

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1 Explain the relationship between Man and Nature in the context of the Understanding of Ancient Cosmology and Current Ecology.

1

2 Explain the belief and relationship between Man and God in the context of Theology / Beliefs / Spiritual Beliefs.

2



3 Describes the formation and development of metaphysical systems

3

4 Analyze the Metaphysics's broader use in the development of National science, technology and innovation

4

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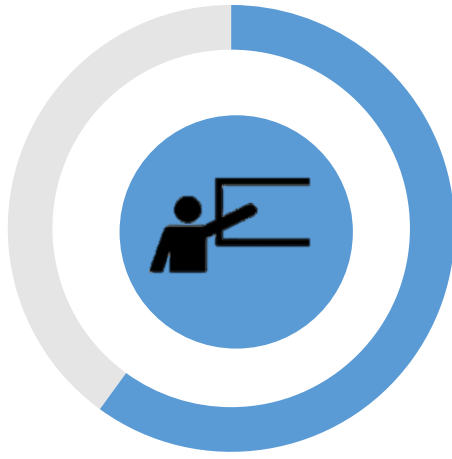
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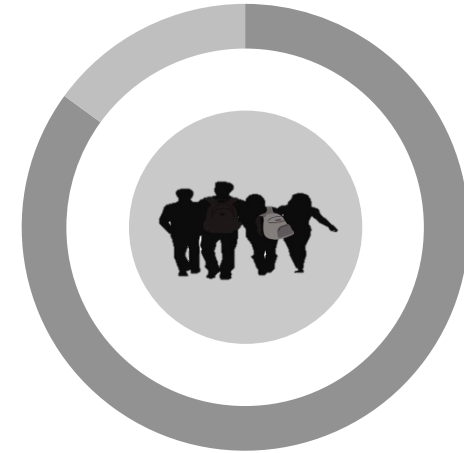
PENDEKATAN KULIAH



Lecture



Blended Learning



Student Centralized
Learning
(SCL)

CHAPTER 5

METAPHYSICS

what is metaphysic?

- Meta + physics:
- meta = over / Beyond / above;
- physics = material / physical nature;
- metaphysics = something that goes beyond the physical limits.
- Metaphysics of second order studies.
- Two major metaphysical meanings:
- philosophy - a study at the abstract level, or at the most general level of a matter / phenomenon / nature.
- Examples: avoidance of seats, causes and consequences.
- about religion - phenomena outside the real world.
- Examples: life after death, heaven, hell.
- The supernatural cannot be proved by senseless and empirical senses.

the field of metaphysical discussion

- A field of philosophy that examines the nature of existence and reality and the nature of existence.
- It is divided into the following sections: -
- Ontology - a study of existence
- Cosmology - about the physical universe or cosmos as a whole.
- Causes (cosmogony) and cosmogony (origin of the universe)
- Subject, predicate and taxonomy
- Duty (necessity) and contingency
- Mind and matter.
- Free-will and will (determinism)

Metaphysical theory

- Metaphysics is often associated with questions such as “What is truth,” “Do you have a mind in your body”
- There are several theories:
- Materialism - upholds the truth of the existence of things and feelings, thoughts and physical phenomena produced by the activity of things.
- Idealism - stating that all material things are ideas or forms of ideas of mental phenomena are pure and true.
- Theology (religious metaphysics) - relates the nature of the semester and its existence to it and applies it to some purpose.
- Mechanistic theory - states that all events resulting from mechanical power are not the result of effort.

theory of materialism

- Anything that is visible / existent.
- Examples: mountains, rice balls.
- Considering the existence of the body and the reality is real.
- Ideas do not have their own reality and depend on something that is corporeal.
- The idea came from the brain, it still has to do with the body (brain).
- Deny spirituality / invisibility.
- Reject religion.
- Oxygen and wind are something that can be detected by the senses as a result.

theory of idealism

- The existence of non-material things.
- The idea is neither natural nor physical.
- The way to interpret the existence of ideas or the existence of religion is discussed in the example of genie.
- Reality is not material, but mental or spiritual.
- Pioneer: George Berkeley.
- Didn't recognize the corpse out there, but only the image would be.
- Reality is not directly responded to, but responds to the sensation of objects.
- Only the realm of the mind exists and the physical world cannot be recognized directly.
- Open space to spiritual belief, an example of the spirit.

