

Titans Olympians

Hubris - over confidence

↖ "pride comes before a fall"

↗ Icarus mid-way

Don't defy the natural laws in the service of your
hubris ~~ego~~

fore sight → Prometheus

⌈ Icarus's father Daedalus, He is an inventor,
Daedalus made a wings then Icarus flying
so close to the sun because of his ambition
and hubris

⌋

- myth is not "primitive", It's very complex.
- myth making is in our nature
- It creates a pattern where none existed, because finding a pattern helps us make sense of things.
- myth always contains a truth, which we understand before we can clearly see it or explain

The myth of Icarus and Daedalus:

Greeks tale about ambition and the dangers of ignoring wisdom. Daedalus made wings from feathers and wax to escape Crete with his son, Icarus. He warned Icarus not to fly high but Icarus, thrilled by flight, went too close to the sun. The wax melted, his wings fell apart, and he drowned in the sea.

The myth of Odysseus:

He and his crew were imprisoned in a cave by Polyphemus, a one-eyed giant. To escape, Odysseus gave him wine, made him drunk and stabbed his eye and his crew escaped = cleverness and resourcefulness.

The myth of Prometheus:

Prometheus was a titan who defied Zeus to help humanity. He stole fire from gods and gave it to humans, granting them warmth, light and the power of technology. This enraged Zeus, who punished Prometheus by chaining him to a mountain, where an eagle would eat his liver every day. His liver would regenerate every night, making the punishment eternal. = sacrifice, rebellion and gift of knowledge

The myth of Sisyphus:

Sisyphus was a king, who repeatedly tricked the gods, even cheating death. He tricked Hades and escaped to the living world. As punishment, he was forced to roll a massive boulder up a hill, only for it to roll back down each time he neared the top = endless struggle symbolizes the absurdity of life, repetitive labor without reward.

Epics, Gilgamesh, tragedies
king of Uruk

Sumerian akkadian

↳ mostly warriors

- They write the Sumerian stories.
- Epic starts orally
- they are poems which tell a story or a hero

The epic of Gilgamesh
Gilgamesh → king of Uruk → Rival of Enkidu
Gilgamesh, the powerful Enkidu and went on death
Gilgamesh, the immortality but ultimately
He returned, wiser, human connection

↳ He wrote his story

Ishtar → The goddess

↳ Gilgamesh refused

- So Ishtar destroyed

The epic of Gilgamesh

Gilgamesh → King of the city of Uruk

Enkidu → Rival of Gilgamesh

Gilgamesh, the powerful king of Uruk, befriended Enkidu and went on heroic quests. After Enkidu's death Gilgamesh, fearing his own mortality, sought immortality but ultimately learned it was impossible.

He returned, wiser, understanding that legacy and human connection give life its meaning.

↳ He wrote his story on cuneiform tablets.

Ishtar → The goddess

↳ Gilgamesh refused her.

↳ Ishtar destroyed crops and killed people.

Odysseus (Homer) - King of Ithaca

- a long narrative poem

- based on a serious subject

His long journey after the Trojan war. After ten years of war, he faces another ten years of wanderings, battling mythical creatures, god's wrath and numerous challenges. Despite all challenges, he uses his intelligence and strength to eventually return to his kingdom, loyal wife and son.

- Trojan war 12th Century B.C.E

- This story highlights theme of Loyalty; perspective

Hamartia → Error in judgement / tragic flaw

Catharsis ⇒ tempering of emotions

- Tragedy is a serious story that shows important events and aims to make the audience feel pity and fear.

philo - sophia = 1
wisdom ↓
 love

Philosopher's tool

formulating arguments to justify your

Determinism and philosophical branches

* metaphysics

* Epistemology

* Logic (Reason)

* Axiology (Value)

→ Ethics

→ Aesthetics (Beauty)

philo - sophia - love of wisdom
wisdom love thinking
 questions
 activity

Philosopher's tool kit → logic reasoning

formulating
arguments
to justify your views

Argument
Premises
Conclusions

Determinism and free will
philosophical branches

- * metaphysics ontology
- * Epistemology (knowledge)
- * logic (reasoning)
- * Axiology (values)
 - Ethics
 - Aesthetics (Beauty)

logic logic
"from myths to logos"

Libertarianism

- event causation
- agent causation

Determinism

hard
biology

→ soft

free will

There is freedom of will.

Behaviorism → Pavlov

Skinner → hard determinism

what is morality

↓
ethics

↳ All persons who can understand it
and can govern their behaviour by it.

utilitarianism → moral philosophy and ethical theory
that focuses on the consequences of actions in moral
evaluations.

↳ evaluates the rightness or wrongness of an action
and maximizes overall happiness or utility.

Kantian ethics
→ based on the idea that morality is rooted in reason and universal principles.
Moral actions are related to the intention and motivation behind the action, rather than its consequences.

normative ethics = How should people act?

