

# What is philosophy?

Term	Definition
Philosophy	The study of fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, and reason.
Reasoning	The process of thinking about something in a logical way to form a conclusion.
Argument	A set of statements where one statement supports another, often used in discussions.
Truth	The quality of being in accordance with fact or reality.
Interpretation	The way in which someone understands or explains something.
Existence	The state of being real or having an actual presence.
Deity	A god or goddess, often referenced in discussions about the existence of God.
Subjective	Based on personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.
Objective	Not influenced by personal feelings; based on facts.
Belief	An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially without proof.
Ethics	The study of what is right and wrong, often linked to moral philosophy.
Logic	The study of reasoning and argumentation, focusing on valid inference.
Perspective	A particular attitude toward or way of regarding something; a point of view.
Debate	A formal discussion on a particular topic where opposing arguments are presented.
Critical Thinking	The ability to think clearly and rationally, understanding the logical connection between ideas.
Cultural Beliefs	The values and beliefs that are shared by a group of people, influencing their worldview.

## Key Concepts

- **Nature of Philosophy:** Philosophy seeks to answer fundamental questions about life, existence, and knowledge, shaping human thought and behaviour.
- **Philosophical Inquiry:** Engaging in philosophical inquiry involves asking deep questions and seeking understanding through critical thinking.
- **Reasoning and Argumentation:** Philosophers use reasoning to construct arguments, evaluating different viewpoints to explore complex ideas.
- **Philosophical Questions about Truth:** Questions such as “What is truth?” challenge us to consider how we know what we believe to be true.
- **Existence of God:** Philosophical discussions often include arguments for and against the existence of God, exploring various beliefs and perspectives.
- **Subjective vs. Objective Truths:** Understanding the difference between subjective truths (personal beliefs) and objective truths (facts) is crucial in philosophy.
- **Interpretation:** Different individuals and cultures may interpret philosophical questions and concepts in various ways, leading to diverse answers.
- **Cultural Influence:** Personal beliefs and societal norms can shape how philosophical questions are understood and answered