religious metaphysics

- Reality is not limited to bodies.
- The religion of reality is not limited to material and ideas, including both.
- Religion rejects materialism.

human relations with nature

Menjelaskan hubungan antara Insan dengan Alam dalam konteks faham Kosmologi Silam dan Ekologi Semasa.

definition of nature (cosmos)

- Philosophers define nature as a set of jawars composed of objects and surahs [of form] that exist on earth and in heaven.
- Nature is also used for the purpose of the world, which is to refer to the earth and everything in it and to the heavens.
- Natural division: -
 - Existence - the birth of materialism and so on.
 - The inner world - the birth of theism / religion of theism, animism etc.
 - The term universe is used in the Qur'an by the expression al-samawat wal ard wa ma baynahuma [heaven and earth of all that is between them]. In Surah al-Ma'idah [5: 17] Allah says: "wa lillahi mulkus samawati wal ardi wa ma baynahuma" [and Allah alone is the kingdom of heaven and earth and all that exists between them].

Human concept According to the west

- man is an animal that thinks by highlighting its rational dimension,
- humans are friendly animals that reflect their social interaction instincts,
- man is a creature that comes from heaven to earth, which is Adam, who devours Satan's enticements to the earth and
- humans are animals that exist
- based on the theory of evolution.
- Karl Marx, a well-known socialist, said that humans are social beings. Such a view is not unusual because it is also supported by ancient Greek philosophers such as Aristotle.

the concept of man by the west

- Socialism sees humans as being based on the philosophy of materialism, which assumes that the world is nothing more than material or nature. Therefore, man is a natural being. All human endeavors are driven by the natural impulse of the urge to live.
- Philosophy of materialism is of the view that the most important element of a human being is not intellect or spirit rather than the dimension of his work.

human concept according to Islam

- Humans or so-called humans are special beings because they can think, receive knowledge, and desire.
- Every thing that cannot receive knowledge and desire, is not named by man.
- Human Process.
- Human Responsibility: - Humans are created as caliphs.

MAN AND NATURE

- Humans Have a Mind
- Has perfect physicality
- Become a natural caliphate
- Cultured and civilized

human relationship with god

Human relationship with god

- human vertical relationship
- human horizontal relationship

HUMAN VERTICAL RELATIONSHIP

- Discussed in natural theology and philosophy of god.
- Does God exist?
- Theism:
 - Understanding that God exists, even though its existence is invisible.
 - Monotheism - god is one.
 - Politicism - god exists in more than one.
- Atheism:
 - The understanding of the reality of nature does not exist, which exists only in material things.

HUMAN VERTICAL RELATIONSHIP

- The main aim of the philosophy of religion is to examine the claims of religion in the following questions: -
- Does God exist? / Does God exist?
- Do religious beliefs have a basis? / Is religious belief reasonable?
- What is a religious experience? / What is the nature of religious experiences?
- What is the value of faith?
- Why does Evil exist?

WHAT IS GOD MEANS

- The creator of nature, eternal, omnipotent, controlling nature
- Something that worshiped and controls creatures
- The shape / worshiped statue
- Something that's been overlooked

WHAT RELIGION IS?

- A system of beliefs, practices and human ideals
- A trusted institution
- One's attitude and feelings toward a supernatural force

WHAT RELIGION IS?

- Latin: - religare, meaning to tie, to conclude "to tie, to bind."
- Cicero connects religious meaning with the term relegere, which means to read over and over again.

Does religion exist?

- Although the general view that religion is exist, some scholars think that religion itself does not exist, for those who exist it is merely cultural.

The difference between religion and belief

- Religion is certainly a belief system, but not all belief systems are religion.
- To distinguish a religion from a non-religious belief system is sometimes easy, but sometimes it is difficult to distinguish.
- Theism (belief in God), for example, is different from religion.

The philosophy of religion according to the west

- Sociologists, anthropologists and early philosophers have studied religion, but no one has directly suggested religious science.
- Friedrich Max Müller - a German scholar who lived in 1870, proposed a radical idea: to develop "religious science."
- E.B. Tylor and James Frazer were two of the earliest researchers to try to develop the theory of religious nature,
- They define religion as essentially a belief in spiritual beings - religion according to them systematically animism.