1) Virtue theory

2) Case or utilitarianism

3) Deontology

4) Existentialism

Solipsism → Belief that the only thing that truly exist or more precisely, the only thing that we know exist is our own minds.

John Stuart Mill → approached the epistemological question of knowing other minds exist.

John Locke → Empiricist thinker who rejected the idea of human beings having been born with innate knowledge "Tabula Rasa"

1) Primary qualities → Size, shape, motion and number

2) Secondary qualities → Colours, sounds, tastes and textures

Scholasticism → pertaining to a school.

↳ Aristotelian philosophy.

Empirical belief: our senses - Descartes

Global doubt: You can't step out at all, thus can't check

Radical Skepticism: we really can't trust any of our beliefs

Descartes "I think therefore I am"

Ways to apply mythology

- Storytelling
- Cultural learning
- Philosophy

Epic? Long poems and narrative poems about a person.

→ 7 characteristic principles of an epic hero

1- Noble birth / Born with some unusual potential

~~2- Superhuman~~

2- Superhuman capabilities / bravery, humility,

3- Unmatched warrior / a reputation for being a good warrior, even 'blessing' of story.

- Cultural legend / legends of its culture.

- Humility / the hero performs great things for his own

- Vast Traveler

- Battles Supernatural foes

The Illiad → oldest european epic
classification of philosophy

- 1- ontology: debating about existence
- 2- Epistemology: debating about knowledge
- 3- Axiology: debating about values.

Philosophy → debate/discussion

Father of Philosophy → Thales

impeccable element → air/water, fire, earth (will)
resocritis → asking questions about our selves.

atharsis → a fading of emotional Pursuing

will is opposite of fate
or destiny

or
de

Parts of Tragedy

↳ Peripetia → sudden reversal of fortune
↳ nemesis (retribution) → punishment of hubris and hamartia

Oedipus → kills his father and marries with his mother without knowing.

↳ because of hamartia.

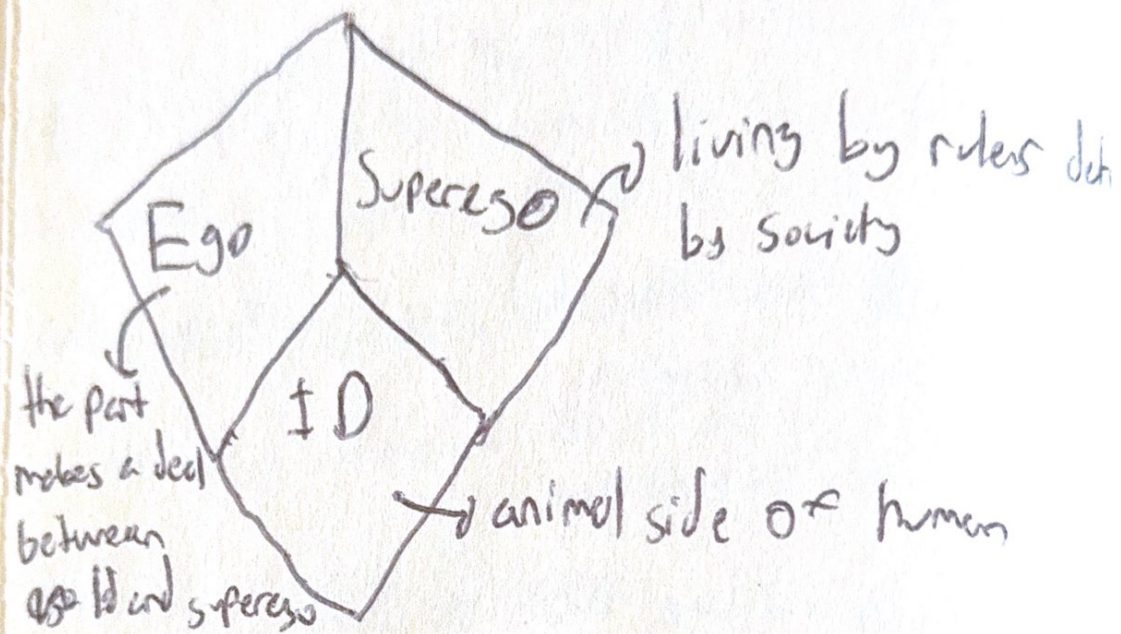
Hard determinism → we have no choice

Soft determinism → Things are predetermined but still we have choices

Social determinism → Social factors determine individual behavior.

Physical determinism → the laws of nature determine all physical phenomena.

Freud's Iceberg model



Normative ethics

- Focuses on how people should act
- Defining what is morally right or wrong
- It aims to establish ethical rules or standards
- What is right?
- How should we act?
- What should be happen?

Descriptive ethics

- How people actually behave
- What moral beliefs they have
- Without judging or suggesting what they should do.
- What do people believe in?
- How do they actually act?
- Why this so.

Trolley Problem



What should you choose?
for 5?

↳ it is a "dilemma"
(a choice, dilemma)

Utilitarianism → beneficial for majority

Deontology → opposite of utilitarianism