

HISTORY OF IDEAS

ETYMOLOGY

(GREEK) IDEIN

(GREEK) IDEA

(LATIN) IDEA

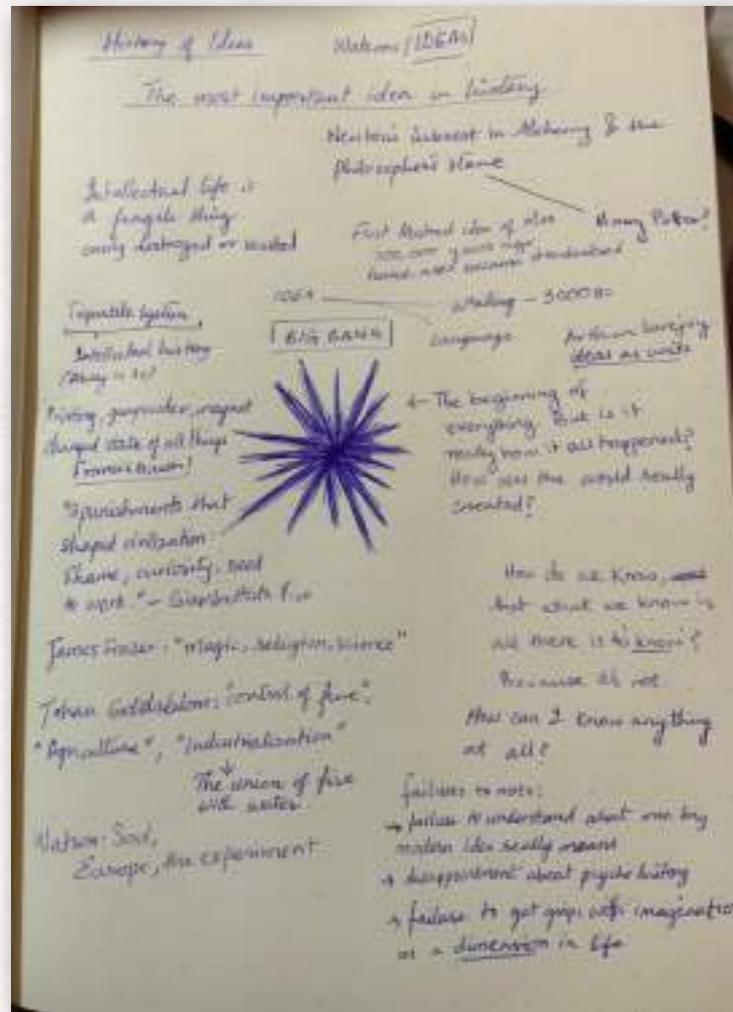
THE MULTIPLE LANGUAGE & MEANING FOR IDEA

VISION - TO SEE - NAZAR - MUNTAZIR - FIQR - AFQAAR - KHAYAAL -
TAKHAIYUL - SOCH - VICHAAR - TASSAWUR - TASVIR - KNOWLEDGE -
INSIGHT - GHUMAAN - ILLUSION - ANGAARAH - SHAQ O GHUMAAN

*Ideas exist everywhere, even within animals
They have existed since the beginning of time
How did they exist before language?*

Watson's IDEAS

Introduction



Watson discusses how people view intellectual history in a *TRIPARTITE* system

First abstract idea of Man was when hand-axe was standardised. But what about when the hand-axe itself was invented? What about Language? What about writing which was invented in 3000 BC?

Agriculture, weapons, science, industrialisation and printing are common subjects. How did all these things have the most impact on us?

In the prologue: debate for when humans existed first? Challenges the account dictated in the Bible / Old Testament proving that man has existed for hundreds of thousands of years.

