The Utopia Project



What is it?

- an imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.
- YOU are the only person that this Utopia has to satisfy.
- BUT that does not mean utopia is: Where I have like all the money and I don't have to get up in the morning and do things. Oh and I also get to date Joseph Gordon-Levitt

Who should run things? Or... Should anyone?

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- Who should run things? Or... Should anyone?
- How do you treat other people? (Don't worry, not as boring as it sounds)
- How do you deal with faith and knowledge?

Politics

- defined as: the activities associated with the governance of a country or other area, especially the debate or conflict among individuals or parties having or hoping to achieve power
- Groan. Sigh. Vomit. Repeat.... But wait...
- The BIG (Legit big) question is:
 - What is the ultimate justification for the existence of any form of government?

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- Part of philosophy is a way of thinking.
- Another part is a way of analytical thinking, specifically examining questions.

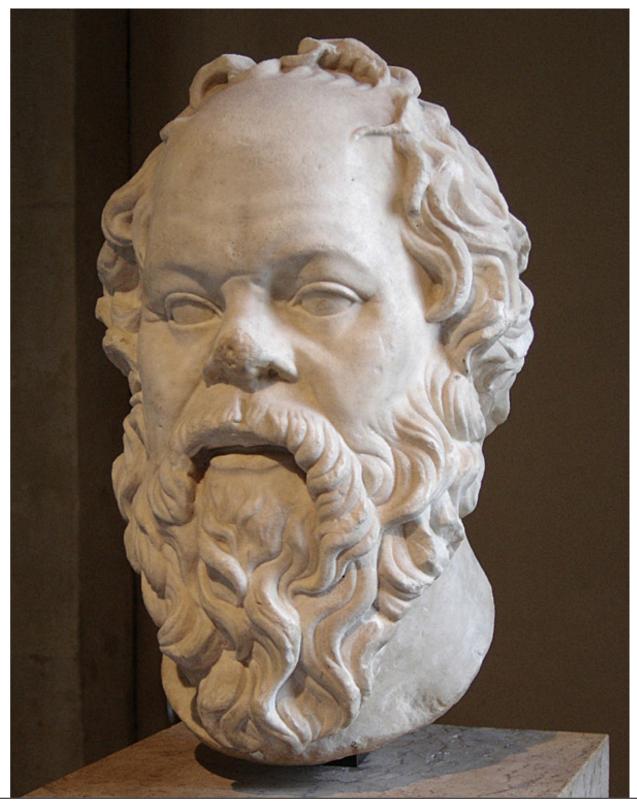
Big Questions of Politics

What are the proper limits of government power over individuals?

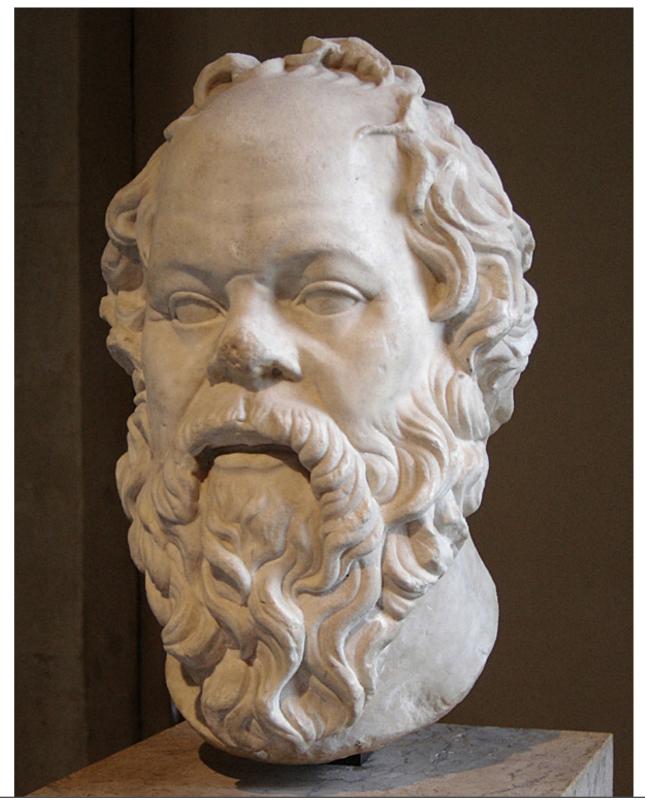
Can you control the economy without controlling people?

What is the best way to choose a government?

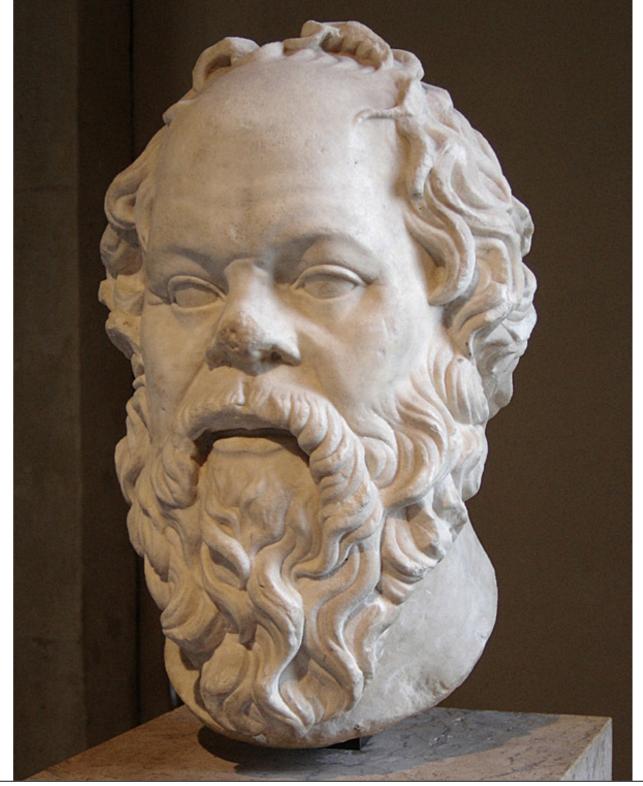
What is the "Canadian" answer to these questions?



