

SYNOPSIS

T

LIVING AND THINKING

These lectures aim at establishing a Theory of Know-ledge based on the facts of Evolution and in sympathy with the spiritual interpretation of Nature by the best metaphysical systems	PAGE
Inquiry into the Biblical conception of the meaning of Knowledge	
(a) Isaiah, Hosea and Psalmist all identify knowledge with "the fear of the Lord" or with "righteousness".	2
(b) Later writers, e.g. the author of Job, speak with a less certain voice	3
(c) But, when Jewish thought had recovered from the shock of the impact of Greek ideas, the old Jewish identification of knowledge with "the fear of the Lord" emerged triumphant	5
(d) The conception of the Immanence of God is latent in the Book of Wisdom, and also the corollary that all knowledge is of value	5
(e) Christ preached the doctrine that the knowledge of God is an immediate knowledge of the spirit, not an intellectual knowledge of the mind	6
And that knowledge is the living of a life	6
Essentially a life lived in relation with other lives, with God and with men	7
Christ also showed the inadequacy of the old Jewish belief in a merely Transcendent God, and emphasised the fact of His Immanence	7
(f) St Paul laid stress on the difference between "wisdom which is foolishness" by which he meant abstract intellectual knowledge, and "wisdom unto salvation," direct immediate knowledge of God and His Will, gained	
her living a life in followship with Him	8



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The teaching of the Bible leads to the truths that ultimate Reality is God and man in relation, and that Knowledge is the living of a life, and can be summed up in the Revelation "God is Love"	10
Inquiry into the conception of the meaning of knowledge based on study of the facts of Evolution	
Evolution signifies the triumph of the living organism over its determined environment and the emergence of an increasing freedom in successful organisms,	12
In short, progress from the lower to the higher,	16
Till self-conscious man is evolved, able to control his individual destiny in considerable measure,	18
And to re-act in a greater degree to the Whole Environment than any other creature as his activities become more spiritual,	19
Till at last he becomes conscious of Beauty, which urges him to create;	19
But different men give a very different account of Reality, when asked to explain what they mean when they say "I know"	20
There are two distinct meanings of to know:	
(1) Knowing about things, a one-sided activity; and	
(2) The mutual knowledge and understanding obtaining between two people who know each other	23
And similarly two distinct meanings in which to love is used:	
(1) To describe a one-sided activity, akin to the apprehension of beauty, and	
(2) To describe mutual love	23
The above distinctions are of great importance to our theory, as is also the fact that man's judgments on the nature of Revelation are deductions from experience like his judgments on material phenomena	24
Christian doctrine includes many of the great classic antinomies of philosophy, e.g. Christians believe in God as Transcendent and yet Imprenent as Poing and yet Proporties	
scendent and yet Immanent, as Being and yet Becoming .	25



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It is the aim of these lectures to suggest a line of thought that may point towards the solution of some of the famous antinomies: for we shall find that Freedom expresses itself by Self-limitation, that Unity is saved from nothingness by Multiplicity, that Transcendence establishes itself perpetually in Immanence, and that Good is only good where Evil is possible	PAGE
II	
KNOWING AND LOVING	
To formulate a successful theory of knowledge it is necessary clearly to define the equivocal expressions "to know" and "to love"	20
All the different uses have factors in common, they postulate a sentient being as subject, and they make a judgment on the experience of that being	29
In saying "I know" nothing definite is postulated about the thing known except that it has been in some way or other experienced by a subject	31
We can only judge of an animal's knowledge by precarious analogy	32
The scientific method seems to lead to a dilemma: either we must describe all reactions to environment on the part of living creatures as "response to stimulus," from the reactions of the humblest forms of life, to the complex activities of a man's thought, or we must say that there is "knowledge" all the way down	32
The first position is untenable if the theory of evolution be accepted, for it neglects the element of contingency, freedom or unrest in the organism, which underlies the process	33
The second position poses us with the difficulty of who knows in the lower stages, or what pronoun can be applied to the lower organism	34
Considerations arising from the study of knowledge of THINGS	- •
A memory is involved	35
An image is always involved, not merely a perception .	35
A logical or theoretical process is involved including a judgment on the relations of the object known	36



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Nothing can be known except in its relations with the subject and with other things	37
Knowledge about things, non-reciprocal knowledge, is always directed to ends of practical utility	38
The thing-in-itself does not exist for us apart from its relations, though we may speculate on its being as an isolated Real	39
When we say we know a <i>thing</i> it is the relations of the thing that we know, not itself as abstract nominative of the verb "to be"	39
Four facts emerge as we consider this type of knowledge:	
1. This knowledge is of inestimable value in practical life	40
2. Knowledge acquired by the various logical processes of concept-formation, judgment and inference, acting upon a simple sensation or perception is knowledge of or about a thing, not direct contact with the thing itself	40
3. Logical reasoning, dealing with generalised ideas, or concepts, must necessarily remove us from Reality as it eliminates the two essentials—the individual knower and the individual object known	41
4. Rational knowledge is directed towards acquaintance with environment, and is cast in a form that makes it easy for one individual to share his discoveries with others by the elimination of particulars in the formation of concepts and pseudo-concepts such as those of Science	43
Thus Evolution advances by adaptive reaction to the environment, which with the dawn of consciousness	,,,
eventually becomes knowledge of the environment	44
another PERSON: mutual or reciprocal knowledge	47
Reciprocal knowledge is very different in quality from one-sided knowledge of things	47
Knowledge of a man and love of him are closely related and ultimately become interchangeable terms	48
Mutual knowledge between two friends depends on the revelation of each to the other, a creative act	48
Perfect love implies complete interpenetration between two persons	48
Knowledge is the road to love	49



