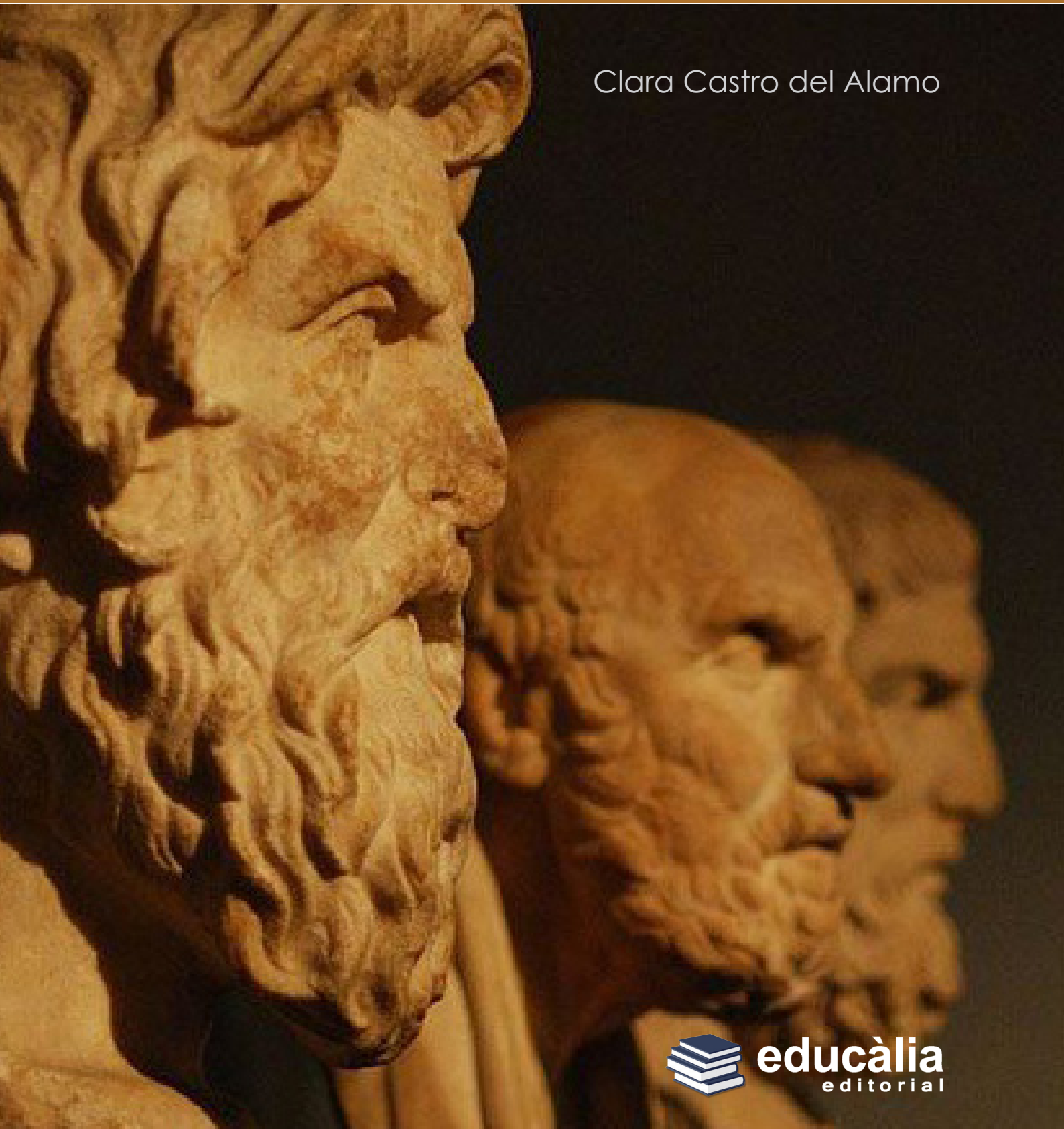


PROVISIONAL

PHILOSOPHY, THE SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

1º Bachiller

Clara Castro del Alamo



educàlia
editorial

PHILOSOPHY, **THE SUBJECT OF INQUIRY** **1º BACHILLER**

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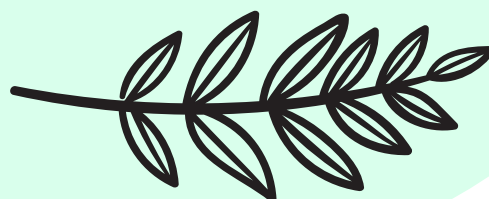
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LESSON 1

