We are experiencing cold and industrialization with confusion and fear in a world filled with ignorance.

While Russia is facing the industrial atmosphere with capitalist methods, the United States is still facing the moral atmosphere with racial discrimination.

We must invest our energies not in a hysterical anti-communism, but in a greater democratic depression which will lift the economic, social and spiritual standard of the world.

Agrippina and Aquinar:

As the one great institution of antiquity that had survived the dark ages, what are the four cardinal virtues: wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice? There can be appreciated apt from time grace. These are great virtues.

The Christian virtues - faith, hope, and charity - are expected to solve everyday problems.

Machiavel: Volume 23

The Prince

"The Art of War"

"The Way to Keep Faith"

Hobbes

"The Leviathan"

Part I: "The Natural Condition of Mankind"
Part II. Causes, Generation, and Definition of a Commonwealth

Aristotle (cont.)

Preference of Women: Women in the
value of their culture in the concept of the
man as the ideal worker, the
Barbarian in the Greek.

The male is by nature superior to the
one in mind, and the other is inferior.
Women are capable of skill, and therefore
incapable of independence of thought or
opinion.

Criticism of Aristotle

1. The superior mental life of the intellect is
not just the result of the dignity of
man.

2. This lead him to labor, slavery.
The woman in good balance can are in the

3. Then we must consider the inferiority of women. Plato and others
consider the truth at this point.

4. At point Aristotle is moderate in expression. His moderate moderation...
Augustine of Hippo

The play, "The Tragedy," is a significant development in the history of philosophy. It emphasizes the importance of the concept of "Tragedy," which is crucial in understanding the nature of human suffering and the search for salvation.

Augustine

Born in 354 at Tagaste, a small town on the coast of Africa, he is known for his influential work, "Confessions." He is seen as a precursor to "Christian" thought and his philosophical insights were central in the development of Christian thought.

In his search for truth, he became a Manichean, a dualist, before turning to Christianity. His system was a compromise of dualism and material, spiritual, and ethical elements.

Born in 354...
As God is the only real being
this is the only real good.
Augustine adds the emphasis of
evil as a responsible or"

evil: God is also creating
the world in spite of..." God: it is due to..." an act of evil.

God creates the world. Without
this evil, the glory of..." the world would collapse into nothingness.

Evil is in remaking the..." The..." a deeper meaning of..." All..." the absence of God.

The reason of man's search for
his endless desire to..." the concept of..." the presence of self-sufficiency.

Being real and..." God is..." the only true existing substance.

For the difference between..." since sin is the growth..." enmity unless..." when there is..." when there is..." even though..."
The church is a visible sign of the Christian community, gathered in the name of Jesus Christ. It is a place where believers assemble to worship, receive the sacraments, and find fellowship with one another. The church is also a community of believers who seek to live out the teachings of Christ in the world.

2. Augustine's view of the Church as the visible and invisible Church, as well as the actual and eternal Church. The Church is the body of Christ, the Mystical Body of Christ, and it is called the Church of God. The Church is a community of believers who gather to worship and to receive the sacraments. It is also a community of believers who seek to live out the teachings of Christ in the world.

3. The City of God

The City of God is divided into two parts: the visible and the invisible. The visible part is the Church, which is the visible manifestation of the Church of God. The invisible part is the Church of God, which is the invisible and eternal Church.

The Church is divided into two parts: the visible and the invisible. The visible part is the Church, which is the visible manifestation of the Church of God. The invisible part is the Church of God, which is the invisible and eternal Church.
Thomism

Why choose 'the city of God' another?

Aquinas

Roman 1225 in central Italy.

The chief before whom was fifty or things

to attend, the Council of Lyons in

1274

The conflict to reconcile the Christian

faith with the light of Aristotelian

Philosophy

Aristotelian theology from the time of

Plato a noble and especially Neoplatonism.

Among the many differences between

Plato and Aristotle's extensive writings.

For our present purposes were extended.

Plato assumed that a philosophy

considered his creation in general

quite apart from individual ethics.

