

# When and where the need for philosophy arises?

*how to correctly navigate in philosophy*

[Philosophy](#)

[By Branch/Doctrine](#)

[By Historical Period](#)

[By Movement/School](#)

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# THE BASICS OF PHILOSOPHY?

A huge subject broken down into manageable chunks

Random Philosophy Quote: "The only thing I know is that I know nothing" – [Socrates](#)

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## General

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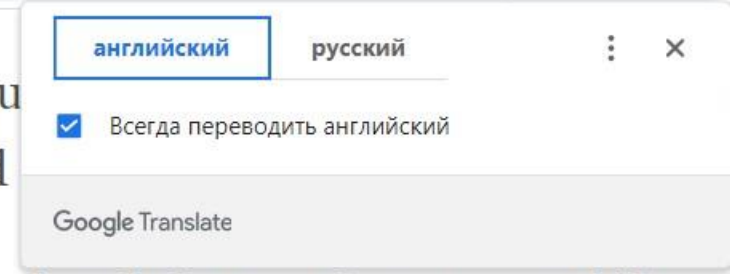
As used originally by the ancient Greeks, the term "philosophy" meant the pursuit of wisdom, and comprised ALL areas of speculative thought, including the arts, sciences and

Philosophical questions (unlike those of the sciences) are usually foundational and abstract in nature. Philosophy is done primarily through reflection and does not tend to rely on experiment, although the methods used to study it may be analogous to those used in the study of the natural sciences.

In common usage, it sometimes carries the sense of unproductive or frivolous musings, but over the centuries it has produced some of the most important original thought, and its contribution to politics, sociology, mathematics, science and literature has been inestimable. Although the study of philosophy may not yield "the meaning of life, the universe and everything", many philosophers believe that it is important that each of us examines such questions and even that an unexamined life is not worth living. It also provides a good way of learning to think more clearly about a wide range of issues, and its methods of analyzing arguments can be useful in a variety of situations in other areas of life.

Philosophy is such a huge subject that it is difficult to know how to break it down into manageable and logical sections. Perhaps the most basic overall split at the highest level is geographical, between [Eastern Philosophy](#) and [Western Philosophy](#) (with, arguably, [African Philosophy](#) as a possible third branch at this level).

This website is mainly concerned with an analysis of Western Philosophy. There are 4 common ways in which Western



The **distinction** between Western and Eastern is of course somewhat arbitrary and artificial, and in some respects even misleading. For example, Indian and Chinese philosophies are at least as distinct from each other as they are from Western Philosophy.

Ancient Babylonian philosophy can be considered Eastern in some ways, but it almost certainly had a strong influence on Greek, particularly Hellenistic, philosophy. It can be argued that **Persian, Arabic and Jewish philosophies** are much closer in nature to Western philosophy than Eastern, and the geographical and historical links are much closer.