PHILOSOPHY, WHAT IS THAT?



SUPPORT FOR TEACHERS

Abstract: In this lesson we will study what it's Philosophy as a subject into the whole human knowledge. How are its procedures, its utilities and its field of action.

Schedule It's divided into five sessions

Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4	Session 5
Introduction of ourselves Game: <i>Who is prepared for asking?</i>	Text analysis: Plato "Apology of Socrates" Text analysis at home: Deleuze "What is Philosophy?"	"Agora" film by Amenabar	"Agora" film by Amenabar	Form about the film watched and free discussion about it.

Contents focus on LOMCE frame, another legal requirements for every Spanish area are available if it's previously asked for.

CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	EVALUATION ÍTEMS	LEARNING DEVELOPMENT
1. Philosophy as a concept. Mythos transformed into logos. Philosophy's branches.	<p><u>Motivation:</u> introduction of ourselves</p> <p><u>Improve:</u> - Every pupil bring to class and read a myth from a different culture -Text : read, summary and opinion. - "Agora" film: watch it, solve a form and discussion.</p>	1.1. Understand the value of general knowledge and philosophy knowledge in particular.	1.1. Identifies the mains questions that have been featured Philosophy from the beggining of human history. 1.2 Explains the difference between magic, mythos, science and philosophy.
2. Philosophy related to others subjects. Philosophy linked to Science. Philosophy linked to religion. Philosophy linked to economy. Philosophy linked to Arts.	<p><u>Check Out:</u> -Exam model - Text analysis</p> <p><u>Forward interests:</u> -Free essay: "What's the meaning of Philosophy for me?"</p>	<p>2. Identify the theoretical and practical dimension of Philosophy: aims, features,-branches, methods, utilities.</p> <p>Connect Philosophy with anothers kinds of knowledges in order to understand the whole reality and his differents levels of complexity.</p>	2.1 Identifies diference between theoretical philosophy and practical philosophy

GOALS

- ◇ Have a common definition of Philosophy
- ◇ Identify Philosophy, Sciencie and Magic as separeted subjects a cause of their methods
- ◇ Put in practice the typical philosophical way of questioning.

LESSON 1



ACTIVITIES

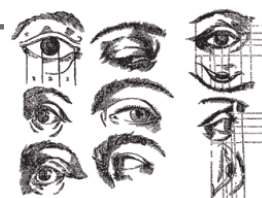
1. According to the text of Plato, what a wise man is?
2. Make a summary of Plato's *Apology of Socrates*. Use the summary structure for.
3. Look for a myth from a culture you like most and write an abstract to tell your classmates. Don't forget to say what culture you have chosen, the resource you have used and a few lines telling the story of this mytho.
4. Now that you have learnt to summarise, make a new summary of Deleuze's text.
5. Go to "Agora" film form and answer, then make a debate with your classmates.

A Z

GLOSSARY

Concepts

Aesthetics : Aesthetics, also spelled esthetics, it's the philosophical study of beauty and taste. It is closely related to the philosophy of art, which is concerned with the nature of art and the concepts in terms of which individual works of art are interpreted and evaluated. For instance: the ugly, the sublime, the beautiful and so on.

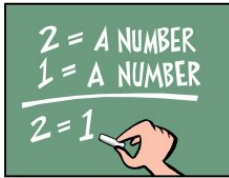


Antropology: Branch of philosophy which seeks to unify all several investigations about human nature in an effort to understand humans as both creators of the environment and creators of their own values.

