



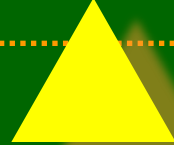
The three most basic philosophical questions are

- What's what?
- What's good?
- What do we know
(or what's true)?

Reality

Value

Knowledge
(& Truth)





Epistemology

(Theory of Knowledge)

knowledge?



Questions in Epistemology:

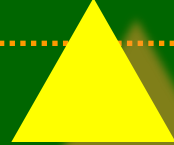
- What is the nature of knowledge?
- What are the sources of knowledge?
- What is the extent (scope & limits) of knowledge?
- What are the differences between knowledge & opinion?
- What is the nature of truth?
- What are the differences between truth & falsity?
- Can the truth be known at all?

Theories of Truth



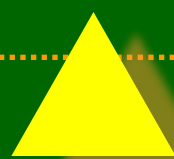


Definition of Epistemology

- **Episteme-Knowledge, Understanding**
 - **Logia-Science, study—**
 - **Understanding of science. Study of Knowledge.**
 - **Epistemology** is the study of nature and scope of **knowledge** and **justified belief**. It analyzes the nature of knowledge and how it relates to similar notions such as **truth, belief** and **justification**. It also deals with the means of **production of knowledge**, as well as **skepticism** about different knowledge claims. It is essentially about issues having to do with creation and dissemination of knowledge in particular areas of inquiry.
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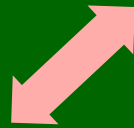


What kind of things we Know

- Person, Place or language.
 - What involves in knowledge is the way we know through that, when and where.
 - What is the difference between knowledge and Belief. Difference between the two is truth.
 - In belief we may be true or false.(Its raining out side)
 - Knowledge must be “Right”.
 - How does it make sense?
 - Belief involves May be and Knowledge involves facts, and evidence.
 - Knowledge=Belief+ truth+ confidence+ Good basis+justification.
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Epistemological understanding

