinking critically means taking a stand for yourself. It can be difficult not to be swayed by close family or friend’s views on certain things or certain beliefs that just feel right. Learning how to use these higher-order thinking skills can help you feel much more confident in your own opinions and conclusions.

Critical thinking is also about a sense of discovery and excitement. Not only about learning but also evaluating arguments to see how they stand up and filtering for oneself what resonates as right or wrong.

By using these techniques you will find yourself becoming a clearer and better thinker.”



QUESTIONS

1. *What is the problem of the text?*
2. *What is the thesis of the issued problem?*
3. *What arguments were used?*

Homework

Write an essay on the fragment of Albert Einstein: “We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.”



What is Critical Thinking? – YouTube

The text was written and used on the YouTube video by MACAT.

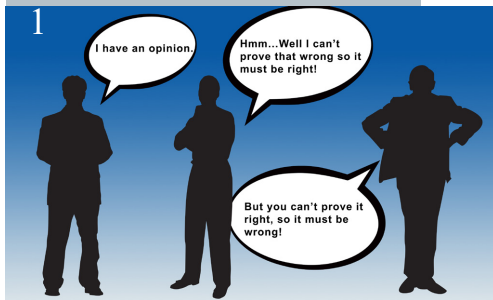


FALSE ARGUMENTS



QUESTIONS

What logical fallacies are posed in the picture?



AN ARGUMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE BASED ON THE LACK OF PROOF.



CORRELATION DOES NOT EQUAL CAUSATION.



AN ARGUMENT SUPPORTED BY THE FACT THAT IT HAS BEEN LONG HELD.

LOGICAL FALLACIES

In logic and rhetoric, logical fallacies or a logical deception (also 'sophism', 'logical ruse') is a mistake in reasoning that leads to incorrect argumentation, and from there – to misconception or assumption. Logical fallacies often sound rhetorically convincing because they rely on the emotional impulses of the hearer or the opponent. They are most often used unintentionally, but they can also be used intentionally to win a dispute, without truth being important.

The most common logical fallacies are:

– **Argumentum ad hominem** (reference to personality) – reject the arguments by attacking the person.

– **Argumentum ad verecundiam** (reference to authority) - accept the argument because it is given by authority, an expert in a given area.

– **Argumentum ad ignorantiam** (reference to the ignorance) – accept the thesis as truth or lie only because it is not proven otherwise. "You cannot prove that God exists, therefore God does not exist."

– **Argumentum ad baculum** (reference to force) – accept the argument because it is required by conducting force methods.

– **Argumentum ad populum** (reference to the crowd) - joining the common opinion, conformism.

– **Argumentum ad antiquitatem** (reference to tradition) – the argument has form of "this is right because we have always done it this way."

– **Post hoc ergo propter hoc** (after this, therefore because of this) – a causal connection is accepted only because one event preceded the other.

SOPHISTS' TRAPS

The goal of the sophists was not to reach the truth, but to win the dispute. The ability to win in an argument in Ancient Greece was necessary in public discussions, in the practice of ancient politicians, or in disputes led in court. Sophists often used dishonest means and traps to deceive the opponent. For example:

- use arguments that are not proven;
- change the subject during the discourse;
- confuse the opponent with useless details;
- talk endlessly and unclearly in order to mislead the audience;
- behave in a superior manner showing the opponents' physical imperfections and ridicule their mistakes;
- aim at the audience's approval not the truth.

DIALECTIC

Sophists were the first to teach for money. Unlike the sophists, for most of the ancient philosophers philosophy was knowledge for its own sake. Socrates used dialogue as a method of revealing the truth. Dialectic is a conversation between two or more people holding different points of views about a subject but wishing to establish the truth through reasoned argumentation.

EXERCISE

Watch the video on YouTube and answer which three of the listed logical fallacies and which three different logical fallacies are mentioned in the video?



Logical Fallacies – YouTube



The Death of Socrates,
Jacques-Louis David



DISCUSSION

What sophistic traps do you use every day? In what situations?

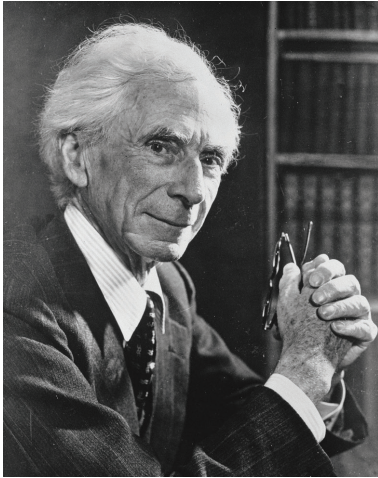
What do you need to change in the direction of the conversation to turn it into a Socratic dialogue?

Homework

Which logical fallacies are you using intentionally or unintentionally?



PRACTICE



Bertrand Russell
(1872 – 1970)

"Science is what you know, philosophy is what you do not know"

TEST

1. In logic, truth as correspondence is understood as: (1 p)

- A) not to contradict the rest of the theory
- B) unity of thought and action
- C) not to contradict most people
- D) the thought correctly reflects reality

2. Which of the following concepts has the greatest content: (1 p)

- A) mammal
- B) animal
- C) human child
- D) human being

3. The concepts 'sensible' and 'sensitive' are: (1 p)

- A) contrary concepts
- B) cross concepts
- C) contradictory concepts
- D) subordinate concepts

4. Which sentence is a conjunction? (1 p)

- A) The sky is clear and strewn with stars.
- B) If the sky is clear, we will see the stars.
- C) Only if the sky is clear will we see the stars.
- D) Is the sky clear or not?

5. What logical fallacy do we use when attacking the opponent's weaknesses: (1 p)

- A) argumentum ad hominem
- B) argumentum ad ignorantiam
- C) argumentum ad populum
- D) argumentum ad baculum

6. Which concept is not in the field of logic: (1 p)

- A) implication
- B) argument
- C) induction
- D) production

7. What type of simple propositions are the statements? Connect them. (2 p)

- A) Some snakes are not poisonous. universal affirmative
- B) No elephant flies. particular affirmative
- C) Blessed are the believers. universal negative
- D) Some people are happy. particular negative

EVALUATION

10, 11, 12 – D (poor)

13, 14, 15 – C (good)

16, 17, 18 – B (very good)

19, 20, 21 – A (excellent)

8. The complex proposition is TRUE or FALSE: (2 p)

- A) If 11 is divisible by 4, then it is divisible by 2.
(.....)
- B) If and only if the premise is true and the consequence is false, then the implication is false.
(.....)

9. What kind of complex proposition is it? (2 p)

- A) I think, therefore I am.
(.....)
- B) Philosophy is homesickness, the desire to be at home everywhere.
(.....)

10. Recover the missed premise: (2 p)

(.....)
Some philosophers are not wise
 Some human being are not wise

11. Read the text and answer the questions.

“The mind which has become accustomed to the freedom and impartiality of philosophic contemplation will preserve something of the same freedom and **impartiality** in the world of action and emotion. (...) The impartiality which, in **contemplation**, is the unalloyed desire for truth, is the very same quality of mind which, in action, is justice, and in emotion is that universal love which can be given to all, and not only to those who are judged useful or admirable. Thus contemplation enlarges not only the objects of our thoughts, but also the objects of our actions and our affections: it makes us citizens of the universe, not only of one walled city at war with all the rest. In this citizenship of the universe consists man’s true freedom, and his liberation from the thralldom of narrow hopes and fears.”

Bertrand Russell, The Problem of Philosophy

- 1. What does contemplation enlarge? (2 p)
- 2. What is human freedom according to the text? (2 p)
- 3. What is impartiality according to the text? (3 p)

The Problems of Philosophy

BERTRAND RUSSELL

Russell, Bertrand;
The Problem of Philosophy:
Internet Archive

DICTIONARY

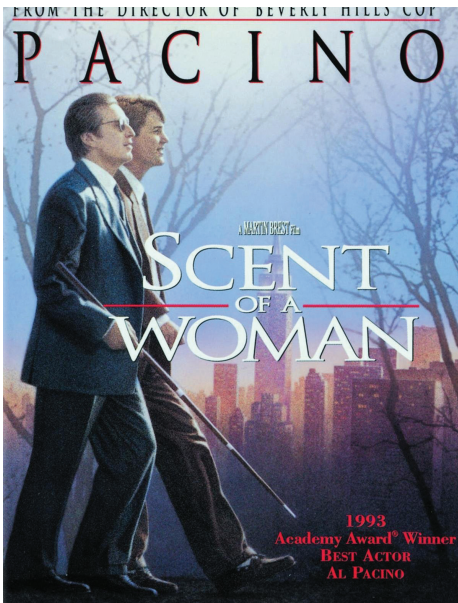
impartiality-
безпристрастност

contemplation- съзерцание

thralldom - робство

Homework

[Download](#) the accompanying file and do the project.



SCENT OF A WOMAN

Directed by Martin Brest
Starring Al Pacino, Chris O'Donnell
Release 1992
Country United States
Genre drama
Academy Awards Best Actor, Al Pacino



[Scent of a Woman – Trailer – YouTube](#)



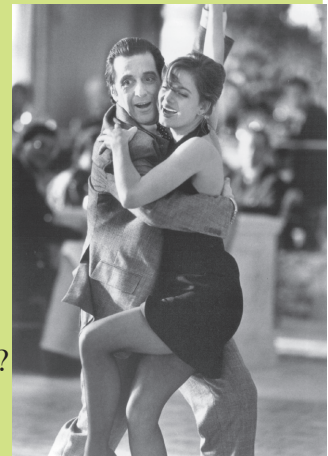
Synopsis

Charlie Simms is a student at the Baird School. Unlike most of his peers, Charlie was not born into a wealthy family, and attends the school on a scholarship. Charlie accepts a temporary job over Thanksgiving weekend to afford a plane ticket home to Oregon for Christmas. The woman who hires him asks Charlie to watch over her uncle, retired Army Officer Lieutenant Colonel Frank Slade, a cantankerous, blind alcoholic. The job was not at all what he anticipated.



DISCUSSION

1. Before watching the video answer what do you think is the relationship between the man and the woman in the photo?
2. Watch the video on YouTube.
3. Would you keep quiet for the sake of integrity if you had the benefit of immersing someone? Are there such situations at school?
4. The value of integrity. Does ethos have power nowadays?



Homework

Distinguish and describe ethos, logos and pathos in the speech of the hero of Al Pacino.

PHILOSOPHICAL KNOWLEDGE AND REALITY



TOPIC SIX

BEING

"Although my body is very limited, my mind is free to explore the universe."

Stephen Hawking

THE ARCHE

CONCEPTS

arche *the first principle of reality*

being *anything that exists*

ápeiron *indefinite, unlimited, infinite*

Cosmos *using the word cosmos implies viewing the Universe as a complex and orderly system or entity; the opposite of chaos*



Homework

What is arche or first principle of reality? Choose one of the ancient answers from the text and justify a stand point.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE

The first philosophers posed fundamental questions for any philosophy: questions about the origin of being and about nature. To ask oneself about the origin constitutes the first philosophical question. It is the most immediate, the most urgent thing to solve: where do I come from? For this reason, the first question refers to the arché, to the origin of reality. What is the arché or first principle of reality?

The first philosophers wanted to understand the Cosmos without having to turn to the myths. This was quite different from explaining thunder and lightning by telling stories about the gods. So philosophy gradually liberated itself from religion. We could say that the natural philosophers took the first step in the direction of scientific reasoning, thereby becoming the precursors of what was to become science.

THE ORIGIN OF BEING

The earliest Greek philosophers are sometimes called natural philosophers because they were mainly concerned with the natural world and its processes.

The first philosopher we know of is Thales, who came from Miletus, a Greek colony in Asia Minor. He said that the first principle all things come from was water. Anaximander believed that the arche cannot be an element of reality itself and since he did not know how to define it, he called it ápeiron, the indeterminate. Everything is derived from it, it is eternal, immortal, indestructible, without aging. For Pythagoras, the arche would be the numbers, he believed that everything could be explained with the numbers. Empedocles postulated the theory of the four elements, water, fire, air, and earth, which are mixed in the different entities on earth. Democritus assumed that everything was built up of tiny invisible blocks, each of which was eternal and immutable. He called these smallest units atoms (un-cuttable).

“PANTA REI”

When Heraclitus speaks of fire as a fundamental element, he does so to highlight the changing character of the world (‘everything flows’). It would be more of an allegory or metaphor than the initial element. The change has a rational principle, the logos. The logos gives unity to being. There is only one being – it is the permanent change.

The opposite is the philosophy of Parmenides’ existence: only being is and it is impossible not to be. It is all-encompassing, eternal and unchangeable. Non-being is unthinkable. We can consider this idea to be the first metaphysical one because it raises questions about what it means to be, not questions about the origin of being.

“You could not in your going find the limits of soul, though you traveled the whole way – so deep is its logos.”

Heraclitus (535 – 484 BC)

“Thinking and being is the same thing.”

Parmenides (530 – 470 BC)

EXERCISE

Read the text and answer the questions in the text.

“**What is the most important thing in life?** If we ask someone living on the edge of starvation, the answer is food. If we ask someone dying of cold, the answer is warmth. If we put the same question to someone who feels lonely and isolated, the answer will probably be the company of other people.

But when these basic needs have been satisfied – will there still be something that everybody needs? Philosophers think so. They believe that man cannot live by bread alone. Of course everyone needs food. And everyone needs love and care. But there is something else – apart from that – which everyone needs, and that is to figure out who we are and why we are here. (...) The best way of approaching philosophy is to ask a few philosophical questions: **How was the world created? Is there any will or meaning behind what happens? Is there a life after death? How can we answer these questions? And most important, how ought we to live?** People have been asking these questions throughout the ages. We know of no culture which has not concerned itself with what man is and where the world came from. (...)

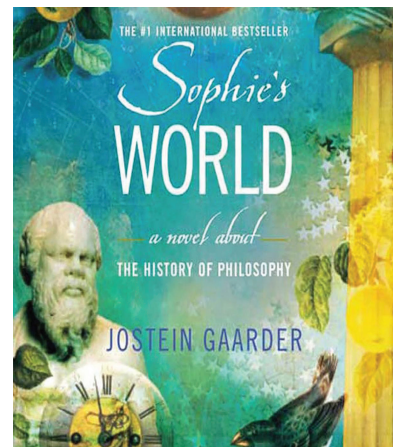
So it is easier to ask philosophical questions than to answer them.”

Jostein Gaarder, The Sophie’s World



DISCUSSION

Why we could not find the limits of soul? Are they self-expanding, as Heraclitus claims?



Gaarder, Jostein;
The Sophie’s World: a
Novel about the History
of Philosophy:
[Internet Arhive](#)

THE IDEAS AND THE MATTER

PLATO



Plato is concerned with what is eternal in nature. He believed that everything that belongs to the 'material world' is made of a material that time can erode. Therefore there must be a reality behind the 'material world'. He called this reality the world of ideas.

According to Plato, man is a dual creature. We have a body that is inseparably bound to the world of the senses. But we also have an immortal soul – and this soul is not being physical. The soul longs to be freed from the chains of the body and fly home to the world of ideas. Plato believed that all natural phenomena are merely shadows of the eternal forms or ideas. We can only have true knowledge of things that can be understood with our reason. But most people are content with a life among shadows and senses.

AND ARISTOTLE

Plato was a poet and mythologist, Aristotle's writings were as dry and precise as an encyclopedia. The significance of Aristotle in European culture is due not least to the fact that he created the terminology that scientists use today. He was a great organizer who founded and classified the various sciences.

The highest degree of reality, in Plato's theory, was that which we think with our reason. It was equally apparent to Aristotle that the highest degree of reality is that which we perceive with our senses. Plato thought that all the things we see in the natural world were purely reflections of things that existed in the higher reality of the world of ideas – and thereby in the human soul. Aristotle thought the opposite: things that are in the human soul were purely reflections of natural objects.

How Aristotle answers the most important question: How should we live? According to him man is by nature a 'political animal'. We live together, and need to find our happiness by interacting well with those around us in a well-ordered political state.



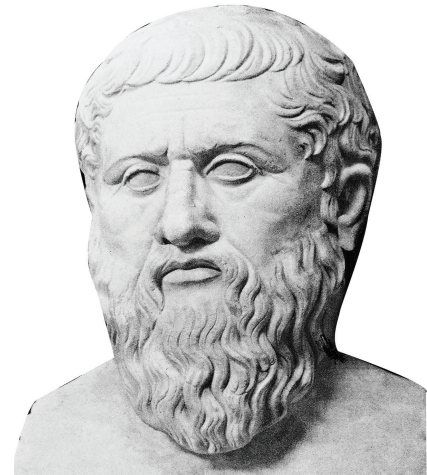
*The School of Athens,
Raphael*

THE MYTH OF THE CAVE

Plato presented the following myth in the dialogue „Republic“. Human beings look like prisoners in a cave. They nailed that they can only see the wall at the bottom of the cave. Behind them pass creatures and cast shadows on the back wall of the cave. So the only thing the cave prisoners can see is this shadow play. They have been sitting in this position since they were born, so they think these shadows are all there.