Ethics: Also called moral philosophy, it's concerned with what is morally good and bad, right and wrong. It's also used to refer any system of moral values or principles.



Knowledge: It is a human ability to understand each others, to express our discoveries as a society, which define us like an aware specy in the world. It is so linked to language and it's the instrument throw one generation could improve from the last ones.



Logic: It is a field of Philosophy which studies the correct way of reasoning. A big part of it is to test inferences. This is a kind of statement that has a premises which goes to a conclusion. Evaluates also the concept of truth and the relations between mathematics, thinking and language.

Magic: is a category in Western culture into which have been placed various beliefs and practices considered separate from both religion and science. Also is different from Philosophy because don't use a rational system or any method.



Metaphysics: a branch of Philosophy whose object is to determine the real nature of the things, to determine the meaning, structure, and principles whatever is insofar as it is. It's the study of reality as a whole.

Myth: is a folklore genre consistin of narratives that play a fundamental role in society, such as foundational tales. The main characters in myths are usually gods, demigods, supernatural humans or even natural forces. It's a way to explain why something happens but without a rason given. For instance, they could explain how the seasons and weather change.



Myth to Logos: We use this expression to refers the era between magical thinking and the beggining of philosophical thinking. In the past, historians explained as a dramatical change but nowadays we need to understand it as a slow process with a lot of aspects to consider. We used to say that this process begins with Thales of Mileto and his questioning about the origin of the nature.

Philosophy: is the rational, abstract, and methodical consideration of reality as a whole or of basic dimensions of human existence and experience. We separate Western Philosophy and Eastern Philosophy by their methods. The first one is based on systems of thinking and the second one it's more metaphisics and is usually spread throw the literature.



Politics: It's a branch of Philosophy related to practices and institutions concerned with government. About the history of the word, 'poli' means city in ancient Greek, so it involves all aspects of the human relationships in one city or country. The central problem of political Philosophy is how to deploy or limit public powe so as to support all individual necessities.

Religion: Human activity related to holy, spiritual and superior beings or gods that involves a theory and a reverence practices.

Science: From XVII Century till now we considered science every system of knowledge

LESSON 1

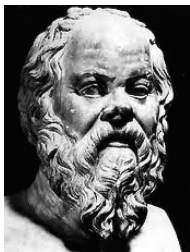
which uses scientific method. According to this, we have natural science and social science. Nowadays it has become in a social institution we trust in.

Epistemology: The philosophical study of nature, origin, and limits of human knowledge. The term is derived from the Greek 'episteme', which means knowledge, and 'logos', which means reason. Sometimes it is named as theory of knowledge. From this field we ask ourselves about how humans learn new things, what is the concept of truth or the meaning of a lie, how our perception has built along the time and into different cultures, among another meanly questions.

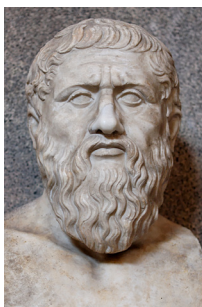
Wisdom: Concerned to philosophy we use this word to mean when somebody knows something special and deep truth of life, not only a practical knowledge for doing something technical, instead, the very right knowledge from something. It is more closer to a spiritual feeling than a mental concept. We could uses also for refereing the difference between philosophers and sophistes. Philosophers presume than sophistes only know about practical things but they, don't want only this knowledge, they wanted to have another kind of knowledge which it's almost impossible to have but they love to reach it.

One example for explaining this could be: in one hand a description of one book: it is used for reading, it's made by paper and ink, has letters in one order and in one language; on the other hand, a poem of a book: what it is actually a book? It's a gift for a human, a knowledge vehiucle, it is a friend when you are alone, has a special smell when you have not read it before and give you some special love when you have read it a lot of times...

