



GLOBAL TALK

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Worldly Philosophy

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Philosophy of Happiness

From the ancient civilizations people have been looking for answers to their questions concerning life and happiness or the after-life. And, from this point it is clear that philosophy's space in our lives is the point where some answers may not be definitively arrived at or even fully appreciated. Many people think that philosophy started in ancient Greece, but the actual fact is that it existed way before the Greeks. Religions that we know today, those that answer the questions of life and death are not the only religions that have ever existed on Earth. Keeping this concept in mind, it is obvious since our existence, humans have sought and are still seeking answers to happiness. It is human nature to question the unknown hoping they make it known, but what if we do not like the answers we seek when they find it, would we accept it or just leave it behind? What if we knew the answers would it affect them and make their life better or worse?



For me life comes once, and it is a chance I either take it or miss. I do not want to seek answers I already know in my religion. Life is simple in my perspective: you want to be happy, make other people happy, and see the result in yourself. "Treat others as you want them to treat you" is advice I have taken from my father and by making people happy you are making yourself even happier. Leave a smile on others that would make them do the same to you regardless of the amazing feeling you would have when you do so, and continually your life would become happier and easier.

So, why would you look for answers for happiness while you already have them?

Zaid Almutairi

فلسفة السعادة

بسم الله والصلاة والسلام على اشرف الانبياء والمرسلين اما منذ القدم والبشر يبحثون عن اجابات لأسئلتهم سوا عن السعادة في حياتهم او مالذي سيحدث بعد مماتهم وكانت هذه الاسئلة منذ العصور القديمة الى يومنا الحاضر باكورة بنيت فوقها فلسفة اليوم والتي لاتزال تبحث عن اجابه للسعادة وسر الوجود رغم هذا الوقت الطويل الذي مر على البشر ولكن لايزال الانسان عدو جهله ولم يجد الاجابه الشافية. ولذلك انقسم البشر لاتباع ديانات مختلفة عن بعضها ولكن تخدم البشر وذلك باعطائهم اجابه لاسئلتهم والتي تعني عند تصديقهم بها ايمانهم بهذه الديانه والعيش بمبادئ دينه والعيش بسلام الى مماته. ولكن في الجانب المقابل لمتبعي الاديان يتأتون من لا يؤمن بوجود اله. وكل منهما يبحث عن اجابه ولكن بطريقته ليصل الى مبتغاه في النهايه.

كما يعرف الكل ان الفلسفة كلمة يونانية الأصل معناها الحرفي "محبة الحكمة". حتى السؤال عن ماهية الفلسفة " ما هي الفلسفة ؟ " يعد سؤالا فلسفيا قابلا لنقاش طويل. و هذا يشكل أحد مظاهر الفلسفة الجوهرية و ميلها للتساؤل و التدقيق في كل شيء و البحث عن ماهيته و مظاهره و قوانينه . لكل هذا فإن المادة الأساسية للفلسفة مادة واسعة و متشعبة ترتبط بكل أصناف العلوم و ربما بكل جوانب الحياة ، و مع ذلك تبقى الفلسفة متفردة عن بقية العلوم و التخصصات . توصف الفلسفة احيانا بأنها "التفكير في التفكير " أي التفكير في طبيعة التفكير و التأمل و العلم و التجربة في عصر النهضة ثم الفلسفات الوجودية و الإنسانية و مذاهب الحداثة و ما بعد الحداثة و العدمية. الفلسفة الحديثة حسب التقليد التحليلي في أمريكا الشمالية و المملكة المتحدة ، تنحو لأن تكون تقنية أكثر منها بحثة فهي تركز على المنطق و التحليل المفاهيمي. بالتالي مواضع اهتماماتها تشمل نظرية المعرفة ، و الأخلاق ، طبيعة اللغة ، طبيعة العقل و الأهم ماهي السعادة. هناك ثقافات و اتجاهات أخرى ترى الفلسفة بأنها دراسة الفن و العلوم ، فتكون نظرية عامة و دليل حياة شامل . و بهذا الفهم ، تصبح الفلسفة مهتمة بتحديد طريقة الحياة المثالية و ليست محاولة لفهم الحياة. في حين يعتبر المنحى التحليلي للفلسفة شيئا عمليا تجب ممارسته ، تعتبرها اتجاهات أخرى أساس المعرفة الذي يجب اتقانه و فهمه جيدا.