Imagine now that one of the prisoners manages to free himself and get out of the cave. Then he will be able to look away and see, after the pain of the light, the beauty of everything. For the first time, he will see colors and clear shapes. He will see the real animals and flowers that the cave shadows were only poor reflections of. Then he will see the sun in the sky, and realize that this is what gives life to these flowers and animals.

He will probably want to share with the other prisoners what he has really seen, he will argue with them, and he will even want to release them in order to unite them to the grace of light. They would laugh at him first, and then, if he remained adamant in his desire to set them free, they would kill him.



Plato (427 – 347)

"Knowledge is the food of the soul"



QUESTIONS

1. Can you connect the philosophical ideas of Plato and Aristotle and the way Raphael painted them? Justify your answer.
2. Formulate Plato's understanding of the idea using the words "shadows", "ideal beings" and "substance".
3. Why most people are content with a life among shadows and senses.
4. Why is knowledge the food for the soul?
5. What virtues must we develop to live well together with others?

Homework

The philosophy of Edad Antigua is marked, fundamentally, by the thought of three Greek philosophers: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Make a presentation about them. Remember to have questions for facts and discussion at the end.

PRACTICE

TIME AND SPACE

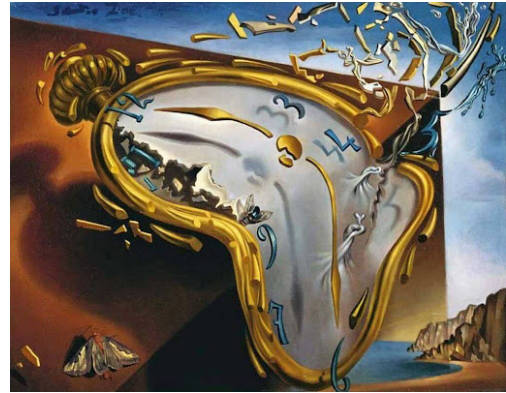
Task 1.

In philosophy and science, there are different ideas of time and space. Determine the statements of the three positions.

Isaac Newton and the classical mechanics;

Immanuel Kant and his philosophical idea of time and space;

Albert Einstein and the 'relativity' of the space-time continuum.



Melting Watch, Salvador Dali

Statements:

1. Time is an “absolute” quantity flowing equally for all observers.
2. The passage of time depends on speed.
3. Space and time are the pure forms of sensible intuition.
4. Time and space are interdependent.
5. Space and time do not exist on their own.
6. Time exists in itself, apart from space and any material objects.
7. Space and time are a priori forms that help us understand the world.
8. Time depends on the movement of the observer.
9. Time is uniform and rightly flowing from past, present and future.

DICTIONARY

collapse – провалям се, сгромолясявам се

incompatible – несъвместими

vice versa (лат.) – и обратно



WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Task 2.

Quantum theory describes the basic properties and behavior of atoms and the microworld. Watch the video on YouTube and answer the questions.



[What The Bleep Do We Know
Double Slit Experiment – YouTube](#)



What is the matter? Particles or waves.

What does an observer have to do with any of these?

The observers collapsed the wave functions simply by observing.

Cannot answer? Physicists have also not yet answered these questions.

THE SUBSTANCE

Task 3.

All these unknowns bring us back to the philosophical question of what substance is. In philosophy, substance is something that exists in itself, not caused by something else.

Look for information on philosophers who defend the different options regarding the problem of substance (monism and dualism, materialism and idealism).

“GOD DOES NOT PLAY DICE”

Task 4.

Physics is based on two basic principles – Quantum theory, the laws to which small particles such as electrons obey, and Einstein’s theory of relativity for the laws that govern the planets. But these two theories do not obey the same laws, they are incompatible with each other. In connection with quantum physics, Einstein said, ‘God does not play dice.’ What did Einstein mean by this?

What Quantum Physics is and how does it enter in our daily lives? Quantum Physics is one of the pillars of modern technology that makes our lives comfortable and enjoyable. For example, Quantum Physics is at the heart of transistors (little devices that make our mobile phones, laptops, tablets, etc. work), nuclear power (nuclear reactors for the production of energy), lasers (used anywhere in our daily lives from DVD players to eye surgery for correction of short-sightedness) and so on.

But if Quantum Physics is such a useful theory why did Einstein disagree with it? Quantum Physics is based on the ‘Heisenberg’s Uncertainty Principle’. It states if one knows the precise momentum of the particle, it is impossible to know the precise position, and vice versa.

What do you know?

WORK WITH QUIZ



Download the accompanying file and do the quiz.

CONCEPTS

substance *something that exists in itself*

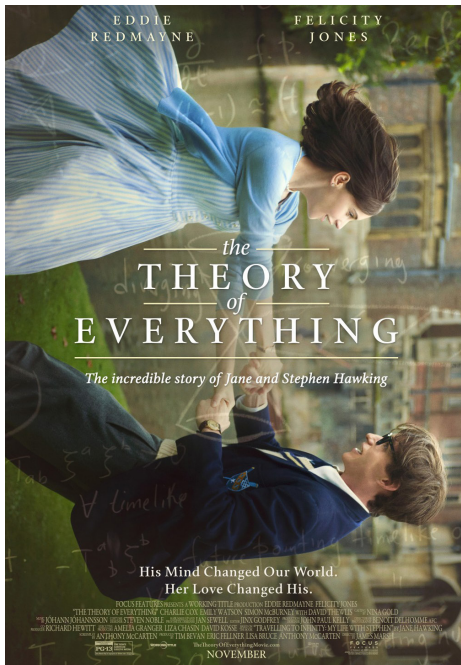
monism *the universe is constituted by a single arche, cause or primary substance*

materialism *the primary substance is matter*

idealism *the primary substance is a spirit, God*

dualism *there are two primary substances: mental and physical*





Synopsis

While defending his doctorate at Oxford University, 21-year-old Hawking was diagnosed with a serious illness, and doctors are convinced that he has no more than 1-2 years to live. The Theory of Everything is based on the memoirs of Stephen Hawking's first wife, Jane. Her story of the fight against the disease, the efforts to start a family and life with a genius locked in an unhealthy body is a shocking story about the strength of spirit and the desire to fight.

THE THEORY OF EVERYTHING

Directed by James Marsh
Starring Eddie Redmayne
Release 2014
Country United Kingdom, Japan, United States
Genre biographical romantic drama
Academy Awards Best Actor, Eddie Redmayne



[The Theory of Everything – Trailer – YouTube](#)



DISCUSSION

In the film, Stephen Hawking changes his views on the beginning from the Big Bang and believes that the Universe had no beginnings.

He believes that the wave function does not describe reality in itself, but only what we know about it.

Return to the home page of the topic. Read again the phrase of Stephen Hawking “Although my body is very limited, my mind is free to explore the universe”. Define, analyze, associate the keywords.

There are three statements in the trailer: “Hope is everything”, “Life is everything” and “Love is everything”. And according to you?

ESSAY

Write an essay on a topic:

What is your theory of everything?



TOPIC SEVEN

THE HUMAN BEING AND GOD

"God is love. Whoever lives in love lives in God, and God lives in him."

1 John 4:1



QUESTIONS

*Does God exist?
Is there life after death?
What is the meaning of
life?*

Homework

Look for information and answer what position the following philosophers have regarding the existence of God:

Plato
Aristotle
Karl Marx
Blaise Pascal
Immanuel Kant
Baruch Spinoza
Jean-Paul Sartre
Jean-Jacque Rousseau

“Does God exist? This is a fundamental question, one which most of us ask ourselves at some time in our lives. The answer which each of us gives affects not only the way we behave, but also how we understand and interpret the world, and what we expect for the future. If God exists, then human existence may have a purpose, and we may even hope for eternal life. If not, then we must create any meaning in our lives for ourselves: no meaning will be given to them from outside, and death is probably final.”

Nigel Warburton, Philosophy. The Basics

IS THERE A GOD

Theism defends that the contingent and finite existence of the world requires the existence of an efficient First Cause, of a necessary Being, of a Perfection itself that, at the same time, is a final Cause, transcendent and distinct from the world

Deism admits the existence of God as the supreme Architect, but it denies God's communication with the world. Once the world is created, God no longer takes care of it, nor can man communicate with the Supreme Being.

Monism (pantheism) admits a single principle, a single reality that, consequently, has to be by itself, and therefore God. That is why monism is logically pantheism: it identifies God with the world.

Agnosticism, without denying the existence of God, maintains that knowledge of God is impossible and that access to God is impeded for man. The being of God, of the world and of man are beyond human intellectual capacity, they are transcendental ideas, which serve to confer unity to phenomena.

Atheism is the rejection of the belief in the existence of one or more gods. God is a creation that man himself performs as an ideal of perfection to receive from him what he lacks due to his limitations.

REASON AND FAITH

Middle Ages were seen as one interminable thousand-year-long night which had settled over Europe between Antiquity and the Renaissance. The spread of Christianity and its influence in the society of the time made the philosophical interests focus on harmonizing the knowledge from reason with the teachings of faith to seek a rational justification for Christian religious beliefs. Are faith and reason compatible as forms of knowledge?

The first period was Platonic, without a clear distinction between theology and philosophy. The Patristics encompasses the teachings of the Church fathers. The figure of Saint Augustine (354 – 430) stands out. According to him, on the one hand, reason collaborates with faith and helps the person on his way to that faith. On the other hand, faith does not replace reason or eliminate it, but elevates it to a higher order to clarify it.

The second period was more Aristotelian. In it attended the creation of universities and new forms of teaching. In Scholasticism, Saint Thomas Aquinas (1224 – 1274) stands out. According to him, the existence of two paths to God (faith and reason) does not mean that there are two truths, the truth is only one. Faith is based on revelation, not reason.



"Love takes the place that knowledge leaves"

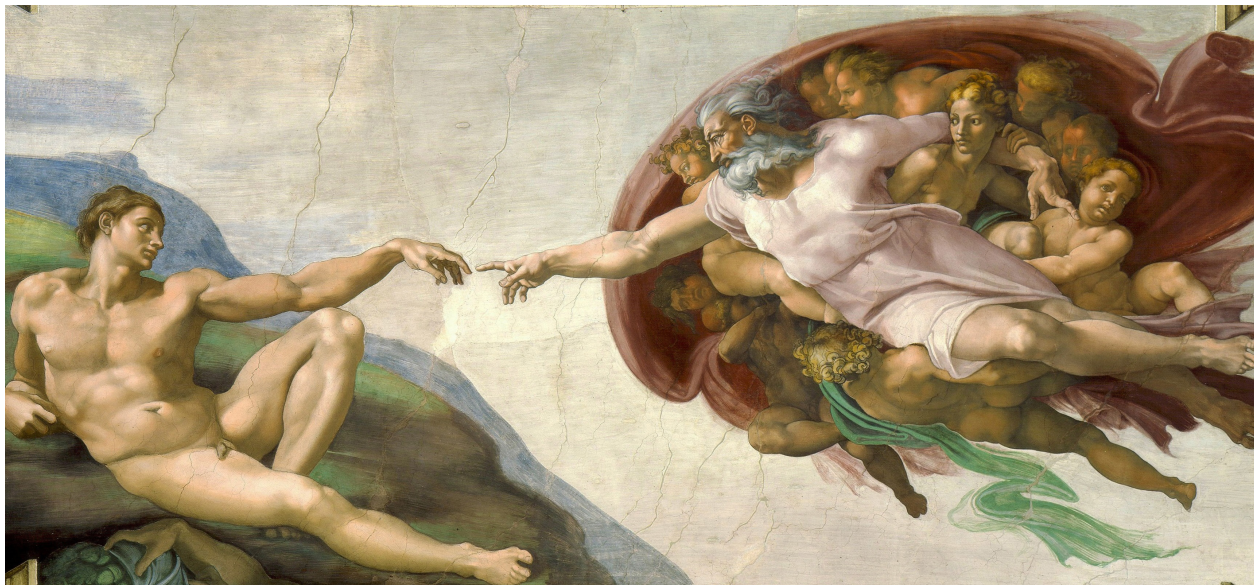
Thomas Aquinas

CONCEPTS

Patristics *the study of the first theological thinkers of Christianity*

Scholasticism *from Latin 'school', is not so much a philosophy or a theology as a method of learning which replicate the discovery process*

The Creation of Adam, Michelangelo

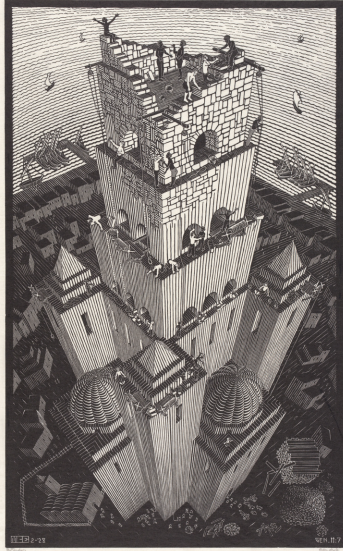


CHRISTIAN REVELATION

BODY, SOUL, SPIRIT

“So also it is written, The first man Adam became a living soul. The last Adam became a life-giving spirit.”

1 Corinthians 15:45



The body is the part of man that is related to the physical world through the five senses. Through the body, the personality of man is expressed. There is a lot of symbolism in the Bible. The name Adam in Hebrew means earth.

“... Is a soul a body? (...)

Is the soul a man or is a man instead something composed of a soul and a body? (...)

Is the human soul incorruptible?”

Thomas Aquinas, The Essence of the Human Soul

Man is aware of himself through the soul. Aristotle believed that the soul is an integral part of the body and died with it, while for Plato the body is a prison for the soul. The soul comes from the world of ideas and longs to return there again.

“4. Now there are varieties of gifts, but the same Spirit;

5. and there are varieties of service, but the same Lord; (...)

7. To each is given the manifestation of the Spirit for the common good.

*8. For to one is given through the Spirit the **utterance** of wisdom, and to another the utterance of knowledge according to the same Spirit (...)*

27. Now you are Christ's body, and individually parts of it.”

1 Corinthians 12

The idea of the Spirit is connected mainly with Christianity and with the Trinity – there is One God, who is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The Spirit is part of man that gives him the ability to have a close relationship with God.

Homework

Look for information about Plato's dialogue "Phaedo". Before drinking the cup of poison, Socrates makes four arguments for the immortality of the soul. What are they?

THE TREE OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOOD AND EVIL

Human being alone cannot reach to knowledge of God. The Bible denies the knowledge of God through reason. God does not belong to this world, he transcends it and is the creator of it. That is why God reveals Himself through revelations. Most Christians believe that both the Old and New Testaments were inspired by God.

“God created mankind in his own image”

(Genesis 1:27).

The story of original sin says that there were two trees in the Garden of Eden: the tree of the knowledge of good and evil and the tree of life. Adam tasted the fruit of the tree of knowledge and “The man has now become like one of us, knowing good and evil. He must not be allowed to reach out his hand and take also from the tree of life and eat, and live forever.” (Genesis 3:22), therefore he was expelled from the Garden of Eden. We need to be saved from original sin to obtain eternal life.

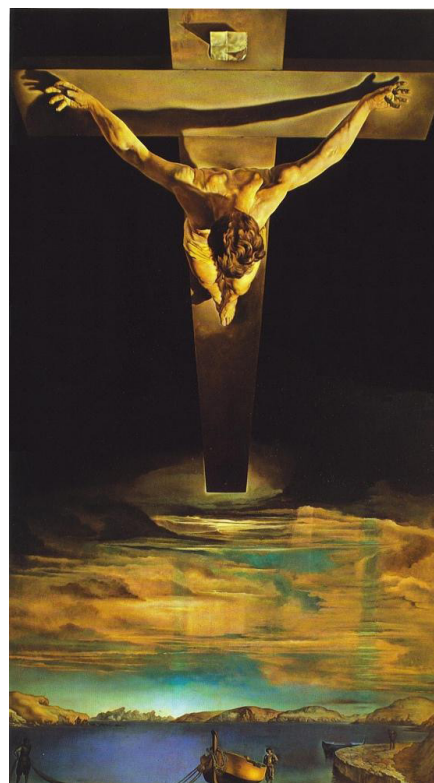
SON OF GOD

With Christianity, a new way of understanding the world appears. Christianity arises from Judaism and is based on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, his criticism of the Jewish religion and the idea of a God who loves human beings, all humanity. Christianity introduces certain important novelties: all human beings are equal and have the same dignity; we have been created rational and free and our existence transcends the earthly.