Characters



Socrates: Centuries V-IV B.C. He was a classical Greek (Athenian) philosopher credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and as being the first moral philosopher, of the Western ethical tradition of thought. An enigmatic figure, he made no writings, and is known chiefly through the accounts of classical writers writing after his lifetime, particularly his student Plato. His main theory was maieutics, also known as socratic debate.

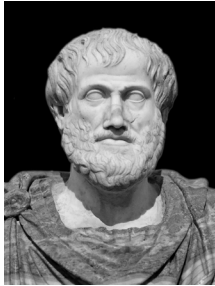


Plato: born 428/427BCE, Athens, Greece—died 348/347, Athens. He was an ancient Greek philosopher who was a student of Socrates. He wrote Socrate's lessons and step by step was including on his writings his own system of thought. He wrote them in a conversation style so Socrates appears as a character talking with theis pupils. Every writing has its own topic. For instance, there is one of the friedship, another of the origin of language, another one of the origin of the world. When the citizens order to kill Socrates he founded his own school center called Academy and Aristotle was his pupil there.

Sophistes: V-IV Centuries BCE Certain Greek lecturers, writers and teachers, most of whom traveled along the Greek-speaking area giving instruction in a wide range of subjects in returned for fees.



Aristotle: Greek philosopher, 384 BCE in Stagira, 322 Chalcis, Greek. One of the greatest ancient philosopher from Western Philosophy. He was the author of a system which had become a framework to Islamic and Christian Philosophy. Even the after revolutions of Reinassance, the Reformation and Enlightenment. Aristotelian concepts remained embedded in Western thinking. Although his star system was fall off with theories of Galileo and Copernicus. This author wrote of every branch of Philosophy. He was the founder of formal logic devising for it a finished system regarded as the sum of the discipline, almost without changes between his era till Twentieth Century. He pioneered the study of zoology as well. He had been Plato's pupil for twenty years at Academy. When Plato died he founded his own school center called Lyceo. One of the pupils was Alexander the Great.



TOPIC

The word Philosophy belongs to Greek language and its meaning is love for wisdom, 'philo' is love and 'sophia' is wisdom. What wisdom means it depends on which philosophy school you choose. For the first Greek philosophers it was the knowledge about nature. We consider Thales of Mileto the first one of them. For him the basic element of the whole reality was the water. Another philosopher from this era were Anaximandro, Empédocles or Pitágoras. We called to this group of authors 'presocrats' because most of them belong to earlier era before Socrates. So, if we use this line state by presocrats, what is the basic element of reality? What is the most important thing in life? How we difference the truth and the lie? Which is reality and which is fiction? What kind of things belongs to my imagination and what kind of them belongs to real perceptions shared with others? How I could be sure I am having the right behaviour? If someday in the far future I have an accident and only my brain survive and my doctors put it on an artificial body, am I be myself or not?

All these kind of questions are philosophical questions. The difference between each one of them is their content but all of them refer to an special way of questioning. That is philosophy. The hability of humans beings for questioning something that only we could ask because we have conscious. How we could have food it is a question that every animal could do but if I must stole to have food or I musn't do it, only a human could answer it.

Summarising, all these questions involves reflection thinking. This is the reason why philosophy hasn't any utility, it is an unuseful subject. However, thanks to this feature philosophy is the most powerful activity for changing and developing our society. If you haven't any requirement you could be as much creative as you can.

Depends on the content of we are asking about, we have different branches of philosophy as you can see on the top at our glossary. For instance, epistemology, logic, aesthetics, ethics, politics, antropology, metaphisics. We separate also Western philosophy from Estern philosophy because their procedures are a little bit difference. On Western philosophy as tradition we are looking for a system of thinking and in Estern philosophy the writings are close to poetry and usually used for spiritual interests.

LESSON 1

Although nowadays we live in a globalized world so these differences are becoming less important but when we are studying ancient writers we need to consider this aspect.

As a conclusion, philosophy is in one view the first subject in our western culture, is the first one because all the discoveries had become with a philosophical question and along the centuries the other subjects were born from philosophy one; and in another view is the last subject because it is unuseful.