Aristotle considered that all knowledge

come through the senses. Then in

the chain of Aristotle ethic would a

Christian ethic fit?

Aquinas grappled with this
Servership: the bringing together, sharing, distributing with one another, between cultural and revealed theology and with other similar conditions. Knowledge and life and in thought.

Natural theology consists largely of seeing with the intellect and heart of God; revealed theology consists largely of seeing with God and the understanding of the structure.

Natural theology consists of the truth concerning God and his creatures to people and the world that they be revealed from some experience.

We see the step that natural theology takes in this apart and contrasted with the more natural.


In both, one who creates, acts first free and to the existence of God.
God is eternal
He is necessary not contingent
He is an act of existence, spontaneity
He is a simple, simple and absolute act.

God is incomprehensible
God is perfect, for perfection

Being perfect, God is God

God is infinite in goodness, power
God is infinite in will.

God is intelligent.

God is all.

God is the cause of all things.
All they were created out of nothing.

Creation was necessary to show
that they were an act of freedom,

The believer in community.
The end of life is within
of God.

Aquinas Ethics

Man's last end is happiness, which consists in vision of God.
Law

Eternal Law - the absolute principle of wisdom by which God governs the universe.

Natural Law - an eternal law inscribed in man's conscience. It is the natural law that the law of reason.

Human Law - the material embodiment of earthly government, setting forth the law of man and grounded in the natural law.

Divine Law - it is revealed directly from God in its true historic form. - John Calvin.

Particular instance

Natural Law's impact on natural theology - with God.

The law we earthens' own - make and do a degree of happiness without the object of law.

The life and criminal by God.

There can be crime in his body, as well as chirotherapy for the soul and mind; natural and revealed.
Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)

An old political writer who attempted to avoid一切eithy fantastic or absurd.
He wanted his state to be a model for rulers. He thought that in trying to do this, he would be unqualified in seeking to accept the methods of ancient historians.
Discuss Machiavelli's ideas.

He was the first political philosopher to try to establish a political system. He actually was able to use all the power of modern political science.

In Machiavelli, there is a blend of realism and idealism in politics.
What is the basis of natural right or natural law?

Hobbes' natural and political philosophy is based heavily on the concept of
civilization.

Men do act not only in accordance with their own interests, but the condition of
Nature a man has a natural right of the
anything that he pleases, and the power over the others.

In this case, the general rule is that

the obligation is absolute for the

1. What are the fundamental

2. What a man does with the

3. That men perform their

4. The obligation to good will

5. Mutual accommodation

6. Expounding the essence of the concept

7. Imposing of punishment and of its effect on

8. Avoidance of contempt or death of

9. Acknowledgment of all men as equals

10. A just or proportionate distribution of the

11. The satisfaction of disputes by
decision or judicial process.
Rousseaun (1712-1778) a writer of
France. Left an adventure about
unconstrained and unhappy life spent
most in France. Any student years he suffered from
posture collapse and must have been not at times perfectly
resilient. He was someone with abnormal
injury feelings and emotions in the latest
early control. His actual conduct fell
like that of the left side of which
the physiologist calls it "level". Ever-receding
features in the honesty with which he
acknowledges his weaknesses and shortcomings in
his confession.

He was a musician and had a great love
for the arts. He was considered the precursor
of the Romantic movement.

He conducted the common dream since he was
poetry which always
Almost all philosophers since Bacon
had spread throughout upon his strength of
reason over emotion) and had clung
in the unappreciated progress of the arts and
science for the debate and advancement of man.
Romans, on the contrary, regarded the evils of the times as the results of "an indolent civilization and on the
leisure class, which spread the vices of Epicurean Man

At this point, he was confident that man was by nature good.

Euripides and other Romans did not deny that women had some
benefits.

In the Social Contract, Romans in
earlier centuries. It is possible for a civilized
people of other cultures (with the Greeks and Romans) and to
construct a valuable philosophy for a
democratic state.

It exerted considerable influence in
the development of republicanism in
France and in the United States. It contributed
to the Declaration of Independence.

Romans is still regarded as its author
despite all evidence to the contrary.

