Philosophy


define metaphysics in philosophy pdf

Metaphysics is hard to define. The term itself may mean beyond physics, but it's hard to get more precise without comparing it to its context. It is the branch of philosophy that studies the nature of the mind, mental events, mental functions, mental characteristics and their relationship to the physical world.

For example, the question of whether there is a mind-body problem, or the question of whether physical objects have properties, such as color, has to do with the nature of the mind.

Metaphysics is also concerned with the relationship between the mind and the body. Some philosophers argue that the mind and body are separate entities, while others argue that the mind and body are the same thing.

In conclusion, metaphysics is a branch of philosophy that studies the nature of the mind, mental events, mental functions, mental characteristics and their relationship to the physical world.
level at which humans influence their future depends on the present and past. Cosmology and Cosmogony deal with the origins of the world or its whole or all phenomena in time and space. Historically, it was often founded in religion; in modern use it addresses issues of the world and the universe that are outside the bounds of physical science. Cosmogony deals specifically with the origin of the universe, but its holistic scope is closely related. Panentheists, such as Spinoza, believe that God and the universe are one and the same. Pantheists, such as Plotinus, believe that the entire universe is just God, but God is greater than the universe. Idealists, such as Hobbes, believe that God created the universe, and everything in it, and that the universe has no existence independent of God. For more information, see the section on metaphysics. Major Doctrines Back to the Top Under the heading Metaphysics, the great doctrines or theories include: