



Victoria University of Bangladesh

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HUM-103

①

Ans: to: the: Q: NO: ①

Philosophy is a way of thinking about certain subjects such as ethics, thought, existence, time, meaning and value. That way of thinking involves 4 Rs: responsiveness, reflection, reason and re-evaluation. The aim is to deepen understanding.

What is the Difference Between Philosophy and Science?

① Science can be defined as the study of knowledge of the physical and the natural world based on observation and experiments whereas philosophy can be defined as the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence.

② Science, as a study of natural phenomenon, has been there for not more than three centuries, while it was left to

Philosophy to explain everything since ancient civilizations. ⁽²⁾

(3) Everything is explained in philosophy in everyday words and logic that anyone with average intelligence can understand. On the other hand, scientific explanation requires help from concepts and equations that require proper explanation and study and cannot be understood by someone who does not belong to science stream.

Ans. to: the Q: NO: (2)

Epistemology finds its prime application to validate a piece of news or a report. For instance, a news headline read 'I have not been a part of any unethical practice held at the bank. Here epistemology can be used to identify whether or not the news headline is genuine.

③

Rationalism is a doctrine that prioritizes reason over emotion. If you're scared of the dark and convinced there's a monster in your closet your parents will beg you to be rational, and rely on what you know empty closet instead of what you fear monster.

If you believe in rationalism what do you rely on to make decisions

- ① emotion
- ② reason
- ③ friends opinions
- ④ random chance

Ans. to the Q. no. ③

Empiricism is a philosophical theory applicable in many disciplines, including science and software development that human knowledge comes predominantly from experiences gathered through the five senses.

④

In empiricism, Knowledge is spoken of as a posteriori, or from the latter meaning gained from experience. Simply put empiricism is the idea that all learning comes from only experience and observations. The term empiricism comes from the Greek word for experience *empeiria*. The theory of empiricism attempts to explain how human beings acquire knowledge and improve their conceptual understanding of the world.

In science, empiricism heavily emphasizes the use of experiments and observation to collect evidence and draw conclusions.

The goal of such experimentation is to apply theories to real world observations record the findings in the form of empirical data and present them to the relevant audience.

Ans. to the Q. no: (4)

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The Renaissance was a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic rebirth following the Middle Ages. Generally described as taking place from the 14th century to the 17th century, the Renaissance promoted the rediscovery of classical philosophy literature and art.

① Downfall of Feudalism: The first and foremost factor of renaissance was the decline of feudalism. The feudal way virtually disappeared from western European countries by the 1500 A.D. The middle class comprising of traders and businessmen provided financial support to the kings and thereby enabled them to reduce their dependence on the feudal lords.

② Impacts of crusades: There were many religious wars in between the Christians and Muslims in 11th and 14th century. The wars ended in the victory of the Muslims. As a result of which the western scholars came in contact with the East which was more civilized and polished. ⑥

③ Downfall in the influence of church: The church dominated the medieval society. However the church suffered a setback in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. A number of strong monarchs challenged the temporal power of the church. For instance in 1296 A.D King Philip IV of France got the pope arrested and made him a prisoner.

⑦

④ ~~Con~~ Contribution of progressive rulers and nobles:

Some progressive rulers, popes and nobles adopted a lot of measures to boost in the ushering of the Renaissance. Rulers like Francis I of France, Henry VIII of England, Charles V of Spain, Christian II of Denmark etc.

⑤ Geographical discovery:

Geographical voyage was a potent factor of Renaissance. The invention of mariners compass encouraged the sea adventurers. It enabled them to know the exact direction in which they were sailing. The notions about the shape and size of the world in vogue were also challenged.