INNOVATION: GAMES OR EMOTIONAL EDUCATION

Title: *"Who is prepared for asking?"*

This activity is designed for the first lesson to introduce philosophy to students.

Teacher says to the group that the only thing needed to pass this subject is to know asking so she/he is going to test who is prepared for attending this course or not. (it is only a game for the first day but we need to express so formal and appeared serious with that)

Firstly, teacher writes her/his name on the blackboard and circles it, secondly makes branches from the circle to out of it and in every branch puts a clue about her/his private life as he/she wanted to tell. For instance: courses did it, hobbies, interests, numbers of birth or something like that.

After that, teacher explains students need to make questions to her/him in order she/he could test who is well prepared to attend this course. Students aim is to make questions for discovering what clues meaning related to their teacher.

When someone made a question teacher said: alright, you are allowed to attend to my lessons!

MINDFULNESS

Every lesson begins with a little exercise of mindfulness. So for this first one we suggest a basic one:

We sit on the chair with right back position as a ninety-degree angle and with feet correctly on the floor. We could close our eyes or maybe put the sight on a fix point on the floor or on the wall in front of us. Then, we focus on our breathing and feeling how our stomach becomes bigger when we catch air and how it becomes thinner when we blow air. We focus on it for a few minutes. For pay attention on this movement we could mentally say 'one' when we take a breath and mentally say 'two' when we blow air.

When we are quite and finish this exercise, we are prepared for beginning our lesson.

TEXTS



La Mort de Socrate is a paint made by Jacques-Louis David in 1787 . Nowadays is exhibited at Metropolitan Museum in New York. Resource: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_muerte_de_S%C3%B3crates

1. Plato “Apology of Socrates”

(...) “In this, it seems to me, what the speaker says is just, and I will try to demonstrate to you what ever it is that has brought me this name and slander. So listen. Now perhaps I will seem to some of you to be joking. Know well, however, that I will tell you the whole truth. For I, men of Athens, have gotten this name through nothing but a certain wisdom. Just what sort of wisdom is this? That which is perhaps human wisdom; for probably I really am wise in this. But those of whom I just spoke might perhaps be wise in some wisdom greater than human, or else I cannot say what it is. For I, at least, do not have knowledge of it, but whoever asserts that I do lies and speaks in order to slander me.

(...) Now consider why I say these things: I am going to teach you where the slander against me has come from. When I heard these things, I pondered them like this: “What ever is the god saying, and what riddle is he posing? For I am conscious that I am not at all wise, either much or little. So what ever is he saying when he claims that I am wisest? Surely he is not saying something false, at least; for that is not sanctioned for him. (...) So I considered him thoroughly

—I need not speak of him by name, but he was one of the politicians— 31
 and when I considered him and conversed with him, men of Athens, I was affected 21c
 something like this: it seemed to me that this man seemed to be
 wise, both to many other human beings and most of all to himself,
 but that he was not. And then I tried to show him that he supposed
 he was wise, but was not. So from this I became hateful both to
 him and to many of those present. For my part, as I went away, I reasoned with regard to
 myself: "I am wiser than this human being. For probably neither of us knows 5
 anything noble and good, but he supposes he knows something
 when he does not know, while I, just as I do not know, do not even
 suppose that I do. I am likely to be a little bit wiser than he in this
 very thing: that whatever I do not know, I do not even suppose I know." (...)