بالنسبة لي فلسفتي في الحياة لا تحتاج لتعقيد ولا بحث عن اجابات لا احتاجها لكي اجعل حياتي اسهل. ديني الاسلام اجاب على كل اسئلتني التي احتاج الى معرفتها وجعل لي نظام حياتي لا مثيل له وهو العيش ببسر وليس بعسر وان صح التعبير. "عامل الناس بما تحب ان تعامل به" نصيحه غاليه لن انساها ماحييت من والدي قليلة الكلمات لكن كبيرة المعاني بهذه الكلمات فقط قد تجعل حياتك نعيم. بترك ابتسامه في وجه الغير وجعله سعيدا فقد كسبت راحة البال وطيبة خاطر والزامه برد الجميل لك وجعلك سعيدا ايضا.

لما البحث عن اجابات لأسئلتك عن السعادة وانت تملكها بين يديك ؟

زايد المطيري

Work Cited:

<http://www.2dab.org/vb/showthread.php?t=6714>

[http://www.9or.cc/data/media/11/9or.cc-r-\(37\).jpg](http://www.9or.cc/data/media/11/9or.cc-r-(37).jpg)



Confucius

Karena Lee

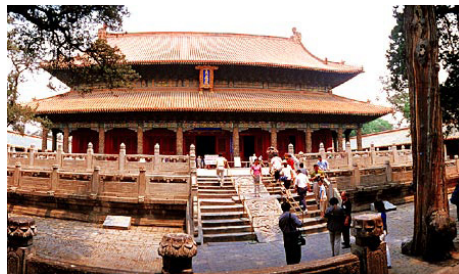
Confucius, in Chinese, Kongfuzi, is one of the most influential figures in Chinese history.

Confucius was born in the state of Lu (present-day Shandong Province) of the noble Kong clan. His original name was Kong Qiu (K'ong Ch'iu).

Confucius is respected by most Chinese as the greatest teacher of all time. Perhaps the most important word he taught was 'Ren', which means 'benevolence.' According to Confucius, benevolence means courtesy, loyalty and unselfishness. In fact, benevolence is the essence of his teachings. Every teacher should, therefore, follow in his footsteps and emphasize benevolence when teaching.

Confucius did not put into writing the principles of his philosophy; the teachings were handed down only through his disciples. The Lunyu (Analects), a work compiled by some of his disciples, is considered the most reliable source of information about his life and teachings. One of the historical works that he is said to have compiled and edited, the Chunqiu (Spring and Autumn Annals), is an account of Chinese history in the state of Lu from 722 to 481 B.C. In learning he wished to be known as a transmitter rather than a creator, and he therefore revived the study of the ancient books. His own teachings, together with those of his main disciples, are found in the Sishu (Four Books) of Confucian literature, which became the textbooks of later Chinese generations. Confucius was greatly venerated during his lifetime and in succeeding ages. Although he himself had little belief in the supernatural, he has been revered almost as a spiritual being by millions. The entire teaching of Confucius was practical and ethical, rather than religious. He claimed to be a restorer of ancient morality and held that proper

outward acts based on the five virtues of kindness, uprightness, decorum, wisdom, and faithfulness constitute the whole of human duty. Reverence for parents, living and dead, was one of his key concepts. His view of government was paternalistic, and he enjoined all individuals to observe carefully their duties toward the state. In subsequent centuries his teachings exerted a powerful influence on the Chinese nation.



