PHI 103: Unit 1 - Lecture 1 Overview of Philosophy

What is Philosophy?

#### ETYMOLOGICAL DEFINITION:

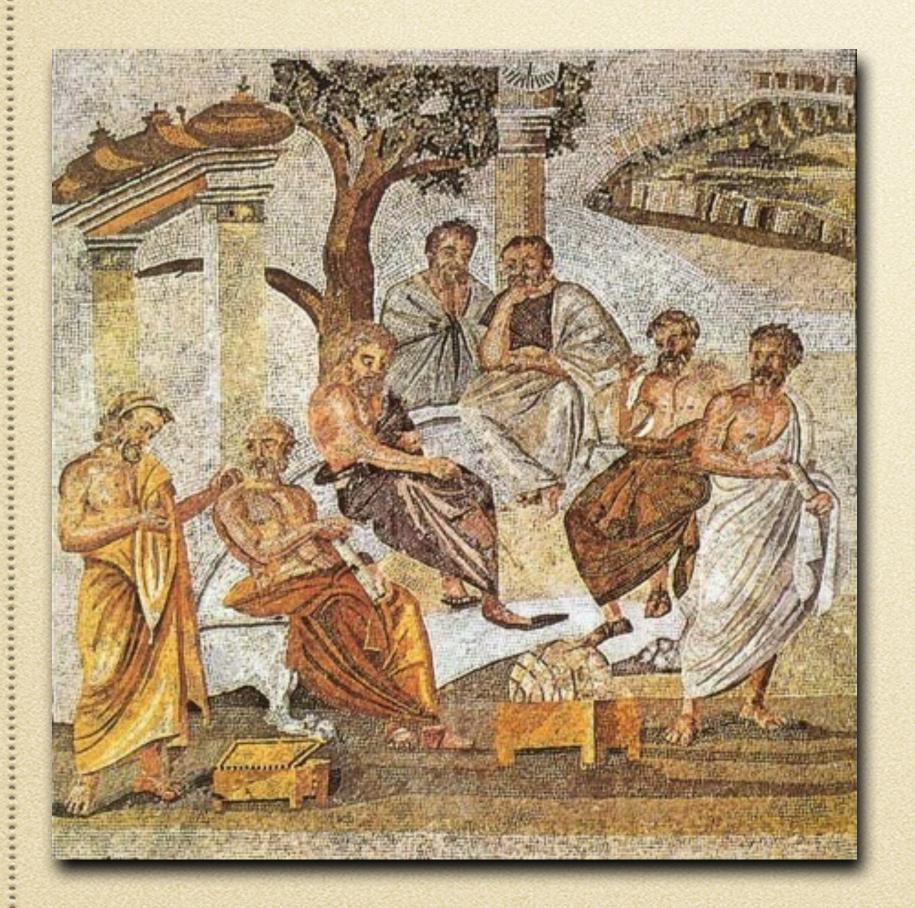
philia (love) + sophia (wisdom) =

'philosophy' - the love of wisdom