Gamma Agency, Paris. May '68

2. Deleuze and Guattari "What is Philosophy?"

"We cannot claim such a status. Simply, the time has come for us to ask what philosophy is. We had never stopped asking this question previously, and we already had the answer, which has not changed: philosophy is the art of forming, inventing, and fabricating concepts. But the answer not only had to take note of the question, it had to determine its moment, its occasion and circumstances, its landscapes and personae, its conditions and unknowns. It had to be possible to ask the question "between friends," as a secret or a confidence, or as a challenge when confronting the enemy, and at the same time to reach that twilight hour when one distrusts even the friend. It is then that you say, "That's what it was, but I don't know if I really said it, or if I was convincing enough." And you realize that having said it or been convincing hardly matters because, in any case, that is what it is now. We will see that concepts need conceptual personae that play a part in their definition. Friend is one such persona that is even said to reveal the Greek origin of philosophy: other civilizations had sages, but the Greeks introduce these friends who are not just more modest sages. The Greeks might seem to have confirmed the death of the sage and to have replaced him with philosophers—the friends of wisdom, those who seek wisdom but do not formally possess it. But the difference between the sage and the philosopher would not be merely one of degree, as on a scale: the old oriental sage thinks, perhaps, in Figures, whereas the philosopher invents and thinks the Concept. Wisdom has changed a great deal. It is even more difficult to know what friend signifies, even and especially among the Greeks. Does it designate a type of competent intimacy, a sort of material taste and potentiality, like

that of the joiner with wood-is the potential of wood latent in the good joiner; is he the friend of the wood? The question is important because the friend who appears in philosophy no longer stands for an extrinsic persona, an example or empirical circumstance, but rather for a presence that is intrinsic to thought, a condition of possibility of thought itself, a living category, a transcendental lived reality. With the creation of philosophy, the Greeks violently force the friend into a relationship that is no longer a relationship with an other but one with an Entity, an Objectality an Essence-Plato's friend, but even more the friend of wisdom, of truth or the concept, like Philaethes and Theophilus. The philosopher is expert in concepts and in the lack of them. He knows which of them are not viable, which are arbitrary or inconsistent, which ones do not hold up for an instant. On the other hand, he also knows which are well formed and attest to a creation, however disturbing or dangerous it may be."



PROCEDIMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

How to make an essay, mind-map, dissertation, oral presentation and so on... In this lesson we will learn how to make a text summary. Look!

1. Summary structure

- ◇ **Theme:** imagine another title for the text you are summarizing for and write it.
- ◇ **Prompts:** Choose one prompt in every paragraph, underline it and write it.
- ◇ **Is exposed on the text some question?** Find it and write it.
- ◇ **Are in the text the causes of the trouble explained?** Look for them and write it.
- ◇ **Is the author holding any thesis or consequence for these causes?** Look and find them, then, write it.
- ◇ **Explains the text any conclusion?** Look and find it and write it.
- ◇ Finally, expose **your view** for this issue and **justify** your reasons.
- ◇ If you could **link** this question with another for the past or another for the present by different authors from this one, in order to compare both questions and indicate differences or similarities, your summary will become more complete and professional.
- ◇ You could explain how this question affects to your **emotions** as well.

WOMENS ON THIS ERA

VIRGINIA'S ILLUSTRATION

Areta of Cyrene

5th–4th century BC) was a Greek philosopher who lived in Cyrene Libya nowadays.

She was the daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene.

LESSON 1

Arete learned philosophy from her father, Aristippus, who had himself learned philosophy from Socrates. Arete, in turn, taught philosophy to her son -Aristippus the Younger- hence her son was nicknamed "Mother-taught" (Greek:μητροδιδακτος) She was the leadership of school of Cyrene upon her father's death. Although any of her supposed forty books written have been survived, several historic sources mentioned her. For instance, Diogenes Laertius records that among her pupils were Theodor the Atheist and Anniceris. This school was one of the first advanced of systematic view about pleasure and pain in human life. So provided one of the first approached to hedonism.

It has been told that she was extremely esteemed by her countrymen that they inscribed on her tomb an epitaph which declare she was the splendeur of Greece and possessed the beauty of Helen, the virtue of Thirma, the pen of Aristippus, the soul of Socrates and the tongue of Homer.

Exercise

Look for something or some character you didn't know that appears related to this woman and search information about it and tell to your classmates.