Jesus is the central figure of Christianity and he is the Incarnation of God the Son and awaited Messiah (saviour). Christians believe that Christ is the Light and the Way and the eternal Word (the Gospel), made by man through the Incarnation, so that those who believe in him may be saved from original sin and receive eternal life.

Jesus answered, “I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.”

John 14:6



*Christ of Saint John on the Cross,
Salvador Dali*

WORK WITH TEXT

[Print out or download](#) the accompanying worksheets and do the exercise.



DICTIONARY

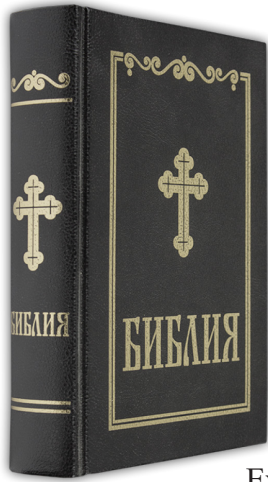
incorruptible – вечен, нетленен

utterance – изразяване

transcend – издигам се над, превъзхождам

incarnation – въплъщение

PRACTICE



THE PROBLEM OF EVIL

Task 1.

Theodicy means the vindication of God. It makes the existence of an all-knowing, all-powerful and all-good God consistent with the existence of evil or suffering in the world.

Watch the video and interpret the Free Will Defense.



[The Free Will Defense:
A Good God vs The Problem of Evil – YouTube](#)

Evil does not exist on its own, but is a lack of good.
Sin leads us to renounce God.
Some things seem evil, but we cannot judge objectively.
What explains natural evil?



ARGUMENTS

The evidence for the existence of God is games of the mind. They prove neither the existence of God nor his non-existence. They take us away from the idea of a living God, for whom we should not make an image. Examples of arguments are:

Task 2.

Cosmological argument

Watch the video and answer the questions.



[The First Mover Argument – YouTube](#)

How did everything begin?

Objection: And what is the reason for the existence of God?

Task 3.

Argument of miracles

Most religions claim that God performs miracles. A miracle can be defined as some kind of divine intervention in the normal course of events which involves breaking an established law of nature.

Interpret the thought:

“I believe because it is absurd”

Tertullian (165 – 225 BC)



Homework

Write an essay on the Pascal's phrase “The heart has its reasons that the mind knows not”

THE WAY OF LOVE

Task 4.

“1. For freedom Christ has set us free; stand firm therefore, and do not submit again to a **yoke** of slavery. (...)

4. You are severed from Christ, you who would be justified by the law; you have fallen away from **grace**. (...)

6. For in Christ Jesus neither **circumcision** nor **uncircumcision** counts for anything, but only faith working through love. (...)

22. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness,

23. gentleness, self-control; against such things there is no law.

24. And those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the flesh with its passions and desires.”

Galatians 5

“1. If I speak in the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am a noisy gong or a **clanging cymbal**.

2. And if I have **prophetic** powers, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing.

3. If I give away all I have, and if I deliver up my body to be burned, but have not love, I gain nothing.

4. Love is patient and kind; love does not envy or boast; it is not arrogant

5. or rude. It does not insist on its own way; it is not irritable or resentful; 6. it does not rejoice at wrongdoing, but rejoices with the truth.

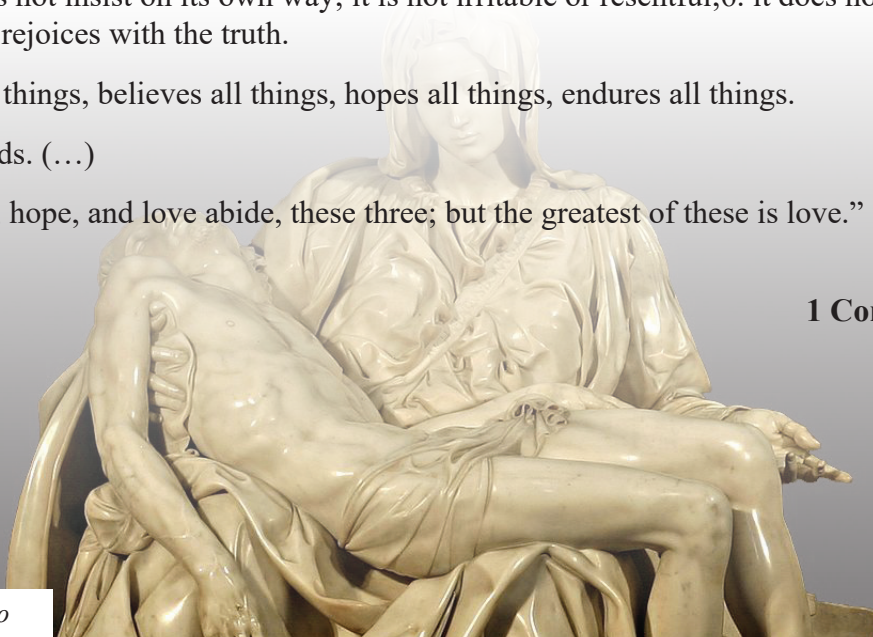
7. Love bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things.

8. Love never ends. (...)

13. So now faith, hope, and love abide, these three; but the greatest of these is love.”

1 Corinthians 13

Pietà, Michelangelo



DICTIONARY

cymbal – цимбала

prophetic – пророчески

yoke – иго

grace – благодат

circumcision – обрязване

flesh – плът, похот



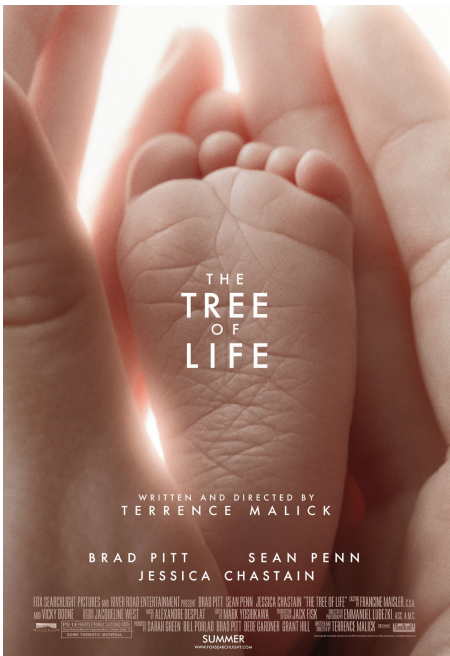
DISCUSSION

Distinguish love from passion using expressions from the text.

Give examples from life.

Do you agree?

Justify your answer.



Some reviews:

“a philosophical exploration of grief, theodicy and the duality of grace and human nature”.

“to understand the death of a young man, we need to understand everything that led to his creation, starting with creation itself.”

“the Tree of Life is a film of vast ambition and deep humility, attempting no less than to encompass all of existence and view it through the prism of a few infinitesimal lives.”

THE TREE OF LIFE

Directed by	Terrence Malick
Starring	Brad Pitt, Jessica Chastain
Release	2011
Country	United States
Genre	epic experimental drama film
Awards	the Palme d'Or, Cannes Film Festival

Watch the movie “The Tree of Life” and reflect on issues raised by the film.



[The Tree of Life – Trailer – YouTube](#)



DISCUSSION

Make a connection between the story of the original sin and the title of the film.

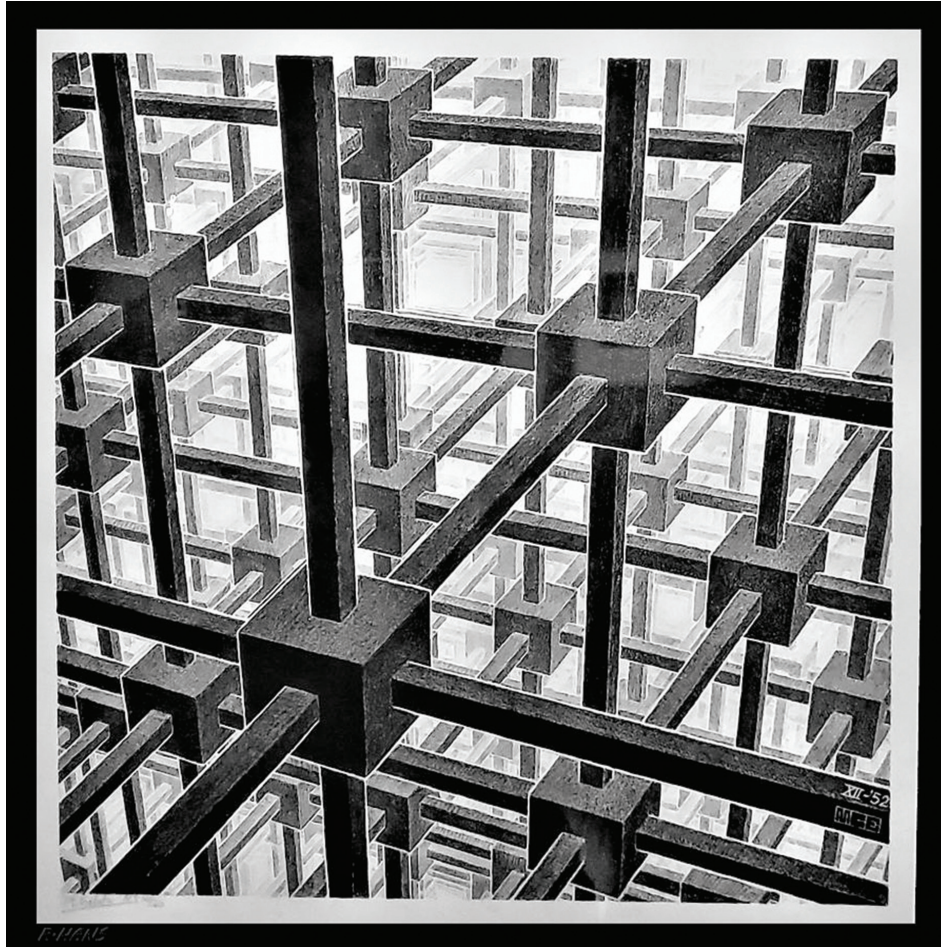
The vital and the tragic in life. Give examples.

Impression as an attempt to understand the world we live in. Make associations.

How does the film characterize the human being?

GOD IS LOVE

The Ministry of Education and Science organizes a National Competition “God is Love”. Everyone can participate with drawing, applied art, poetry or prose (story or essay).



TOPIC EIGHT ---

MIND, EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE

"Two things awe me most, the starry sky above me and the moral law within me."

Immanuel Kant

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

CONCEPTS

determinism *the universe can be predicted theoretically, it is a mechanical process governed by a series of laws that we must reveal*

mechanism *the world seen as a great and perfect machine, similar to the mechanism of a clock*



QUESTIONS

1. *What are the characteristics of modern philosophy?*
2. *What is the language of nature? Justify your answer.*
3. *Why in today's world would life be inconceivable without science?*

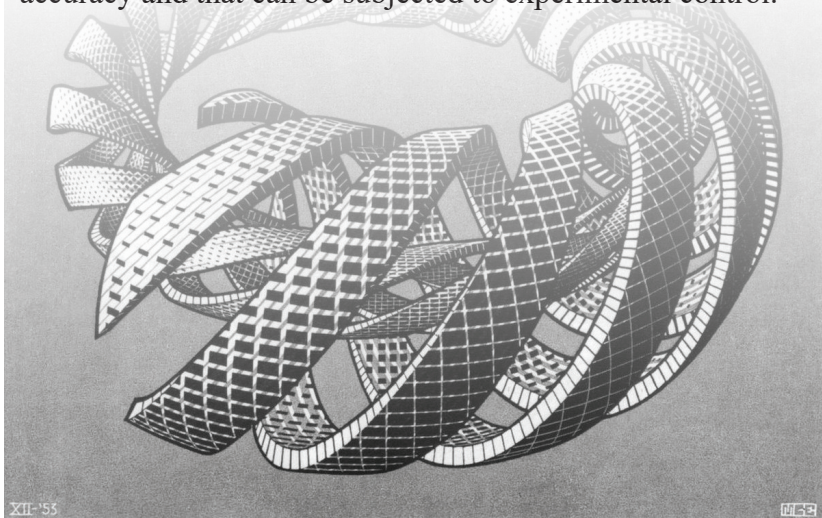
MODERN AGE

The Scientific Revolution is a time associated primarily with the 16th and 17th centuries in which new ideas and knowledge in physics, astronomy, biology, medicine, and chemistry transformed ancient and medieval views of nature and laid the foundations for modern science. The Modern Age could be defined as a time of absolute faith in the power of reason and science as an explanatory tool of reality and of the human being.

NEW IDEAS

Nicolás Copernicus (1473 – 1543) was an astronomer known mainly for developing the heliocentric theory. We call the geocentric theory the belief that everything revolves around the Earth. Copernicus claimed that it was not the Sun that moved round the earth, it was vice versa. Cosmological theory of Giordano Bruno (1548 – 1600) propose that the Sun was simply a star, as well as that the universe had to contain an infinite number of worlds inhabited by intelligent beings. Galileo Galilei (1564 – 1642) has been regarded as the "father of modern astronomy, physics and science". His work is seen often presented as the best example of conflict between religion and science. The scientific revolution culminated with the ideas of Isaac Newton (1642 – 1727) that the Universe is predictable and **determined**.

Man is no longer the center of the universe. The combination of mathematics and experimentation allowed the development of knowledge that is formulated with precision and accuracy and that can be subjected to experimental control.



“Philosophy is written in that great book that we have open before our eyes, I mean, the Universe, but you cannot understand it if you do not first learn to understand the language, to know the characters in which it is written. And it is written in mathematical language.”

Galileo Galilei, The Assayer

“In some remote corner of the sparkling universe, scattered in countless solar systems, there was once a star in which intelligent animals invented knowledge. It was the most haughty and deceptive minute in “Universal History” – but, after all, only a minute. After short breaths of nature, the star froze and intelligent animals had to perish.”

Friedrich Nietzsche, on Truth and Lies in an Extra-Moral sense

EPISTEMOLOGY

Scientific and technological advances transform the world and the society in which we live. We admire the rigor and progress of science but, at the same time, we have a certain distrust of it due to the disastrous consequences that its misuse can bring. Humanity seems to be lost in the labyrinth of ideas and scientific applications, without which the life of any existing society would be inconceivable, but about whose consequences it feels the greatest confusion. It is, therefore, necessary to reflect on science. A branch of philosophy called epistemology deals with this.

DEBATE

One of the most important discoveries of the 20th century was the discovery of the molecular structure of DNA in the 1960s. In 2020, Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer Doudna received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry “for the development of a method for genome editing”. With this method, researchers can modify the DNA. Using CRISPR genetic scissors, it is now possible to change the code of life within a few weeks, the researchers said. Each new step usually has unpredictable consequences.

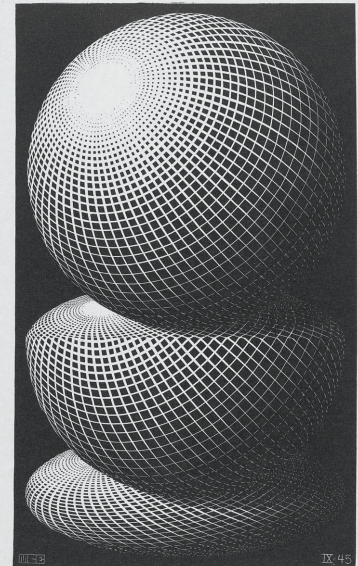
Have a debate on “Genome editing”.



DISCUSSION

What is a human being in the Universe?

Justify your answer using both texts.



Homework

preparation for a debate

[Print out or download](#) the accompanying worksheets and prepare a debate.



HOW KNOWLEDGE IS POSSIBLE

"There is nothing in the mind except what was first in the senses."

John Locke



QUESTIONS

What is knowledge?

How is knowledge acquired?

How do you know what we know?

How is empiricism different from rationalism?

CONCEPTS

Rationalism *from the Greek reason. The main source of knowledge is reason*

Empiricism *from the Greek experience. The main source of knowledge is senses*

Sensualism *puts the origin of ideas in the senses*

Two basic figures will mark the different contributions of both movements: the rationalist René Descartes (1596 – 1650) and the empiricist John Locke (1632 – 1704). The Modern age reaches its maximum expression with Immanuel Kant (1724 – 1804), since his philosophy supposes the definitive overcoming of the antagonistic rationalist-empiricist theses.

THE TRUTHS OF REASON

The father of rationalism is Rene Descartes (1596 – 1650). The other important rationalist is Baruch Spinoza (1632 – 1677). For rationalism, the human mind is the source of knowledge and the criterion of truth. "I think therefore I exist." is the first principle of rationalism and the deductive method of knowledge. For rationalism, there are innate ideas (such as the idea of God) that exist in the mind before any experience. Descartes maintains that there are two different forms of reality – or two "substances." One substance is thought, or 'mind', the other is matter, or 'body'. In contrast, Spinoza is a monist – he accepts the existence of one substance (everything is a single whole). However, rationalism tends to overestimate the role of mathematics and deductive logical methods.