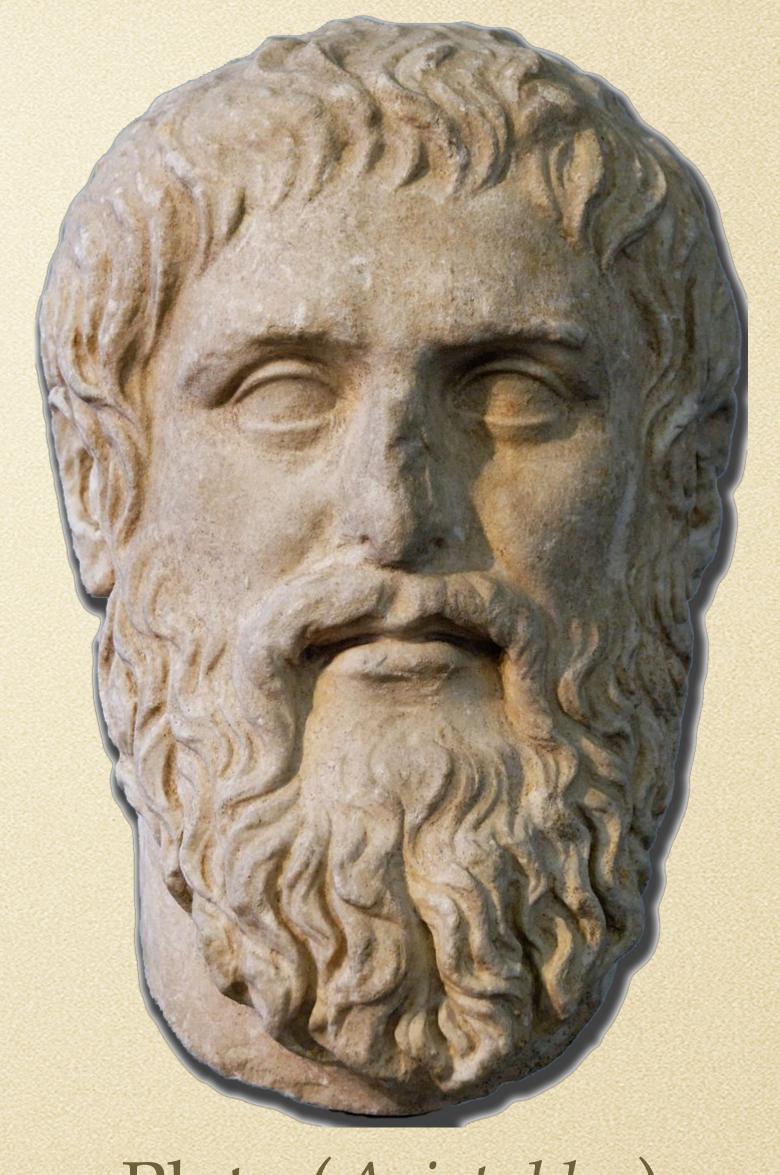
#### 'Philosophy'

an Academic Definition

## 'academy' - ἀκαδεμιία



c. 387 BCE



Plato (Aristokles) 424-348 BCE

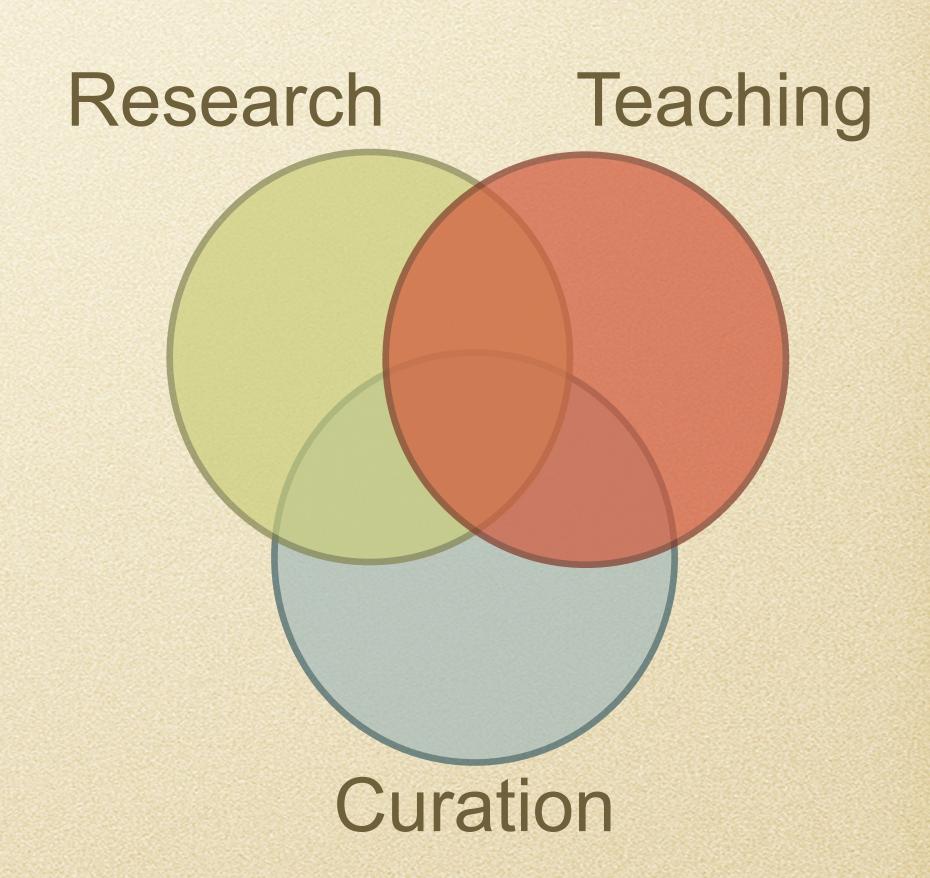
### 'Philosophy'