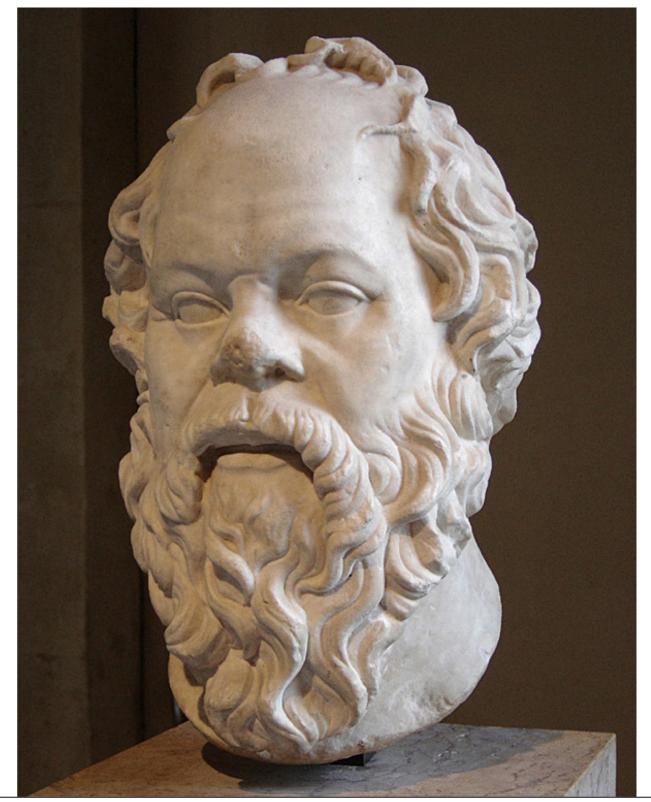
• Socrates (470 - 399 BCE)



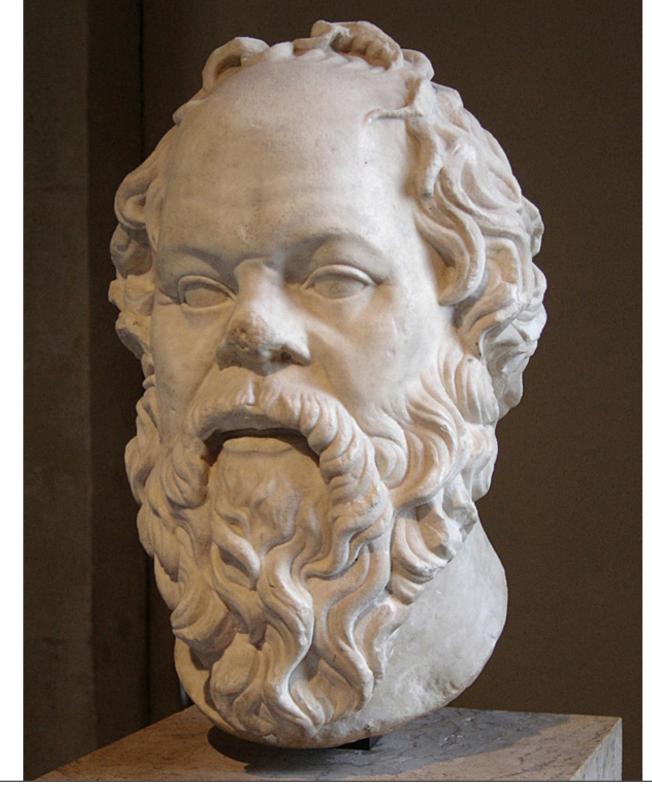
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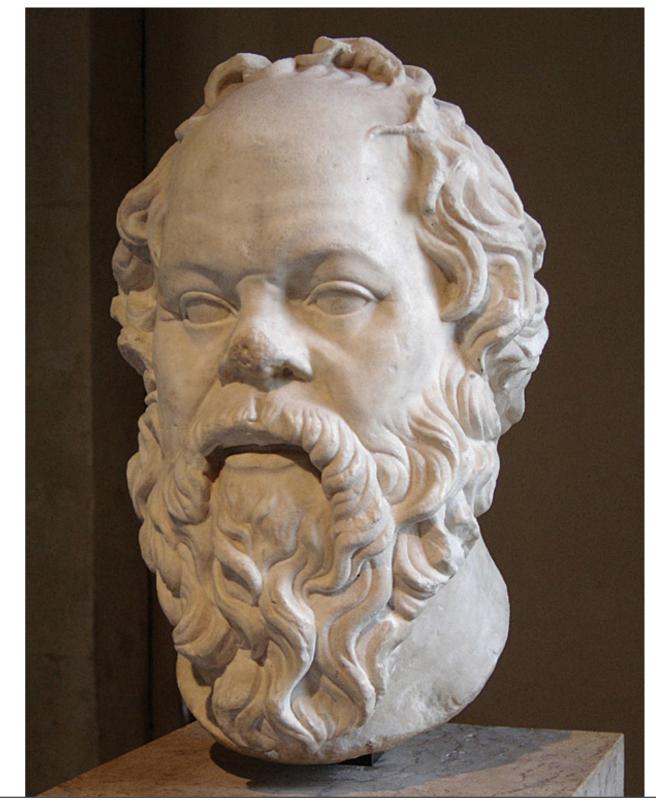
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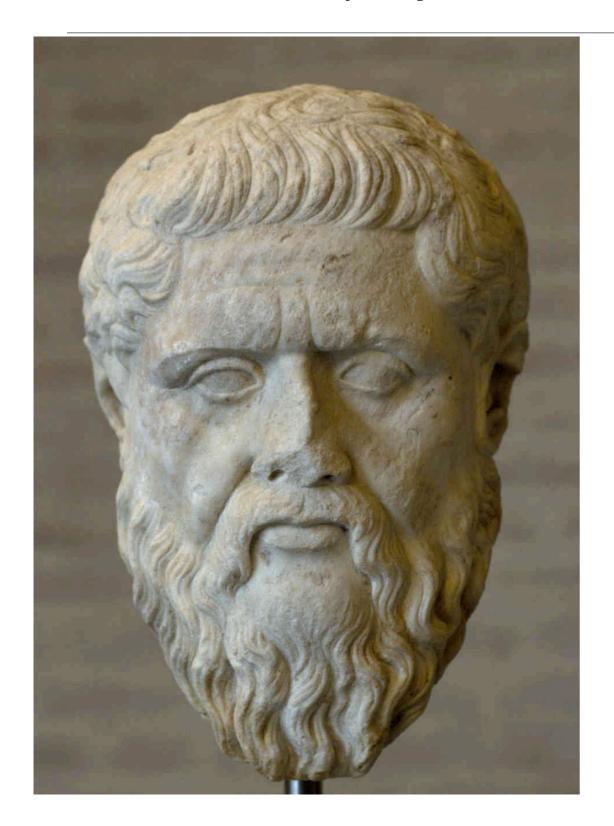