Knowledge= ?-That-Where and When



Certainty= Reliability,
Justification

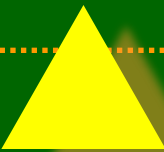
Truth= Belief,
Rationality, Trust



Thinking= Perception, evidence

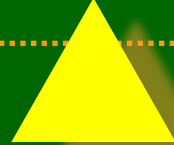


Socrates on Knowledge

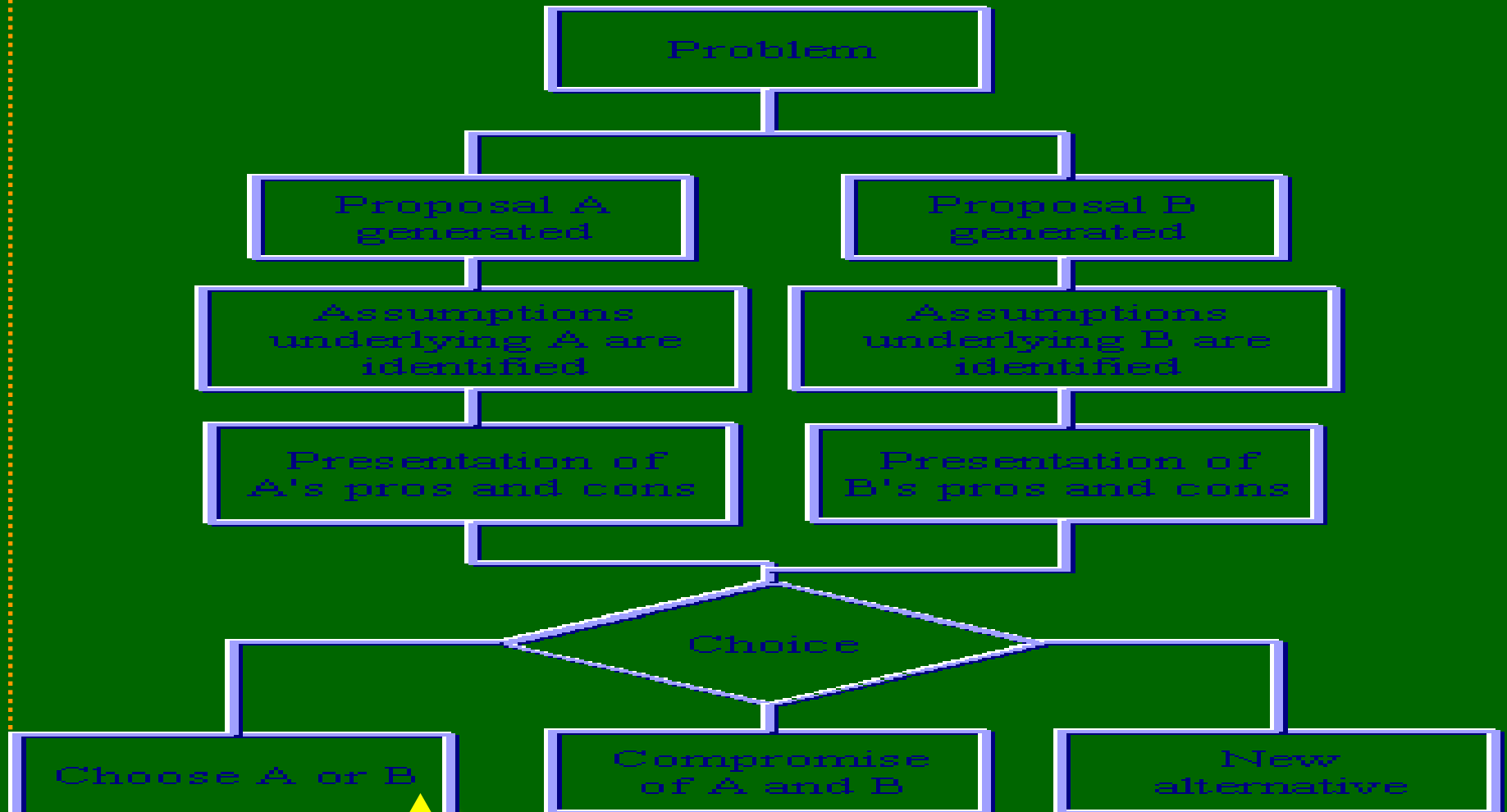
- Doubt is the origin of truth “ I am not a teacher, I am a mid wife to bring out idea in your mind”
 - Dialectic means cross opinion of two perspective, thinking, point of view. di= two, lactic = words.