Confucian Temple, Shandong (lvren.cn)

春秋战国

春秋战国时期（公元前770年~221年），是中国由奴隶制社会向封建制社会转化的时期，同时也是文化与思想百花齐放的时期。在这一时期出现的思想家们，影响了今后两千多年的中国。其中，最著名的，有孔子、老子、墨子、孟子、和庄子。

老子，姓李名耳，字聃，是道家学派创始人。他博学多才，孔子周游列国时曾到洛阳向老子问礼。老子晚年乘青牛西去，并在函谷关（位于今河南灵宝）前写成了五千言的《道德经》（又名《老子》）。《老子》以“道”解释宇宙万物的演变。“道”乃“夫莫之命（命令）而常自然”，因而“人法地，地法天，天法道，道法自然”。“道”为客观自然规律，同时又具有“独立不改，周行而不殆”的永恒意义。老子的思想主张是“无为”，老子的理想政治境界是“邻国相望，鸡犬之声相闻，民至老死不相往来”。他的哲学思想和由他创立的道家学派，不但对我国古代思想文化的发展，作出了重要贡献，而且对我国2000多年来思想文化的发展，产生了深远的影响。

墨子（约公元前468年~前376年），名翟，今山东省滕州市人，汉族，是

我国战国时期著名的思想家，教育家，军事家，墨家学派的创始人。他曾提出“兼爱”、“非攻”等观点，创立墨家学说，并有《墨子》一书传世。墨学在当时影响很大，与儒家并称“显学”。

孟子（约公元前372年~前289年）生于周烈王四年，死于周赧王二十六年，山东邹城人，汉族。名轲，字子舆，又字子车、子居。父名激，母邹氏。是中国古代伟大的思想家，教育家。战国时期儒家代表人物之一。著有《孟子》一书，属语录体散文集。《孟子》一书是孟子的言论汇编，由孟子及其弟子共同编写而成，是记录了孟子的语言、政治观点和政治行动的儒家经典著作。孟子师承孔子（孔子之孙，一般来说是师承自孔子的学生），继承并发扬了孔子的思想，成为仅次于孔子的一代儒家宗师，有“亚圣”之称，与孔子并称为“孔孟”。

庄子（约前369年—前286年），汉族。名周，字子休（一说子沐），后人称之为“南华真人”，战国时期宋国蒙（今安徽省蒙城县，又说今河南省商丘县东北民权县境内）人。著名的思想家、哲学家、文学家，是道家学派的代表人物，老子哲学思想的继承者和发展者，先秦庄子学派的创始人。他的学说涵盖了当时社会生活的各方面，但根本精神还是归依于老子的哲学。后世将他与老子并称为“老庄”，他们的哲学为“老庄哲学”。

(source: baike.baidu.com)

VOCABULARY

1. Mèngzǐ / Lǎozǐ / Zhuāngzǐ / Mòzǐ
孟子 / 老子 / 庄子 / 墨子

2. Confucianism
Kǒngzǐ xuéshuō; rúxué, rújiā
孔子学说; 儒学, 儒家

3. zǐ yuē sān jūn kě duó shuài yě
pǐ fū bù kě duó zhì yě

子曰：“三军可夺帅也，匹夫不可夺志也。”

The Master said, "An army may be deprived of its commander, yet a man can not be deprived of his will."



RENCH Section

mars 2009

Ma philosophie personnelle

Par Colette Crouse

En général, la vie est plus simple est plus plaisant que nous voulons croire. C'est vrai, même si malheureux, que quelques vies sont plus délicates que d'autres. Néanmoins, c'est vrai aussi que la plupart de vies sont plus délicates que c'est nécessaire. Nous compliquons des choses insignifiantes pour donner du sens à nos vies, et par conséquent nous devenons des combattants dans un champ de bataille où nous sommes nous-mêmes nos ennemis les plus grands. Les meilleures plaisirs sont ceux qui sont les moins criants: des rires, du soleil, une tasse de thé quand il fait froid. En aimant les petites choses dans la vie, on est rarement déçu.



http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3254/2690964364_9069735089.jpg

Des mots de sagesse

Par Darrell Nourani

Happiness is the reason and the goal of life, the final aim and the end of human existence.

--Aristotle

« Le bonheur est la raison et le but de vivre, le bien suprême et le fini de l'existence humaine ». Cette citation fut écrite par le grand philosophe grec Aristote. La vérité de cette citation se trouve dans son universalité. On ne peut pas vivre une bonne vie sans être heureuse. Une personne sans le bonheur est une personne morte. Alors, je suis homme bien équilibré et homme qui croit en le bonheur et la joie de vivre.