The philosophy of religion according to the west

- According to Tylor and Frazer, religion and animism are purely intellectual movements.
- According to Sigmund Freud, religion is a form of mass neurosis (mild mental disorder) and exists only in response to conflict and deep emotional weakness.
- Freud argues that it is impossible to dispel religious illusions by reducing the misery.

The philosophy of religion according to the west

- Emile Durkheim developed sociology as an academic discipline, (the importance of society - social structure, social relations, and social institutions) - in understanding human nature.
- Durkheim writes that "... religion is a system of beliefs and practices that unites with sacred things, that is, distinguished and forbidden." Religious belief is therefore a symbol of social reality. Durkheim was responsible for helping westerners understand that religion is an important social function.

Religious Philosophy according to Karl Marx

- According to Marx, religion is one of the social institutions that depends on the material and economic reality of a particular society.
- For Marx, all social institutions depend on the economy in the end.
- Marx's view of religion is simple: it is an illusion that its main purpose is to give reason, and excuse it to keep society functioning as it is.

Agama vs takhayul “Religion vs. Superstition”

- Is there a connection between religion and superstition?
- Some adherents of various religions believe that these two things are of a different kind of faith.
- However, those who stand outside of religion will find some very important equations and basics to consider.

Religion and philosophy

- Is religion just a form of philosophy?
- Is philosophy a religious activity?
- There is confusion about whether and how religion and philosophy should be distinguished from one another. Is philosophy the same as religion?
- This confusion cannot be ignored because there are some very strong similarities between the two.

GOD AND EVIL

- The Problem of Evil - Does Evil exist?
- Evil exists in the form of unwanted suffering, committed by man and nature, by unimaginable sacrifice by force, epidemic, war, famine, and other horrors.

GOD AND EVIL

- So, whether God is limited to power, goodness, or knowledge, or he does not exist at all; whether he is unable or unwilling to put an end to evil, or he is unaware of his existence or solution.
- Philosophers think that God has no reason to justify evil. (God would have no reason for permitting evil)

definition of evil

- It's Not Something Positive: Where That Goodness Has Gone
- Lack of Good Value in Something.
- Causing Problems for Humans and Other Creatures.
- The Opposite of the All-Merciful and All-Powerful God.

questions about evil

- Moral crime
- True and False Aspects.
- Related to Specific Human Behavior.
- Humans Are Not Free to Do What They Love.
- Physical Crimes
- Natural Disasters.
- Known as Natural Disasters.
- Psychological Crimes
- Pain, Sorrow That Affects Someone.

the relationship of
evil with the
existence of god

There are 3 streams: -

- **God does not exist**
- **God Exists But Does Not Know That Evil exists**
- **God Exists And Is Not Able To Control Them Due To Limited Power**

Conclusion of “GOD AND EVIL”

- Evil Is Real Although God Also Exists.
- Christianity says God does not exist because of evil.
- Islam says God Exists in spite of Evil.

human horizontal relationship

- Humans are small worlds, worlds are big humans (Hamka).
- Mechanism
- Nature and man are regarded as machines and beings are mechanics.
- The mental process of describing phenomena is uniform in terms of its behavior.
- Determinism
- Human actions can be explained either by reason or by law.
- Divided into two:
- Intrinsic: every event happens on its own.
- Extrinsic: every event occurs due to external factors / outside of human control.
- Realism
- Nature exists realistically and objectively.
- Example: Darwinism - nature exists on its own.

metaphysical systems

metaphysical systems

- Generally, metaphysical debates revolve around space and time issues, causes and consequences, as well as matter and nature.
- In this section we will discuss five main branches of metaphysics: -
 - mechanism,
 - determinism,
 - idealism,
 - realism
 - indeterminism.

mechanism

- The mental process of describing a phenomenon implies a uniform behavior that can be explained easily and interrelated.
- All events, whether or not they involve living things, are subject to a string of causes and consequences without exception.