 - Dialectics method of philosophical argument that involves some sort of contradictory process between opposing sides. In what is perhaps the most classic version of “dialectics”, by ancient Greek philosopher started by Socrates. In the course of the dialogues, Socrates’ panelists propose definitions of philosophical concepts or express views that Socrates challenges or opposes.
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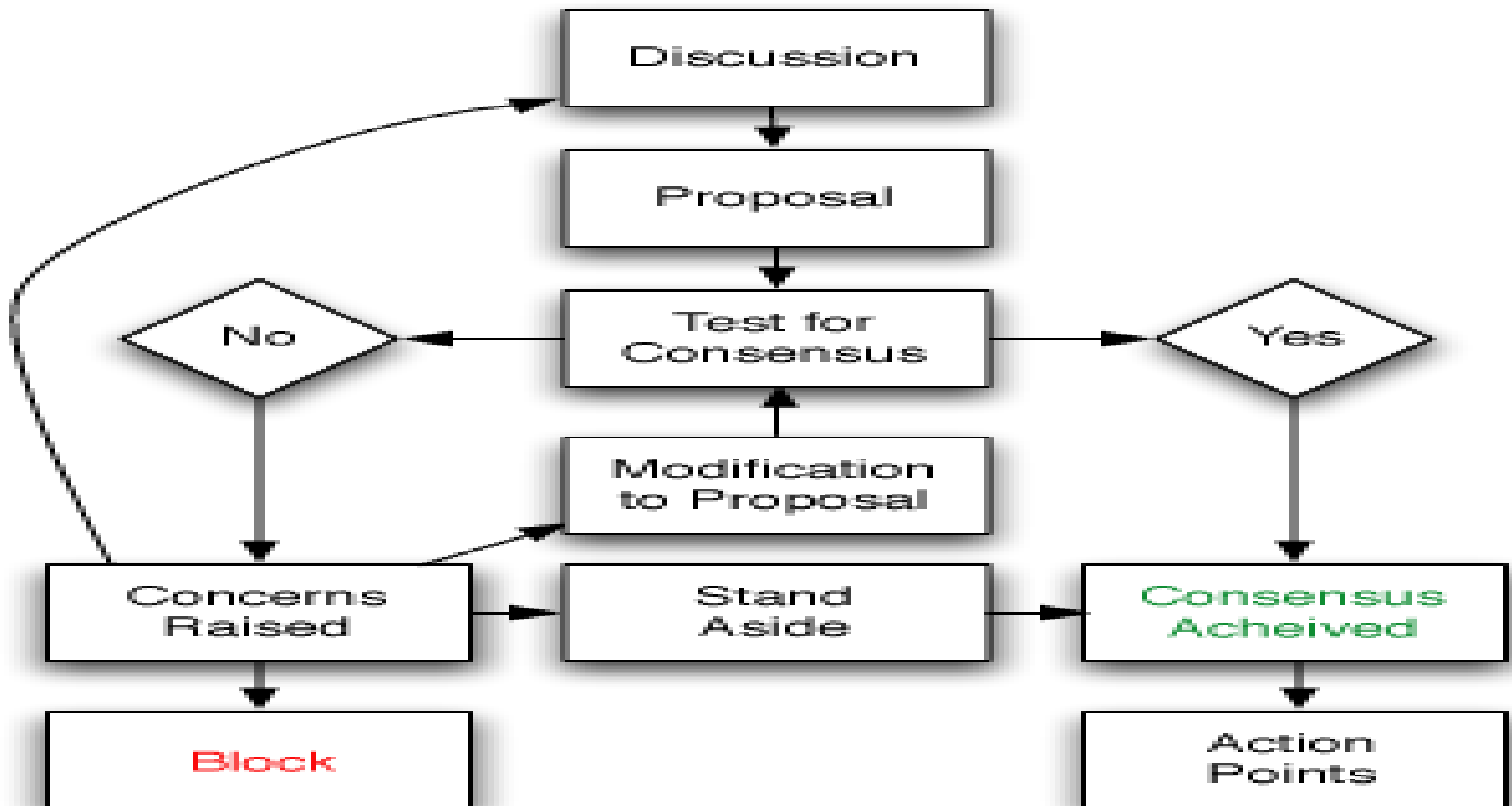
Socrates - The Dialectical Method