Le sens de la vie

Par Leslie Moeller

La vie est très complexe. Beaucoup de personnes posent la même question, « qu'est-ce que c'est la raison de l'existence humaine ? » C'est vrai que la réponse est différente pour chaque personne, mais pour moi, il est très simple. À mon avis les humains existent pour une raison: pour aimer et pour apprendre comment aimer. L'amour est la chose la plus importante dans le monde sans lequel nous ne sommes rien.

Les philosophes français les plus célèbres

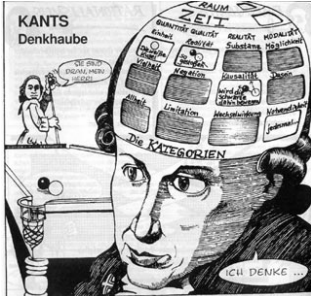
- Descartes
- Montesquieu
- Diderot
- Rousseau
- Voltaire
- Sartre
- Foucault

Des citations des philosophes français...en anglais

- Diderot: *"I have been, and still am, angry at being mediocre."*
- Descartes: *"An optimist may see a light where there is none, but why must the pessimist always run to blow it out?"*
- Rousseau: *"To write a good love letter, you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written."*
- Voltaire: *"Life is thickly sown with thorns, and I know no other remedy than to pass quickly through them. The longer we dwell on our misfortunes, the greater is their power to harm us."*
- Foucault: *"In its function, the power to punish is not essentially different from that of curing or educating."*
- Sartre: *"We do not know what we want and yet we are responsible for what we are - that is the fact"*



PHILOSOPHIE AUS DEUTSCHLAND

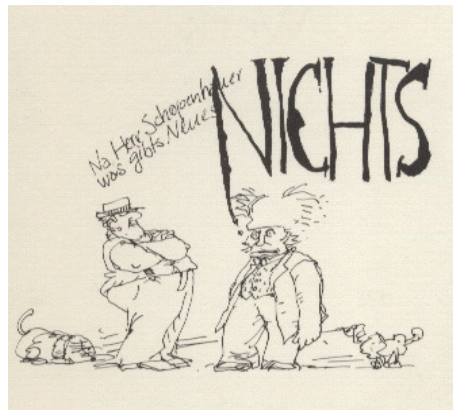


Immanuel Kant wurde im Jahr 1724 in der Stadt Königsberg geboren. Kant war ein neuer Denker seiner Zeit und war ein großer Einfluss auf die Aufklärung. Kant hat gesagt, dass der rationale Gedanke vor allem ist. Kant sagte, dass Vernunft ohne Gefühl und Religion sein muss. Kant schrieb viele Bücher z.B. Kritik der reinen Vernunft und Kritik der Urteilskraft. Kant stellte vier Fragen: „Was kann ich wissen, was soll ich tun, was darf ich hoffen, und was ist der

Mensch?“ Kant hat sich sein ganzes Leben mit diesen vier Fragen beschäftigt. Kant ist ein wichtiger Mann nicht nur in der deutschen Geschichte, aber auch für die Weltzukunft.

Conner Taylor

Arthur Schopenhauer, ein bedeutender deutscher Philosoph des 19. Jahrhunderts, wurde am 22. Februar 1788 in Danzig geboren. Sein Hauptwerk Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung wurde zum ersten Mal in 1819 verlegt, dann wieder in 1844 und 1859, und in diesem Werk begründete er ein System des Pessimismus. Schopenhauer erklärt die menschliche Existenz auf eine Weise, welche die Menschen als machtlos gegen ihr Schicksal und den Tod darstellt. Er sah die Welt als die Vorstellung des Menschen. Für ihn sind Objekt und Subjekt untrennbar – es gibt kein Objekt ohne Subjekt. Seine metaphysische Auswertung des Willens und seine Konzepte der menschlichen Motivation und Lust wirkten auf Friedrich Nietzsche und Sigmund Freud ein. Schopenhauer starb 1860 in Frankfurt am Main.