Library genesis
Library genesis
Library genesis

Science thought - 7000 years ago
Adam - the 'word'

But scientifically - 10,000 years ago
Discovery of agriculture
villages, towns, cities
organized religions

creation ideas
forbidden fruit
dividing history of ideas in these 2 terms

Knowledge is only 3 measures (steps) * Al: (A1)

- 1 They know everything
- 2 They start doubting what they know
- 3 They know nothing, claim to never have known

→ we have only lived on the surface, we have only a fragment

Knowledge - Absolute knowledge cannot be acquired

"I know everything about nothing"

There are no whole truths, only half truths. It is trying to treat them as whole truths that plays the devil.

our bodies are made up of trillions of cells, and they're further made of many microbes.

Mirrors - Golemans
Buddh Shah 'Ken' 13th century

Reality vs Imaginary one is not max (not that other) binary opposites, hierarchical, dialectical, ~~complex~~ relationship?

whatever you know, you name it in language

He discovers all known conditions of humans → wants to be known as an unknown, for just a little part of totality

unknown, = کج

Language → greatest tools but also creates illusions. Whatever we have been able to name is a fragment of totality.

while he was writing, a lot of religious classes

poets leave blank spaces, open for interpretation

beginning of a poem → what actually is / to give away to me

کج / کج / کج / کج / کج

what actually exists is truth, beginning of time is truth, what will remain is truth.