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The formation of concepts by abstracting and generalising the intuition	50
The essential difference between rational knowledge and a man's knowledge of his friend is that in the latter case you cannot eliminate subject and object, and thus lose touch with Reality, as you do in the intellectual process	53
The difficulties that have confronted philosophers as to Appearance and Reality may be due to man's attempt to employ an instrument, logic, evolved for practical ends, to the search for Reality	55
We may be driven to St John's conception of the close relation (even the identity) of knowledge and love	55
III	
THE KNOWN AND THE LOVED	
We have shown how unsatisfactory an instrument is Logic for the attempt to approach Reality, from its very nature and purpose, since the generalisations of Logic remove us from the individual and concrete; and we must now try to show that there is a second type of knowledge, differing fundamentally from intellectual knowledge, which yet may condition man's approach to Reality	56
The second type of knowledge is knowledge of persons and is, ultimately, Love	58
The problem of Appearance and Reality constantly confronts us as we study the two kinds of knowledge, and the possibility suggests itself that knowledge of things may lead us to Appearance, knowledge of persons to Reality;	58
But no relegation of matter to mere Appearance satisfies the biologist	58
We will assume that Reality is inseparable from centres of experience and thus from the living of a life, and finally from Love	59
Love is active interpenetration of two personalities without loss of self-identity	60
If two people know each other, and also love each other, they can compare their knowledge on the intellectual plane and each receive confirmation of his experience, which	,
process affords a kind of critique	60



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This second type of knowledge is well described as "the expression of an intuition of mutual relation"	61
It is throughout <i>immediate</i> , wherein it differs completely from intellectual knowledge	61
The first starting-point of all knowledge, the intuition, is immediate, but in order to think about the intuition we at once abstract and universalise it and so lose touch with Reality	62
There are two senses also in which <i>love</i> is used:	02
(a) Mutual love between two persons, and (b) One-sided love as when a man says he loves the sea or colour or a	٤.
person who does not return his love	64
This second (b) is closely allied to Beauty	64
The vision of Beauty proclaims man's refusal to be content with Appearance	65
A man's awareness of Beauty always issues in a creative act	65
In (a) mutual love we experience and know Reality in a timeless immediacy full of peace and satisfaction	66
In (b) we strive to approach Reality and are baffled .	66
One-sided love differs from Beauty only in the nature of its object	67
The truth that to know a person becomes eventually coincident with to love him emerges as we summarise our discussion	68
Both are ultimately the living of a life, an actual experience	
which, in being experienced, is, we claim, Reality itself In this essay we make the assumptions (the arguments for which are set forth elsewhere) that the Real is the manifestation of Personal Being and that the Personality of God and the Personality of man differ in degree only	69 69
Reality, then, implies the living of a related existence .	70
God is, because He empties His being into becoming,	·
perpetually denying mere self-existence	71
a living Person Who experiences and can be experienced.	72
God perpetually creates other beings to share His Perfect Experience	73



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But the only way in which creatures could learn truly to	PAGE
love their Creator, is for them to be set in a determined environment in which to achieve their own freedom, and to learn to love without compulsion	74
The problem of the nature of this environment presents itself. Is it Appearance or Reality?	74
It is the expression of the self-limitation of God	74
Appearance is the creation of the human intellect, as it makes concepts and reasons about them and thus abstracts	
from Reality, which is an experienced relation	75
Evolution is the history of this developing experience .	76
The human intellect with its generalisations serves a most useful biological purpose in helping men to master their environment and to grow	78
Also it helps men to compare their experiences and so	70
affords a critique	78
Immediate knowledge teaches us that things are only Real in process of being experienced	79
For Absolute Reality you need the direct relation of personal centres of experience in the actual process of experiencing that reciprocal relation	80
IV	
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man	82
In the course of evolution man developed an instrument, logic, designed to help him in his struggle to master his environment	83
But the intellect, through logic, created an illusion,	J
Appearance	83
Reality is always an experience, a life, and reaches its fullest height in the experience of love	84
But even love becomes an Appearance if reasoned about, since it is only Real while being experienced	84
Yet the arguments of reason, and the comparisons of different individual experiences, do help to form a critique	85



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Further, the old Sophist difficulty does not trouble us, because the Reality is a reciprocal experience (which is conditioned ultimately by the nature of Personality, and is grounded in the Personality of God).	85
The old problem of the "thing-in-itself" disappears, for if you remove all the relations and attributes of a thing there is nothing left	87
Reality is an experience, not a thing, least of all a "thing-in-itself"	89
The relation of personal beings is essentially a self-revelation, as is also in a lesser degree the creative action of all living creatures	89
No man can know another without the other having definitely made a movement of self-revelation towards him; each must in fact reveal himself to the other, before mutual knowledge and mutual love can be established.	93
The self-revelation of a person who desires to be known by another, is also the movement of that person to know the other. It is the offer of love	93
God must reveal Himself before man can know Him, and conversely, man must reveal himself to God, before God can know him (in our meaning of the word)	94
When we say that God revealed Himself to the prophets we mean that they sought and found Him	95
To the prophet God is first revealed in His universe and in the love and aspirations of men	96
God reveals Himself all the time to all men, and makes an offer of His love, and in so far as they go out to meet Him His purpose is fulfilled, and the self-revelation and love	
become mutual	96
Both God and man contribute to the environment, adding to Reality	97
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