Grant Barba

Die Bedeutung des Lebens

Meine Lebensphilosophie ist alles was möglich ist zu versuchen. Dieses Leben ist zu uns gegeben. Dieses Leben ist ein Geschenk, aber wir haben nur eins. Wir sind hier eine Person auf der Erde nur ein Mal und niemand weiß, wie lange das Leben dauern wird. Ich glaube, dass wir das Leben auf der Erde ausnutzen sollten. Wir sollten alles versuchen, was wir können. Wir müssen Risiken manchmal eingehen und neue Sachen versuchen. Das Eingehen von Risiken kann andere Gelegenheiten für uns eröffnen. Wir müssen keine Angst haben, aber doch tüchtig sein. Versuchen Sie alles, das Sie während Ihrer Lebenszeit können. Warum nicht? „Leben Sie das Leben zum vollsten“ ist ein Klischee, aber es ist ein wirklich guter Rat. Was denken Sie?

Lena Moro

Das Lebensmotto einer Studentin

Man soll sich für viele Aktivitäten interessieren. Wenn man Student oder Studentin ist, gibt es viel Arbeit, Hausaufgaben und Stress. Deshalb sollen Studenten Zeit für Spiele finden. Die Universität hat viele Vereine und Möglichkeiten durch die EMU und im Student Rec Center.

Mein Lifestyle ist sehr sportlich. Ich laufe in einem Verein. Das macht mir Spass. Ich spiele Tischtennis mit Freunden von mir, und es ist sehr toll! Familie ist auch wichtig für mich. Ich rufe meine Familie an, und manchmal besuche ich sie am Wochenende. Kein Lifestyle ist richtig oder falsch. Was für das Individuum stimmt, ist richtig!

Hayley Belli

Deutsche Philosophen

- G.W.F. Hegel (1770 - 1831)
- Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860)
„Das Leben kann als ein Traum angesehen werden und der Tod als Erwachen.“
„Life can be seen as a dream and death as an Awakening.“
- Karl Marx (1818 - 1883)
„Religion als Opium des Volkes“
„Religion as opium of the people“



- Friedrich Nietzsche (1844 - 1900)
„Gott ist tot!“ „God is dead!“



TALIAN Section

(INVERNO 2009)

La Sopravvivenza del Machiavellismo

Quando Niccolò Machiavelli scrisse il suo trattato *Il principe* (1513), l'opera sorprese allora con la sua verità spoglia, e sorprende ancora oggi con la sua rilevanza nel mondo contemporaneo. Due dei capi più concentrati sul potere sono Vladimir Putin, il primo ministro della Russia, e Robert Mugabe, il presidente dello Zimbabwe. Dovrebbero essere detronizzati entrambi, ma tramite la loro virtù machiavellica, hanno potuto mantenere il loro potere finora.

I capi di stato generalmente fanno il possibile per resistere la democrazia, sempre con lo stesso obiettivo: preservare il potere. Nel caso di Putin, dopo aver finito il suo mandato, si è fatto primo ministro. Quest'azione di Putin non era nascosta, ma sembra così con Mugabe. Mugabe ha perso un'elezione contro Tsvangirai in marzo, 2008, ma invece di abdicare, da lì in avanti lui e il suo esercito hanno commesso tante atrocità al partito del suo oppositore e al popolo. Secondo Machiavelli, benché possa esserci bisogno della crudeltà per mantenere uno stato, ci sono limiti: "Debbe ... el principe farsi temere in mode che, se non acquista lo amore, che fugga l'odio." L'odio è ciò che spinge la gente alla rivoluzione.

Putin ha la stessa credenza nella importanza della guerra, ma il suo approccio è diverso da quello di Mugabe. L'apparenza della forza militare gli basta. Il maggio scorso, per l'anniversario della fine della seconda guerra mondiale, c'è stata una gran parata militare intesa come, nelle parole di Putin, "una dimostrazione della nostra capacità crescente nella sfera della difesa." Questa asserzione, infatti, è machiavellica; con questa parata, Putin voleva veramente esibire i poteri *offensivi* della sua nazione, non *difensivi*. Ma nel mondo politico globale, se Putin avesse detto "offesa" invece di "difesa," sarebbe stato considerato minaccioso.

Proprio qua riconosciamo le qualità machiavelliche eccezionali di Putin. Terrà la sua posizione di potere molto più a lungo di Robert Mugabe, perché capisce meglio il comportamento necessario per un politico oggi, che consiste di un misto delle strategie de *Il principe* di Niccolò Machiavelli e le richieste del sistema politico moderno.