determinism

- *'determinism' is derived from the Latin word 'terminus' which means 'end.'*
- *It can be interpreted as a philosophical claim that all human actions can be explained by psychological, sociological or otherwise.*
- *In other words, everything that happens in accordance with the law is established, it cannot be otherwise.*

idealism

- Idealism is the name for philosophical theories that are based on opinion, which says that the 'external world' is merely a reflection of the intellect.
- Human knowledge is therefore nothing more than the consciousness of ideas (the mind) in the mind.

realisme

- Realism is a doctrine that states that the universe exists real and objective.
- The external world is the real world and its existence is independent of human intellect.
- It cannot be acknowledged that something exists in the real world, if it cannot be proven by experience.
- Believers also believe that the human mind has the ability to accept things that are quite similar to one another.

indeterminism

- indeterminism is the antithesis of determinism.
According to this view, not all human actions can be explained by reason and consequence because humans have the right to free will and to decide their will.
- All phenomena in this world do not depend solely on the law of causation. The law of cause and effect is abrogated by events that stem from oneself.
- It doesn't matter to the previous situation and it does not involve God. Freedom of choice is something that is free to achieve happiness or good. ·

METAPHYSICS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

development of metaphysical science

- Auguste Comte:
- Theology
- Metaphysics
- Science
- Ernst Mach (science = positivism)
- The system of philosophy is based on facts and laws of science.
- A statement is admissible if it is empirically tested.

development of metaphysical science

- Through the 19th century - the philosophers of science who disliked the mystical and irrational thinking of European society.
- Response to primitive thinking.
- Reject anything that is not verifiable by experience and has no meaning whatsoever.
- It was revived by Moritz Schlick formally in 1925 with Ernst Mach.
- Science replaces metaphysics - science.

Saintisme

- Saintism:
- Materialistic ideology that equates all reality with material.
- The method of science should apply to all forms of science.
- Saintism also believes that one day science will solve any human problem.
- Anti-metaphysical.
- Saintism believes that science methods and approaches can be applied in all things. Science is the most authoritative or the most important way of looking at the world to dispel other views.
- From a scientific point of view, the inductive method of science is the only true source of knowledge and especially that science can produce knowledge of the right people and society.
- Saintism shifts people's belief in religion and creates a new worldview.

science vs religion

- Saintism Destroys Integrated Knowledge.
- In order to survive from science, we need to appreciate two basic aspects of intelligence: geometric intelligence (esprit geometrics) and intelligence (esprit de finesse). The balance must always be maintained between two directions contrary to the human mind (Blaise Pascal (m. 1662)).
- The need for balance.
- “Science with out religion is blind” - Albert Einstein.
- In Islamic scholarship, as summarized by Ibn al-'Arabi (m. 1240), al-Sha'rani (m. 1565) and al-Zabidi (m. 1791), there are three sets of knowledge, called 'ilm al-'aql, 'ilm al-ahwal, and 'ilm al-asrar.

Order of science

- 'ilm al-'aql, 'ilm al-ahwal, and 'ilm al-asrar.
- knowledge, whatever is acquired by instinct or through thought.
- ilm al-ahwal, which is obtained by experiencing or experiencing something or situation. Examples are sweetness of honey, bitterness of soul, deliciousness of joint, love of love, deep love, and longing.
- ilm al-asrar, which is the secret knowledge revealed by Allah into the hearts of a Prophet and a guardian.
- Those who are well-versed in 'ilm al-asrar, the prophets, and the people of the world', are a people of far-sighted and wise (hukama ') who are well-versed in all knowledge and understanding, such as divine science, natural science, mathematics and mantiq. "Thus," says Ibn al-'Arabi, "there is no more noble knowledge than the all-encompassing knowledge that contains all information (al-hawi 'ala jami' al-information)"

scenarios and case studies

group work

- Conduct interviews with 10 members of the campus community about their views or opinions on the following:
- Their views or thoughts on the flow of thinking in philosophy based on the lectures learned in lectures 1 and 2.
- Their views of nature are based on the thoughts of philosophers they know or have learned.
- Their views on human life and events.

written assessment (final exam)

QUESTION 1

- What kind of people would be the people who benefit the country?
Discuss.

QUESTION 2

- Give your opinion of evil?

QUESTION 3

- Provide your analysis of the misconceptions of Malaysians on the belief in metaphysical concepts.

THANK YOU