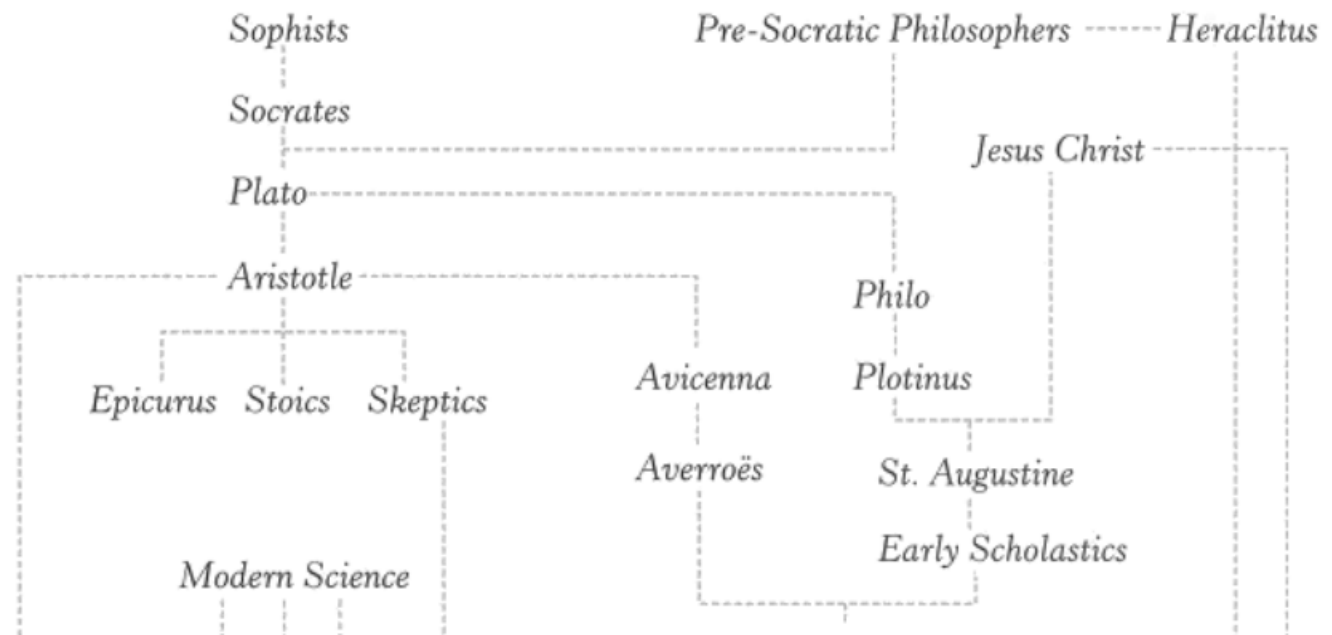
In many cases, the philosophical schools are **indistinguishable** from the various religions which gave rise to them (or vice versa).

Very broadly speaking, according to some commentators, **Western society strives to find and prove "the truth"**, while **Eastern society accepts the truth as given** and is more interested in finding the balance. Westerners put more stock in **individual rights**; Easterners in **social responsibility**. It has been argued that **the essence of the Eastern world view is the awareness of the unity and mutual interrelation of all things**, which are inseparable parts of a cosmic whole.