- Dialectic is a sort of a composition of the languages in variety. Word comes from Ancient Greek “dialektos”, which is derived from “dialegesthai” meaning to discourse, converse, and talk.
 - Dialectics is a method in which people from different walks of life, contained by different personal philosophies (languages) are set together to discuss on a single word, sentence, thought, topic etc. explaining their personal views supported by logical reasons defending their argument.
 - This discussion is meant to have all the possible view points on that particular subject with in a group of people and finally to deduce a definition for the subject which is acceptable by all the individuals involved. The ultimate goal for having Dialectic seems to search for the real the truth
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Policy making through Socrates Dialectic method



Research hypothesis based on Socratic dialectic method

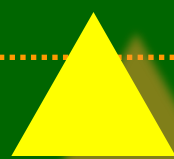


Plato-Allegory of the cave idea to explain epistemology

- Usually people take ideas of things through reflections like human in a cave.
- Relying on senses perception similar to living in a cave where man mistakes shadows for substances.
- For true knowledge we should look through logic, wisdom and reason. Knowledge is justified belief.
- He recommended that truth should be like mathematical axiomatically truth (truth by definition). Axiomatically truth are man, horse, cats, chairs, pen, table.

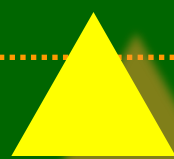


Semantic Culture (5000 ago in Arabian Peninsula)

- ❑ Christianity, Judaism and Islam.
 - ❑ Believe in word of God. Listen and recite divine word of God to believe.
 - ❑ Jews scripts includes Tanakh or the “Hebrew Bible. , Torah compilation of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, namely the books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
 - ❑ Orthodox Christianity especially Byzantine prohibited imagery and sculpture of Christ.
 - ❑ Islamic Belief based on the word of Allah (Quran).
 - ❑ More likely to believe in listening of divine Knowledge.
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Three Principles of Medieval Philosophy

- Ratio – Logic-Dialectic and Analysis of Plato and Aristotle.
 - Auctoritas- Deference to authority. View of saints of Christianity.
 - Concordia- To concord reason with revelation. Assimilation of philosophy with Bible if matches. Positivity as infinite form is God
Negativity is not God.
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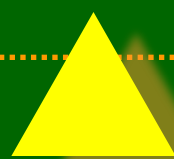


Reason and Faith debate

- Result should be defined by premises not premises should be defined by result as assimilation of results of Bible with Philosophy.
 - Plato's theory of Spirit from ideal world assimilated with soul from divine world.
 - Philosophy is gift of God. Plato took his wisdom from Moses and the Prophets.
 - Plato's theory of form is vision of God.
 - Saint Augustin and Saint Aquinas.
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Reason and Revelation conflict

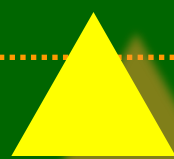
- Indo- Europe philosophy-Insight Latin word means to see.
 - Semitic philosophy-To listen. The word of God was recited for understanding of Knowledge.
 - Greek orthodox church prohibits imagery and sculptures of Crist.
 - Medieval philosophers called as theologians of Christianity. They called Greco-Roman philosophy as paganism.
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Islamic Epistemology

- Based on Sematic philosophy of listening to word of God. Knowledge and to read is the first revelation.
- أَقْرَأُ بِأَسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (96:1)
- Whoever follows a path of knowledge, Allah will make a path to paradise easy for him (Bukhari).
- Muslims invented paper as new technology of knowledge.
- Haron ur Rasid translated many books in Arabic language. Bait ul Hikmat (House of Wisdom).
- Zero is the invention of Arabs.



Muslim Philosophers on Reason and Revelation

- ❑ Mutazalites believe on rationality and reasoning role in understanding faith and revelation.
 - ❑ Asharites believe Reason is limited and cannot dominate revelation rather faith dominates the reason. Reason must be sub-ordinate to revelation. (Al-Ghazali)
 - ❑ God's will is supreme and just. God creates man action but man acquires them (Kasb) and takes the responsibility of those actions.
 - ❑ Harun Rasheed and Mamun Rasheed promoted Mutazlite promoted philosophy even Persecuted Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal.
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Al-Kindi, Al-Razi, Al-Farabi

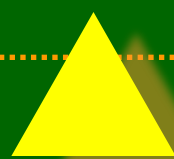
- Al-Kindi translated Greek philosophy into Arabic language.
- Knowledge can be both in Revelation and philosophy.
- Al-Razi criticized Mutaziltes who accepted anthrophonic concept of God and those who rely on Taqlid rather than Aql. He says Aql is a great gift of mankind.
- Al-Farabi- Four faculties of Soul/Mind
 1. Appetitive faculty deals with desire and aversion.
 2. Sensitive faculty concerned with perception.(see, smell, hear)
 3. Imaginative faculty retains image of sensible objects
 4. Rational faculty distinguishes man from animals and survives after death. Rationality is a divine faculty.

