Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person
Quarter 2 - Module 6:
The Human Person in Society

Name of Learner: ____________________________
Grade & Section: ____________________________
Name of School: ____________________________
The human person exists to relate with others. The person is by nature a social being because he or she has a tendency to go out of himself or herself to form bonds and relationship with others. Society and its various aspects provide supports that ensures the development of human person.

In this module we shall learn about The Human Person in Society, this module will help you appreciate the human person in society since it contains activities that may help you reflect the importance of Human Person in Society.

This learning material consist of the following topics namely;

- Change as a condition of Modern life
  - New knowledge, Policy making, Economic Sphere, Social Realm, Technology and On (Women’s) Friendship.
- Martin Heidegger's philosophical reflection.

At the end of this module, you are expected to accomplish the following Most Essential Learning Competencies (MELC) for you to:

7.3 Explain how human relations are transformed by social systems
(PPT11/12-Iig-7.3)

From the previous module you have learned about Intersubjectivity. Being human means we are in relation with other human beings who might be different from us. Regardless of the differences, our humanness is enriched as we participate in our community. This relationship can be fruitful if based on mutuality, sincerity, and acceptance. Buber, Wojtyla and various philosophers dreamt of equality, actualization, and participation.

**INSTRUCTION:** Write your answer in the space provided below.

What words come into your mind when you hear the word modernization?
Activity 1: True or False

True or False. Encircle the correct answer.

1. In the medieval era, faith and reason were separated. True/False

2. For Plato, soldiers ought to have political power. True/False

3. At present, modern success is measured by how one masters’ technology and science. True/False

4. Changes in society remained simple. True/False

5. Science and Technology have become an attitude in the present era. True/False

WHAT’S NEW

LET’S LEARN

Change as a Condition of Modern Life

As industry changed, social and political conditions transformed. European farmers and artisans flocked to the manufacturing centers and became industrial workers. Cities grew quickly as the percentage of farmers in the population declined. Change from domestic industry to the factory system meant a loss of interdependence to the worker.

This section deals with how human relations are transformed by social systems specifically, on knowledge, laws, economics, and technology.

A. New Knowledge

- “Know thyself” is the main idea of Socrates of good living.
- Socrates lived around 469 BC in Greece. His saying, “Knowledge is virtue; ignorance is vice” is a summation of what he wants to teach about how human beings should live a good life.
- Ignorance, as opposite of knowledge, is the source of evil. Humanity commits evil because people do not know any better.

B. Policy Making

- Plato’s Dialogues in the Republic has
overshadowed all his other Dialogues in frame, for it undoubtedly brought out many-sidedness of his genius no other Dialogues of his can aspire to do.

- The Republic is a book on politics: however, it was found difficult to define justice in an individual without studying the broader perspective of the State.
- The book also became important for Eugenics and for Pedagogics because of its refreshing discussion of poetics and aesthetics.
- Due to his idea of Good, the Republic became a great book on metaphysics as well.

The nominal purpose of the Republic is to define “justice.” Plato begins by deciding that the citizens are to be divided into three classes:
1. the common people (artisan class)
2. the soldiers (warriors)
3. the guardians (rulers)

- As life has become more complex, the legal system has also grown to the point where almost all human activities come in contact with the law in one form or another.

| C. Economic Sphere | • The effects of new knowledge have been partially noticeable in the economic sphere.  
• Technical improvements have made possible a mechanization of labour that has resulted in mass production, the rapid growth in per capita productivity, and an increasing division of labour.  
• The contrast today between the level of living in relatively modern centuries and that in traditional societies is very marked, indeed. |
| --- | --- |
| D. Social Realm | • Equally important are the changes that have taken place in the social realm.  
• Traditional societies are typically closed and rigid in their structure.  
This complex and interrelated series of changes in humanity’s way of life is generally known as “modernization.”  
• The view that globalization proceeds along a continuum of modernization dominated social scientific thought on global development in the thirty or so years after the Second World War (Germain 2000). |
Modernization
- Interrelated changes on humanity's way of living.
- Part of universal experience.
- It is one that holds great hope for the welfare of humanity.
- Destroyed traditional patterns in life, which had evolve through the centuries many humane values.

**E. Technology**

- The more society is influenced by technology, the more we need the social, ethical and technological, and scientific aspects of each decision and choice (Germain 2000).
- In the present era, humanity does not live according to natural cycles regulated by natural rhythms anymore (Germain 2000). Instead, it is governed by a “second nature” that is an artificial environment characterized by the results of technology.
- The modern era is characterized by new inventions that sometimes cannot followed by most people, because technology is not only the copy of the “first nature” but a replacement of nature itself.
- The advancement of technology, its success in developing itself, is faced with the inability and lack of humanistic knowledge to answer the real problems of masses such as poverty, ignorance, and famine, which undermined the position of humanistic science and efforts to develop.
- Modern people also cannot isolate themselves and live without technology. More and more cases show that technology has encroached upon all matters that in the past were considered to be the right of God in His creation. Science and Technology had functioned as the “saviour” with the power to set us free.
- They saved and liberated human beings from ignorance, underdevelopment, and poverty.

**F. On (Women’s) Friendships**

- Women’s friendship has a unique quality that may only exist between women. There’s sexual attraction between a man and a woman (eros), which is another completely different thing.
- Perhaps, only another woman can really feel in her guts what it meant to be a woman, according to joy carol (2006) in
her book, *The Fabric of Friendship*. Women's friendship are special. Girls, and later woman, can discuss with each other anything or everything—whether dreams, fears, children, boyfriends, or dying.