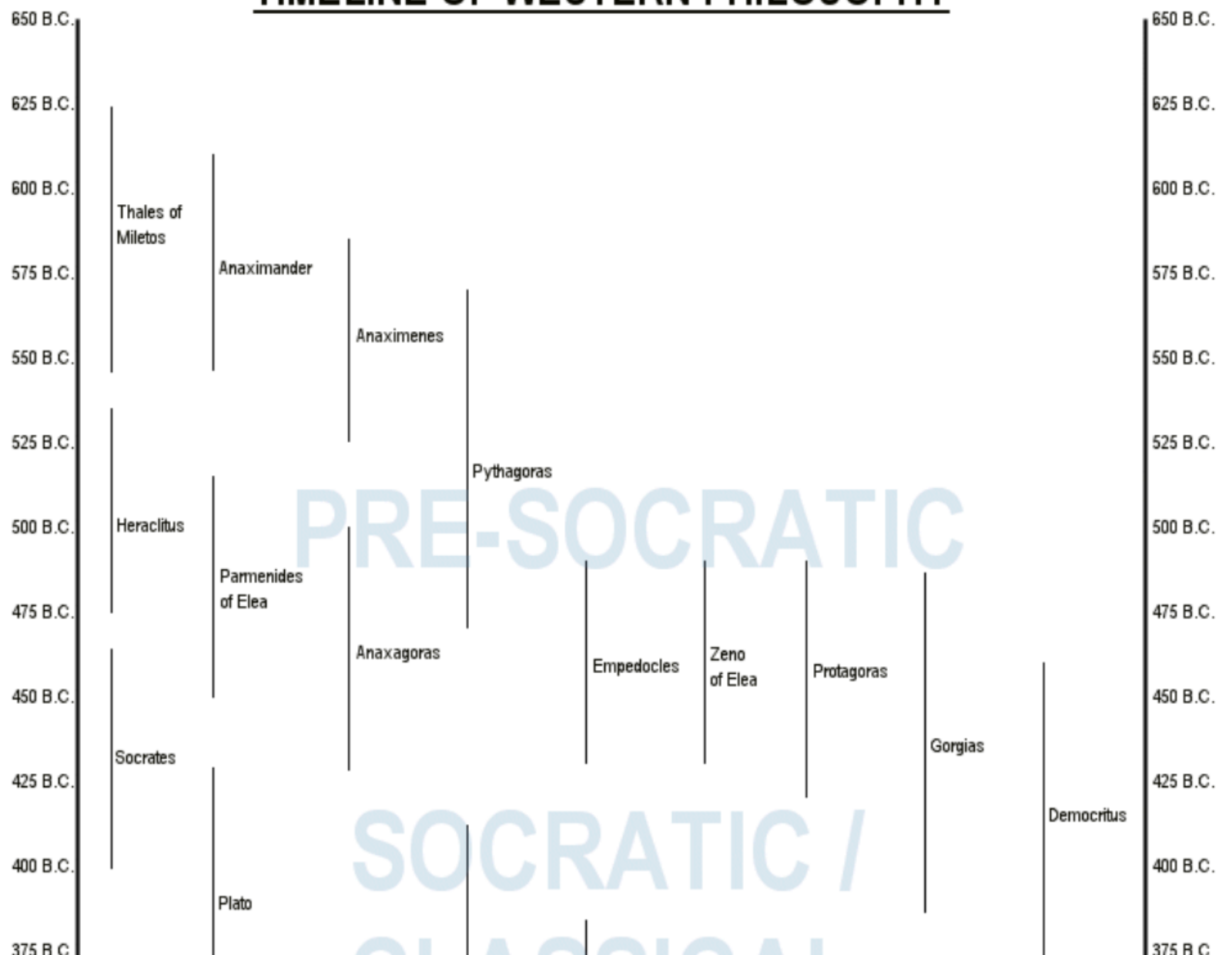
## General > Philosophy Map

This "map" of [Western Philosophy](#) attempts to trace the influences and development of philosophical thought, from the [Pre-Socratics](#) through to the [Modern](#) era. Most of the names are clickable links. For more details on dates and historical eras and periods, see the section [By Historical Period](#).



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# TIMELINE OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY



PRE-SOCRATIC

SOCRATIC / CLASSICAL

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375  
400  
425  
450  
475  
500  
525  
550  
575  
600  
625  
650  
675

St. Augustine  
of Hippo

Boethius

375  
400  
425  
450  
475  
500  
525  
550  
575  
600  
625  
650  
675

AD

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HISTORY OF  
PHILOSOPHY  
WITHOUT ANY GAPS



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Timelines

# Making the Weaker Argument the Stronger: the Sophists



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Overview



## 118. African Survivals: Abdias do Nascimento

Posted on 19 February 2023

Abdias do Nascimento, a leader in Brazilian theater and politics, and his theory of Quilombismo.

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Peter Adamson, Professor of Philosophy at the LMU in Munich and at King's College London, takes listeners through the history of philosophy, "without any gaps." The series looks at the ideas, lives



# HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

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- 6. Karma
- 7. Black on the Upanisads
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- 12. Gethin on Buddhism
- 13. The Mahabharata
- 14. The Bhagavad-Gita
- 15. Non-Violence
- 16. Women in Ancient India
- 17. Frazier on Hinduism

- 23. Vedanta-Sutra
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# 1. BEGIN AT THE END: INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Posted on 19 September 2015

In this introduction to the series, Peter Adamson and Jonardon Ganeri propose that Indian philosophy was primarily a way of life and search for the highest good.



Next »





## Timelines

# 2. SAGES, SCHOOLS AND SYSTEMS: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Posted on 3 October 2015

A whirlwind tour of philosophical literature in India.



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1. Begin at the End: Introduction to Indian Philosophy

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3. Kingdom for a Horse: India in the Vedic Period

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## 4. HIDE AND SEEK: THE UPANISADS

Posted on 31 October 2015

The ancient texts known as the Upaniṣads claim to expose the hidden connections between things, including the self and the world.