Di Chris Bradley

Fast Spreading Slow Food

Slow food is an anti-fast food movement founded in 1986 by an Italian journalist, socialist, and activist named Carlo Petrini. Since its establishment, the Slow Food Movement has spread from its origin in Rome, Italy, all across the globe; and has even managed to infiltrate the home of fast food itself, the United States. Numerous cultures have benefited from the movement's efforts to prevent the disappearance of cultural foods and small producers and to revive the tastes, senses, and appreciation of the food people eat. This complex retaliation of the Slow Food movement against the globalization and homogenization of food systems is the direct result and influence of Italian food history and culture.

It all began in the spring of 1986, when McDonald's was opened in Rome, Italy (Alva). Carlo Petrini recognized that the 1986 opening of McDonald's in Rome was only encouraging this transformation of Italian food. And far as he was concerned, his sacred land had been infringed upon. As a result, Petrini decided to take a stand against the proliferation of fast food by founding The Slow Food Movement. Petrini feels it is crucial that people question not just the source of their food, but the economic, social, and environmental impact of their food choices as well. Since its inception, the Slow Food has spread to 132 countries and consists of over 85,000 members, all of whom belong to over 1,000 convivia, or smaller groups, scattered all over the world.

By: Megan Emad

Vocabolario

What is the meaning of life?

Qual é il senso della vita?

What is your personal philosophy?

Qual é la tua filosofia di vita?

Famous philosophers: Severino Boezio, Galileo Galilei, Giordano Bruno, Giacomo Loepardi, Cesare Beccaria, Giambattista Vico, Giovanni Vattimo, Antonio Negri, Giorgio Agamben.

Dominant philosophies of Italian philosophers:

1. Religion, art, and science can coexist together. 2. The universe is infinite. 3. Absolutism. 4. Pensiero debole vs. pensiero forte

Famous philosopher's quote: Galileo Galilei: "I detrattori della corruptibilità meriterebber d'esser cangiati in statue."

Translation: "Detractors of corruptibility deserve being turned nto statues."

By: Danielle Malia Meleho'ala Christina Campbell

SERATA ITALIANA
AT TRACKTOWN PIZZA
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Un'altra Vista del Principe

The Prince: Path to domination? Or Destruction?

I've recently become quite intrigued by Niccolo Machiavelli's book of guidelines for public domination, "The Prince." Machiavelli's insight that led to his views on military matters was greatly influenced by his study of Roman antiquity. During the days of ancient Rome, however, rulers had to be much more cold-hearted than modern leaders to survive in power.

This book has had a very major role in shaping our world today. Machiavelli has contributed to political theory and strategies, and has come to be known as the "father of political science." America's founding fathers were familiar with Machiavelli's writings, and many had began studying it at an early age.

Machiavelli's writings are based on the use of deviousness and force to gain and maintain power. When taken in their entirety, his contributions to the political nature of man explore many facets of human behavior. Perhaps more than any other writer, Machiavelli exhibited an insight and clarity that was well ahead of his time. Those who study and ponder his work will be will be enlightened for doing so. **By Andrew Ellsberg**



JAPANESE Section

2009の3月

JAKUCHO

Jakucho, with literary achievements and accomplishments as a Buddhist nun, earned the Nonino International Prize in January of 2006. Born Setouchi Harumi in 1922, she grew up in Tokushima prefecture and eventually graduated from Tokyo Women's University with a major in Japanese literature.

At the age of 51, Setouchi took her Buddhist vows under Kon Toko of the Chuson-Ji Temple in Iwate and obtained the name Jakucho.

Traditionally, Buddhists are expected to "throw away whatever you were before" but to many people's surprise, Jakucho continued to write and balanced both her novels and Buddhism.

Despite her years, she was known to demonstrate her strong Buddhist convictions by "conduct anti-war hunger strikes" during the Gulf War and the Afghanistan bombing in 1991.

Jakucho continued to preach and give speeches, and even "assumed posts as a college president and a curator of literary museums." She accepted a post as head chief of Tendai-ji Temple, and after twenty years stepped down in 2005.

Jakucho is also known for her translation of "The Tale of Genji" into modern Japanese, which was completed in 1998.