great father → man, method to do anything

creation → ميانا / حضرت پیت

whole → کج / کج / کج / کج / کج

mid wife → کج / کج / کج / کج / کج

female → کج / کج / کج / کج / کج

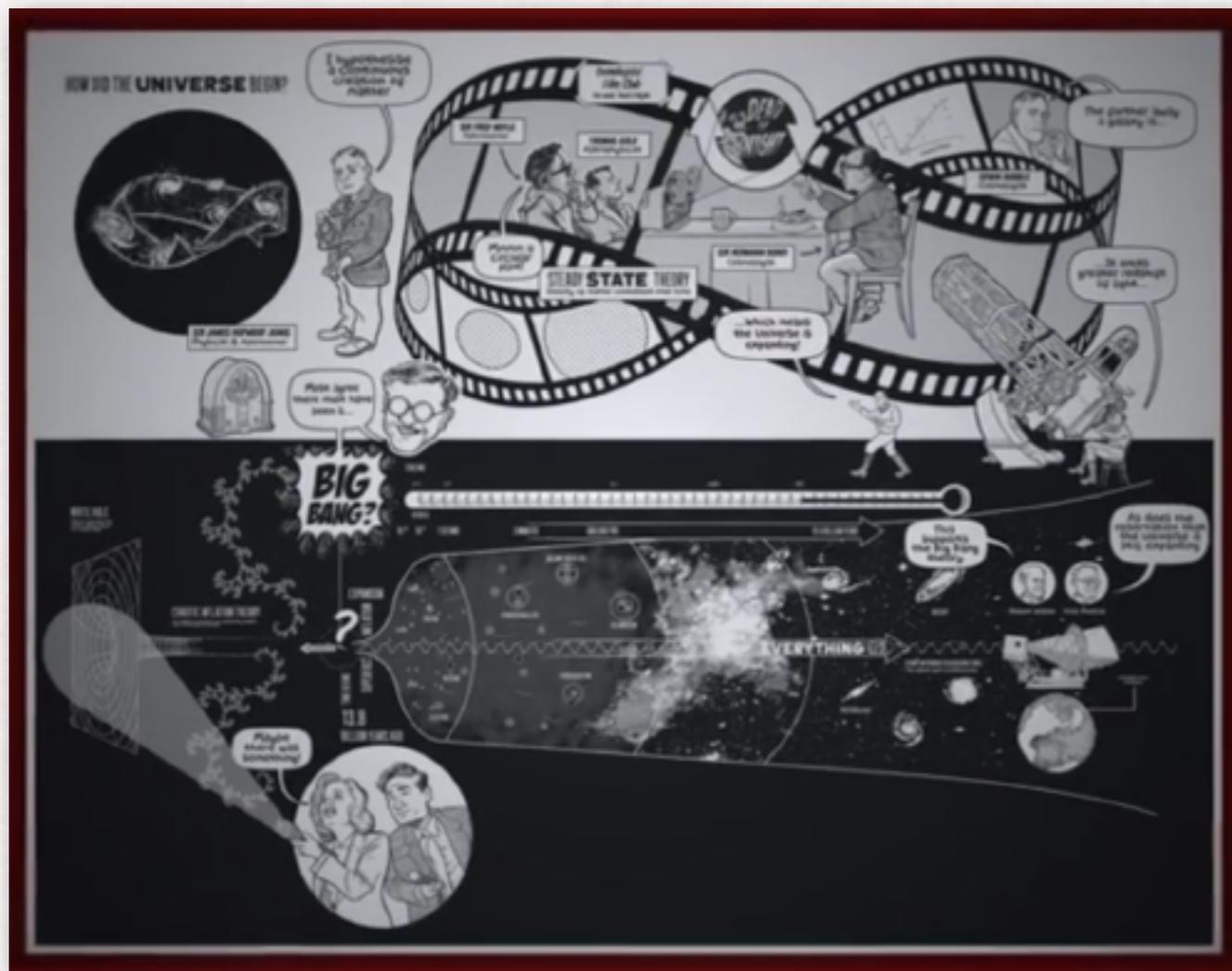
from Nanak, 15th - 16th century

What is truth, what is potential of human - depends on your action.

baba farid - earliest known poet, 13th century. what work is found 13th.

"There are no whole truths, only half truths" Reality and Imagination have a dialectical relationship. They exist as a binary opposition. Language plays a key role in the knowledge you have. Whatever you know, whatever you find out, you give it a name in the language that you know. But whatever is 'named' is only a mere fraction of what exists in totality. In poetry of Guru Nanak, whatever actually exists is the truth, the beginning of time and what will remain at the end of time is TRUTH. And the potential of human beings is based on their actions. They can achieve whatever they set their mind to.

BBC's (short videos) *History of Ideas*



How did the universe begin?

What happened before the Big Bang?

Space and time did not exist, there was nothing.

However, according to Hawking, before the Big Bang, time was always bending and reaching close to *nothing* but didn't become nothing.

The universe is constantly expanding, therefore according to the **boundary condition** there is no boundary of the universe.

Hawking also says that there was never a Big Bang that produced something from nothing in the first place, that it just seems that way because of the way men perceive it to be.