THE TRUTHS OF EXPERIENCE

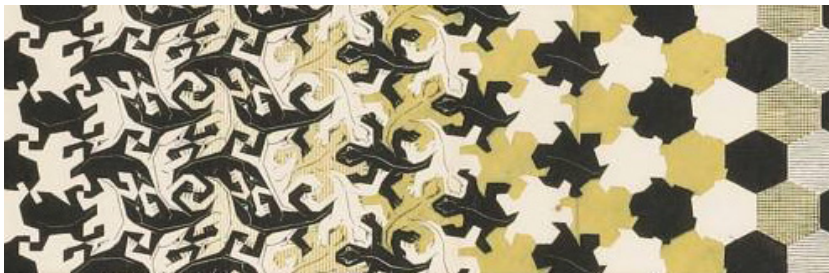
Empiricism, in turn, has its predecessors in Francis Bacon (1561–1626) and Thomas Hobbes (1588 – 1679). Its most prominent representative is John Locke (1632 – 1704) and his sensualism. John Locke defended the empirical origin of all knowledge. There are no innate ideas, when we are born, the mind is a 'tabula rasa', the mind is empty, there is nothing at birth. The origin of all ideas can only be the experience. The human mind is not a source of knowledge but a tool that processes data from experience.

THE COPERNICAN TURN

The truth is that it is often considered that the work of Immanuel Kant (1724 – 1804) came to solve the problems, the differences between the different conceptions about the world (ontology) and the different ways of knowing it (epistemology), which had empiricists and rationalists. That is why it is often said that Kant's work supposes a Copernican Turn for philosophy, due to the similarity with the change that the work of Nicolás Copernicus supposed for astronomy. In reality, both views share a vision in which the world is something static and knowable. Both rationalism and empiricism try to get closer to it to get to know it, each one with their 'weapons', with their techniques.

'A PRIORI' FORMS OF SENSITIVITY

According to Kant, everything you see is a part of the world around you, but how you see it is determined by the glasses you wear. Whatever we see will first and foremost be perceived as phenomena in time and space. Kant called 'time' and 'space' our two 'forms of intuition'. And he emphasized that these two 'forms' in our own minds precede every experience. Kant's idea was that time and space are above all the way of perception, not the attributes or the physical world.



THE LIMITS OF KNOWLEDGE

Kant believed that there are clear limits to what we can know. In the philosophical questions, reason operates beyond the limits of what we humans can comprehend. When one thinks about things that one does not encounter in experience, the mind falls into antinomies. Proves the opposite, (for example 'the world has a beginning and an end' and 'the world has no beginning and an end').

Metaphysics may not be a science, however, it is essential for morality to presuppose that man has an immortal soul, that God exists and that man has a free will.



DISCUSSION

If science has succeeded in transforming data into knowledge, why do you think philosophy cannot achieve the same kind of success in transforming knowledge into wisdom?

Justify your answer.

CONCEPTS

'a priori' *what can be known without resorting to experience.*

Opposes

'a posteriori' *what is known after the experience.*

antinomies *refers to incompatibility of two contradictory statement*

Homework

Recall topic four again:
Basic methods of logic

PRACTICE

CONCEPTS

Sapere aude

from Latin “Dare to know”

DICTIONARY

Enlightenment

Просвещение

enlightened age

просветена епоха

self-incurred –

самопричинено

immaturity – непълнолетие

emergence – изход

obstacles – пречки

resolution – решителност

cowardice – малодушие

AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION: WHAT IS ENLIGHTENMENT?

Task 1.

Read the text from the essay and answer the questions.

“**Enlightenment** is man’s emergence from his **self-incurred immaturity**. Immaturity is the inability to use one’s own understanding without the guidance of another. This immaturity is self-incurred if its cause is not lack of understanding, but lack of resolution and courage to use it without the guidance of another. The motto of enlightenment is therefore:

Sapere aude! Have the courage to use your own understanding!

Laziness and cowardice are the reasons why such a large proportion of men, even when nature has long emancipated them from alien guidance (naturaliter maiorennes), nevertheless gladly remain immature for life. For the same reasons, it is all too easy for others to set themselves up as their guardians. It is so convenient to be immature! If I have a book to have understanding in place of me, a spiritual adviser to have a conscience for me, a doctor to judge my diet for me, and so on, I need not make any efforts at all. I need not think, so long as I can pay; others will soon enough take the tiresome job over for me. (...)

If it is now asked whether we at present live in an **enlightened age**, the answer is: No, but we do live in an age of enlightenment. As things are at present, we still have a long way to go before men as a whole can be in a position (or can ever be put into a position) of using their own understanding confidently and well, without outside guidance. But we do have distinct indications that the way is now being cleared for them to work freely in this direction, and that the obstacles to universal enlightenment, to man’s emergence from his self-incurred immaturity, are gradually becoming fewer.”

Immanuel Kant, 1784



QUESTIONS

1. *What is the definition of Enlightenment according to Immanuel Kant?*
2. *What are the reasons of “the self-incurred immaturity”?*
3. *In what sense “it is convenient to be immature”?*
4. *What is the motto of Enlightenment?*
5. *What is the difference between ‘enlightened age’ and ‘age of enlightenment’?*

THE FOURTH REVOLUTION

Task 2.

Living in a mass Age of information and data changes us. We are becoming part of this Info-sphere and soon will not be able to distinguish between online and offline life. We are regularly being outsmarted by computers. Reason is no longer the most essential characteristic of human being.



The Fourth Revolution - YouTube



1. What are the four scientific revolutions that had transformed humanity?
2. Who is better at thinking – technology or humanity?
3. Has technology changed us?

THE PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

Task 3.

Reflect on the questions formulated by Bertrand Russell.

“Has the Universe any unity of plan or purpose, or is it a fortuitous concourse of atoms? Is consciousness a permanent part of the Universe, giving hope of indefinite growth in wisdom, or is it a transitory accident on a small planet on which life must ultimately become impossible? Are good and evil of importance to the Universe or only to man?”



Immanuel Kant
(1724 – 1804)

“Dare to know!”

Homework

Write an essay on the topic:

Are we living in an enlightened age now?



Home is a 2009 French documentary film. The film is almost entirely composed of aerial shots of various places on Earth. It shows the diversity of life on Earth and how humanity is threatening the ecological balance of the planet. Home was filmed by director Yann Arthus-Bertrand and a camera man, a camera engineer and a pilot flew in a small helicopter through various regions in over fifty countries. This film has no copyright. Everyone can download the movie on the Internet. Do not forget to do it on the fifth of June, the environmental day.

HOME

Directed by Yann Arthus-Bertrand
Produced by Denis Carot, Luc Besson
Release 2009
Country France
Genre documentary film
Academy Awards Best Art Director, Best Cinematography and Best Visual Effects

Watch the video on YouTube “Home” and reflect on issues raised by the film.



[Home – Trailer – YouTube](#)



DISCUSSION

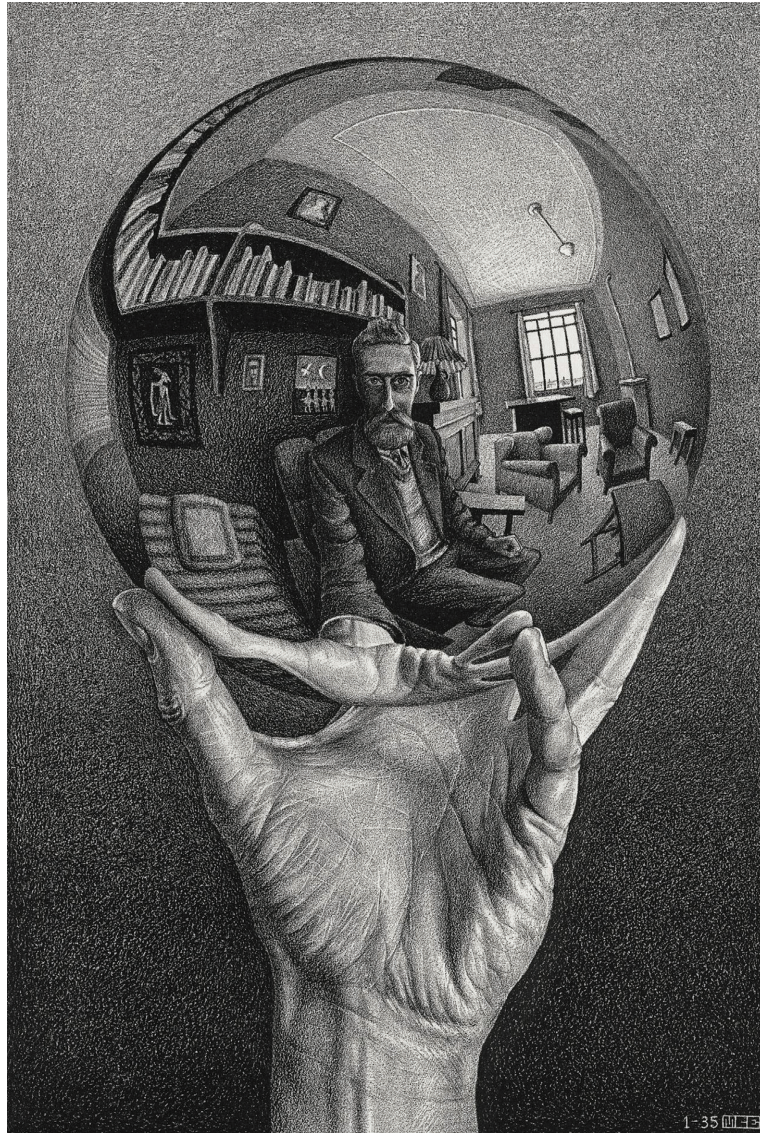
Reflect on the changing image of humanity during the different cultural epochs of Nature – as a Cosmos, as a Symbol, as a Universe and as a Home.

“Culture, education, research and innovation are inexhaustible resources. In the face of misery and suffering, millions of NGOs are proving that solidarity between people is stronger than the selfishness of a nation.” Give examples of solidarity and selfishness.

In the film it is said: “The engine of life is the linkage. Everything is linked. Nothing is self-sufficient.” Do you agree? Justify your answer.

STARRY SKY AND MORAL LAW

Return to the home page of the topic. Read again the fragment of Immanuel Kant. Research the consequences of an important scientific discovery and write an article on the topic “Starry sky and moral law”. Be objective, and consider all the pros and cons. Make a relevant conclusion.



TOPIC NINE

MAN AND SOCIETY

"The purpose of philosophy is to awaken the personality in man"

Karl Jaspers

WHAT MAKES ME HUMAN? _____



Friedrich Nietzsche
(1844 – 1900)

"Man is a bridge"

CONCEPTS

Irrationalism *a view that accords authority to some other than reason*

Existentialism *theory of existence*

Zarathustra *an ancient Persian prophet*

Nihilism *denial of existing moral values*

IRRATIONALISM

The real breakthrough of **irrationalism** came with the **backlash** against the rationalism of the Enlightenment. At the end of the eighteenth century, Immanuel Kant concluded that reason cannot give certain and ultimate knowledge about reality, especially not about God and the transcendent. That left other options open to us: faith, feeling, will, intuition and instinct.

An important philosopher who had a great influence on the twentieth century was the German Friedrich Nietzsche (1844 – 1900). Born in a family of a pastor he was appointed as a professor at the University of Basel at the very young age of 24. He resigned due to health problems. Most of his writing is in the form of the short, fragmentary paragraphs and comments, some of them ironic, some sincere, many of them arrogant and provocative, directed against the idols of morality, Christianity, democracy, the people and man.

THUS SPOKE ZARATHUSTRA

Friedrich Nietzsche tried to 'reassess all values'. According to him, both Christianity and traditional philosophy turned away from the real world and pointed to 'heaven' or 'the world of ideas'. 'Be faithful to the world', he said. 'Don't listen to those who offer you supernatural expectations.' As for Nietzsche, 'God is dead'. Our ideas of right and wrong and good and evil make sense in a world where there is a God. The loss of moral values leads to **nihilism**. Faced with nihilism, Nietzsche thought we have an opportunity to create our own values, a higher way of life that embodied the will to power. Man is the bridge between the beast and the Overman. The Overman has freedom of spirit, has shaken off all false values and imposed laws, and has the will to create.



DISCUSSION

Think about the fragment of Nietzsche "Only where the state ends, there begins the human being".

EXISTENCE PRECEDES ESSENCE

By its etymology, existentialism is defined as a philosophy of existence. Existentialism emerged at the end of the First World War as a continuation of Nietzsche's philosophy of life. It is an attempt at a newer understanding of man in terms of his uniqueness. Famous existentialists are Martin Heidegger (1889 – 1976), Karl Jaspers (1883 – 1969). Jean-Paul Sartre (1905 – 1980).

The main thesis of existentialism is that existence precedes essence. Sartre associates freedom with responsibility. If existence precedes essence, we could never justify ourselves with any given human nature. 'Man is condemned to be free'. Condemned because he did not create himself and yet free because once thrown into the world, he is responsible for everything he does.

WILL TO AUTHENTICITY

Martin Heidegger introduces the concept of 'das Man' as an expression of mass and impersonal existence. "Here everyone is the other and no one is himself". The dominance of 'das Man' in society suppresses the creative spirit. The depersonalization, the coziness of the crowd, led in the twentieth century to the development of the so-called totalitarian societies.

The purpose of philosophy is to awaken the personality in man according to Jaspers: "And so we may say that wonder, doubt, the experience of ultimate situation, are indeed sources of philosophy, but the ultimate source is the will to authentic communication, which embraces all the rest."

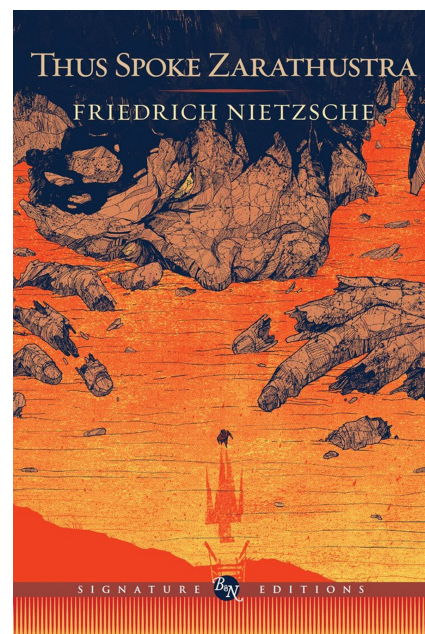


QUESTIONS

1. *What is the relationship between our freedom and the fact that our existence precedes our essence?*
2. *Which situations can we call ultimate? Give examples from life.*
3. *Solve or increase the problem of the authenticity of communication social networks?*

Homework

Write an essay on the topic: Where everyone is the other and no one is himself.



**Nietzsche, Friedrich;
Thus Spoke Zarathustra:
Internet Archive:**

THE SOCIAL ANIMAL

CONCEPTS

Communism *a doctrine about society without classes*

Dialectic *a process of evolution of ideas (Marx)*

DICTIONARY

spectre – призрак

alienate – отчуждавам

SOCIAL CLASSES

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were under the sign of a deep crisis and change in the most varied fields. The invention and improvement of the machine radically changed the economic and social situation of nations. Society was configured from two social classes: the bourgeoisie (capitalist class) and the proletariat (working class).

“Under the capitalist system, the worker labors for someone else. His labor is thus something external to him – or something that does not belong to him. The worker becomes an alien to his work – but at the same time also an alien to himself. He loses touch with his own reality.” Marx says that the worker becomes alienated. This unjust situation provoked the reaction of the proletariat, ideologically fed on Marx’s dialectical historical materialism.

ALIENATION

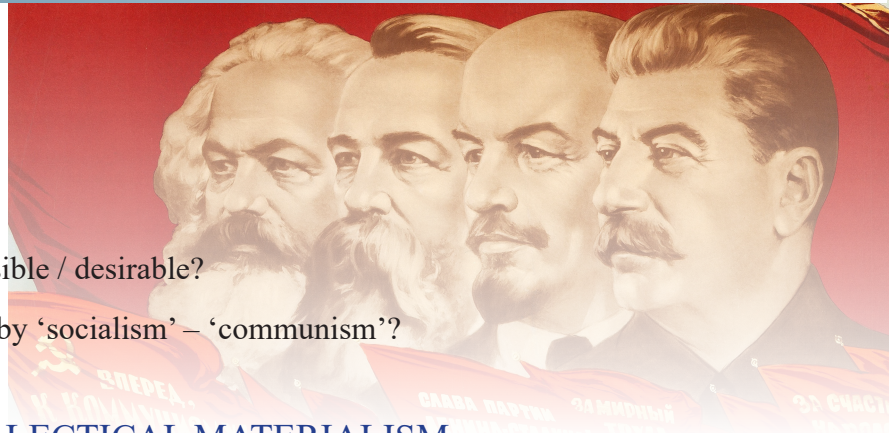
Watch the video on YouTube and answer the questions.