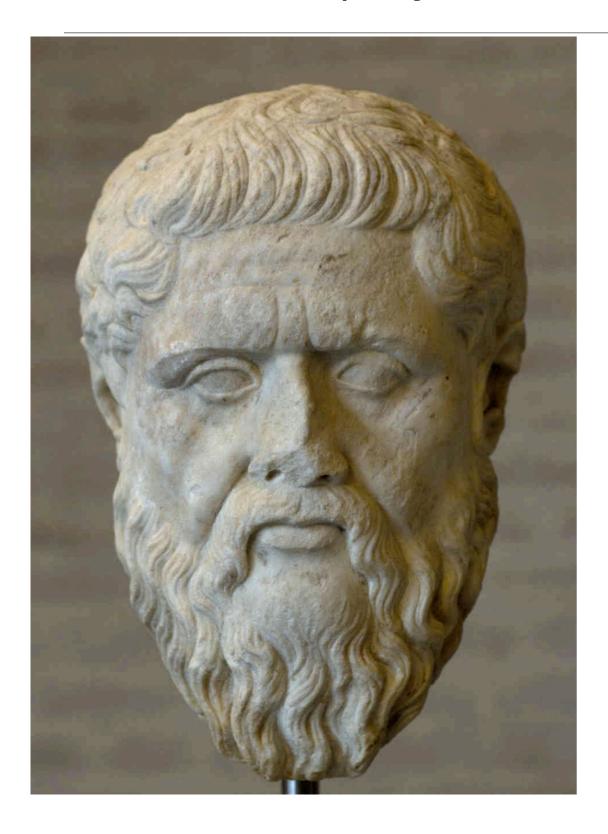
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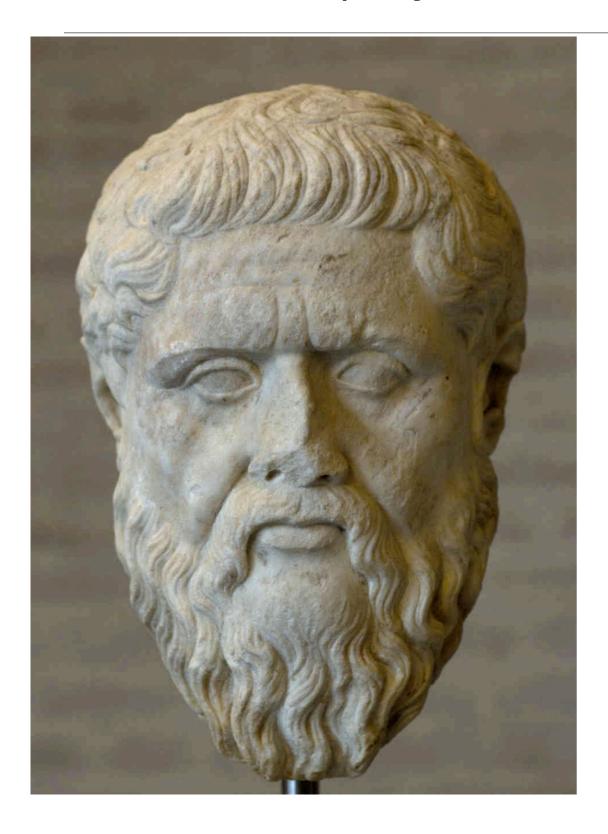
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- Discussed the idea of "True Knowledge"
 - Ignore your senses
 - Use reason to "recollect" the "truth"





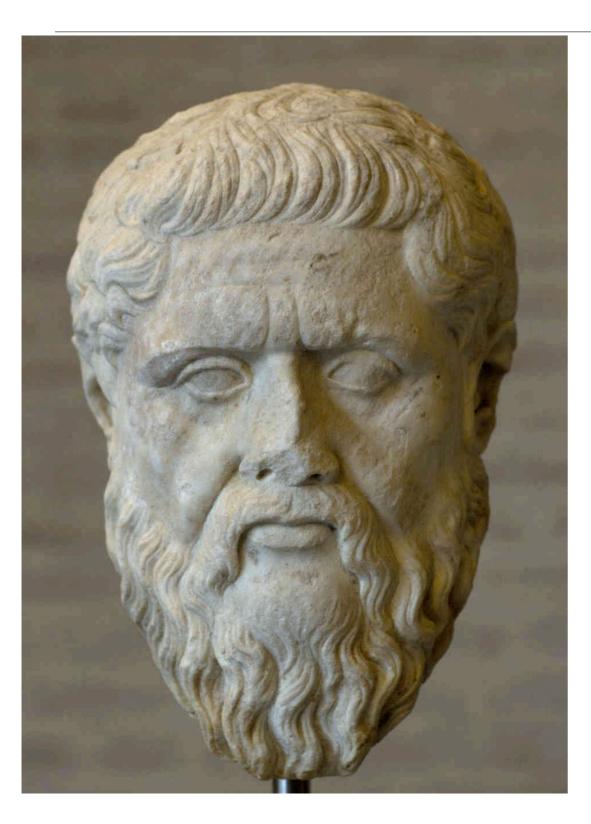


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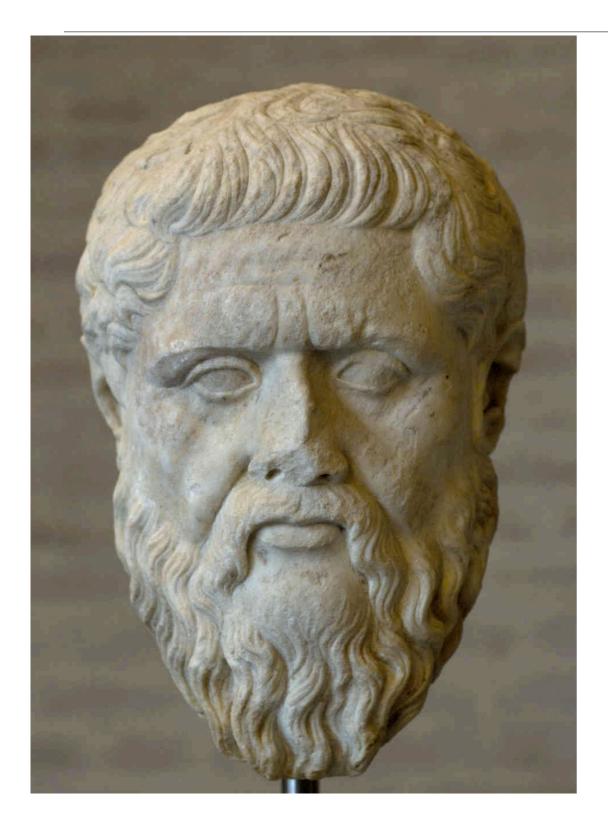