The spread of the traditional ethic
with the Middle Ages, yet the
Romans' beliefs and ideas remain in
the modern political philosophy of
Roth and others.

In the opening paragraph of Social
Contract, Romans stated: "Men are born
free, and everywhere the men are in chains;" but grew the Ignorant, why? Society as
opposed to a "State of Nature." It is
only justified on the grounds that men
by nature are good. On the purposes
of protected and self-imposed action
of a government or reform a social
contract.

The chelae is direct government by
the citizens. Why should the public
meet and select who make the laws?

The recognized the civil and political
rights of every citizen. In the
Declaration of Independence, all men
natural born, as citizens, to be
thought only of the middle class.

Anthony
In this work, he realizes that true freedom is found in a state in which all men are equal and have the equal rights of property. In such a state, each person is responsible for their own happiness. Each must govern the commonweal in which each acts to secure its own good.

John Locke (1632-1704)

He was born the same year as Spinoza, but while the latter maintained a reclusive public image, Locke was very active. He held several important public offices, including those of moralist and philosopher. He used his position to advocate for the cause of human rights.

The first major work of Locke's was the Treatise on Civil Government. In this work, he rejected the idea that the established religious and social order was a result of a social contract. Instead, he argued for the idea of natural law, that the state must be based on the will of the people.

Unlike Hobbes, who believed that the state of nature was a condition of violence and war, Locke believed that the state of nature was one of relative freedom and equality. The government was to prevent harm to others and ensure the rights of individuals.

Hobbes, Locke, or both?
in this life, health, liberty, and property.

In the state of nature, each individual was unconstituted, unripe, and in a constant state of war and danger. Life, liberty, and property were precarious and uncertain. The security of life, liberty, and property could be obtained only through the agreement of individuals to associate and form a society.

An order to assure this, and to gain great security, men agreed to organize the community and establish a government. The community constitutes a government.

Compare civil and contract themes.

In making a social compact, each individual transfers his power to the community (or legislature) and invests it with the power to make laws and execute them.

In the state of nature, the decision of each individual determines the law. When a community is formed, the decision of the community determines the law.

What, for Locke, are the principles of natural right that society should preserve? (life, liberty, and property)

For the security of the people, governmental powers should be divided among the legislative and the executive, and if disputes arise, the two (people, whose agents of the government) have the right to make the final decision.

If a government refuses to render justice to the 'heirs of the people,' the people, after the loss of their property and power to defend themselves, can be compelled to demand the redress of their injuries or rights.

The Declaration of Independence (1776) was conceived in accordance with the philosophy of Locke, stating the natural rights of man and the necessity of an agreement on the protection of those rights.
The American Constitution of 1787 also shows the influence of Locke.

1. The idea of government is a contract between the people.
2. Locke’s view of the state is based on the consent of the people.

**Locke on Property**

The origin of property, according to Locke, is an aspect of the social contract, which is founded on the consent of the people.

In a primitive condition, where there was no trade or exchange, the land wasinke a common stock and cultivated. It accrued to the owner right to the ground as well as to its produce.

With the invention of money, Locke observes that man becomes able to accumulate wealth, which need not be immediately consumed.

Locke’s view that capital is the product of labor was in the 18th century. He gave his own interpretation of the concept, which Locke would see differently if it were now.
In the Fundamental Principle of the Metaphysic of Morals and in the Critique of Practical Reason, Kant endeavors to discuss an aspect of a principal which ought in will and in other acts as ability, and which is the categorical imperative: Kant finds various formulations of the imperative

1. Act solely on that principle which you would also will that every other person should also do.
2. Treat every human being, including yourself, as an end in itself and not as a means to the advantage of anyone else. Impose yourself to others.
3) "Our must always act as if one were a member of an ideal kingdom in which everyone would obey all the same rules equally and subject to:

In such a kingdom of ends every person would act in accordance with the categorical imperative which means that they would act virtuously. Consequently, the command of such a kingdom would be obligatory to everyone, and obeyed by everyone, because it would be irrevocable and made stick with the law which is subject to obey.
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