Karl Marx on Alienation – YouTube



1. What is alienation?
2. What is a social class?
3. Is a classless society possible / desirable?
4. What do you understand by ‘socialism’ – ‘communism’?



POSTULATES OF DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

The material world is the only real world and spirit is nothing more than the product of a material organ, the brain.

Evolution is linear and progressive: the being that appears last is more complex and, therefore, better and superior.

Man is necessarily social. Only in society can he produce the goods necessary for life.

For dialectical materialism, religion is a fabric of false statements. The origin of this is human weakness in the face of nature and its impotence against the exploiters.

Capitalism uses religion to dominate the proletarian masses.

WITHOUT DIRECTION

‘But the truth is quite different: we live in a time when we feel amazing abilities to perform, but we don't know exactly what. We control everything, but we are not masters of ourselves. We feel lost in such abundance. It turns out that with more means, more knowledge, more techniques than ever, the modern world seems as unhappy as possible that has ever existed: it is simply moving without direction...’

Jose Ortega y Gasset, *The Revolt of the Masses*

1. Explain the phrase “we are not masters of ourselves”?
2. Give an example that shows the difference between knowledge and wisdom.
3. What do you think is the connection between the lack of purpose and direction and the feeling of unhappiness?

ESCAPE FROM FREEDOM

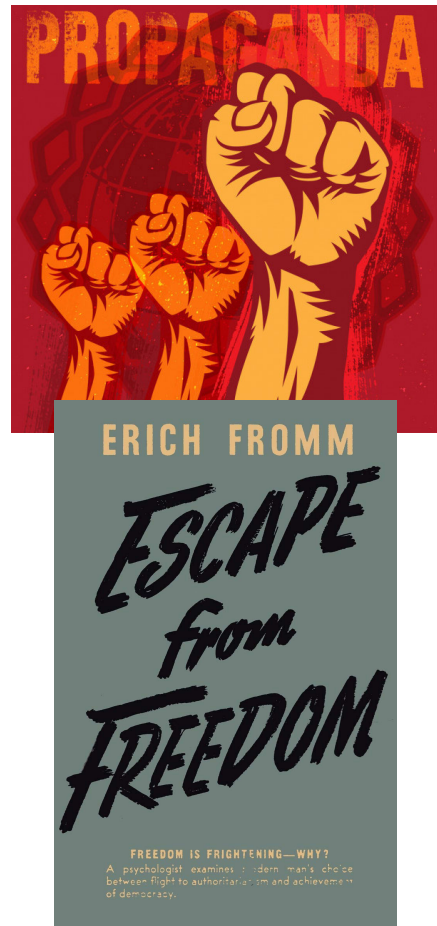
Escape from freedom is a renunciation of personal choice. Erich Fromm (1900 – 1980) sees the roots of the escape from freedom in the created feeling in people that they cannot influence social processes. Escape from freedom takes many forms. The most common is conformism. This is uncritical agreement with others, an adaptation to the stereotypes of the actions of others, turning the individual into their reflection, loss of personality.

In this, Erich Fromm sees the psychological reason for the emergence of authoritarian societies in Europe in the twentieth century. In their most extreme versions, fascism and communism are not only a consequence of the repression of totalitarian rule, but also of voluntary masochistic submission to bear the burden of their personal responsibility. This largely explains the real authority that the leaders of authoritarian states, Hitler and Stalin, had for many people.

The whole, united in its essence personality, expresses its freedom through spontaneous activity, through creative activity. Its important ingredients are love as a spontaneous affirmation of others and work-creativity.

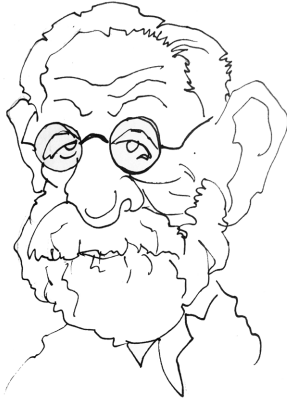
Homework

Search for information and create reports on: How have totalitarian regimes manipulated people? Do we find similar manifestations today?



PRACTICE

1.



Task 1.

1. The page presents six philosophies, their key ideas and cartoons. Connect an author with a cartoon with a quote.

2. Choose a key idea. Justify your answer.

Man is a bridge

Man is condemned to be free

The Fall of Man

To awaken the personality in Man

das Man

Man is a social animal

Karl Jaspers

Karl Marx

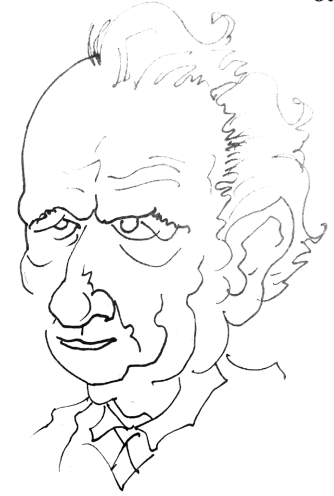
Jean-Paul Sartre

Friedrich Nietzsche

Sigmund Freud

Martin Heidegger

6.



5.



3.



4.



2.



Task 2.

Read the text and answer the questions.

“I teach you the Overman. Human being is something that must be overcome. What have you done to overcome him?

All creatures so far created something beyond themselves; and you want to be the ebb of this great flood and would even rather go back to animals than overcome humans? (...)

Behold, I teach you the superman!

The superman is the meaning of the earth. Let your will say: the superman shall be the meaning of the earth!

I beseech you, my brothers, remain faithful to the earth and do not believe those who speak to you of extraterrestrial hopes! They are mixers of poisons, whether they know it or not. (...)

Not your sin – your modesty cries out to high heaven. (...)

Friedrich Nietzsche, Thus spoke Zarathustra

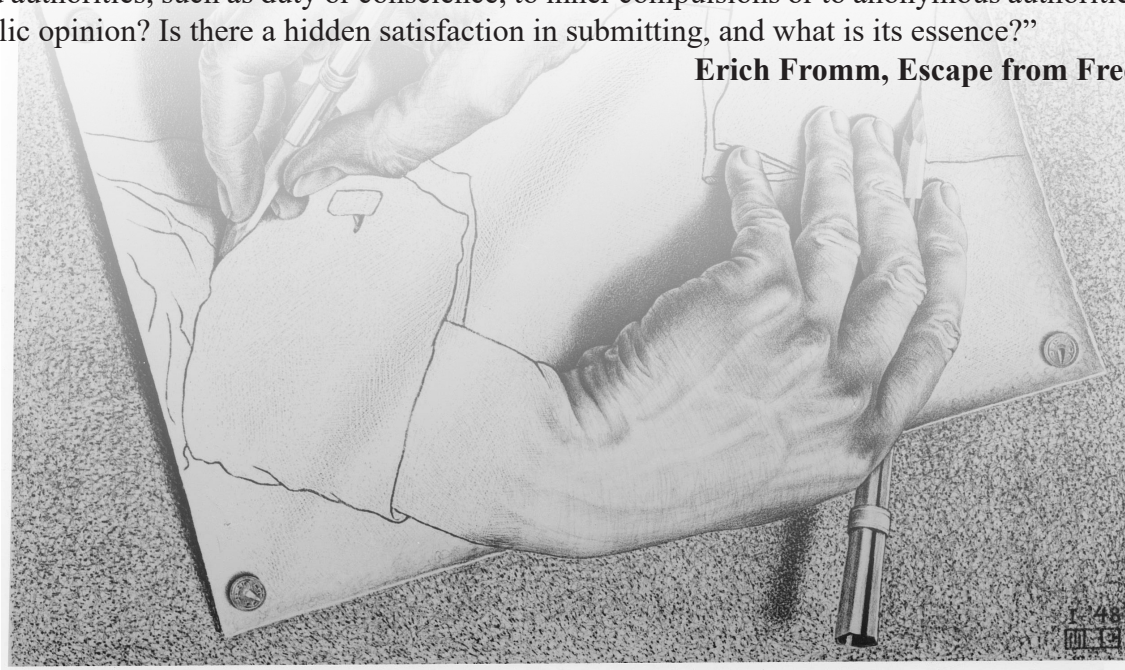
1. Why human being must be overcome?
2. Why is it a sin to be modest?
3. Relate it to “the death of God”.

Task 3.

Reflect on the questions asked in the fragment.

“Is there not also, perhaps, besides an innate desire for freedom, an instinctive wish for submission? If there is not, how can we account for the attraction which submission to a leader has for so many today? Is submission always to an overt authority, or is there also submission to internalized authorities, such as duty or conscience, to inner compulsions or to anonymous authorities like public opinion? Is there a hidden satisfaction in submitting, and what is its essence?”

Erich Fromm, Escape from Freedom



DICTIONARY

ebb – отлив

beseech – умоляю

submission – подчинение

WORK WITH TEXT

[Print out or download](#) the accompanying worksheets and do the exercise.





Synopsis

The NDR series robot “Andrew” is introduced into the Martin family home to perform housekeeping and maintenance duties, and introduces himself by showing a presentation of the Three Laws of Robotics. Although they expect their robot to act as a servant, he soon becomes part of the family. Andrew seems capable of expressing emotion and generating creative thoughts. When Andrew is old and frail, he once again petitions the World Congress and asks to be declared a human being. Andrew is officially recognized as a human being and is reportedly the oldest human being in history at the age of 200 years.

BICENTENNIAL MAN

Directed by	Chris Columbus
Based on	The Bicentennial Man by Isaac Asimov
Starring	Robin Williams
Release	1999
Country	United States
Genre	Science fiction comedy-drama
Academy Awards	won three awards

Watch the trailer “Bicentennial Man” and reflect on the issues raised by the film.



[Bicentennial Man – Trailer – YouTube](#)

1. What are the Three Laws of Robotics?
2. In which areas of life will technology not be able to replace humans?
3. Why would a robot want to become a human being?



DISCUSSION

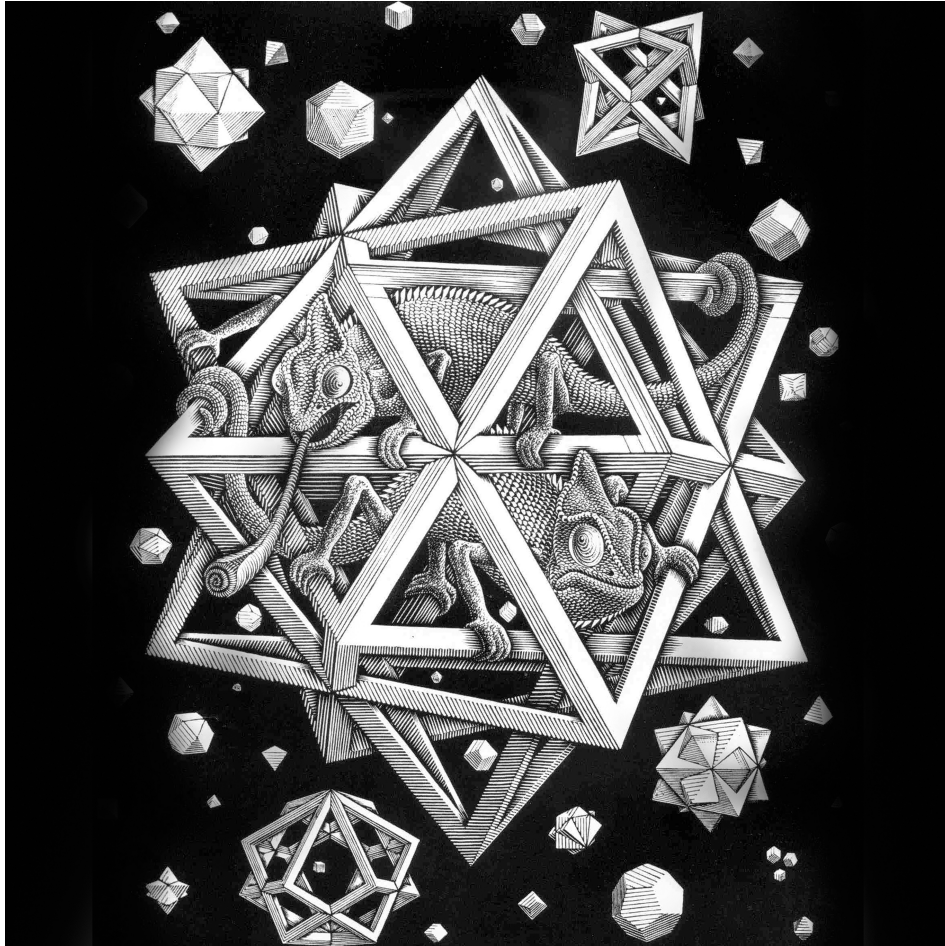
Technology is everywhere today. It changed the world we live in. They change us, the people. Without which technologies you cannot imagine the modern world? How are new technologies changing our thinking?

Of course, this development has its drawbacks – some people immerse themselves too deeply in the virtual reality and begin to lose touch with the reality. Don’t forget that it is just a tool, with the help of which we improve quality of life.

ESSAY

Choose one of the key philosophical ideas of a man and write an essay on the topic: What makes me human?

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LAW



TOPIC TEN

JUSTICE, LAW, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

"Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains"

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

JUSTICE AND LAW

CONCEPTS

Jurisprudence

the science of the legal order and the legal possibilities of the people

subjective right

the person's ability to exercise his freedom

positive law

the current legal order; the available legislation

public law

is that part of a law which deals with relationships between citizens and the State. The relationships public law governs are asymmetric and unequal

private law

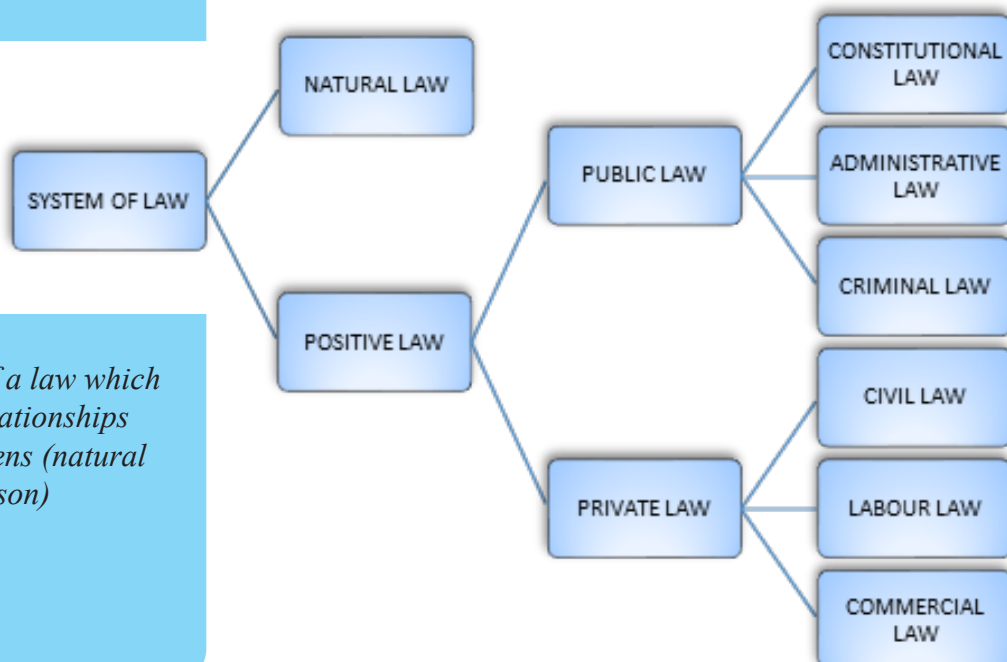
is that part of a law which deals with relationships between citizens (natural and legal person)

MORAL AND LEGAL NORMS

Legal norms and moral norms have in common that they are the fruit of society's control over itself. On the one hand, moral norms are part of the cultural, religious or emotional tradition of society itself, while legal norms are rules or requirements emanating from a legal or judicial authority deal with the administration of justice, they are specific, written in the laws and their non-observance leads to punishment. On the other hand, many legal regulations reflect and come from moral norms. For example, the notion of animal rights comes from the moral norms of recent times and is already beginning to be reflected in the legal norms of some countries.

WHAT IS LAW?

Law is a system of universally obligatory social norms that regulate relations in society and are guaranteed by the power of the state. The purpose of the positive law is to protect the natural (subjective) rights of people. The current legal order can be public law (for example constitutional law, administrative law and criminal law) and private law (for example civil law, labour law and commercial law).



WHAT IS JUSTICE?