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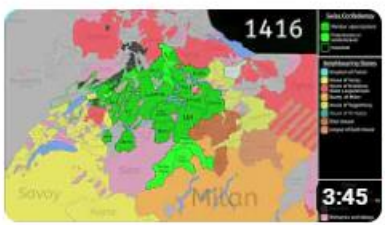


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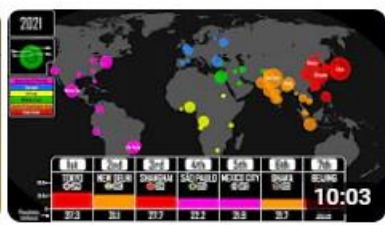
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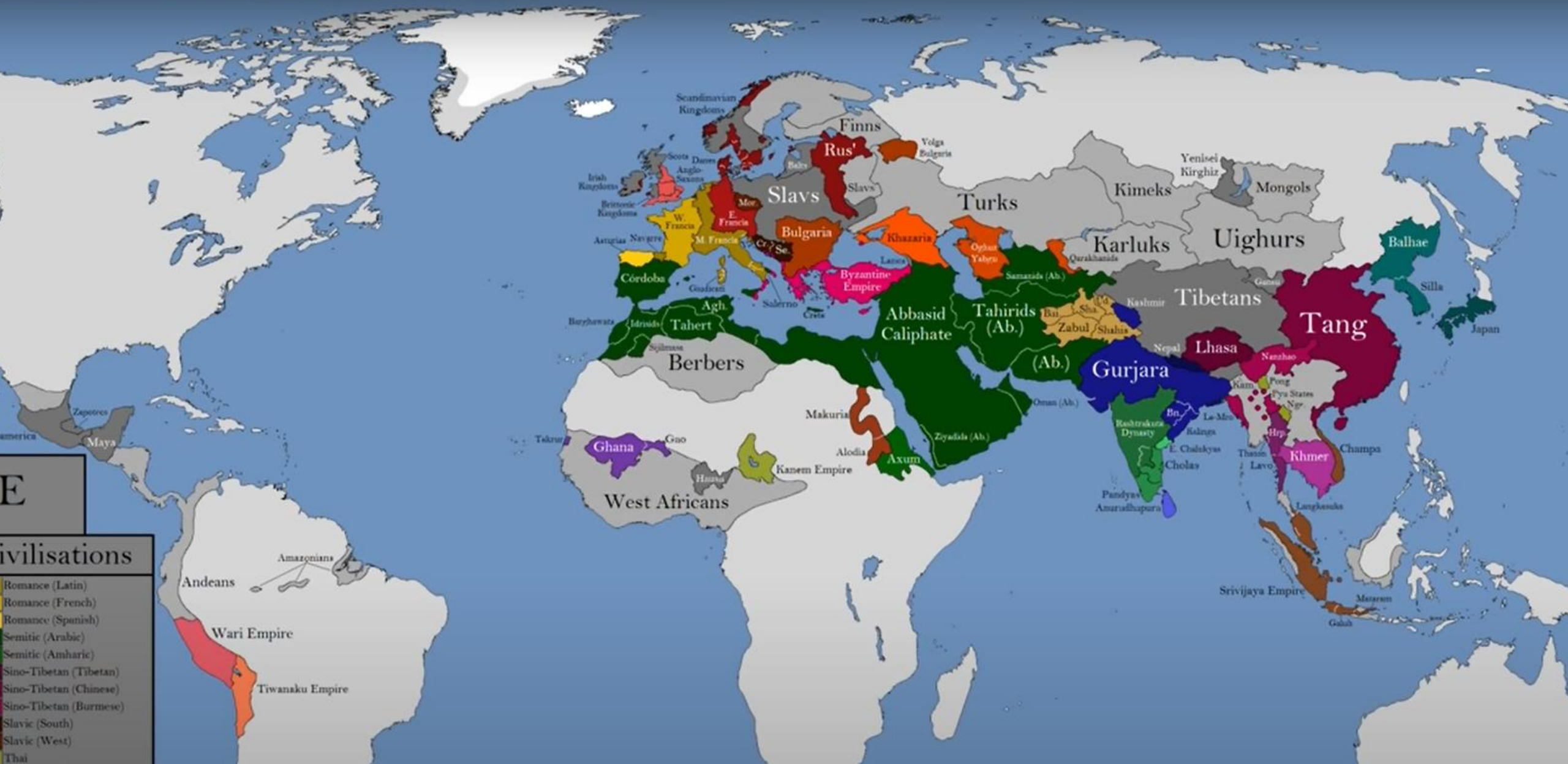