Evaluate the Transformation of Human Relationships by Social Systems and How Societies Transform Individual Human Beings

Science has greatly influenced the picture we have of human existence and what is essential to humanity. Therefore, the difficulty to the period of rapid change challenges us to discover more about what is fundamental to our existence.

Technology should not be a fate one must choose for or against, but a challenge to our creativity (e.g. Political and social). It would be then possible to create new science and technology that would place us in harmony, rather than in conflict with nature. Nature would be treated as another subject instead as mere raw material. Human beings would learn to achieve their aims through realizing nature’s inherent potentialities instead of laying it waste for the sake of power and profit.

**WHAT’S MORE**

**Activity 1: Brain writing**

**Directions**: Using the space provided below students are given time to come up with their own ideas individually about this short poem "A Tribute to Our First Friend: Our Mothers."

The bravest battle that ever was fought;
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
It was fought by the mothers of men.

- Joaquin Miller, The Bravest battle

Answer:

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

**WHAT I HAVE LEARNED**

**INSTRUCTION**: Write your answer in the space provided below.
1. In three to five sentences, define modernization?

_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________

2. What is globalization? How does this affect us?

_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________

What I Can Do

Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL’S BEHAVIOR</th>
<th>SOCIETAL NORMS</th>
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ASSESSMENT

Read each item carefully and write the correct letter of the answer on the space provided before each number.

_____1. Who is the proponent of “Know thyself”?
   a. Socrates
   b. Plato
   c. Aristotle
   d. Albert Einstein

_____2. This book became a great book on metaphysics.
   a. The Revolution
   b. The Republic
   c. The Communist
   d. The Idealist
3. Which of the following is NOT part of three classes?
   a. The common people  
   b. The soldiers 
   c. The priest 
   d. The guardians

4. It is one that holds great hope for the welfare of humanity.
   a. Industrialization 
   b. Revolution 
   c. Globalization 
   d. Modernization

5. The man who call for meditative thinking or philosophical reflection that has a very important role in this connection.
   a. Martin Buber 
   b. Marin Heidegger 
   c. Martin Luther 
   d. Immanuel Kant

6. It is the replacement of nature itself.
   a. Science 
   b. Technology 
   c. Economics 
   d. Education

7. Complete the saying of Socrates “Knowledge is _____, ignorance is vice”.
   a. Values 
   b. Guidance 
   c. Important 
   d. Virtue

8. Who is the author of the book “The Republic”?
   a. Aristotle 
   b. Plato 
   c. Socrates 
   d. Newton

9. Who is the author of “The Fabric of Friendship”?
   a. Immanuel Kant 
   b. Johannes Kepler 
   c. Joy Carol 
   d. Rene Descartes

10. Who cites that the strong female relationships lead to happiness and healthier lives?
    a. Martin Buber 
    b. Carol Wojtyla 
    c. Martin Heidegger 
    d. Joy Carol

11. What is the nominal purpose of the book Republic?
    a. Justice 
    b. Education 
    c. Love
12. The common people is composing of _______.
   a. Warriors  
   b. Rulers  
   c. Artisan  
   d. Priest

13. The view that globalization proceeds along a continuum of modernization dominated social scientific thought on global development in the thirty or so years after the _______.
   a. First World War  
   b. Second World War  
   c. Third World War  
   d. Fourth World War

14. The book also became important for ____________ because of its refreshing discussion of poetics and aesthetics.
   a. Chemistry and Physics  
   b. Eugenics and Pedagogics  
   c. Philosophy and Psychology  
   d. Astronomy and Physics

15. Socrat  
    a. South America  
    b. North America  
    c. Greece  
    d. Italy
KEY ANSWERS

Assessment

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. C

What I have Learned

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

What’s New

Correct answer but not in a sentence
Correct answer written in a sentence but no supporting detail
Correct answer written in a sentence with 1 supporting detail from the text
Correct answer written in a sentence with 2 supporting details from the text

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

References

Christine Carmela R. Ramos, Ph.D. Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person, REX Book Store, Manila Philippines, 2016. 131-160
DEVELOPMENT TEAM

Author: Alleli D. Faustino,, SST-II
Basilan NHS, Isabela City Division

Editors: Joseph Bentulan
Aimee A. Torrevillas,SST-III

Language Editor: Joseph Bentulan

Proof Reader: Jeffry C. Malabas

Illustrators:

Layout Artist:

Management Team:
Julieto H. Fernandez, OIC-SDS
Maria Laarni T. Villanueva, OIC-ASDS
Eduardo G. Gulang, SGOD Chief
Henry R. Tura, CID Chief
Elsa A. Usman, LR Supervisor
Violeta M. Sta. Elena, ADM Module Coordinator
I am a Filipino, by Carlos P. Romulo

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and the West was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, an eager participant in its spirit, and in its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I also know that the East must also have its stalwart sleep, shaken off the lethargy that has bound its limbs, and start moving where destiny creates.

I am a Filipino, and this is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give the pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centuries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan forefathers when first they saw the contours of this land born before their eyes, of the battle cries that have resounded in every field of combat from Macan to Ferd Pasis, of the voices of my people when they sang.

"I am a Filipino born to freedom, and I shall not rest until freedom shall have been added unto my inheritance— for myself and my children and my children's children—forever."