GROUPISM

Generally speaking, Japanese people tend to be groupists. Actually it depends on individuals; however, the old philosophy still exists in current society. A funny example is that young people, especially junior high and senior high school students, usually go to the restroom with some friends. Can you believe that?

Vocabulary

What is the meaning of life?

じんせい いみ
人生の意味は何ですか。

What is your personal philosophy?

じんせいかん
あなたの人生観は何ですか。

What are your country's most famous philosophers?

あなたの国の有名な
てつがくしゃ おし
哲学者を教えてください。

Name the dominant philosophies in your country

いっぽんてき
あなたの国の一般的
てつがく
な哲学はなんですか。



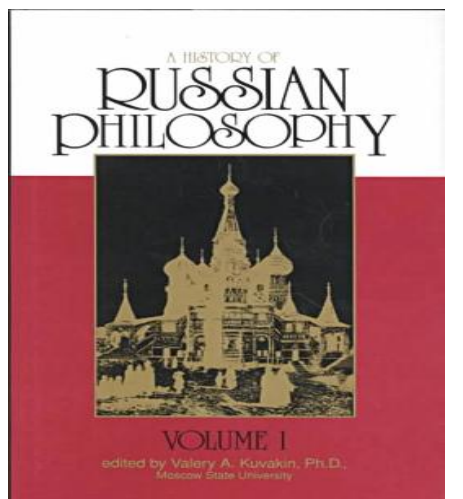
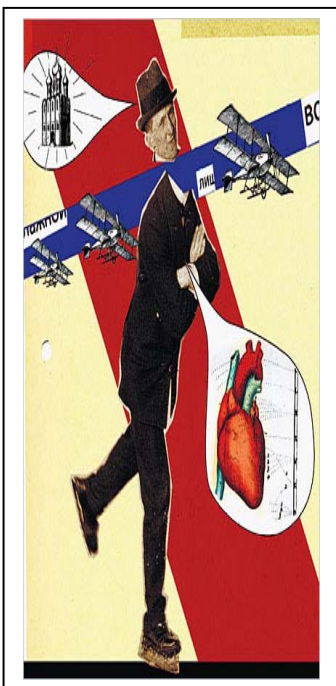
Русская философия

Russian thought is essentially nature and proper boundaries of philosophy. Russian philosophy has been primarily the creation of writers and critics who derived their ideals and values from European sources and focused on ethics, social theory and the philosophy of history, in the belief that philosophers had thus far simply interpreted the world: the task was now to change it. This passionate social commitment generated much strict fanaticism, but it also inspired the iconoclastic tendency made philosophically respectable by Nietzsche: the revaluation of values from an ironic outsider’s perspective. The principal contribution of Russian thinkers to world culture has so far consisted not in systems, but in experiments in the theory and practice of human emancipation. Some of these led to the Russian Revolution, while others supplied remarkably accurate predictions of the nature of an ideal community in power. Like Dostoevskii’s character Shigalëv who, starting from the ideal of absolute freedom, arrived by a strict logical progression at the need of absolute tyranny, Russian philosophers have specialized in thinking through (and sometimes acting out) the practical implications of the most seductive visions of liberty that Europe has produced over the last 200 hundred years.

By Daria Shulgina

In many countries, the supreme authority is assigned to religious beliefs but in Russia, it was philosophy that served as the ultimate measure of truth and stood as the foundation of all political and economic changes. The State may have held all the power, preventing many philosophical ideas to develop, yet philosophers rose above this and raised fundamental question of being that were unaddressed by the State. For example, Solovyov is considered to be Russia’s greatest philosopher and his goal was to fuse all conflicting concepts into a single form of reason. Nikolai Fedorov was the founder of cosmism and the scientific resurrection of the dead. Vasily Rozanov was an existential thinker of sex, marriage, and everyday life. Finally, Nikolai Berdyaev studied personality and freedom and believed that we are to enter an “Eighth Day of Creation.”

By Anya Klyukanova



Русские фразы и выражения

What is the meaning of life?

-В чем смысл жизни? или Почему мы здесь? (на земле)
(V chem. smisl zhizni? ili Pochemu mi zdes'? na zemlye)

What is your personal philosophy?