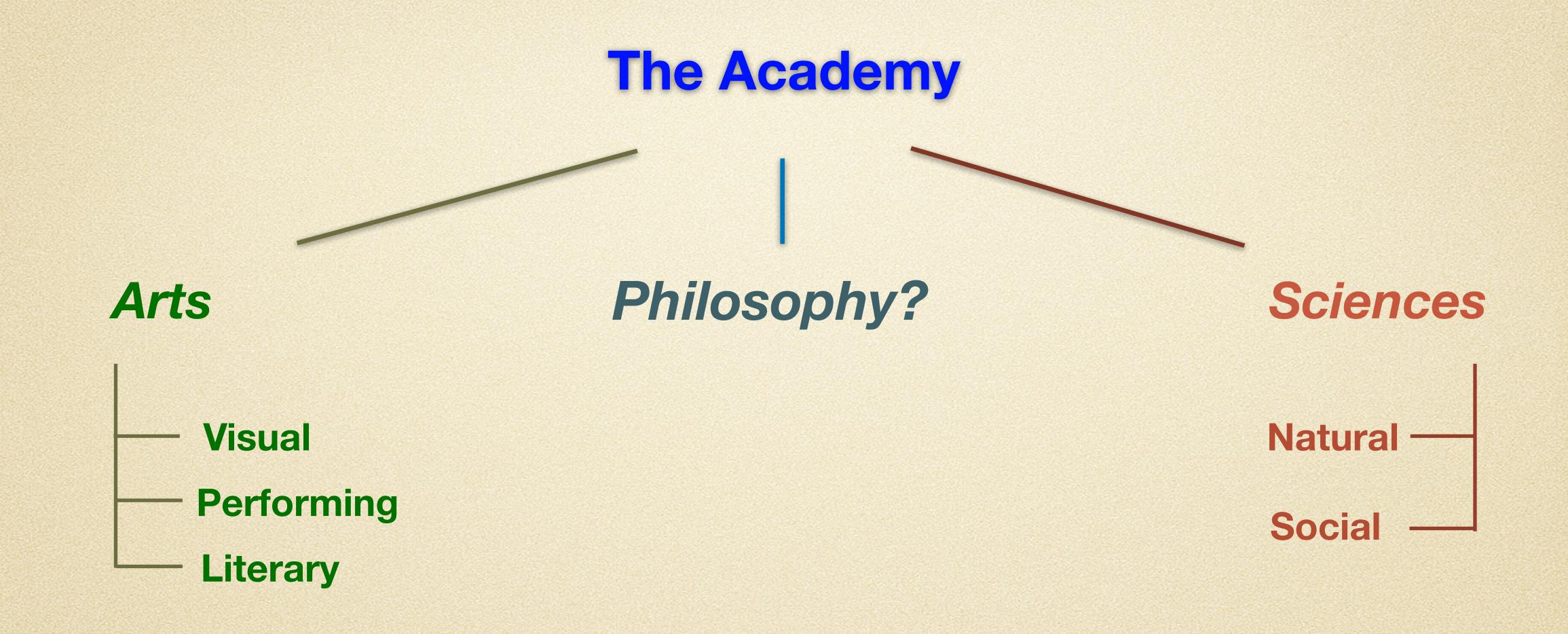
an Academic Definition

#### ACADEMY:

A social institution dedicated to:

- 1. the discovery/creation
- 2. the transmission
- 3. and the preservation of knowledge.





#### SCIENCE



**Physics** 

Chemistry

Biology

#### SOCIAL

Anthropology

Sociology

Geography

History

# 'Philosophy' an Umbrella Term

- 1. Epistemology Theories of Knowledge
- 2. Metaphysics Theories of Reality
- 3. Axiology Theories of Value
- 4. Logic Theories of Reason
- 5. History of Philosophy Philosophy in context

- 1. Epistemology Theories of Knowledge
  - a. What is knowledge?
  - b. Can we have knowledge?
  - c. How do we get knowledge?