Justice is equality. But how are we to understand ‘equality’? Obviously, human beings could never be equal in every respect. Individuals differ in intelligence, beauty, height, place of birth, dress sense, and many other ways. Equality is, then, always equality in certain respects, not in every respect.

What is your blueprint on just society? Answer the question if you won’t know what kind of a person you’ll be in the society you design. This veil of ignorance is a thought experiment by John Rawls’s book a Theory of Justice (1971). Through this experiment, he derives two basic principles of justice:

The first – each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a liberty for all.

The second – social and economic inequalities are to be arranged to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged under conditions of fair equality of opportunity.

EXERCISE

Watch the video on YouTube and answer the questions:

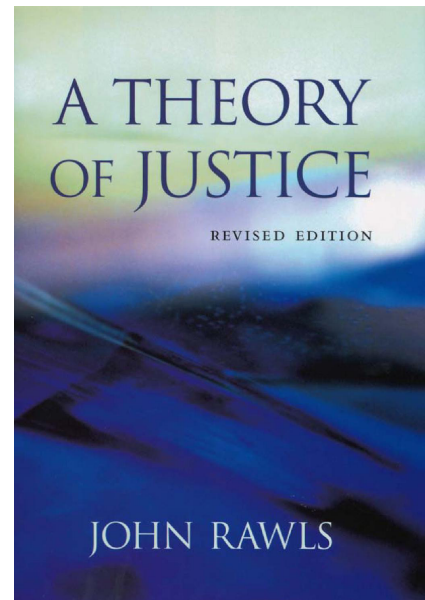


The Veil Of Ignorance - YouTube

1. What is justice?
2. What is ‘the veil of ignorance’?
2. What is your blueprint for a ‘just’ society?

LEGALITY AND LEGITIMACY

Legality simply means that something is dictated by law, and legitimacy refers to the reasons for obeying the law. The legitimacy of political power refers to the justification of said power and therefore has an ethical component.



DICTIONARY

legality – законност

legitimate – законен,

справедлив, основателен



Homework

Give an example of something that is legal but not legitimate?



RIGHTS AND DUTIES

DICTIONARY

promulgate –
прОВЪЗГЛАСЯВАМ

fraternity – братСТВО

devastated – опустошен



QUESTIONS

Why should we define human rights? Justify your answer.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



Universal Declaration of
Human Rights |
United Nations



HUMAN RIGHTS

John Locke is among the most influential political philosophers of the modern period. In the *Two Treatises of Government*, he defended the claim that men are by nature free and equal, that people have rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and property, that have a foundation independent of the laws of any particular society.

DECLARATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Western Europe remembers Greece and Rome, and resumes at the political level the democratic forms of government. In France Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Montesquieu promulgated the concepts of political freedom, fraternity, and equality. The French Revolution promulgated the emergence of a Popular Assembly as the highest governing authority. Thus, the representative democracy arises. In 1789, the Assembly proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

In America, the independence of the thirteen colonies of North America in 1776 was constituted as another advance in the proclamation of rights. The right to equality, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness was recognized.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

It is estimated that the Second World War left approximately 54 million people dead, 65 million injured, 3 million missing. More than 90% of the victims belonged to the civilian population affected by the bombings, diseases and hunger. 6 million Jews were murdered in Nazi concentration camps. Its result was death, desolation, destruction, contaminated lands, countries with economic catastrophes, poverty, millions of people without families. The end of the war marked a great challenge to censor the ideological and political positions that fostered such a disaster and to open a possibility for life to emerge again in the devastated places.

The UN was established by 51 member states, today they are 193, representing almost all of the world's sovereign states. In 1948 the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration is based on the principle that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Liberty Leading the People,
Delacroix



DICTIONARY

inalienable – неотменим

revoke – отменить

EXERCISE

Watch the video on YouTube and answer the questions:



What are the Universal Human Rights? – YouTube



1. Which principle is the Declaration based on?
2. Why are human rights ignored time and time again?
3. Which international human rights instruments are powerful?

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Every human right is both an opportunity and an obligation to respect the opportunities and rights of others. The most important is that the laws are applied with justice and objectively to all citizens of society.

Homework

Answer the question:

Do animals have natural rights?

PRACTICE

PLAY UNITED NATIONS



WORK WITH PLAY

[Download](#) the accompanying file and do the play



Homework

What do you think one needs in order for them to live with the dignity they deserve? Make a list in which you place in order of importance the things that you consider essential and indicate the criteria that you used in your selection.

Task 1.

In order to play the game, you have one lesson (40-45 minutes) at your disposal. The presentation for the game is in the accompanying file. The class is divided into four teams (5-6 students per team) at random. One assistant to the presenter is chosen. The assistant draws a small table on the board with eight columns and four rows to mark which questions have already been selected. Four columns are drawn separately, in which the result of each team is recorded. Each team chooses a question and answers. The questions for 100, 200, and 300 points have four answers each, one of which is correct. The questions for 400 points have an open answer. If the team answers correctly, its points are added to the result, if it answers incorrectly, the same number of points is deducted from the result. If at the end of the game two of the teams have a draw, there is a last bonus question – for 900 points.

Good luck!

WORK WITH TEXT

Task 2.

Read the texts and answer the questions.

“Where Do Human Rights Begin?”

“...in small places, close to home – so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person. The neighborhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm, or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman, and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world.”

In Your Hands. Text by Eleanor Roosevelt at the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Are there situations in which you do not feel you have “equal justice, equal opportunity and equal dignity”?
2. How can you protect rights according to the text?

CONSTITUTION

Task 3.

In order not to be just a declaration, universal human rights are included in the laws of the countries in order to be protected. In the Bulgarian Constitution, they are included in Chapter Two: Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens.

Work in pairs. Search the Internet from your mobile devices for the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria. In five minutes, write in your notebooks as many rights and duties as you can.



National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria – Constitution

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Task 4.

Philosophers have attempted to justify state punishment of individuals in four main ways:

1. as retribution – ‘an eye for an eye’ (known as *lex talionis*), retributivism demands an exactly proportional response to the crime committed;

2. as deterrent – the punishment discourages lawbreaking: both by the individual who is punished, and by others who are aware that the punishment has taken place and will be meted out to them if they break the law;

3. as protection for society – the punishment is necessary to protect society from people who have a tendency to break the law;

4. as reform of the person punished – the punishment is necessary by the tendency to reform the wrongdoers. The punishment serves to change their characters so that they will no longer commit crimes when released.



Themis

goddess of justice, incarnation of the divine order, law and custom in ancient Greek mythology.



Lex Talionis and Retribution – YouTube

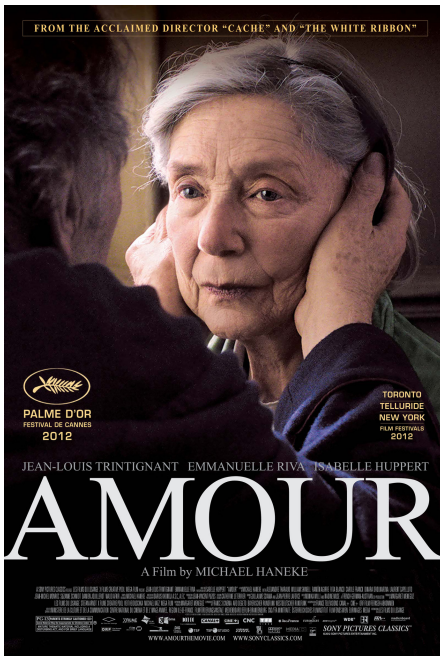
What is the law of retaliation (known as *Lex Talionis*)?

What did Jeremy Bentham point out?

DICTIONARY

retribution – възмездие

mete out – отсъждам



Synopsis

The opening shot of “Amour” shows firemen breaking into an elegant apartment in Paris. In a bedroom, the body of an old woman is found in bed, surrounded by desiccated flowers. Eighty-year-old George and Anne are respected music teachers. Anne has a stroke and George helps with everything – feeding her, taking her to the toilet, thus fulfilling his wife’s wish not to return to the hospital. Anne’s condition is deteriorating. One day, realizing that his wife will no longer recover, George frees her from suffering. He dresses her formally, buys flowers and suffocates her with his body.

AMOUR

Directed by Michael Haneke
Starring Jean-Louis Trintignant, Emmanuelle Riva
Release 2012
Country France, Austria, Germany
Genre romantic drama
Awards Best Foreign Language Film

Watch the trailer “Amour” and reflect on issues raised in the film.



[Amour – Official Trailer – YouTube](#)



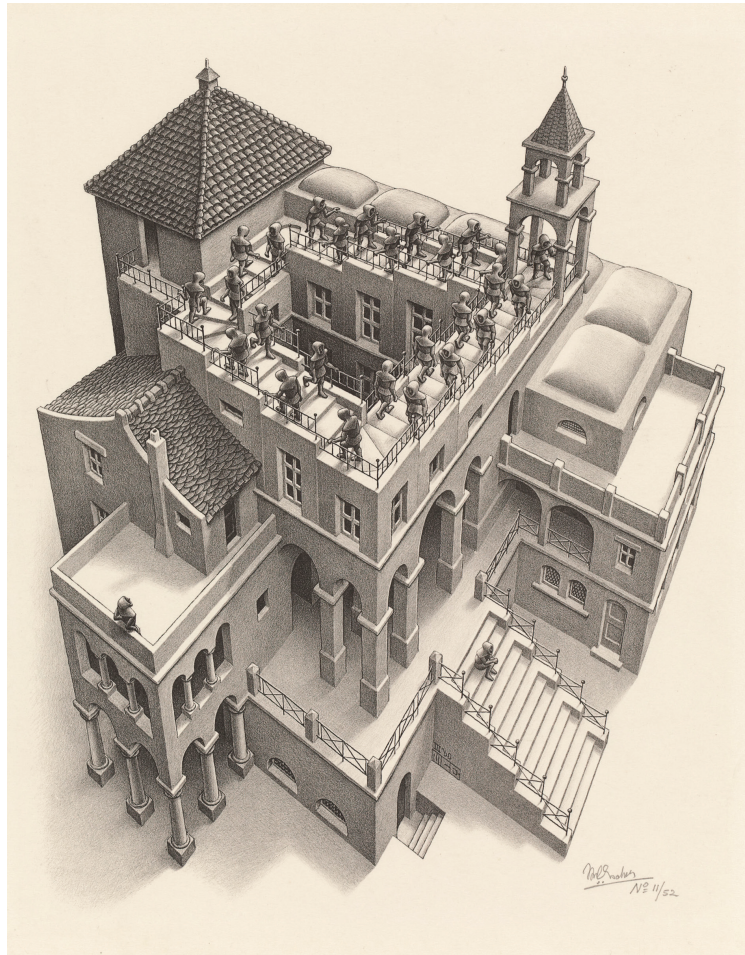
DISCUSSION

Euthanasia from Greek means beautiful death. Euthanasia accelerates and alleviates death with the help of medication, usually to end the agony of death in severe incurable diseases. Bulgarian law gives a clear and definite answer: it is a crime. Euthanasia is a form of participation in the (self) murder of a person. In this sense, and precisely because of this, it is currently a crime against the person.

Euthanasia is allowed in Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland and several US states. Should people with incurable diseases have the right to request euthanasia to end their agony?

ESSAY

Return to the home page of the topic. Read again the fragment. Which chains did we manage to get rid of within two hundred years? Write an essay on a topic: “The chains of today”



TOPIC ELEVEN

THE STATE

"Security and freedom are the two equally precious and coveted values"

Sigmund Baumann

THE STATE

CONCEPTS

monarchy *government of one person – the monarch*

tyranny *government with a single leader who takes power violently, without respecting the laws*

aristocracy *government of the nobles*

oligarchy *government of a few people, the deformation of the aristocracy*

plutocracy *government of the richest*

democracy *majority government*

anarchy *an absence of government*

Homework

Choose a term from the exercise. Explain it. Give an up-to-date example.

AS A NATURAL COMMUNITY

According to Aristotle, the state is a natural community of persons. Every community has certain purpose and that purpose is good. Man is born in a society, and it is the only place where he survives. Society is natural because it is the consummation of man's highest nature. If there is greater cooperation between the state and the individuals, and they are mutually complementary to each other, then the freedom of the individual is in tandem with the law of the region. The law is an instrument of self-realization, the standard of justice.

The philosopher divides state structures into three types: democracy, aristocracy and monarchy. All three can degenerate into anarchy, oligarchy and tyranny, respectively.

ARISTOTLE'S BASIC FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

	CORRECT	DEVIANT
ONE RULE	Monarchy	Tyranny
FEW RULES	Aristocracy	Oligarchy/Plutocracy
MANY RULERS	Democracy	Anarchy

EXERCISE

1. Look for information about the terms you don't know.
2. What associations do you make? Give examples of each of the terms.



AS A CONTRACTUAL COMMUNITY

According to Tomas Hobbes (1588 – 1679), the state is Leviathan, power, which protects people from themselves. Man in his natural state is located in "A war of all against all". Life without a social contract is lonely, poor, nasty, brutal, short. People are not inclined to work without external pressure. For Hobbes, the social contract is a figurative call to an absolute ruler, Leviathan – morally uninvolved power to suppress animal passions in citizens. Once in power, this state model is inviolable – no one has the right to rebel against it unless the Leviathan threatens the social contract itself.

CONCEPTS

Leviathan a biblical monster, from Hebrew 'curled, meandering dragon'



Freedom vs Security: Freedom at any cost? – YouTube



1. What would it be like to live without government, laws and society?

For John Locke, avoiding a "war of all against all" cannot be done by force, with Leviathan. Citizens themselves must unite in a self-governing community and voluntarily submit to the decisions taken by a majority.

'A war of all against all'
Tomas Hobbes

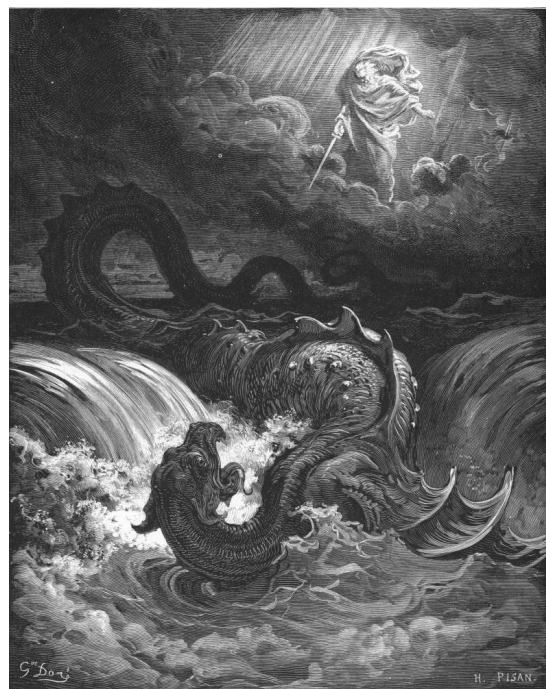
STATE OF NATURE

1. The inherent nature of man, which does not follow civil norms and values.
2. There are no written laws and supreme political power to control the observance of a certain morality of behavior.

SOCIAL CONTRACT

(part of the freedom is limited, in exchange for security):

1. Agreement between the members of a community.
2. The structure of the state, the laws and the rights of the citizens are determined.
3. The community passes from a natural state to a civil state.



Leviathan, Gustav Dore

THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The Enlightenment (also known as the ‘century of philosophers’) developed in the 18th century with influence in different areas (thought, science, politics, art). The main characteristics and themes of enlightened thinking are:

Trust in reason: as the human capacity to direct thinking and behavior. The enlightened reason is an autonomous, analytical and critical reason.

Criticism of religion: the authority of the church is in doubt. One can enter into inner communion with God without intermediaries.

Human beings are endowed with **reason to govern themselves**. The enlightened advocate a rule of law: parliament, constitution and civil rights.

The idea of progress: human history as an ascending process towards better and better ways of life, with greater levels of freedom and rationality that allow human beings to achieve greater well-being and happiness towards their full personal and social fulfillment.

‘GENERAL WILL’

People are willing to sacrifice their individual liberty to the state to obtain ‘civil liberty’, which is not available outside of society, in the name of the ‘General will’ according to Jean-Jacque Rousseau.

Rousseau calls the collective grouping of all citizens the ‘sovereign’;. While each individual has a particular will that aims for his own best interest, the sovereign expresses the general will that aims for the common good.

Homework

Study the Constitution in Chapter Three – National Assembly, Chapter Four – President of the Republic and Chapter Five – Council of Ministers. What powers do they have, what is the electoral system, who can run?



QUESTIONS

1. What are the differences in the ‘state of nature’ according to Tomas Hobbes and Jean-Jacque Rousseau?
2. What does Rousseau call the ‘General Will’?
3. What is the cause of human depravity according to Rousseau?
4. What do the citizens win in the social contract?