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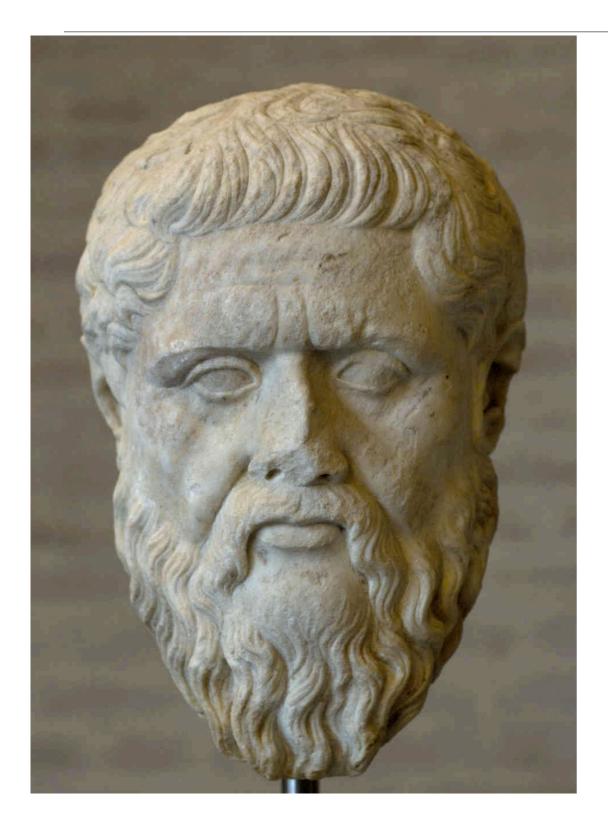
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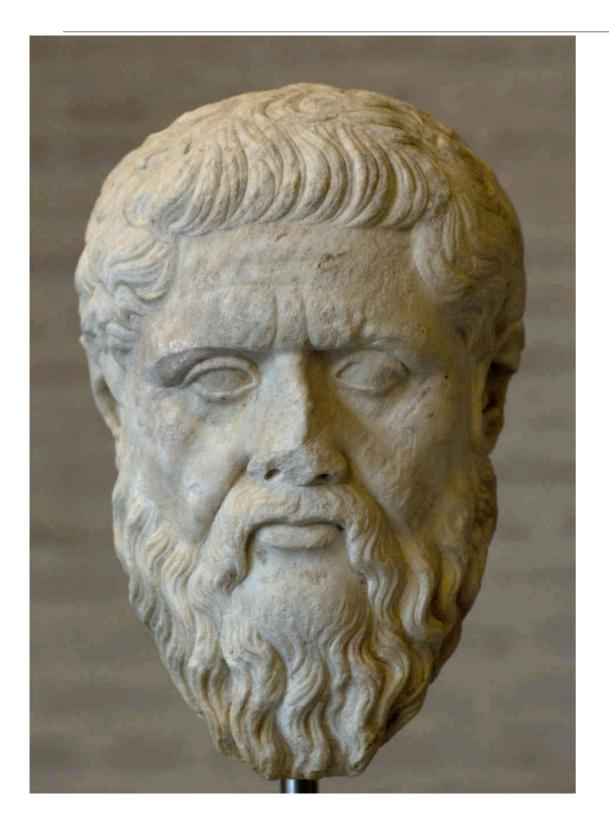
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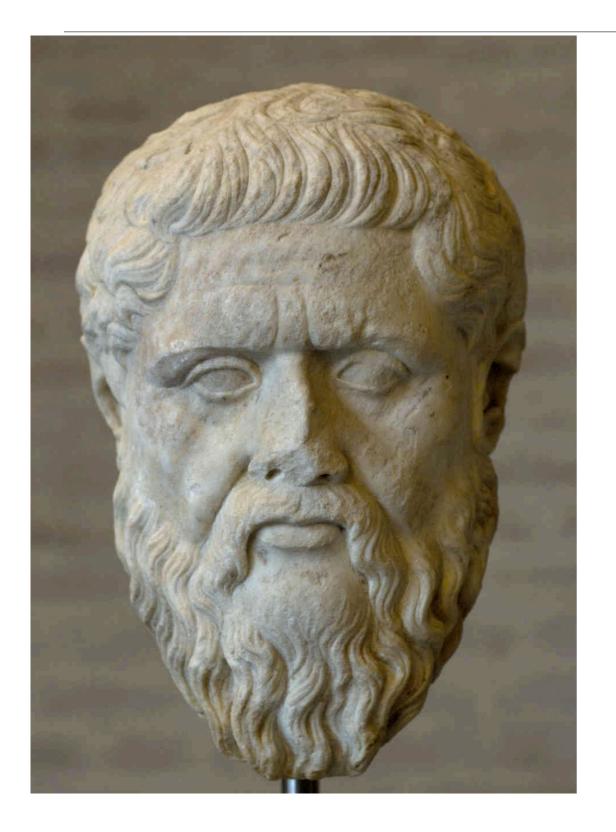
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 - How do we know what we know?
- "What is reality?"



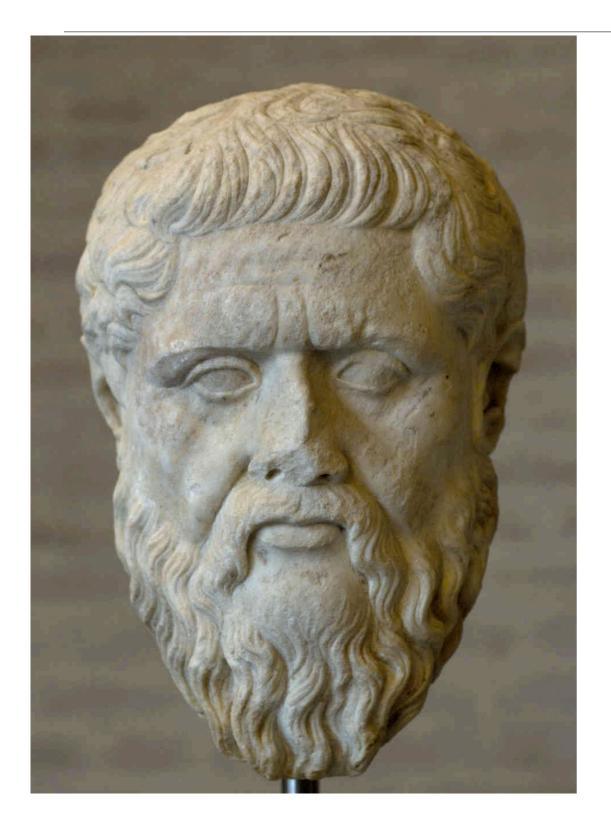
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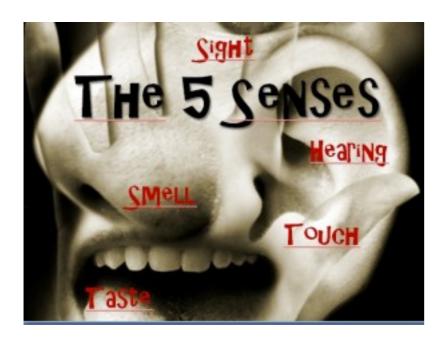


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 - Sensible World
 - World of Ideas

Duality of Reality

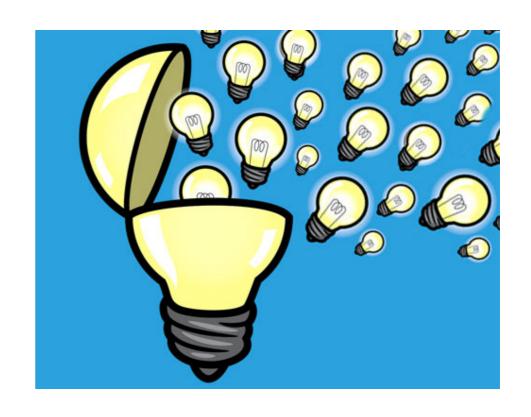
Sensible World

- · Changing, creating, destroying
- Informed by senses



World of Ideas

- Eternal, "immutable", exist universally
- · Informs "reality"



• Think of your ideal cookie.

• Think of your ideal cookie.

• Did it look like this?

- Think of your ideal cookie.
- Did it look like this?



• Think of your ideal cookie.

• Did it look like this?



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Did it look like this?



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• Did it look like this?







Let's try again

- Volunteer who is good with words.
- 8 Volunteers who are good with drawing.
- The rest of you can play at home (in your desk, a piece of scrap paper)

Did any of them look like this?

Which one of these is a horse?