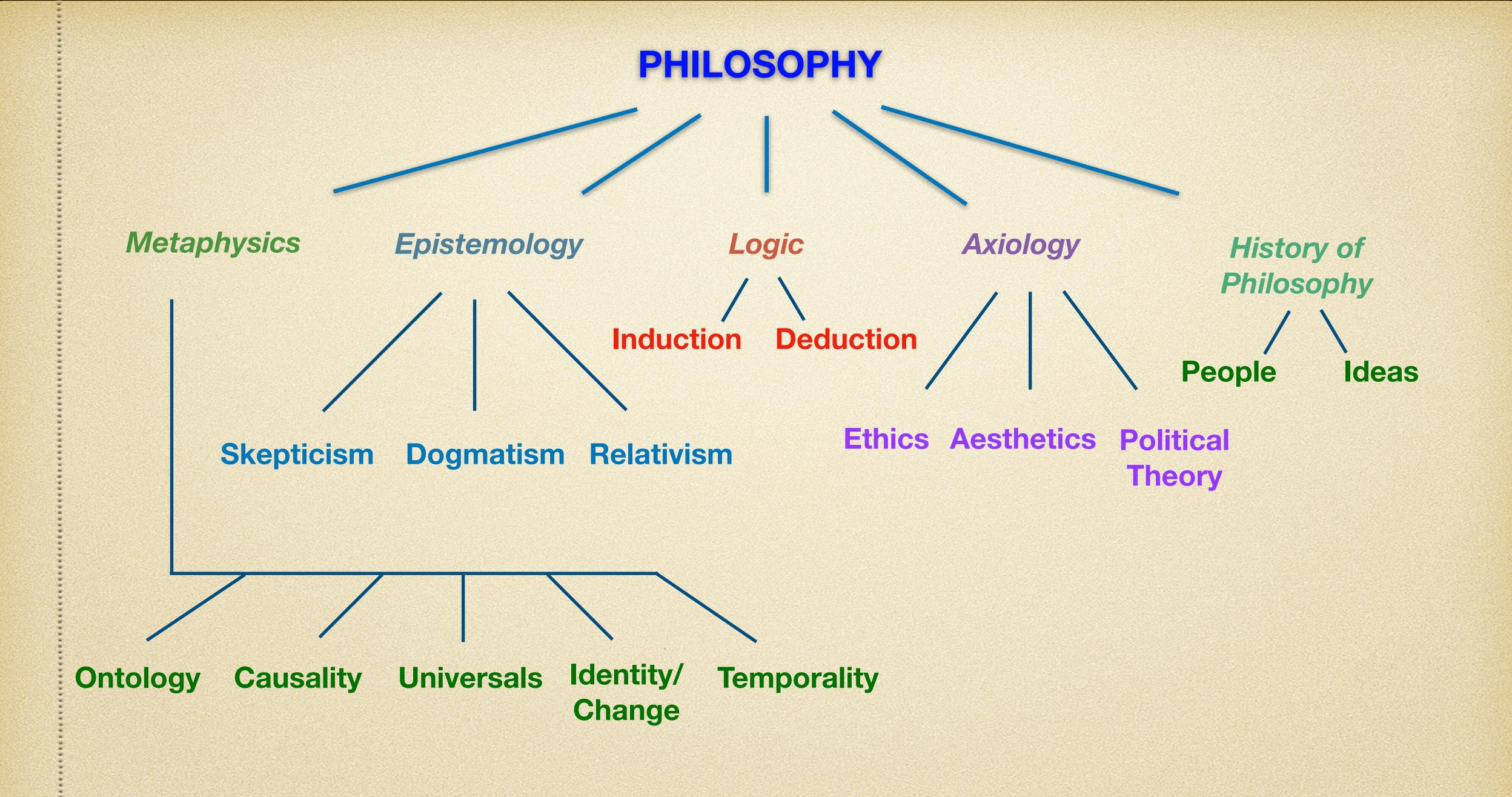
- 2. Metaphysics Theories of Reality
  - a. Ontology what is existence?
  - b. Philosophy of Mind what is consciousness?
  - c. Philosophy of Religion what is God?

- 3. Axiology Theories of Value
  - a. Ethics what is Goodness?
  - b. Aesthetics what is Beauty?
  - c. Political Theory what is Justice?

- 4. Logic Theories of Argument/Reason the *method* of Philosophy
  - a. What is an argument?
  - b. Inductive Reasoning probable conclusions
  - c. Deductive Reasoning necessary conclusions

#### 5. History of Philosophy

- a. People who are these philosophers anyway?
- b. Ideas what did they think about and why?



## Summary

- \* Philosophy is an academic discipline.
- \* 'Philosophy' is an *umbrella term* like 'science' covering many different investigations.
- \* There are five distinct sub-disciplines of Philosophy.
- \* Philosophy uses logic/argument as its methodology
- \* The goal of Philosophy is to discover the truth.