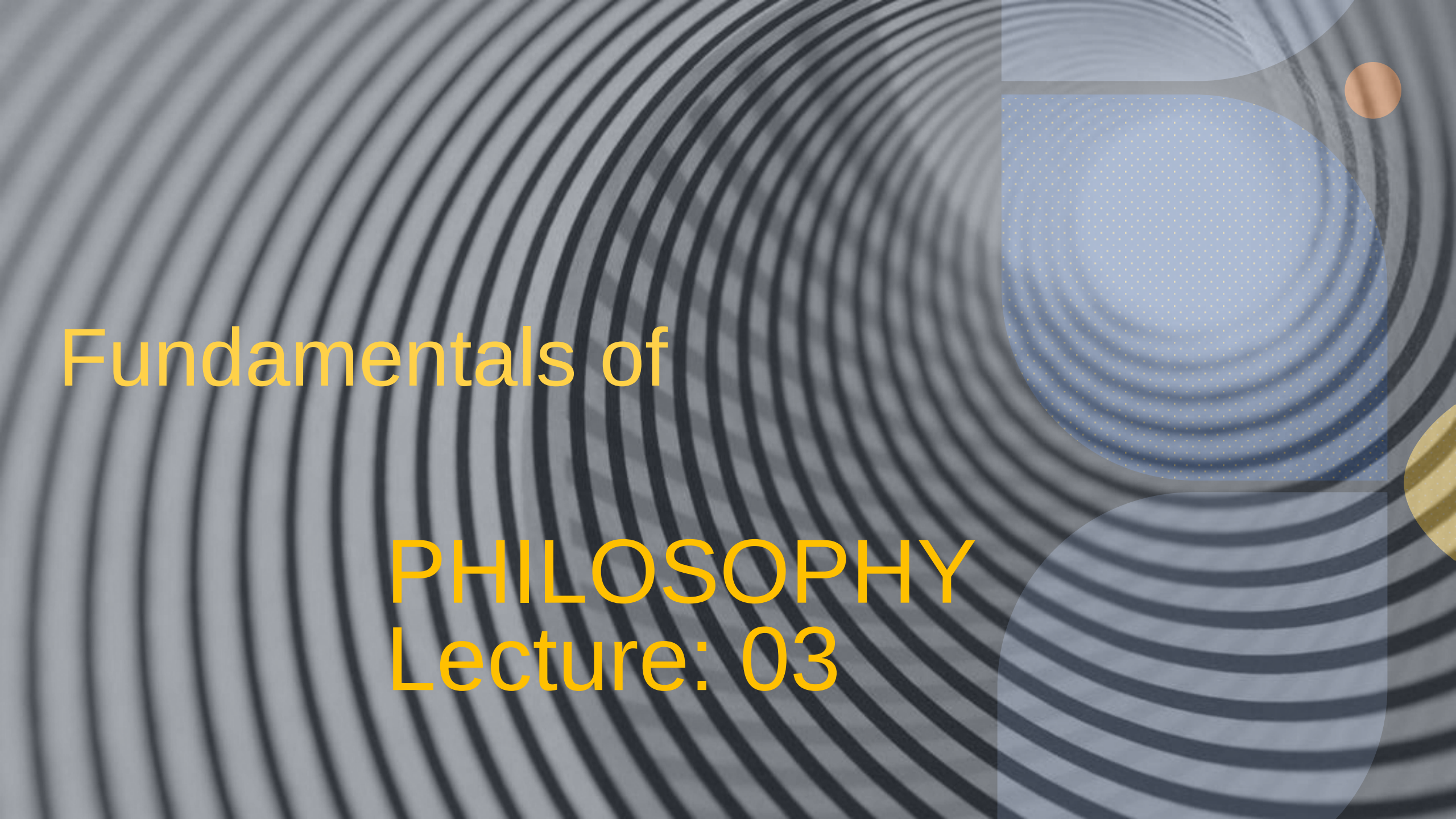


The background features a series of concentric circles in shades of blue and grey, creating a ripple effect. Overlaid on the right side are several geometric shapes: a large blue circle with a fine yellow dot pattern, a smaller solid blue circle, and a yellow circle partially visible at the edge. A small solid orange circle is located in the upper right corner.