BBC's (short videos)
History of Ideas



COGITO ERGO SUM

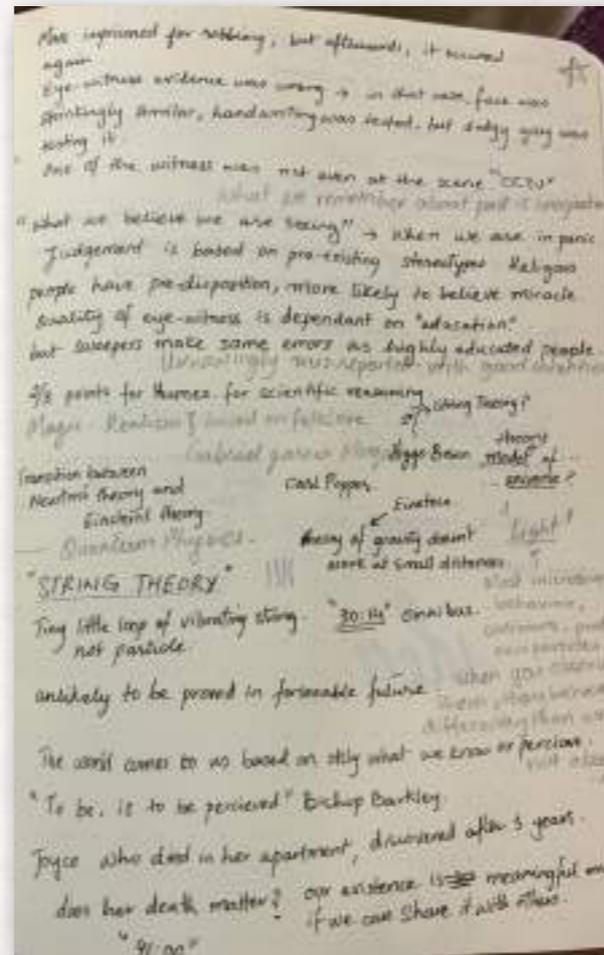
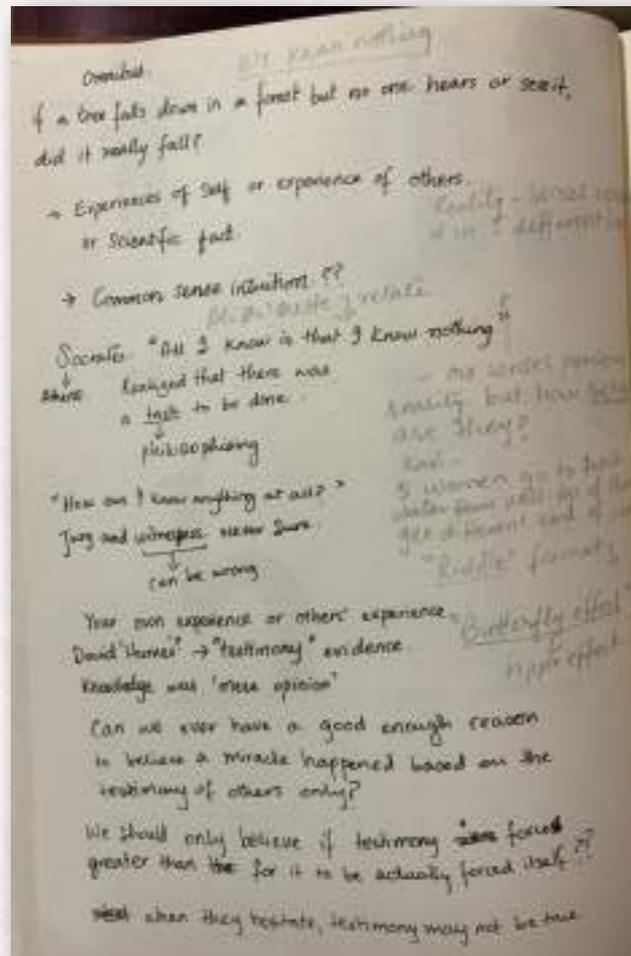
"I think, therefore I am"

According to Descartes, all beliefs are uncertain, other than the fact that we as humans are *thinking things*.

This means that our thoughts have power over all. Logic and rational thought precede all else.

He proved *certainty*.

BBC's (podcast) How Can I Know Anything At All?



Socrates: "All I know is that I know nothing"

He realised there was an important task to be done, that task was "philosophising".

Important to understand that what we know is transferred to us through our senses. How reliable are our senses when they can't remember enough to testify in court? Or more importantly when we don't even realise they are misleading our memory.

Sensory memory: it is so short-term that it only lasts up to 200-500 milliseconds after the perception of an item.

An interesting part of the discussion is based on how often times → testimony in a jury, the witnesses have been wrong, in some cases evidence suggested they were not even present at the scene. What is most interesting is how the brain perceives on pre-existing stereotypes. What we know is much different from what we think we know.

Article Cave Art

At the end of the article, she talks about the "**Mass Extinction Process**" that we have prepared for ourselves. This strongly suggests that humans themselves are the self-destructive force on the planet.

In a philosophical perspective, we are always striving for perfection, but once we achieve it, it is always short-lived because we can never let it stay for too long.

This goes in stark contrast with the "**self-preservation**" instinct of humans. So it's a really confusing argument for what it is that we want, or what our purpose is.