Ibn-Sina, Al-Ghazali, Ibn Rushd

- Ibn-Sina-sensation prepares the soul to receive rational concepts from the universal agent-Intellect.
- Al-Ghazali Criticized philosophy through a book named “The incoherence of Philosophy”—Rationality cannot define right and wrong rather Quran and Hadith are fundamental sources provide these concepts.
- Ibn Rushd wrote reply of Al-Ghazali’s criticism on philosophy through writing book “The incoherence of the incoherence”.
- Also wrote “Faith and reason”(Fasl-al-Maqal) argued compatibility between Islam and Philosophy. “Truth cannot contradict truth.”



Abrahamic Theology V Philosophy

- Greeks' opinion about Matter is eternal.
 - Abrahamic theology believes that time, space and matter is the creation of God.
 - Aristotle- Soul is the essence of man and dies when body dies.
 - Abrahamic theologians believe in the resurrection of Soul.
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Modern Philosophy on Reason and Revelation

- Traditionally, faith and reason have each been considered to be sources of justification for religious belief. Because both can purportedly serve this same epistemic function.
 - Kierkegaard, for instance, prioritizes faith even to the point that it becomes positively irrational.
 - Locke emphasizes the reasonableness of faith to such an extent that a religious doctrine's irrationality—conflict with itself or with known facts—is a sign that it is unsound.
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MATAPHYSICS

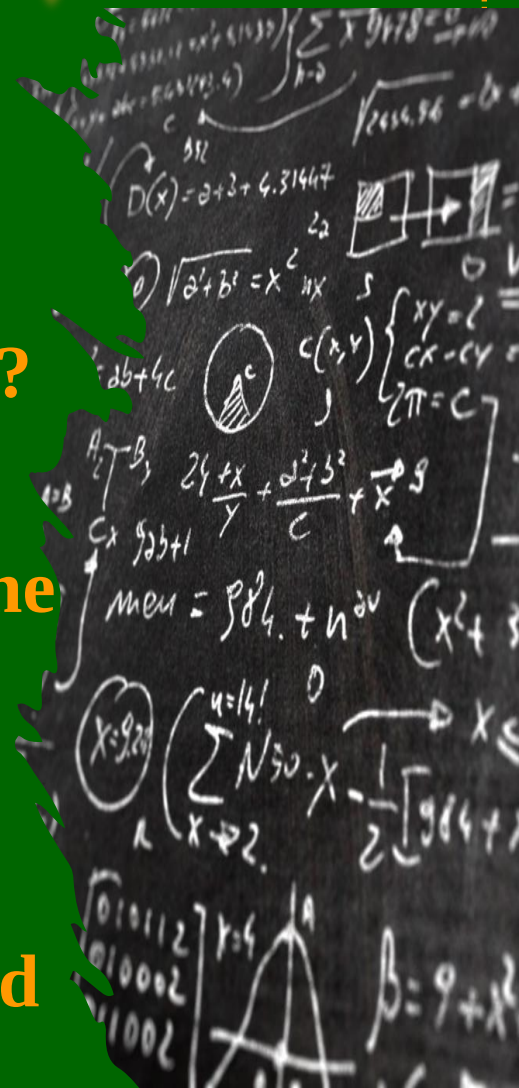
Metaphysic- nature of reality.

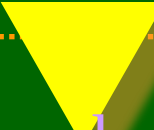
Traditional metaphysical issues include:

- Existence of God.
- Nature of human free will (assuming we have any).

Metaphysical Questions

- What is the nature of reality?
- How does the world exist?
- What is its origin or source of creation?
- Does the world exist outside the mind?
- How can the incorporeal mind affect the physical body?
- If things exist, what is their objective nature?
- Is there a God (or many gods, or no god at all)?