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193 тыс. просмотров • 1 год назад



# of the World: Every Year





# Фазы этногенеза

Пассионарность — это способность людей к своего рода перенапряжению, когда пассионарный импульс превышает инстинкт самосохранения.



|                 |         |       |              |        |             |            |              |        |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------|
| Фазы этногенеза | ПОДЪЕМ  |       | АКМАТИЧЕСКАЯ | НАДЛОМ | ИНЕРЦИОННАЯ | ОБСКУРАЦИЯ | МЕМОРИАЛЬНАЯ |        |
|                 | скрытый | явный |              |        |             |            | регенерация  | реликт |



# Императив поведения -Imperative of behavior

«Надо исправить мир, ибо он плох!»

“We must fix the world, because it is bad!”

«Будь тем, кем ты должен быть!»

"Be who you are meant to be!"

«Мы хотим быть великими!», «Будь самим собой!»

"We want to be great!" Be yourself!

«Мы устали от великих!» «Только не так, как было!», «Мы знаем, мы знаем, все будет иначе!».«Дайте же жить, гады!"

“We are tired of the greats!” “Just not the way it was!”, “We know, we know, everything will be different!” , “Let me live, you bastards!”

«Будь таким, как я!».

“Be like me!”

«С нас — хватит!», «Не будь ты моим благодетелем!»;

“We’ve had enough!”, “Don’t be my benefactor!”;

«Будь таким, как мы!»; «День, да мой!», «Да когда же это кончится!!!»;

“Be like us!”; It’s my day!”, “When will this end!!!”;

«Вспомни, как было прекрасно!»; «А ведь не все ещё погибло!»;

“Remember how wonderful it was!”; “But not everything is dead yet!”;

«Будь самим собой доволен, тролль!».

“Be happy with yourself, troll!”

«А нам ничего не надо!»

“We don’t need anything!”

Philosophy,  
as an original worldview,

is formed at the stage of the formation of an ethnos,  
is an essential, maybe a foundational **part of the stereotype of behavior**  
- **as a mentality**

(see the definition, as a **mindset, a live social relay race, attitudes, values, canons and tastes**

passed down from generation to generation)

or **a cultural dominant** in a superethnic integrity

(the highest taxon of the ethnic hierarchy, for example, the “Islamic world”,  
“Western civilization”,

the unity of the superethnos is manifested in the presence of a **standard mentality / value system**

that often consolidates diverse ethnic groups).

# Glossary:

## The theory of ethnogenesis by Leo Gumilev

**Ethnos** is a group of people (ethnic field) naturally formed on the basis of an original stereotype of behavior, existing as an energy system (structure), opposing itself to all other such groups, based on a sense of complementarity (own and others).

**A stereotype of behavior** is a set of behavioral skills of members of an ethnic system that changes over time, transmitted through signal heredity. It serves as the foundation of an ethnic tradition, which includes cultural and ideological foundations, forms of community and economy, which have unique features in each ethnic group.

**The principle of complementarity** - positive (negative) - a feeling of subconscious mutual sympathy (antipathy) of individuals, which determines the division into "us" and "them".

**Ethno-cultural dominant** - a phenomenon or a complex of phenomena (religious, ideological, military, everyday), which determines the transition of the initial ethno-cultural diversity for the process of ethnogenesis into purposeful uniformity.