POSSESSION

Possession is the cause of human depravity. The desires to possess and the fears of losing what we have make us servants of our lower passions. Our lower passions and prejudices cloud our minds and we refuse to act in accordance with the 'General will'. Guided by the animal in us, we are chained to illusions and suffering. Our predisposition to compassion and cooperation fades.

“What man loses by the social contract is his natural liberty and an unlimited right to everything he tries to get and succeeds in getting; what he gains is civil liberty and the proprietorship of all he possesses.”

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

EXERCISE

Four famous representatives of the Enlightenment, four of their famous books, four of their famous quotes and four photos are presented. Connect the author with the book, the thought and the photo.

THINKERS

Tomas Hobbes

Immanuel Kant

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

John Locke

BOOKS

Two Treatises of Government

The Social Contract

An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment?

Leviathan

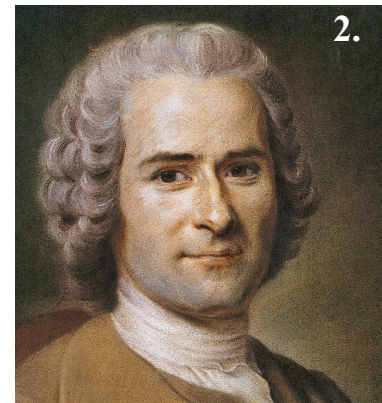
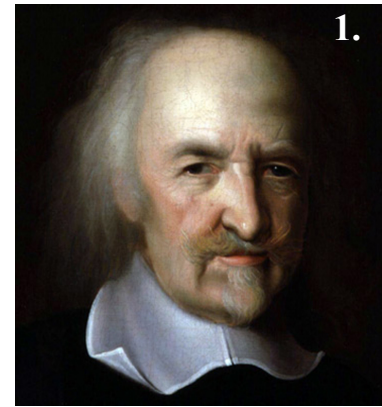
QUOTES

“Dare to know!”

“A war of all against all”

“General Will”

“Wherever law ends, tyranny begins”



PRACTICE



National Assembly of the
Republic of Bulgaria
– Constitution



DICTIONARY

implement – осъществявам

amend – изменям

promulgate – обнародвам

schedule – планирам

Homework

What kind of social contract would you propose in a global pandemic situation? Justify your answer.

CONSTITUTION

Task 1.

Complete the sentences.

Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, Chapter one: Fundamental principles.

Art. 1. (1) Bulgaria shall be a republic with a
... form of government.

(2) The entire power of the State shall derive from
.....

Art. 2. (1) The Republic of Bulgaria shall be an
..... State.

Art. 6. (1) All persons are born and equal in
..... and

Art. 8. The power of the State shall be divided between
....., and
..... branches.

Task 2.

Answer the questions:

1. What does the term “separation of powers” mean?
2. Which institution in Bulgaria implements or manages each of the three powers?

Task 3.

Complete the sentences.

Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, Chapter Three: National Assembly:

1. shall consist of members;
2. be elected for a term of years;
3. eligible for election to the National Assembly, is above the age of
4. shall open its sessions when of its Members are present;
5. pass laws by a majority of

Task 4.

In how many years and under which electoral system do Bulgarians vote for:

1. President;
2. members of National Assembly;
3. mayors and municipal councilors;
4. representatives at the European Parliament.

Task 5.

Answer which institution carries out the following activities:

1. pass, **amend**, supplement, and repeal the laws;
2. **promulgate** the laws;
3. adopt a new Constitution;
4. pass the state budget;
5. resolve on any amendment to Chapter nine of the Constitution;
6. conduct State's domestic and foreign policy;
7. **schedule** the elections for a National Assembly;
8. protect the rights and legitimate interests of all citizens, legal entities and the State;
9. gives a mandate to form a government;
10. schedule the elections for a President of the Republic;
11. elect and remove the Prime Minister;
12. is the Supreme Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

Task 6.

Simulation of electoral and legislative process

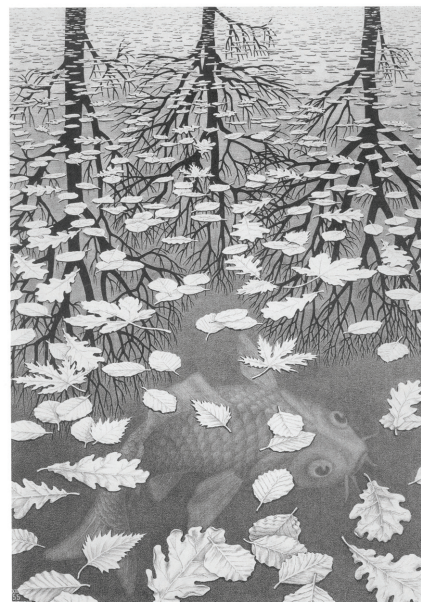
The simulation requires one hour for practical activities and several pre-set roles: president and chairmen of three parties. They are preparing pre-election addresses to the people in advance. Using a pre-created presentation, you simulate the election process of the President, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers. After the election of the Council of Ministers, they get the right to invent and propose a certain law. At the end of the lesson, with appropriate guiding questions, a summary of the simulation.

ELECTIONS

Majority system

Proportional system

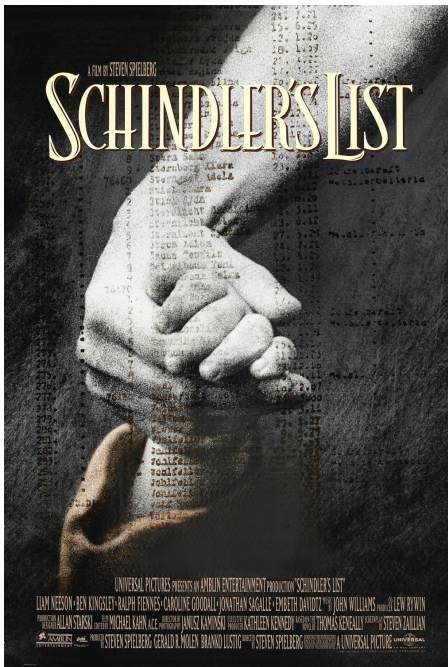
Preferential system



WORK WITH SIMULATION

[Download](#) the accompanying file and make the presentation.





SCHINDLER'S LIST

Directed by Steven Spielberg
Starring Liam Neeson
Release 1993
Country United States
Genre epic historical drama
Awards won seven, including Best Picture

Watch the trailer "Schindler's list" and reflect on issues raised in the film.



[Schindler's List – Official Trailer – YouTube](#)



Synopsis

Winner of seven Academy Awards, including Best Picture and Best Director, this incredible true story follows the enigmatic Oskar Schindler (Liam Neeson), who saved the lives of more than 1,100 Jews during the Holocaust in German-occupied Poland during World War II. Schindler's List is a powerful story whose lessons of courage and faith continue to inspire generations.



DISCUSSION

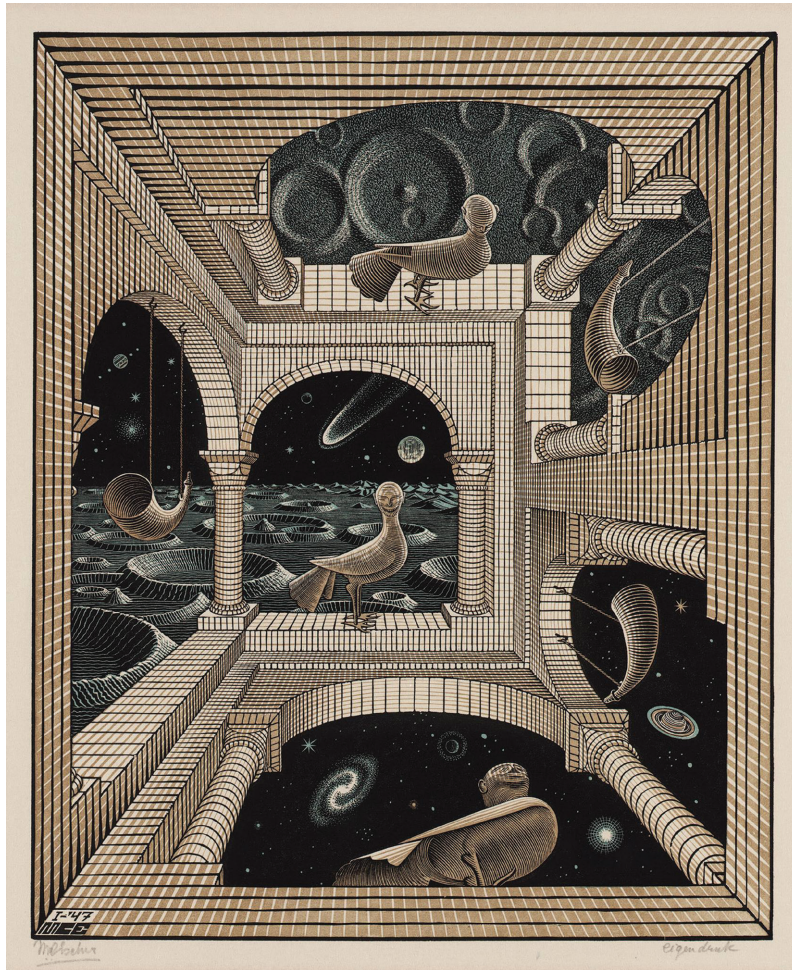
Freedom without security portends chaos, perpetual anxiety and fear. Security without freedom means slavery. And when freedom and security are taken away from? When confronted with a hopeless situation, when we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves.

What is left when human dignity is taken away?

ESSAY

Return to the home page of the topic. Read again the fragment. Define, analyze, make associations with the keywords 'security', 'freedom' and 'values'. Write an essay on the topic:

"Security and freedom are the two equally precious and coveted values."



TOPIC TWELVE

CITIZENSHIP

"No one is born a good citizen and no nation is born democratic. Rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over time."

Kofi Annan

NATURE OF MAN

CONCEPTS

citizen *member of a free society, who shares the rights in this society and receives protection against having them violated*

non-profit organizations (NPO) *legal entity organized and operated for a collective, public or social benefit*

CIVIL SOCIETY

It is an independent sphere of self-expression of free citizens, voluntary associations and non-profit organizations. It is a voluntary activity carried out alone or with other citizens and the purpose is not personal gain. In modern democracies, civic society is a powerful tool for influence. The effective functioning of democracy, in fact, depends on ordinary people using these other means as much as possible.

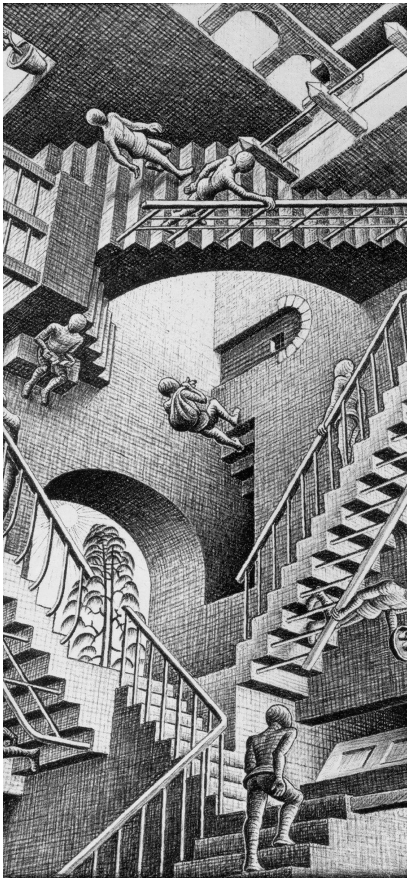
A form of active citizenship in the political sphere is voting in elections. Organizing protests and uniting citizens in associations can actively oppose the government. Active civic participation can also focus on community issues or protecting public values by participating in public discussions, submitting opinions, proposals, recommendations, objections, or complaints about irregularities.

DEMOCRACY IN CRISIS

An advanced democracy consists of a social, deliberative and active democracy, where citizens intervene in the decisions that affect them as such.

Many people limit their democratic participation to voting in general elections. And there are also many others, besides to exercising their right to vote.

1. What are all the reasons a person can choose not to vote?
2. More than 40% of eligible voters prefer not to vote. Why?
3. Do you think that democracy is in crisis?
4. Could it ever be morally acceptable to break a law?



Civil Disobedience – YouTube



“Civil society is that set of non-governmental institutions that are strong enough to serve as a counterweight to the state.”

Ernest Gellner, Conditions for Freedom

AN ESSAY ON MAN

Read the texts and answer the questions.

“It was a turning point in Greek culture and Greek thought when Plato interpreted the maxim “Know thyself” in an entirely new sense. This interpretation introduced a problem which was not only alien to pre-Socratic thought but also went far beyond the limits of the Socratic method. In order to obey the demand of the Delphic god, in order to fulfill the religious duty of self-examination and self-knowledge, Socrates had approached the individual man. Plato recognized the limitations of the Socratic way of inquiry. In order to solve the problem, he declared, we must project it upon a larger plane. The phenomena we encounter in our individual experience are so various, so complicated and contradictory that we can scarcely explain them. Man is to be studied, not in his individual life, but in his political and social life. Human nature, according to Plato, is like a difficult text, the meaning of which has to be deciphered by philosophy. But in our personal experience this text is written in such small characters that it becomes illegible. The first labor of philosophy must be to enlarge these characters. Philosophy cannot give us with a satisfactory theory of man until it has developed a theory of the state. The nature of man is written in capital letters in the nature of the State. Here the hidden meaning of the text suddenly emerges, and what seems obscure and confused becomes clear and legible.”

Ernst Cassirer, An Essay on Man. An Introduction to a Philosophy of Human Culture



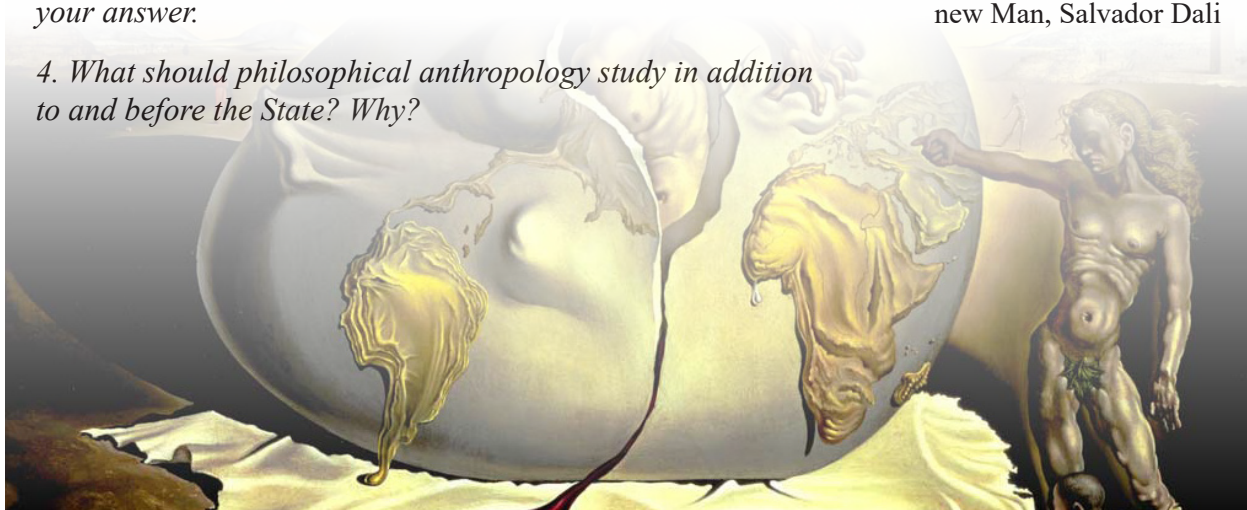
QUESTIONS

- 1. What was the approach of the philosophy of Socrates in relation to the human being and what limits can we find in him?*
- 2. What is the novelty of Plato's approach in relation to this issue?*
- 3. Where is the nature of man written? Do you agree? Justify your answer.*
- 4. What should philosophical anthropology study in addition to and before the State? Why?*

DICTIONARY

deciphered – дешифриран
illegible – нечетлив

Geopoliticus Child
Watching the Birth of the
new Man, Salvador Dali



CIVIL VALUES

VALUES



National Assembly of the
Republic of Bulgaria
– Constitution

Task 1.

We present you with different values and anti-values. Pick four that, in your opinion, dominate the social scene; it does not matter if it is a value or an anti-value. Explain why do you think so and give examples.

liberty	wellness	lie
humanism	selfishness	inequality
tolerance	life	hate
equality	solidarity	intolerance
peace	fairness	injustice
justice	honesty	xenophobia



1. Which are defined in the preamble of the Constitution of Bulgaria as universal values?
2. Can we be active citizens without values?

TOLERANCE

Task 2.