-Какая ваша личная философия?
(Kakaja vasha lichnaya filosofiya)

Name your country’s most famous philosophers?

-Назовите известных философов в вашей стране?
(Nazavitye izvestniya filosofov v vasheu stranye?)

Name the dominant philosophies in your country?

-Назовите господствующие философии в вашей стране?
(Nazavitye gospodstvushchiye v vashei stranye?)

Famous philosopher’s quote:

-“The Karamazovs are not scoundrels but philosophers, because all real Russian people are philosophers...”
-Dmitry Karamazov, from Fyodor Dostoevsky’s “The Brothers Karamazov.”



Filosofía

Filosofías Sociales

Por: Vania Loredo

El significado de la vida es una de las preguntas más estudiadas en el mundo. Cada uno tiene su propio significado; éste está formado por el tipo de cultura en el que se ha criado. Por ejemplo, en el Perú la fe católica les pide a sus seguidores de que sigan una vida decente y cumplan todas las reglas que la iglesia les imponga ya que irán al cielo cuando mueran.

Personalmente, la filosofía de mi vida es haz lo que te haga feliz, vive como quieras vivir si es que te hace sentir bien. Pienso que uno tiene que darle sentido a su vida si es que quiere ser feliz; sino cual sería el punto de vivir.

En Perú, la gente tiene una filosofía establecida por la iglesia y las costumbres peruanas. Por consiguiente, la filosofía peruana es enfocada en los cambios sociales basados en color de la piel y la posición social de los indígenas, más conocido como el Indio. El problema del indio es uno de los problemas

sociales que enfrenta Perú. Esta idea es basada en la opresión del indio ante una sociedad que no se preocupa por él.

Uno de los más influyentes filósofos en Perú es José Carlos Mariátegui que escribió los 7 Ensayos de la Realidad Peruana. Basada en la filosofía marxista, Mariátegui expresa la situación del indio en el Perú. Mariátegui lo describe como "El problema del indio es un problema de identidad nacional".

"Hace algún tiempo que se constata el carácter religioso, místico, metafísico del socialismo. Jorge Sorel...decía en sus Reflexiones sobre la Violencia: 'Se ha encontrado una analogía entre la religión y el socialismo revolucionario, que se propone la preparación y aun la reconstrucción del individuo para una obra gigantesca. Pero Bergson nos ha enseñado que no solo la religión puede ocupar la región del yo profundo; los mitos revolucionarios pueden también ocuparla'. Renan, como el mismo Sorel lo recuerda, advertía la fe religiosa de los socialistas, constatando su inexpugnabilidad a todo desaliento." - Mariátegui



VOCABULARIO

Qué es la significación de la vida?

Qué es tu filosofía personal?

Quiénes son los filósofos más famosos de tu país?

Cuáles son las filosofías dominantes en tu país?

"La mayor parte de los hombres tiene una capacidad intelectual muy superior al ejercicio que hacen de ella."

– José Ortega y Gasset



WAHILI Section

April 2009

- 1) **What is the meaning of life? /Why are we here (on Earth)?**
Je, nini maana ya maisha? / Kwanini tunaishi hapa Duniani?
- 2) **What is your personal philosophy?**
Je, nini falsafa yako binafsi?
- 3) **Tanzania's most famous philosopher:**
Mwanafalsafa maarufu Tanzania ni "Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere".
- 4) **Dominant philosophies in Tanzania:**
Falsafa za Tanzania hadi 1990: "Ujamaa na Kujitegemea"- (Dominant philosophies until 1990s: 'Socialism and Self Reliance'), na (and) Kutofungamana na Upande wowote ("Non Alignment").



Famous philosopher's quotes:

- Nukuu maarufu: "Violence is unnecessary and costly. Peace is the only way"J.K.Nyerere (1922- 99)

"Vita si ya lazima, na ni ya ghali. Amani ndiyo njia pekee".J.K.Nyerere (1922 - 1999)
- "Small nations are like indecently dressed women. They tempt the evil-minded."

"Mataifa madogo ni kama wanawake waliovaa kiholela. Huwavutia wenye wazimu"J.K.Nyerere(1922 - 99)



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