**The history of culture** is the collective memory of ethnic groups about their cultural traditions.

**The tradition of culture** is the sum of knowledge and ideas transmitted over time from ethnos to ethnos.

# Diachronic scale

is a system of counting time

from **the starting points** of various **ethnic systems**

for their comparison

according to

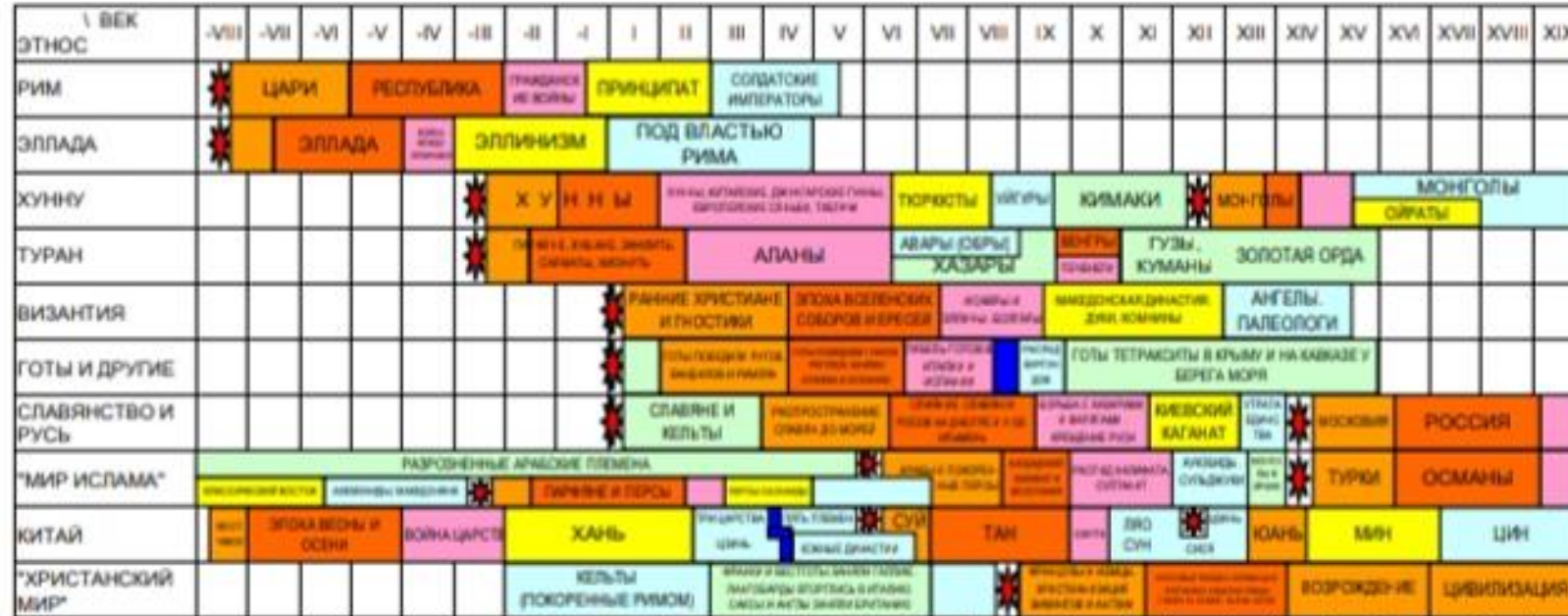
**the phases of ethnogenesis.**



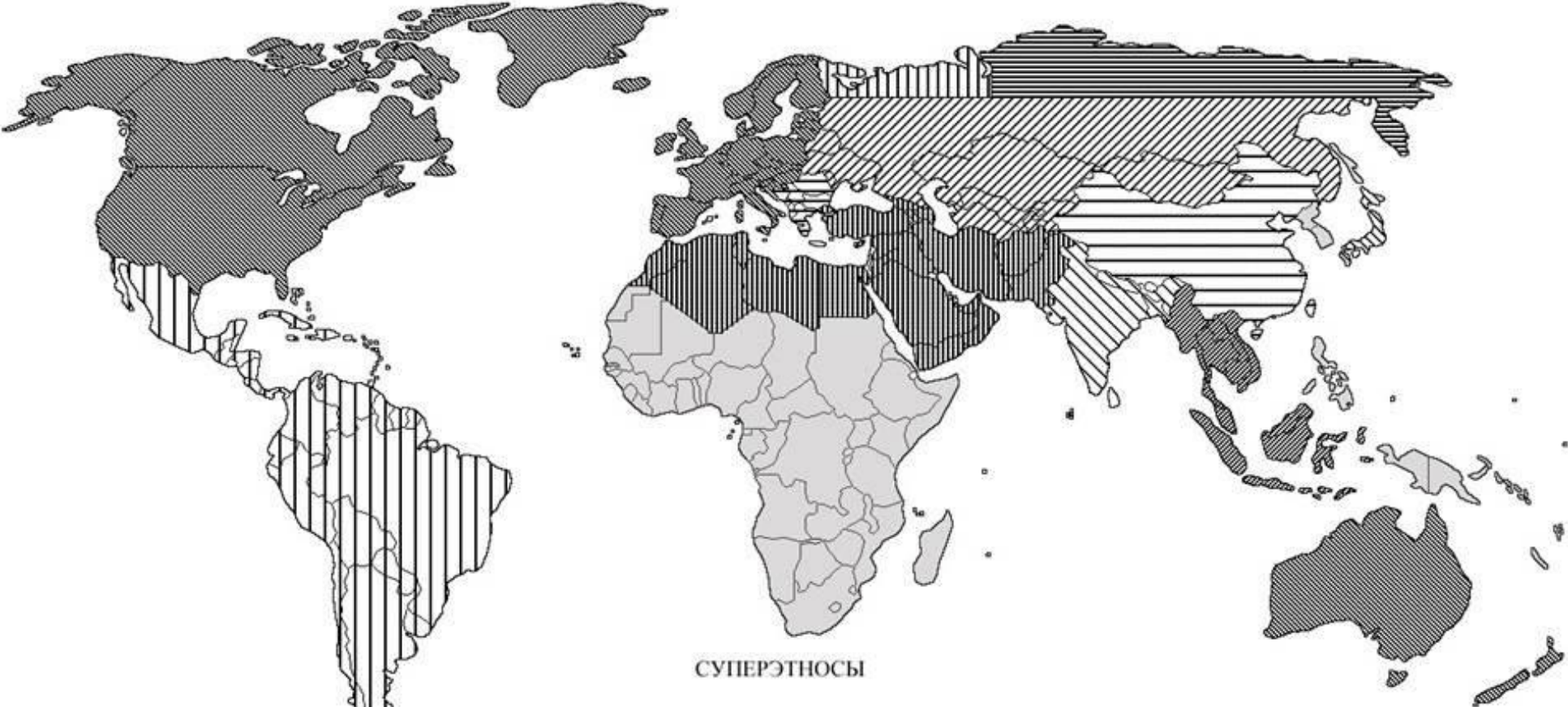
# The principle of diachrony

107. НЕПОЛНОЦЕННЫХ ЭТНОСОВ НЕТ! <http://gumilevica.kulichki.net/ARGS/args417.htm>