Fundamentals of

PHILOSOPHY
Lecture: 03

Previous Lectures Summary-

- Framework of the course of Philosophy.
- Knowledge, Wisdom.
- Criteria to study Philosophy: Thematical, Methodological, Chronological.
- Definition and Meaning of Philosophy.
- Who is Philosopher?
- Branches of Philosophy.
- Metaphysics, Epistemology. Axiology.
- Why study Philosophy?
- Methods of investigation in Philosophy.
- Components of Greek Philosophy



Today's Points

- Components of Greek Philosophy
- Components of Indian Philosophy.
- Components of Chinese Philosophy.
- Components of Islamic Philosophy.



Characteristics of Greek Philosophy

Dark ages-
- Fatalistic.

Pre-Classical
--
Naturalistic.

Classical--
---More
Rational,
Critical,
scientific
and
theoretical.

Hellenistic.
Spiritual,
Emotional,
and
Humanistic.

Roman----
Religious,
Emotional
verses
Rational.

Westerns--
Empiricists
Rationalist,
Theorists.

Indian Philosophy

An abstract geometric design on the right side of the slide. It features several overlapping shapes: a light blue semi-circle at the top, a large blue semi-circle with a fine yellow dot pattern in the middle, and a light blue semi-circle at the bottom. To the right of these, there is a small orange circle and a yellow semi-circle with a fine yellow dot pattern.

Human History in Indian Philosophy

Philosophy

- Manu, the first man whose succession marks the prehistorical ages of Earth, sits with the Seven Sages in a boat to protect them from a mythic flood that is said to have submerged the world. The king of serpents guides the boat, which is said to have also contained all seeds, plants and animals.
- Hindu philosophy based on Hindu mythology and religion.
- God and his descendants are consider philosophers.
- Initially women was among the philosophers but gradually discriminated and isolated from intellectual domain.

Indian Philosophy

This painting, from the late eighteenth century, depicts the first man, Manu, guiding seven sages through floodwaters, with the aid of the king of serpents..



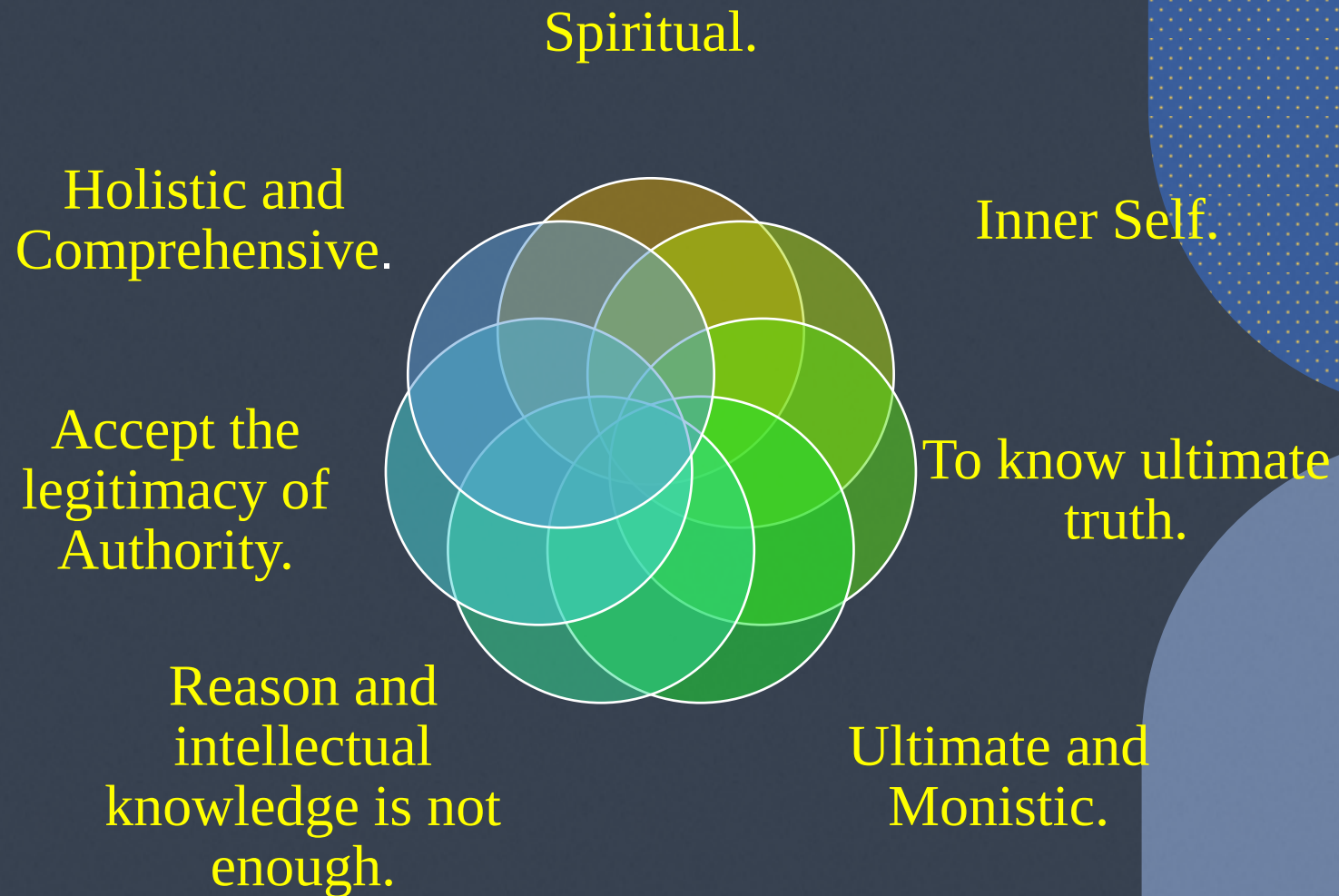
Seven Sages in Indian Philosophy

- Seven sages as wise men.
- Mythical figures in Vedas as descendants of God.
- Considered as holy and wise in Manu ages (Human History).
- They are authors of the ancient Indian texts known as the Vedas.

Rishi in Indian Philosophy

1. The rishis tended to live monastic lives, thought as the spiritual and practical gurus or teachers, even up to today.
2. Their wisdom based on spiritual forces as well as tapas, meditative practices to gain control over their bodies and minds.
3. They constitute as spiritual and philosophical entity in contemporary Hinduism.
4. Reflect through the light of God and spirituality.

Features of Indian Philosophy





- Indian philosophy in general concentrates on the *spiritual*.

Indian philosophy conceives MAN to be:

- *spiritual in nature*
- *interested in his spiritual destiny*
- *and, relates him in to a universe which is also spiritual in essence*



- Both MAN and the UNIVERSE are metaphysical in character
- *MATERIAL WELFARE is NEVER recognized as the goal of human life, except by the Charvaka*

- PHILOSOPHY and RELIGION are intimately related since PHILOSOPHY itself is regarded as a SPIRITUAL adventure.





IN INDIA, PHILOSOPHY IS FOR LIFE; IT IS TO BE LIVED!

The goal of the Indian philosopher
is NOT JUST TO KNOW the ultimate
truth but also TO REALIZE it.

*This might sound a bit pragmatic,
but it should not be viewed from
the vantage point of American
pragmatism.*



This is described as
monistic idealism.



*holds the belief that “REALITY”
is ULTIMATELY ONE and
ULTIMATELY SPIRITUAL*

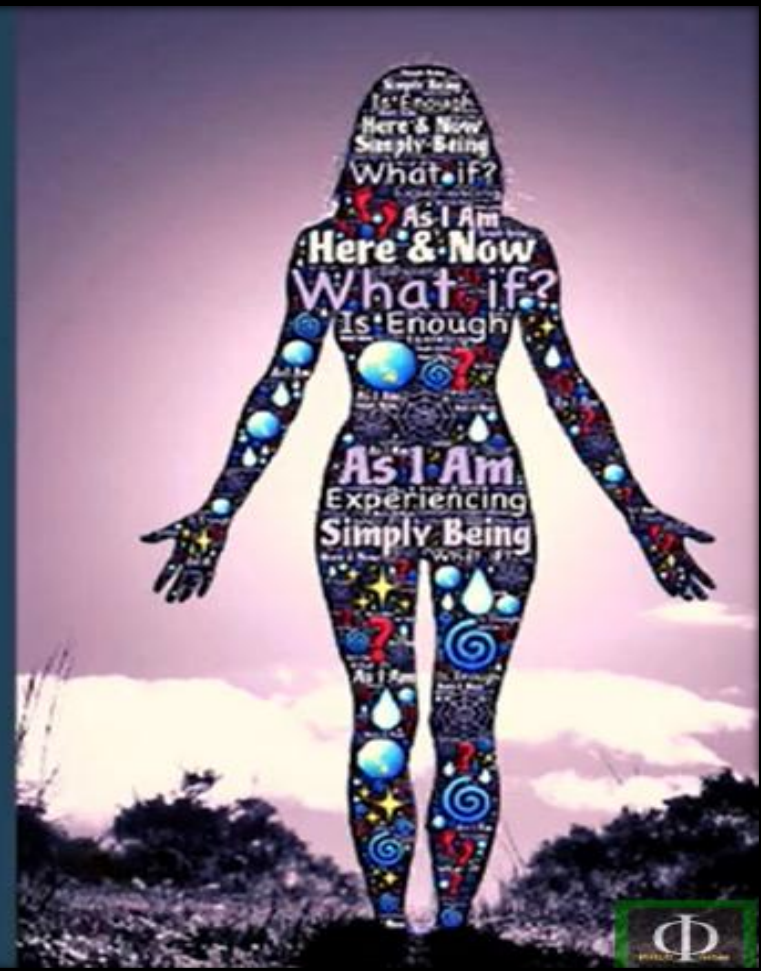
**INDIAN IDEALISM DOES NOT DISREGARD MATERIALISM.
ONLY, IT GOES BEYOND THE MATERIAL.
THE “IDEA” OF THE ULTIMATE “ONE REALITY”
IS THE IDEAL OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.**

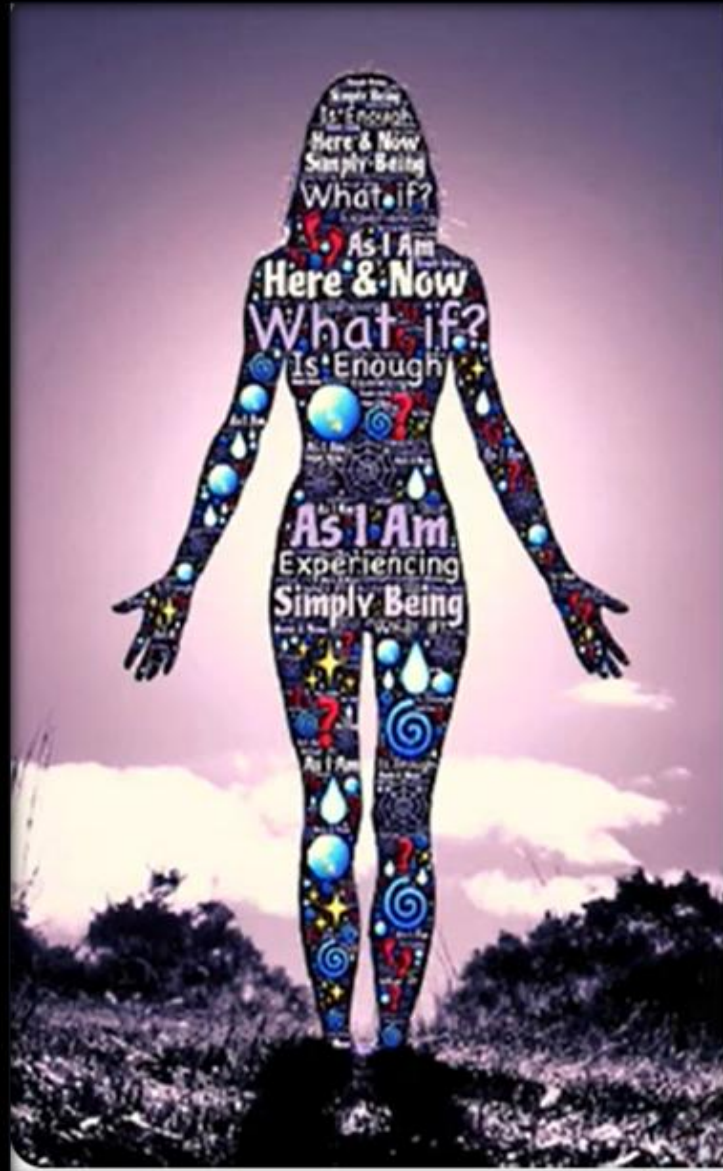


Epistemology Knowledge

Indian philosophy is characterized by the introspective attitude and **INTROSPECTIVE** approach to reality.

- In the Indian tradition, philosophy is thought of as knowledge of the self (*atmavidya*).





- *Indian philosophy has always been strongly dominated by concerns with the INNER LIFE and self of man rather than the external world of physical nature .*

(see Source Book in Indian Philosophy, p. xxii)

**FOR THE INDIAN, THEREFORE,
THE SELF IS THE PATH
TOWARDS THE ULTIMATE
TRUTH.**



- For the Indian thinkers, reason or intellectual knowledge is not enough.

** For the Indian thinkers, reason is not useless or fallacious. It is just that it is insufficient.*



For the Indian thinkers, reason cannot discover or reach the truth. It can only demonstrate the truth.

**THE INDIANS RELY ON INTUITION,
THAT IS, DIRECT INSIGHT
ON SOMETHING, IN
KNOWING THE TRUTH.**





Indian philosophy accepts the legitimacy of “*authority*”.

Reverence for ancient Indian texts is one of the important characteristics of Indian philosophy.

Later Indian schools were basically commentaries on the ancient Indian sacred texts.



*VEDAS and UPANISHADS
had permeated Indian thought.*





Indian philosophy is *holistic*.

*Indian philosophy ALWAYS
thinks of the WHOLE.*



INDIAN PHILOSOPHY DOES CUT OFF REALITY INTO PIECES.

For example, metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, religion, and values are not cut off from each other, but treated in their natural unity as aspects of one life and experience or of single comprehensive reality.

(see Source Book in
Indian Philosophy, p. xx)



Chinese Philosophy

The background is a dark navy blue. On the right side, there are several abstract geometric shapes. At the top right is a light blue semi-circle. Below it is a larger blue semi-circle filled with a fine yellow dotted pattern. To the right of this dotted semi-circle is a small solid orange circle. Below the dotted semi-circle is another light blue semi-circle. On the far right edge, a portion of a yellow semi-circle with a dotted pattern is visible. A solid yellow horizontal line underlines the text 'Chinese Philosophy'.

Chinees Philosophy

1. Ancient sages, their technical skills essential to human civilization, for their role as rulers and wise leaders, and for their wisdom.
2. Old Chinese traditions named them “Nest Builder”, “Fire Maker”, “Flood Controller and Philosopher King.”
3. Five (mythic) Emperors as sages, including Yao and Shun.
4. Lead through spirituality, wisdom and courage.

Traits of Sages as Philosopher in Chinees tradition

1. These figures are praised not only for their political wisdom and long rule, but also for their filial piety and devotion to work. Shun served his blind father.
2. Actual scholars posses their virtue of guided by the heavens and capable of sharing wisdom to benefit their societies.
3. Women participation in philosophy is not prominent in ancient Chinese philosophy except in Budha's life as his wife.

Wuxing Chinese: 五行 Wǔ xíng 'Five Elements, Five Agents, Five Movements'

THE 5 ELEMENTS

WATER



WOOD



FIRE



EARTH



METAL



What is Wuxing in Chinese Philosophy

- The Chinese term *wuxing* or wu-hsing, “five processes” or “five phases” refers to a five fold conceptual scheme that is found throughout traditional Chinese thought. These five phases are wood (*mu*), fire (*huo*), earth (*tu*), metal (*jin*), and water (*shui*); they are regarded as dynamic, interdependent modes or aspects of the universe’s ongoing existence and development.
- During the period of the Han dynasty (202 B.C.E.-220C.E) *wuxing* thought became a distinct philosophical tradition. Each element possesses essential characteristics and qualities that influence nature, people, and relationships.

Wood (*mu*)

Wood represents growth and movement. Food is being grown through wood. In human behavior the one who influence by wood bends and straightens (*qu zhi*);



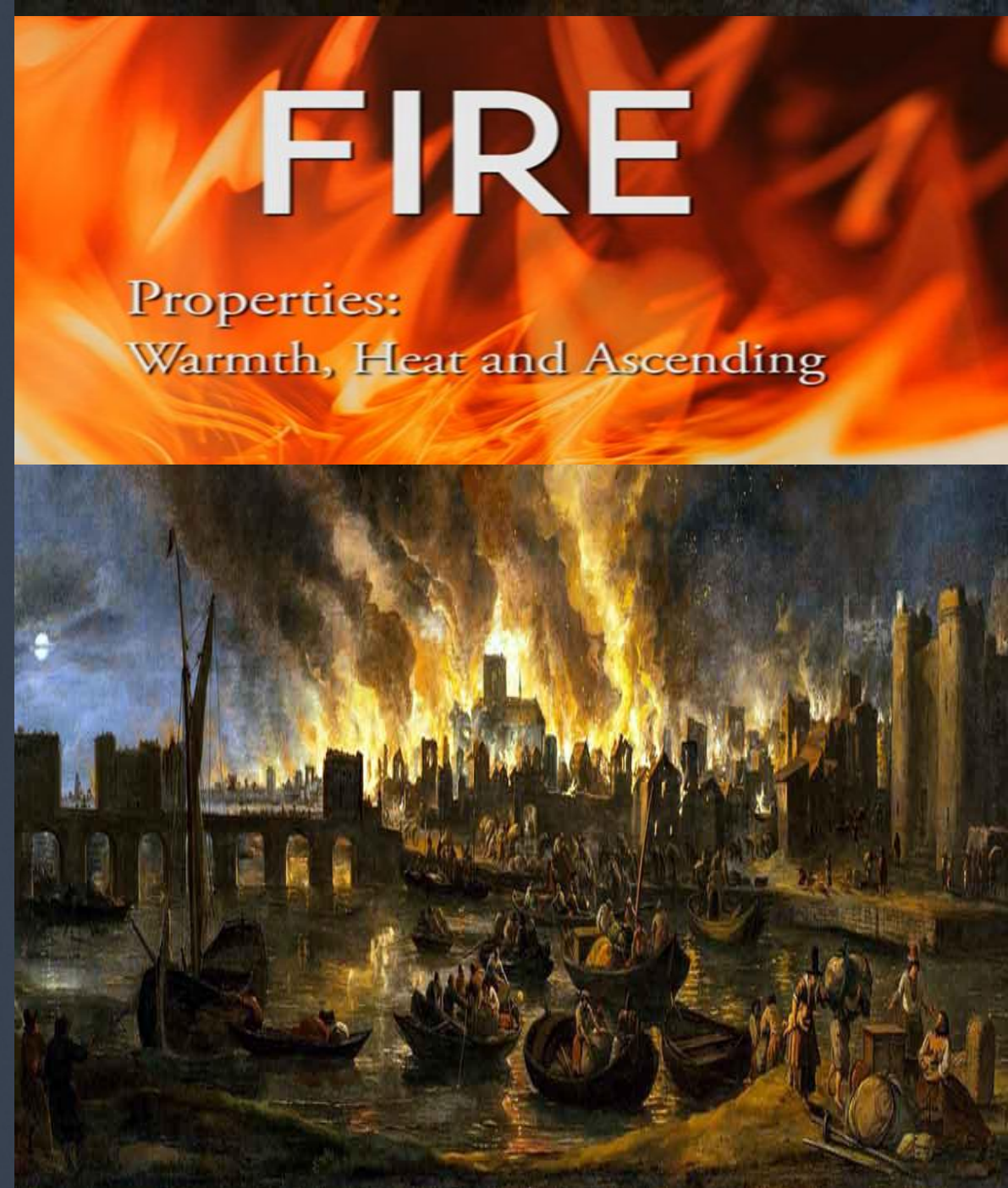
WOOD

Properties:

Growing, Expansive and Outward Movement

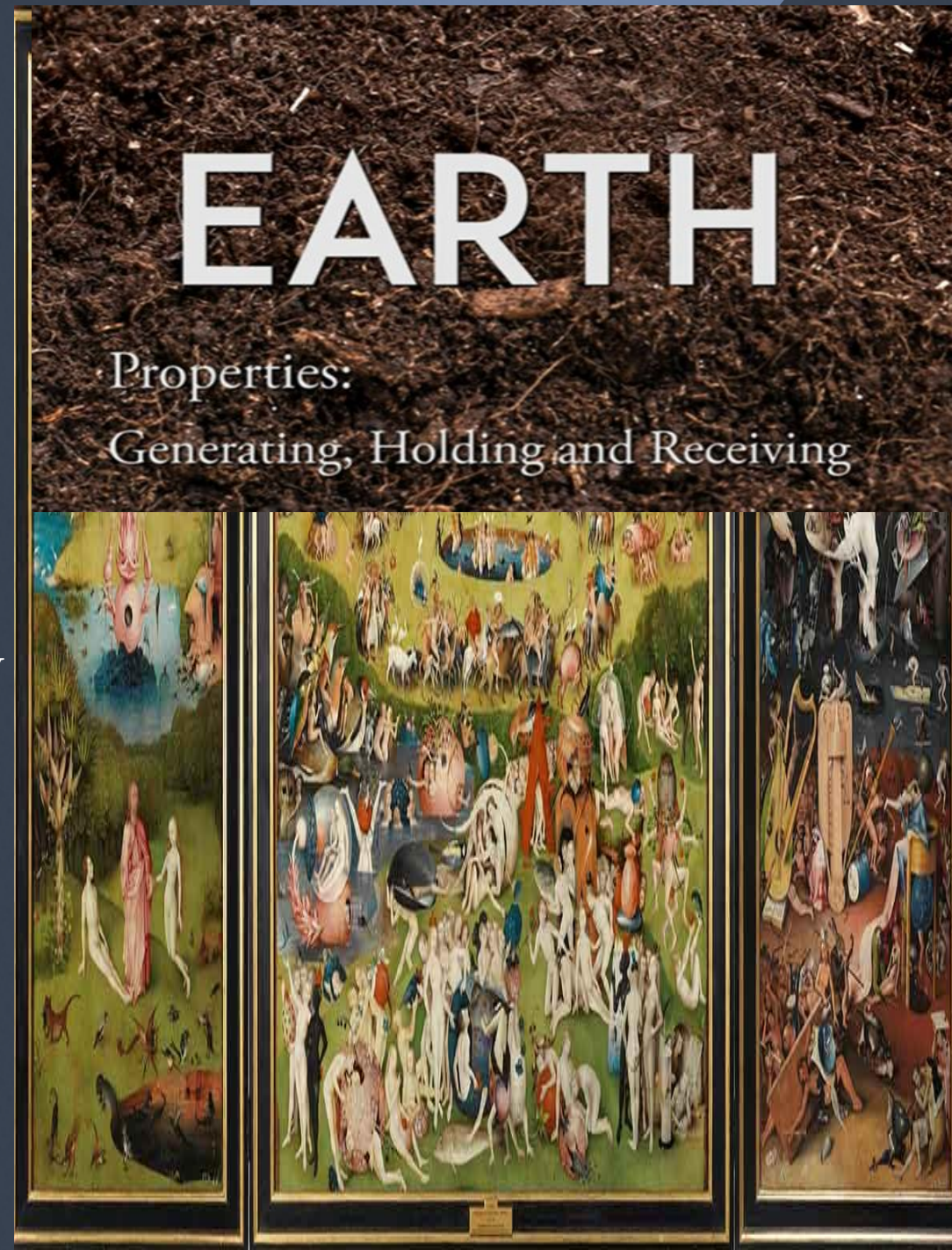
Fire (*huo*)

Fire represents such properties as dynamism and upward movement and has been characterized as Yang in character. In human behavior, fire burns and ascends (*yan shang*), gives idea of courage and bravery to fight.



Earth (*tu*)

Earth is represented as the soil in its physical form that provides a ground for growth and maintenance. Much like the life of plants supported in the ground, those who fall under the influence of the energy of Earth inherently possess the ability to provide support, stability, and care for the people around them. They are often seen as reliable friends or family members who offer a sense of security.



Metal (*jin*)

Metal indicates solidity, efficiency, exactness, and structure, symbolizing or representing strength and steadiness. In human behavior those who influence by metal yield and change (*cong ge*);

METAL

Properties:

Purifying, Eliminating, Changing



Water (shui)

- Water stands for fluidity, adroitness, wisdom, and introspection. Water does not have shape; in its physical form, it merely takes on the shape of whatever container it is poured into. Similarly, people influenced by Water's flow of energy are adaptable and versatile in what they do. They would be able to go with the flow quite well and navigate their way through life's situations, most often with ease and grace.



WATER

Properties:

Being Cold/Cool, Moistening,
Flowing Downwards



Five Elements Theory:

	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Earth</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Water</u>
Season	Spring	Summer	Late Summer	Autumn	Winter
Climate	Wind	Heat	Dampness	Dryness	Cold
Directions	East	South	Center	West	North
Color	Green	Red	Yellow	White	Black
Stage of Development	Birth	Growth	Transformation	Harvest	Storage
Zang Organs	Liver	Heart	Spleen	Lung	Kidney



The five elements are tied to the five tastes

1. Water moistens and descends produces saltiness.
2. Fire burns and ascends produces bitterness
3. Wood bends and straightens produces sourness.
4. Metal yields and changes produces mildness.
5. Earth receives and gives crops produces sweetness, such as through seeds and crops.

The five elements are correlated to the five ways or powers of a human being: appearance, speech, sight, hearing, and thinking.

Generating and Destructive Cycle



→ GENERATING CYCLE

→ DESTRUCTIVE CYCLE