

Henry of ...
Chas Wood ...

GLOBE



No. 430

Students Note Book

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Genl of Ariz & Ind. Terr.
Washington D.C.

Crystalline was called *Stygnites*

Philosophy -

Three main divisions of Philosophy are:

1st main division of Greek Phil
First The Age of Metaphysics proper of Philosophy of Nature. Approximately 600-400 B.C.

Four div. { (1) Beginnings of the problem
600-400 B.C. { 2 The negation of becoming
3. The apotheosis of becoming
4. The explanation of becoming

2nd period, - Age of Criticism or philosophy of the mind

1st, - exploration 2nd The negation of matter and the apotheosis of *thou* (Plato & Aristotle)

3rd The apotheosis of matter into the negation of *thou* substance

4th The apotheosis of will

2nd main Division. Medieval Philosophy

2 periods, - 1st Platonic

Theology

Christian Philosophy, 2nd
Peripatetic Scholasticism

1. semi realistic peripateticism
2. nominalistic " "

3rd Main Division, Modern Philosophy

1. Independent metaphysics,
2. Criticism

Recapitulation Biol. The supposed process in which any embryo reproduces many of the progressive type forms of the organism that precede it in the line of development.

A philosophy which abandons the search for the first cause and rests purely on the basis of experience is called Scepticism

A religion is something which aims to bring man into his proper and normal relation with a deity.

Science is orderly knowledge

lation with a deity.

Science is orderly knowledge

Philosophy is the search for a comprehensive view of nature, an attempt at a universal explanation of things

The phil. which abandons this search and content itself with having scientific synthesis is called "positivism" or positive phil.

Criticism is positivism based on a rational analysis.

Idealism is a pure speculation which regards that as the original fact prior and superior to all reality. The search for the first cause of speculative philosophy.

Realism (Med) Platonic realism is thorough idealism theory which conceives ideal beings or the doctrine objects of human cognition

2 Aug
1880
to
myself

real existence, and not in
existence in the subject mind
which perceives or otherwise
recognizes them

Realism (Mod) Considers the
individuals themselves as pass-
ing modes of what he calls
substance; what the materialists
call matter and Locke and the
positivists call the "Great Un-
known"

Sensationalistic Scepticism
is the phil. based upon the
unreliability of the senses

Idealistic Scepticism is
the phil. based upon argument
which finally defeats what
it sets out to prove.

Eclectic Philosophy is the
fusing of the several philosop-
hies into one by picking out
the essential qualities in each

- St. Augustine -

How did Constantine effect
the Grecian religion to poly-
theism?

What did St. Augustine think
of science in relation to religion?

What is the relation of faith
to intelligence?

How did Augustine prove
the existence of the soul? and
the origin of the soul?

How did Augustine relate
religion and Philo.?

How did he prove the existence
of the soul?

How does he prove the origin
of the soul?

Arbelard

The chief thing in him is
his freedom of thought, the breaking
away of what the Church held to
what he could reason out himself

- Hugo Brandenberg -
Speculative Philo. like Abelard
that we didn't have to believe a
thing to understand it. Abelard
and Hugo taught the people to
free themselves of the shackles &
chains.

How did Scholasticism un-
dermine itself?

Why was the Church at first
hostile to Aristotle?

Why did the Church recognize
Aristotle's philo?

What was the chief advantage
to the Church was Aristotle's
philo?

What was the aim of the
philo. of Thomas Aquinas?

How did Thomas A. define
a legitimate philo.?

How did Don Quotus say
philo differed from theology?

What did he think the

phil's suffered from theology

What did he think the highest authority?

What was Don Scotus criticism of Thos. determinism?

Discuss Gods Free Will?

How does Nominalism lead to Skep.?

How did nominalism effect the authority of the papacy?

What was the effect of Mysticism on Skep.

Jacob Böhme

Boon Görlich 1575-1624 of poor parents

- Herbert -

Things exist independent of our reason

Philosophy is defined as the elaborations of the concepts which underlie the different sciences.

The business of phil is consist essentially in devising and

- Giordano Bruno -

Born at Nola near Naples in
1548. Entered the Dominican
order, but by the influence of
certain men and nature he turned
against the monastic life of
the Catholicism, thereupon he
found great opposition, never-
theless he wrote extensively

Bruno was the first Meta-
physician of the 16th Century.

What is Bruno's God

- Descartes -

What do you know of Descartes?
Was Descartes a philosopher
proper?

What was the weakness of his
failure?

What is the starting point of
his philosophy?

- David Bruce -

Theoretical

Critique of pure Reason

Transcendental Aesthetics

Practical

Aesthetics

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- Kant -

The "antinomies" are for the sake of destroying the rational metaphysics of Hylf

Kant subordinates reason to the Will.

Contrary Prac Reasoning

correcting our ideas in preserving
them from contradictions which
they contain

Herbert rejects the conception
of limited and relative being.
Being to him admits of neither
negation or limitation

Herbert's real beings differ
from Leibniz monads in one
respect in Leibniz the monad
are complex entities endowed
with many properties

That is the act by which an
the subject affirms itself.

Highest authority is always
a live question

1. What was the effect of the
Aristotelian philo on the Church
of the middle Ages

What comes up in your mind when
you think of Spenser

What was occasionalism

What is the doctrine of pre-
established harmony.

How does Berkeley prove the
existence of God

How did the philo differ from
theo in Thomas and Aquinas

What did Descartes consider
the highest authority

$$A = 180^\circ - (I + E)$$

$$r = 90^\circ - I$$

$$r' = 90^\circ - E$$

$$r + r' = 180^\circ - (I + E) = P = A$$

$$P = r + r'$$