Рис. 7. ФАЗЫ ЭТНОГЕНЕЗА НА СУПЕРЭТНИЧЕСКОМ УРОВНЕ

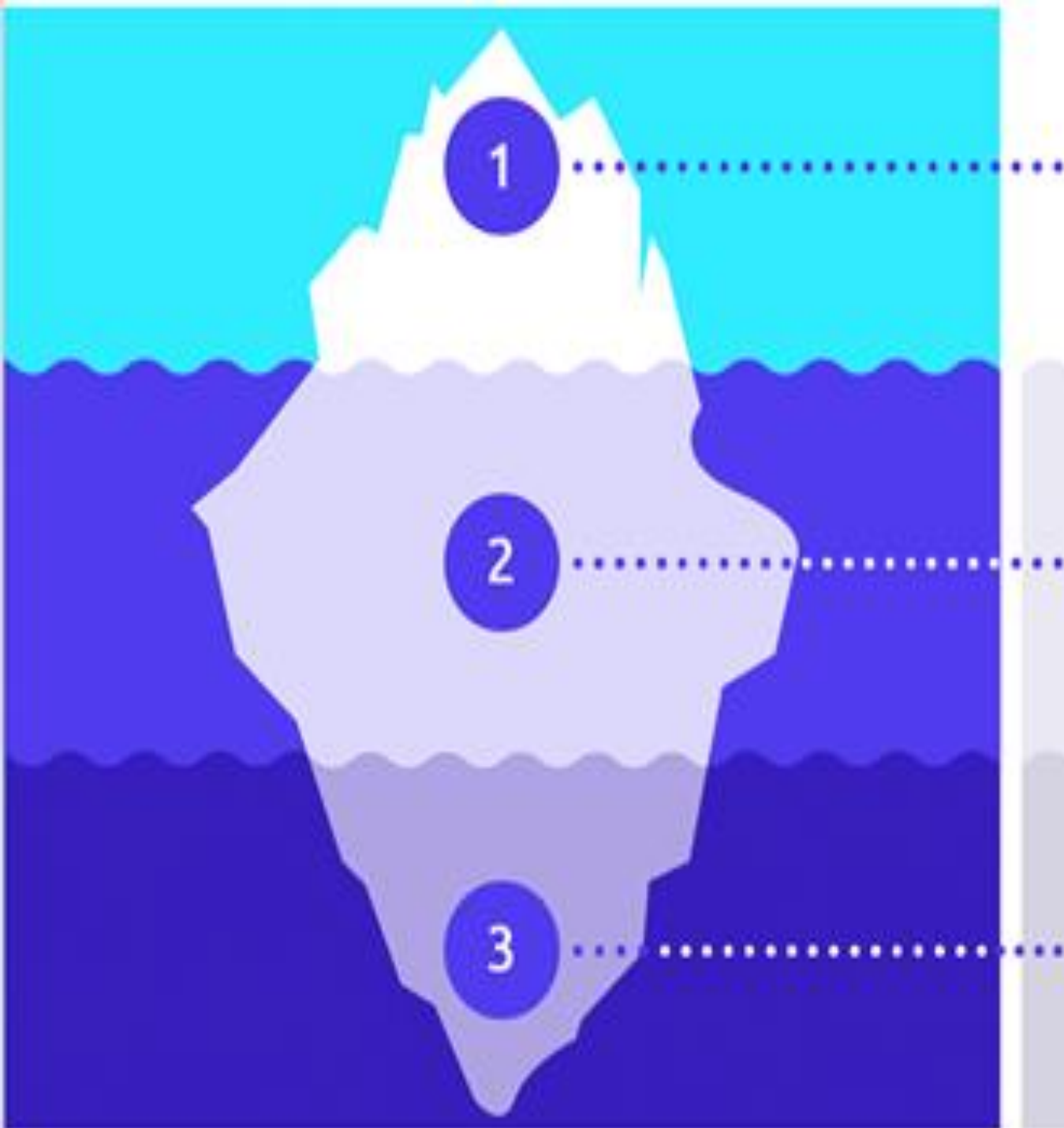


# Superethoses (old) +wandering superethnos



СУПЕРЭТНОСЫ

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|  ЗАПАДНО-ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ |  ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ        |  ИНДИЙСКИЙ   |  МУСУЛЬМАНСКИЙ |
|  ЛАТИНО-АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ |  ЧУКОТСКО-КОРЯКСКИЙ |  ЯПОНСКИЙ    |  УГРОФИНСКИЙ   |
|  БАЛКАНСКИЙ          |  КИТАЙСКИЙ          |  МАЛАЗИЙСКИЙ |  НЕ ВЫЯВЛЕНЫ   |



## Explicit Knowledge – Knowing What

### Sources

- ✓ Documents
- ✓ Historical Records
- ✓ Manuals
- ✓ Memos
- ✓ Videos
- ✓ Notes
- ✓ Databases
- ✓ How-to-Guides

## Implicit Knowledge – Knowing How

### Sources

- ✓ Practice
- ✓ Lesson Learned
- ✓ Shadowing
- ✓ Generalized Rules
- ✓ Logic
- ✓ Theorems
- ✓ Representations
- ✓ Beliefs

## Tacit Knowledge – Knowing in Action

### Sources

- ✓ Experts
- ✓ Intuition
- ✓ Experience
- ✓ Observation
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Cultural Legacy
- ✓ Insights
- ✓ Organizational Values