Did any of them look like this?



Which one of these is a horse?

Did any of them look like this?





Which one of these is a horse?

Forms inform Reality

What we sense in our reality is the world of the senses.

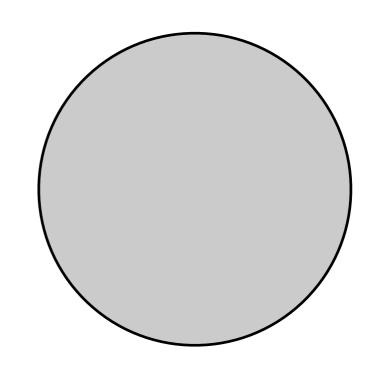
But the "ideas" in reality come from the world of ideas.



Can you prove/disprove this?







So... What does this have to do with Politics?

- Not much... BUT it shows the power of philosophy which is why Socrates proposed that the head of a state should be a "philosopher-king"
- Becoming a philosopher-king requires use of the Dialectic method of arguing
- The method operates as follows:
 - A thesis is proposed
 - An antithesis is proposed to counter the thesis
 - The reconciliation of the thesis & antithesis produces a synthesis
 - The synthesis itself becomes a thesis at a more advanced level

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In Plato's "ideal state,"

- rulers and warriors are not allowed family life or private property.
- The rearing of children is considered too important to be left to the individual and should be the responsibility of the state.
- Moreover, Plato asserted that women have exactly the same powers of reasoning as men, provided they get the same training and are "exempt from child rearing and housekeeping."

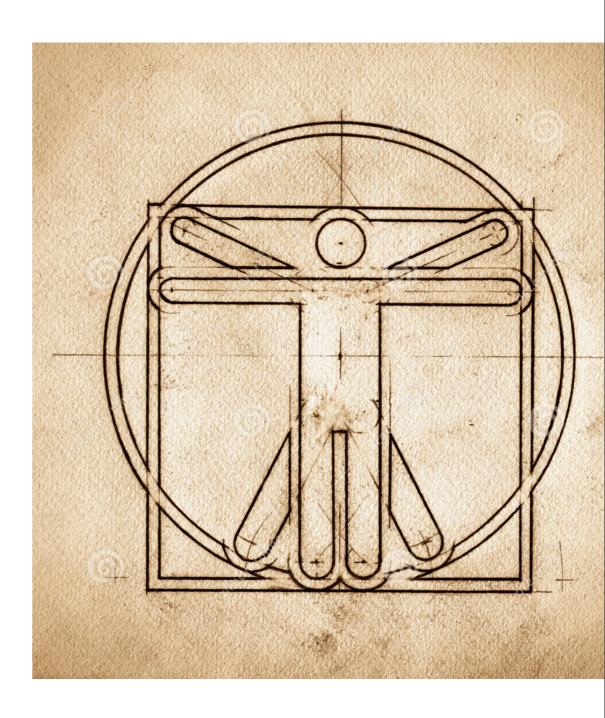
Plato's Ideal State

What do you think about Plato's ideal state?

And, what's the link between "child-rearing and running a state?"

Why does child-rearing and housekeeping reduce a woman's power of reasoning?





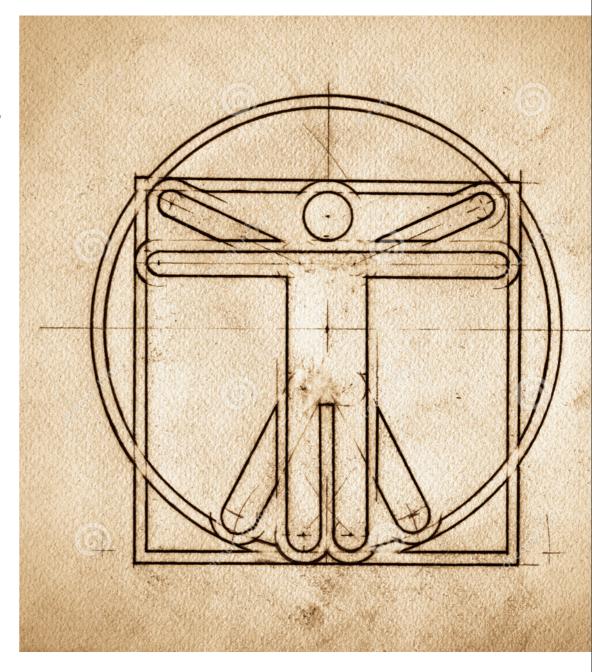
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His theory is authoritarian (i.e., granting absolute authority to a special group for the purpose of ruling the society.

Plato felt there was an analogy between an individual person and the society in which he lived. The only real difference was one of size - a society was nothing but "the individual writ large."

If so, the question of what an "ideal society" would be like could be reinterpreted as the question "what makes an ideal or perfect man?"

WHAT MAKES AN IDEAL OR PERFECT PERSON?