“Tolerance means respecting, accepting and understanding the rich diversity of cultures in our world, our forms of self-expression and the ways in which human individuality manifests itself. It is supported by knowledge, openness, communication and freedom of thought, conscience and beliefs. Tolerance – this is harmony in diversity.”

UNESCO, Declaration of Principles of Tolerance



Rang-tan: the Story of Dirty Palm Oil – YouTube



1. Describe the word tolerance in one word.
2. Give examples of tolerance.
3. Are values an abstract idea or do we fill them with content on a daily basis with our thoughts, decisions, choices?



EUROPEAN SYMBOLS

Task 3.

The Council of Europe promotes democracy and its values through programs for democratic participation, education for democratic citizenship and youth participation.

“Education and culture are the key to the future – both for the individual and for the Union as a whole. They are a way to turn circumstances into an opportunity, to turn mirrors into windows and to make sense of being Europeans in all our diversity. “

Jean-Claude Juncker, Strengthening European Identity through Education and Culture, Strasbourg,

1. Why are the stars of the European flag twelve?
2. What is the motto of the European Union?
3. Europe Day is May 9th. Why?



Do not answer right away. The answers are different. Look for information on the EU website. What is the connection between the symbols of the European Union and civic values?

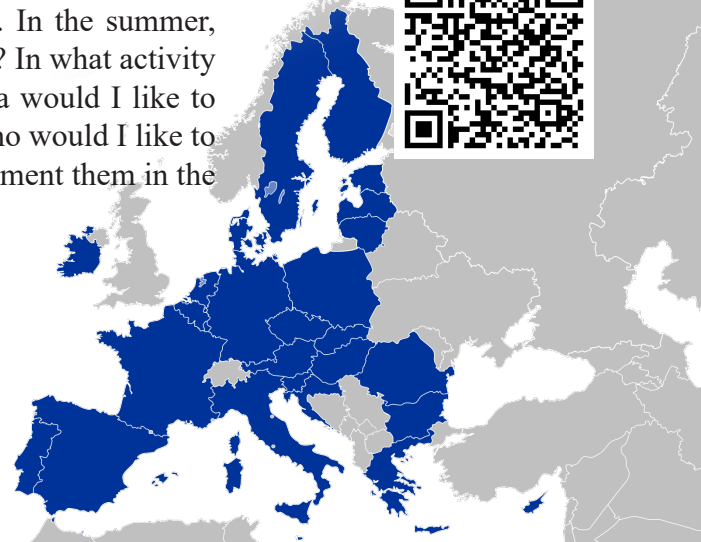
OUR PROJECT

Task 4.

This is the last topic not only for this school year. The first high school stage ends in the tenth grade. You will not study philosophy any more unless you have chosen it as a profiled subject. In the second high school stage, you will study Civic Education. An important part of this discipline is the implementation of projects. In the summer, look around. What would I like to change? In what activity would I like to be a volunteer? What idea would I like to implement? Who would I like to help? Who would I like to work with? Prepare your projects to implement them in the next school year.

WORK WITH PROJECT

[Download](#) the accompanying file and write the project.



PRACTICE

TEST



Viktor Frankl

(1905 – 1997)

"What man actually needs is not a tensionless state but rather the striving and struggling for a worthwhile goal."

EVALUATION

10, 11, 12 – D (poor);

13, 14, 15 – C (good);

16, 17, 18 – B (very good);

19, 20, 21 – A (excellent).

1. Which statement of law is NOT true: (1 p)

- A) Law is a system of universally obligatory social norms.
- B) Law regulates relations in society.
- C) Law is a guide with rules for good and evil.
- D) Law is guaranteed by the power of the state.

2. Which right according to John Locke is NOT defined as a right that man has by nature? (1 p)

- A) Right to life
- B) Right to liberty
- C) Right to movement
- D) Right to have property

3. Which right is a basic constitutional right of citizens? (1 p)

- A) Right to own housing
- B) The right to higher education
- C) Right of association
- D) The right to happiness

4. The following have a legislative initiative: (1 p)

- A) The deputies and the Council of Ministers
- B) The President and the Council of Ministers
- C) The deputies and the president
- D) Every Bulgarian citizen

5. State power derives from: (1 p)

- A) The Constitution
- B) The people
- C) The laws
- D) Traditions and customs

6. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be elected: (1 p)

- A) directly by the people
- B) by the National Assembly
- C) by the ruling party
- D) by the President

7. Plutocracy is: (1 p)

- A) Management of the majority
- B) Management of the rich
- C) Management of the best
- D) Lack of management

8. The author of book "A theory of justice" is (1 p)

- A) Thomas Hobbes
- B) Immanuel Kant
- C) John Rawls
- D) Victor Frankl

9. The State is established in the name of “General Will” for: (1 p)

- A) Jean-Jacque Rousseau
- B) Friedrich Nietzsche
- C) John Locke
- D) Immanuel Kant

10. “Dare to know” is a call to: (1 p)

- A) Thomas Hobbes
- B) John Locke
- C) Immanuel Kant
- D) John Rawls

11. Which value is not defined in the preamble of the Constitution of Bulgaria as universal? (1 p)

- A) liberty
- B) tolerance
- C) justice
- D) honesty

12. For each of the book, write the author:

- A) Two Treatises of Government (1 p)
- B) The Social Contract..... (1 p)
- C) Leviathan..... (1 p)

13. Read the text and answer the questions.

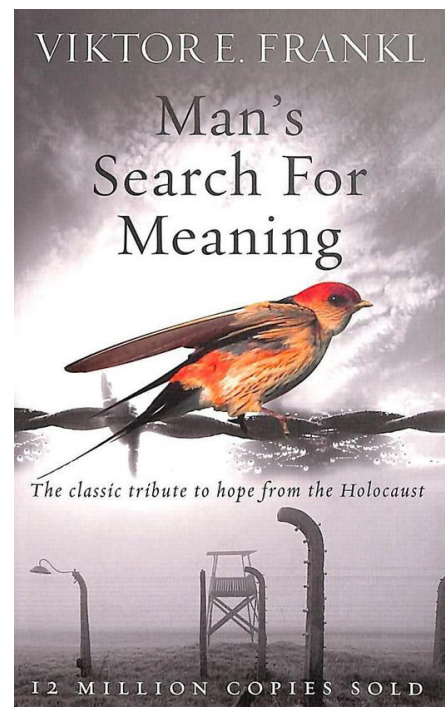
“For the meaning of life differs from man to man, from day to day and from hour to hour. What matters, therefore, is not the meaning of life in general but rather the specific meaning of a person’s life at a given moment. (...) One should not search for an abstract meaning of life. Everyone has his own specific vocation or mission in life to carry out a concrete assignment which demands fulfilment. Therein he cannot be replaced, nor can his life be repeated. Thus, everyone’s task is as unique as is his specific opportunity to implement it. (...) Thus, logotherapy sees in responsibility the very essence of human existence.”

Victor Frankl, Man’s Search for Meaning

13.1. What is Frankl’s thesis? (2 p)

13.2. What is the essence of human existence according to logotherapy? (2p)

13.3 What is your thesis on the given problem? (3 p)





THE LITTLE PRINCE

Directed by Mark Osborne
Based on novella by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry
Starring Jeff Bridges, Rachel McAdams
Release 2015
Country France, Italy
Genre 3D animated fantasy adventure family drama film
César Awards Best Animated Film

Watch the trailer “The Little Prince” and reflect on issues raised in the film.



[The Little Prince – Official Trailer – YouTube](#)



Synopsis

A little girl lives in a very grown-up world with her mother, who tries to prepare her for it. Her neighbor, the Aviator, introduces the girl to an extraordinary world where anything is possible, the world of the Little Prince.



DISCUSSION

“You are not at all like my rose,” he said. “As yet you are nothing. No one has tamed you, and you have tamed no one (...)” “You are beautiful, but you are empty,” (...) in herself alone she is more important than all the hundreds of you other roses: because it is she that I have watered; (...) Because she is my rose. (...)”

“Men have forgotten this truth,” said the fox. “But you must not forget it. You become responsible, forever, for what you have tamed. You are responsible for your rose ...”

ESSAY

Return to the home page of the topic. Read again the fragment. Define, analyze, make associations with the key words.

When describing and implementing the project, remember the secret:

“I am responsible for my rose.”

GLOSSARY

TOPIC ONE

aggravate	влошавам
conform	приспособявам се
contemplation	съзерцание, размишление
crucial	повратен
disenchant	лишавам от илюзии, разомагьосвам
enchantment	обаяние, чар
forlornness	безпътица
midwife	акушерка
obstetrics	акушерство
self-forgetfulness	самозабрава
shunted	монтира
void	празнота
transition	преход

TOPIC TWO

coherence	свързаност, съгласуваност
equilibrium	равновесие
infer	заклучавам
lawsuit	съдебен процес
premise	предпоставка
proposition	твърдение, изказване
relevant	свързан, съответен
unattainable	недостижим

TOPIC THREE

cognitive	познавателен
deity	божество
designate	обозначавам
genus	род
incarnate	въплъщавам
inversely proportional	обратно пропорционален
noble	благороден
reed	тръстика
slay	убивам
subsequent	следващ, последващ

TOPIC FOUR

anticipate	предвиждам, предчувствам
causality	причинност
compliance	съответствие
consequent	последствие, резултат

ignite	запалвам, възпламенявам
proposition	твърдение
unambiguous	недвусмислен

TOPIC FIVE

cantankerous	заядлив, своенравен
contemplation	съзерцание, размишление
deception	измама, лъжа
dispute	спор, дебат
expound	разяснява, тълкува
impartiality	безпристрастност
thralldom	робство
weigh up	преценявам, съставям си мнение за

TOPIC SIX

adamant	непреклонен, твърдо настоява
being	съществуване, битие
collapse	проваля, сгромолясва
grace	благодат
incompatible	несъвместими
interdependent	взаимозависими
long	копнея, бленувам
vice versa (лат.)	и обратно

TOPIC SEVEN

circumcision	обрязване
cymbal	цимбала
flesh	плът, похот
incarnation	въплъщение
incorruptible	вечен, нетленен
prophetic	пророчески
utterance	изразяване
transcendent	съвършен, намиращ се извън пределите на съзнанието, познанието и опита
yoke	иго

TOPIC EIGHT

cowardice	малодушие,
concourse	струпване, натрупване
deceptive	измамлив, лъжлив
emergence	изход, (внезапна) поява
fortuitous	случаен, непредвидим
immaturity	непълнолетие
obstacles	пречки

perish	загивам, умирам
prominent	бележит, известен
resolution	решителност, решение
self-incurred	самопричинено
scattered	разпръсквам, разпръснат

TOPIC NINE

alienate	отчуждавам
backlash	бурна враждебна реакция
beseech	умолявам
depersonalize	обезличаване
ebb	отлив
reassess	преоценка
spectre	призрак
submission	подчинение
suppresses	потискам, сподавям
coziness	уют

TOPIC TEN

assembly	законодателно събрание
devastate	опустошавам
fraternity	братство
inalienable	неотменим
legality	законност
legitimate	законен, справедлив
meted out	отсъждам
promulgate	провъзгласявам, обнародвам
retribution	възмездие
revoke	отнемам
sovereign	суверен, независим
treatises	трактат, монография

TOPIC ELEVEN

amend	поправям
ascending	възходящ
covet	желая
depravity	поквара
fulfillment	осъществяване, изпълнение
implement	осъществявам
incline	проявявам склонност
intermediary	посредник
inviolable	ненарушим, неприкосновен
schedule	планирам

TOPIC TWELVE

counterweight	противотежест
deciphered	дешифриран
illegible	нечетлив
intervene	взимам участие
preamble	предисловие, увод
xenophobia	страх, омраза към чужденци

CONCEPTS

anarchy

an absence of government

anthropology

discipline that deals with the study of man

anthropomorphic

in Greek anthropos (human), having human characteristics

axiology

from the Greek axio (value) 'theory of values'

aesthetics

reflects on artistic creation and its relationship with beauty

antinomies

refers to incompatibility of two contradictory statements

ápeiron

indefinite, unlimited, infinite

'a posteriori'

what is known after the experience

'a priori'

what can be known without resorting to experience

arche

the first principle of reality

aristocracy

government of the nobles

being

anything that exists

citizen

member of a free society, who shares the rights in this society and receives protection against violating them

coherence truth

with logical connection, when there is no contradiction with the other part of the true statement

communism

a society without classes

concept

a form of thinking that separates and summarizes objects by essential and distinctive features

correspondence truth

agreement between propositions and reality

Cosmos

using the word cosmos implies viewing the Universe as a complex and orderly system or entity; the opposite of chaos

deduction

inference in that the conclusion is of greater generality than the premises

democracy

in Greek means demo (people), krátos (power), 'power of the people'

determinism

the universe can be predicted theoretically, it is a mechanical process governed by a series of laws that we must reveal

dialectic

in Greek means 'art of conversation'

dialectic

a process of evolution of ideas (Marx)

dualism

there are two primary substances: mental and physical

Enlightenment

Просвещение

empirical

based on observation or experience

empiricism

from the Greek experience. The main source of knowledge is sense

esotericism

secret knowledge for a small group of people

epistemology

from the Greek episteme (knowledge) studies scientific knowledge

ethos

from Greek 'character'. Refer to 'the morality, showing moral character' in the field of rhetoric

existentialism

theory of existence

gnoseology

from the Greek gnosis (knowledge) 'theory of knowledge'

holistic

in Greek means 'whole, entire'

idealism

the primary substance is a spirit, God

induction

drawing universal conclusions from particular facts and observations

irrationalism

a view that accords authority to some other than reason

jurisprudence

the science of the legal order and the legal possibilities of the people

logic

studies the rules of thinking

logos

in Greek means 'reasoning', 'speech', 'reason', 'thought', 'science', 'word', 'sense' 'argumentation'

logos

Aristotle applied the term to refer to 'the argument' in the field of rhetoric

Leviathan

a biblical monster, from Hebrew 'curled, meandering dragon'

maieutic

in Greek means 'obstetrics'

materialism

the primary substance is matter

mechanism

the world seen as a great and perfect machine, similar to the mechanism of a clock

metaphysics

it asks about the structure of the entire reality

method of scientific skepticism

use critical thinking and doubt about claims that lack evidence

methods of scientific induction

a system of methods for detecting causal relationships

monarchy

government of one person – the monarch

monism

the universe is constituted by a single arche, cause or primary substance

mysticism

the knowledge of God is acquired only through direct personal experience after purifying the heart

non-profit organizations (NPO)

legal entity organized and operated for a collective, public or social benefit

nihilism

denial of existing moral values

oligarchy

government of a few people, the deformation of the aristocracy

ontology

from the Greek ontos (to be) and logos (science) studies what is being

pathos

from Greek 'suffering' or 'experience'. Refer to 'the emotion' in the field of rhetoric

patristics

the study of the first theological thinkers of Christianity

paradox

a logically self-contradictory statement

phenomena

a thing appearing to view, an observable fact

philosophy

in Greek from philio (love) and sophia (wisdom) means 'love of wisdom'

philosophy of law

studies the legitimacy of the state and laws

plutocracy

government of the richest

positive law

the current legal order, the available legislation

private law

that part of a law which deals with relationships between citizens (natural and legal person)

public law

that part of a law which deals with relationships between citizens and the State

rational

refer to logic or reason

rationalism

from the Greek reason. The main source of knowledge is reason

reflective

referring to rational; thoughtful

rhetoric

the art of speaking or writing effectively

Sapere aude

from Latin Dare to know

scholasticism

from Latin school, is not so much a philosophy or a theology as a method of learning which replicate the discovery process

sensualism

puts the origin of ideas in the senses.

sophists

in Greek means a wise man, the sophists were well-paid teachers, who taught the art of thinking, speaking and acting

subjective right

the person's ability to exercise his freedom

substance

something that exists in itself

syllogism

a kind of logical deductive valid argument with two premises and conclusion

term

a word that express scientific concept

Theogony

refers to the origin of the gods

tyranny

government with a single leader who takes power violently, without respecting the laws

utilitarian

useful, practical

Zarathustra

an ancient Persian prophet

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Педагог – 6

The illustrations include prints and drawings by the graphic artist Maurits Cornelis Escher (p. 5, 6, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30, 35, 37, 45, 51, 53, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 69, 75, 77, 79, 85, 91, 93, 99) – source: <https://www.wikiart.org/en/m-c-escher>; drawings by the artist Georgi Yordanov (p. 9, 27, 33, 38, 46, 67, 74, 96); paintings by the artists Jacques-Louis David (p.41), Raphael (p. 48), Salvador Dali (p. 50, 57, 95), Michelangelo (p. 55, 59), Delacroix (p. 81), Gustav Dore (p. 87).

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Author: Milena Plugarova-Raycheva

Editor: Maria Nickolova

Consultant: Professor Serghey Gherdjikov

Design and graphic layout: Georgi Yordanov

Consultant IT: Aneta Kineva