Exam model: every exam includes contents from 2 units
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Exam model units 1 and 2

1. Read this text and make a summary and your opinion about it. (4 points)

José Ortega y Gasset "¿Qué es filosofía?" Austral libros, 2012

"Entrevimos que la verdad científica, la verdad física, posee la admirable calidad de ser exacta, pero es incompleta y penúltima. No se basta a sí misma. Su objeto es parcial, es sólo un trozo del mundo y además parte de muchos supuestos que da sin más por buenos; por tanto no se apoya en sí misma, no tiene en sí misma su fundamento y raíz, no es una verdad radical. Por ello, postula, exige integrarse en otras verdades no físicas ni científicas que sean completas y verdaderamente últimas. Donde acaba la física no acaba el problema; el hombre que hay detrás del científico necesita una verdad integral, y, quiera o no, por la constitución misma de su vida, se forma una concepción enteriza del Universo. Vemos aquí en clara contraposición dos tipos de verdad: la científica y la filosófica. Aquella es exacta pero insuficiente; ésta es suficiente pero inexacta. Y resulta que ésta, la inexacta, es una verdad más radical que aquella- por tanto y sin duda, una verdad de más alto rango- no sólo porque su tema sea más amplio, sino aún como modo de conocimiento; en suma que la verdad inexacta filosófica es una verdad más verdadera."

• _____ •
José Ortega y Gasset "What is philosophy?" Austral books, 2012

"We glimpsed that scientific truth, physical truth, has the admirable quality of being accurate, but incomplete and penultimate. It is not enough to itself. Its object is partial, it is only a piece of the world and also part of many assumptions that give no more for good; therefore it does not lean on itself, it does not have in itself its foundation and root, it is not a radical truth. For that reason, it postulates, it demands to be integrated in other truths, neither the scientific sciences, nor the

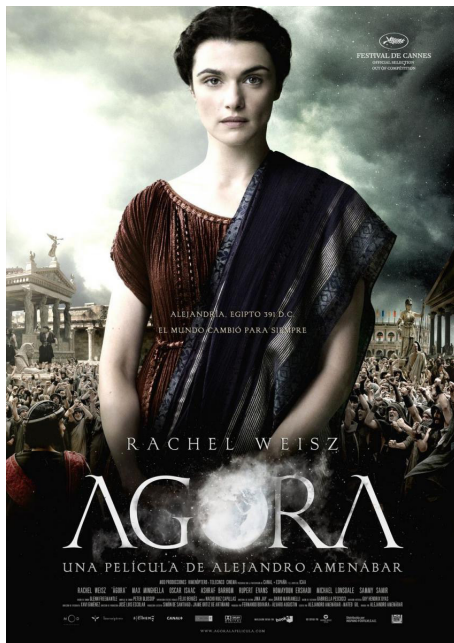
complete ones nor the last ones. Where physics ends, the problem does not end; The man behind the scientist needs an integral truth, and, no or no, by the very constitution of his life, a whole conception of the Universe is formed. We see here in clear contrast two types of truth: science and philosophy. That one is exact but insufficient; This is enough but inaccurate. And it turns out that this, the inaccurate, is a more radical truth than once again, however, a higher truth, not only because its subject is broader, but even as a mode of knowledge; It is a truer truth.

2. What is the process from myth to logos? Explain all you know about it. (2 points)

3. What is maieutics? (2 points)

4. What are the main differences between racionalists and empirist? (2 points)

AUDIOVISUALS



Form about "Agora" of Amenabar. 2 points for question.

1. Write all that you have learnt about Hypatia's biography

2. How every branches of philosophy are represented in this film. Give some examples.

3. What are the relationships between religion, magic, knowledge and philosophy at this film.

4. What do you think about the cultural transmission on this era compare to our ages nowadays.

Carel de la película Ágora. Amenábar. <https://www.filmatfinito.com/es/film566095.html>

5. Make an essay about this film. Include your feelings about the story.

Evaluation: excell ítems

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Further information (Look for images, pictures, comics, links, novels and films or shortfilms)



Talk with your partners about the definition of philosophy is

suggested by this comic.

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Web resources

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- ◇ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_\(agency\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_(agency))
- ◇ <https://www.britannica.com>