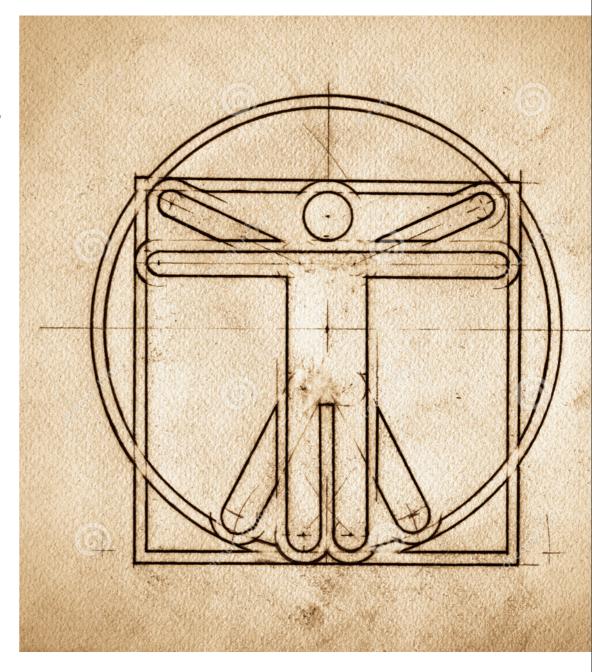
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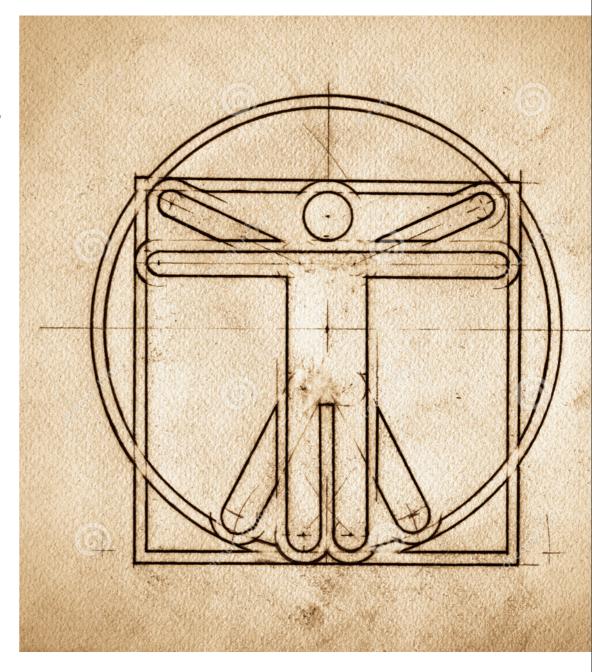
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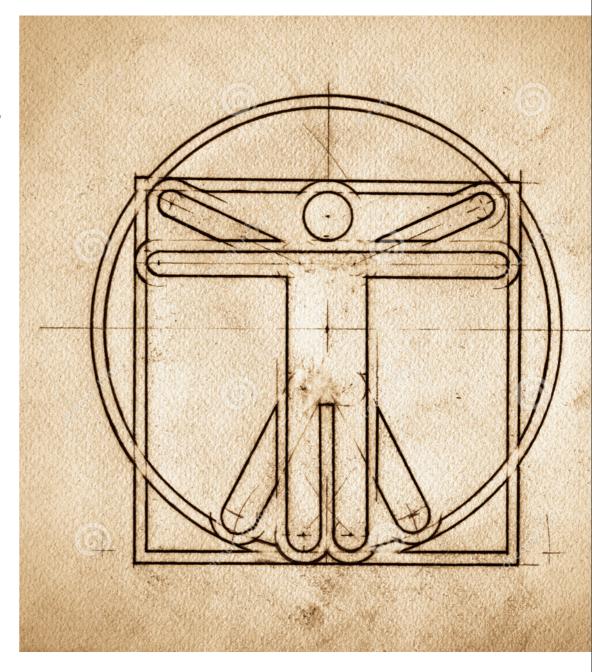
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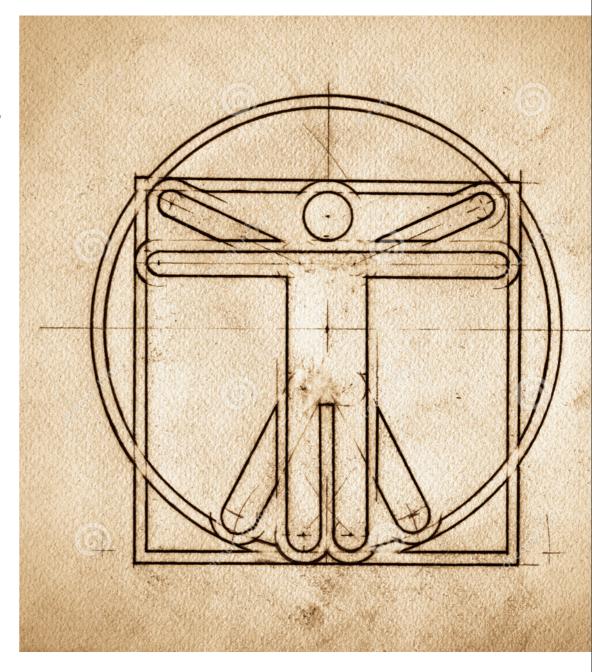
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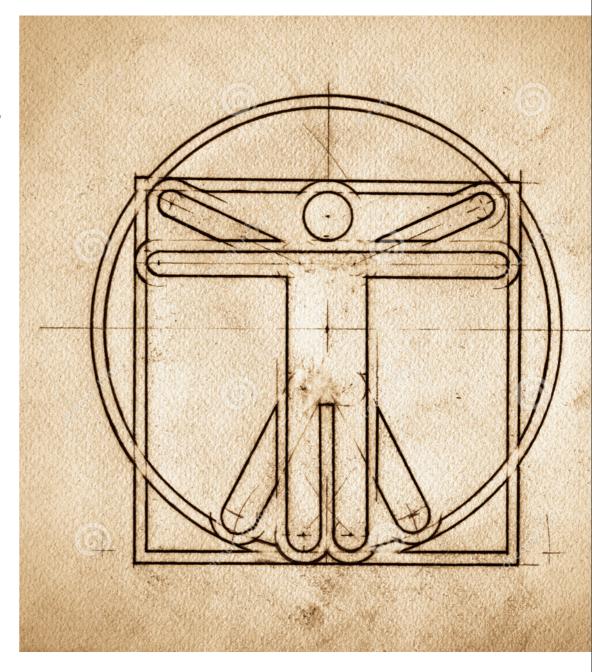
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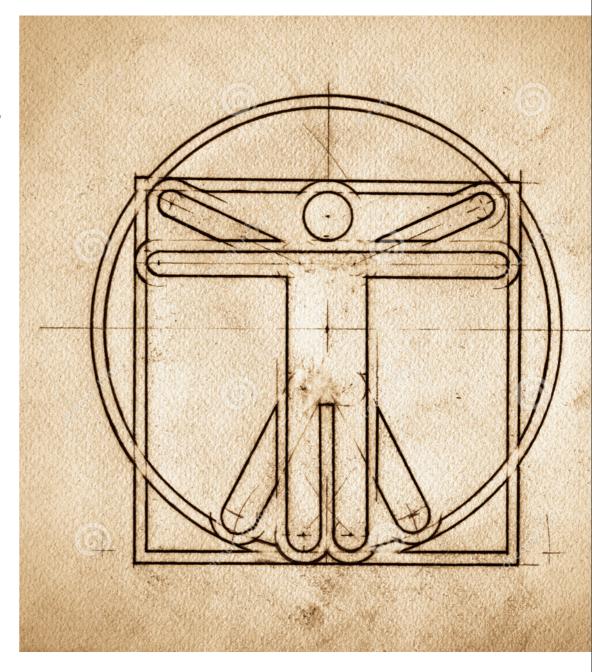
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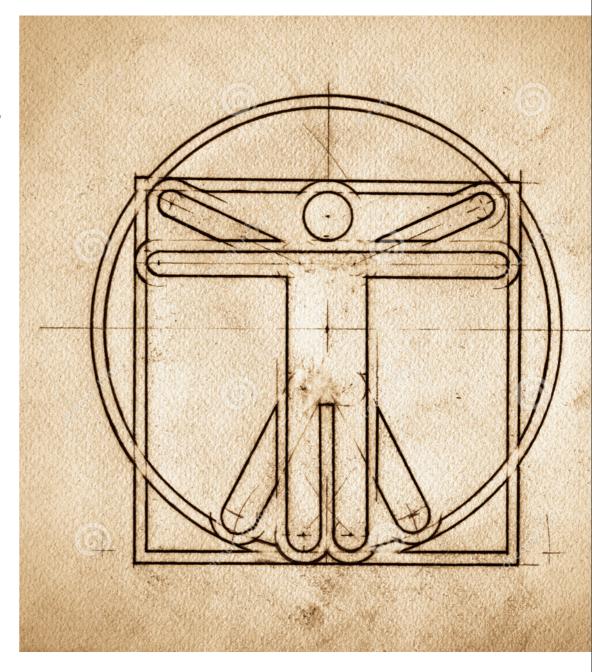
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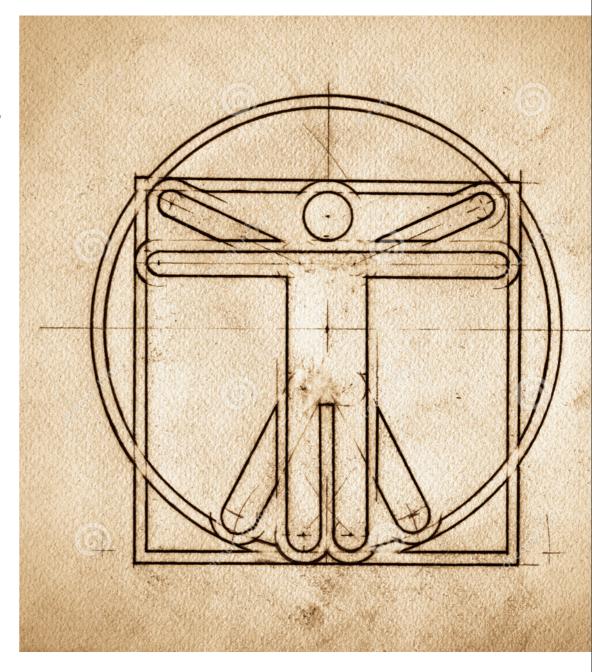
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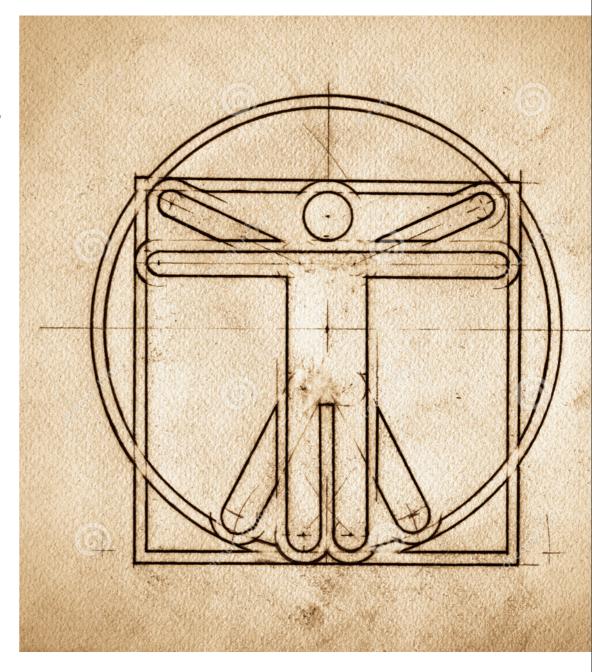
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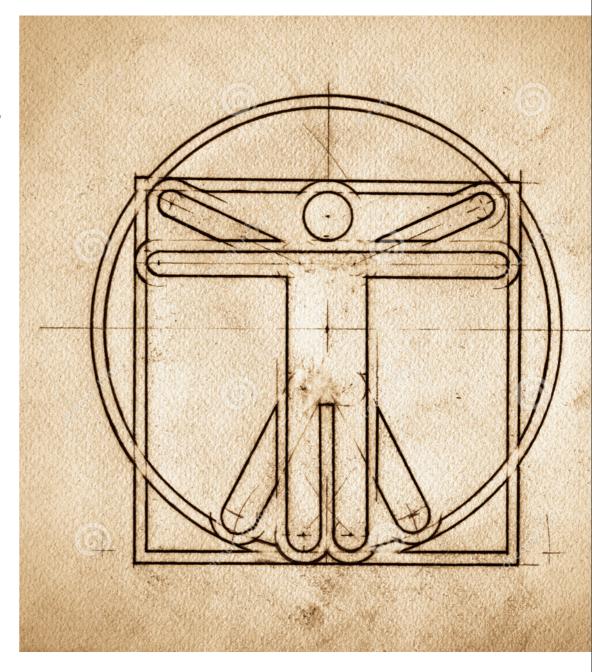
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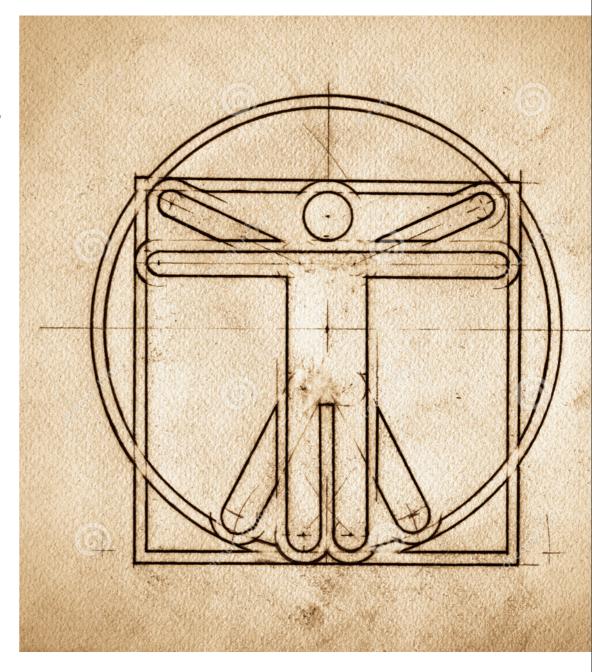
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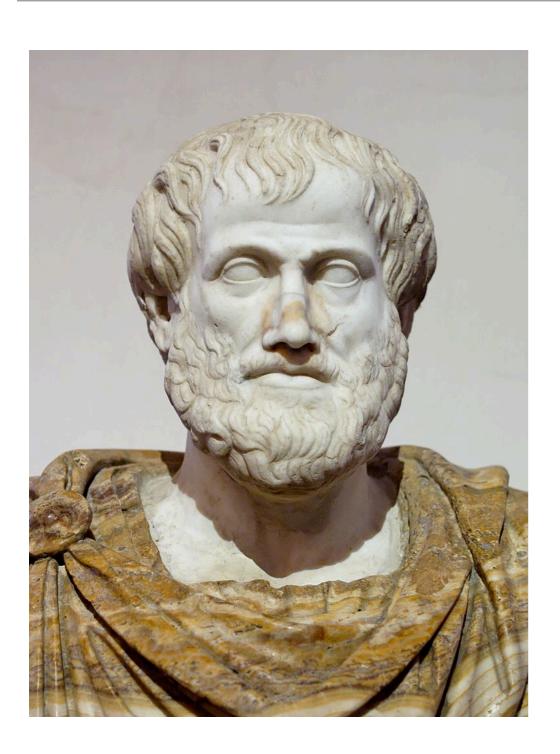
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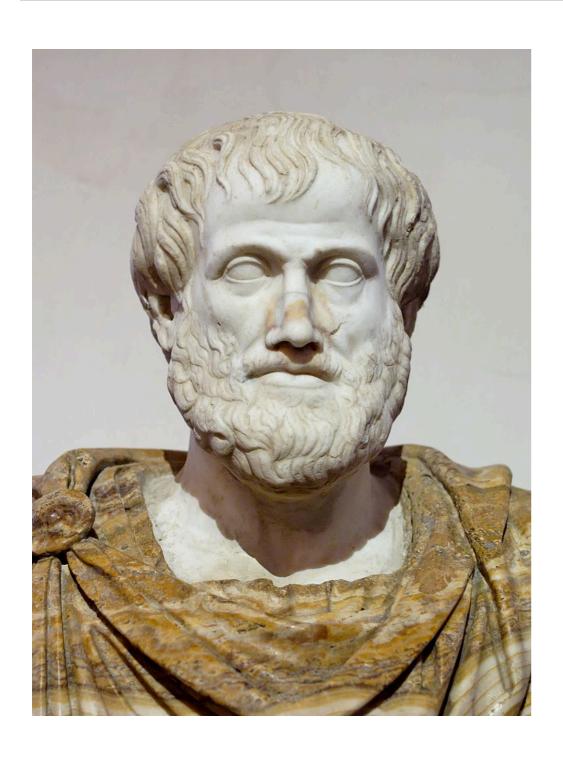
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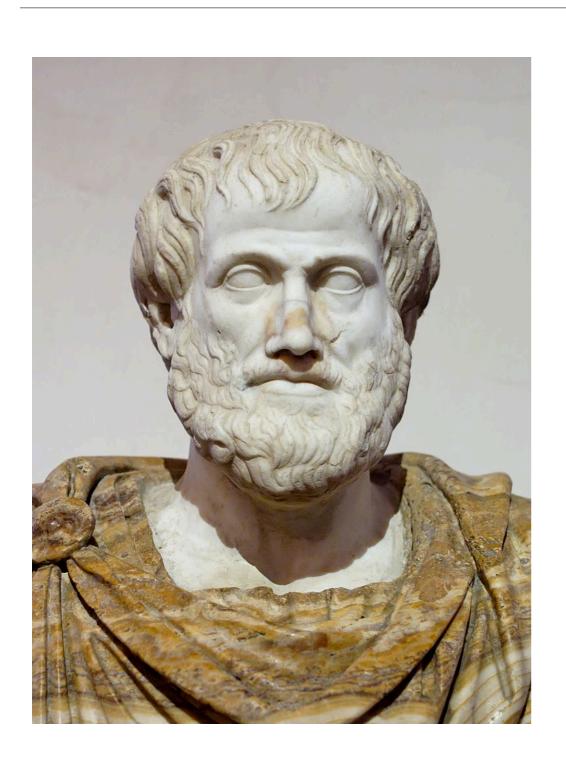
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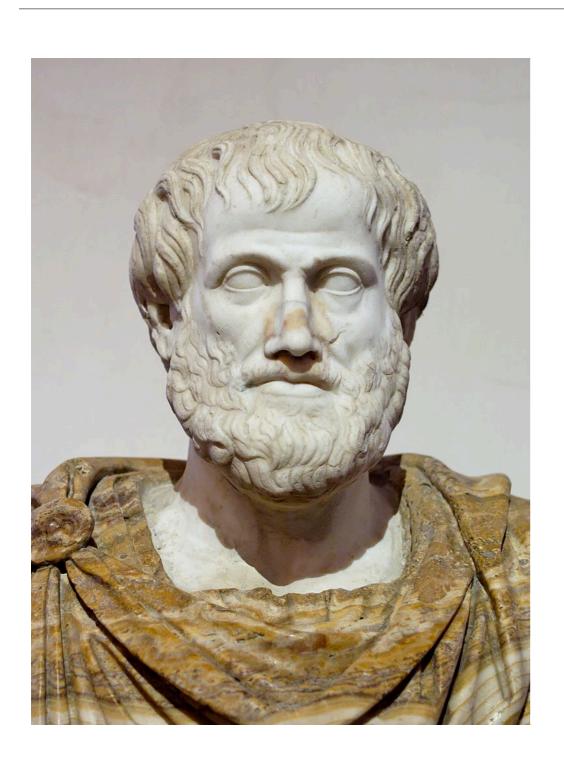