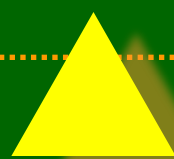


Branches of Metaphysical Philosophy

Ontology is the study (-ology) of being (onto-), and its name derives from the Greek word for being, *ont-*. The branch of metaphysics dealing with the “**Nature**” of being.

- **Teleology**: the explanation of phenomena in terms of the “**Purpose**” they serve rather than of the cause by which they arise.
- **Natural theology or Philosophical Theology** is the study of and nature of religion, including examination of creation
- **Cosmology or Universal science** refers to the study of Origin and development of universe.

There are further divisions of metaphysics, among them cosmology, philosophy of religion.



❖ Metaphysics, *metaphusika* (Gr.)

- Meta = above, beyond, after
- Phusika = the scientific study of the world (*phusis* = nature)

- Metaphysics deals with existence of "Being" (God, Universe and Human being)
- Aristotle calls it "first philosophy" (or sometimes just "wisdom"), and says it is the subject that deals with "first causes and the principles of things".



Fatalism versus Naturalism

Pre-Socratic philosophy resulted Naturalism against mythology of Greek fatalism.

Naturalism raised questioned fatalism by seeking natural reasons for every phenomenon.

Naturalism defined change as result of natural laws. Earth quick occurs because of change in water or air where earth is standing.

Disease according to mythology resulted by anger of God. Influenzas caused by movement of stars.

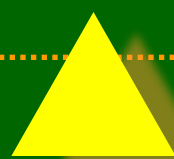
Naturalists like Hypocrites (first doctor in history) diagnosed that disease is result of imbalance. Solution is moderation and healthy lifestyle.

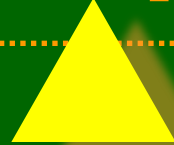
Classical philosophers on Naturalism and materialism

- Plato's idea of universals and Dualism theory.
- Ideal man substance and form.
- Aristotle cause and effect theory- Unmoved mover.
- Four causes from substance to form.
- Three kinds of substance-Below and above moon substances and their division.(Sub lunar and Lunar substance).
- Aristotle teleology and idea of Heavens.



Muslim Philosophy- Naturalism and Materialism

- ❑ People of Abrahamic religion were disagreeing on eternity (Its limited to the time set by God) of Universe and Nature of soul.
 - ❑ Theology believes that matter can not eternal or transmigrate. And soul will be resurrected.
 - ❑ But Ibn-e-Rushd was agree with Aristotle that Universe is eternal he says “There is always a moment in time before any moment”
 - ❑ “Only motion can be the cause of change from rest to motion” So universe is eternal.
 - ❑ God’s will does not change and never starts a new.(Ibn-e-Sina).
 - ❑ Subject of Metaphysics is “Being” as “Being”(Ibn-e-Sina).
 - ❑ Distinction between essence(Mahyia) and existence (Wajud). (Ibne Sina)
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- Universe is Eternal (Farabi).
 - First Cause is uncaused (Farabi).
 - Idea of Universal is same given by Plato but it can be of two:
 - 1. Higher immaterial is eternal and spirit.
 - 2. Lower material world is finite things are perishable here.
 - Knowledge of God is Universals similar to Plato's idea of Universal (Al-Ghazali).
 - Soul is not perishable and will be resurrected.
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Metaphysics in Modern Philosophy

“Being is; not-being is not” [Parmenides];

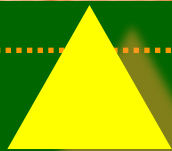
“Existence in reality is greater than existence in the understanding alone” [St Anselm,];

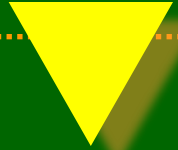
“Existence is a perfection” [Descartes];

“Being is a logical, not a real establish” [Kant];

“Being is the most barren and abstract of all categories” [Hegel];

“Universals do not exist but rather subsist or have being”
[Russell];





That's all

for now