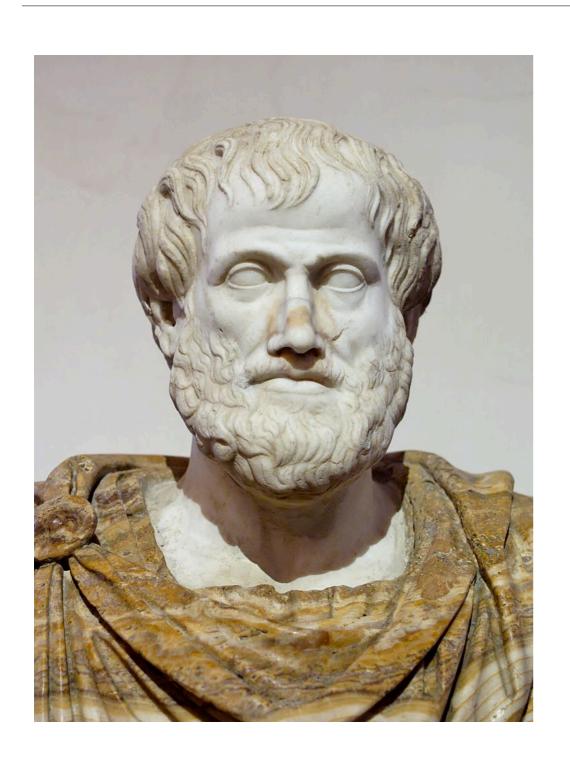
• Aristotle (384 - 322 BCE)



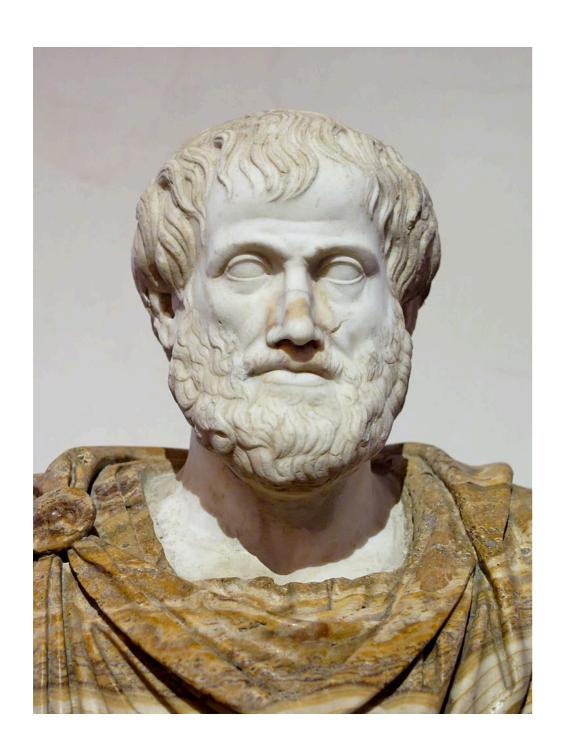
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- Pointed out that the family and the village satisfy our primary needs of food, warmth, marriage, and child-rearing.
- But the highest form of human fellowship is only to be found in the state.

Digression: The State

What is the State?

