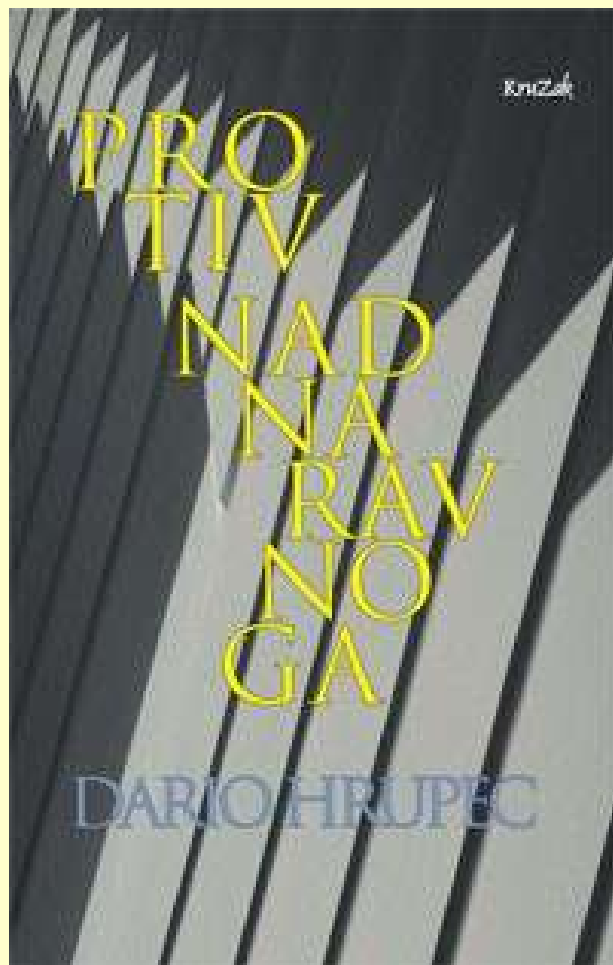


Zašto sam protiv nadnaravnoga?

Dario Hrupec

Skeptici u pubu, KKC Pixel, Koprivnica
15. prosinca 2016.

povod



Protiv nadnaravnoga:
razmišljanja o istini, znanosti i knjigama
Kruzak, 2016.

prirodna ZNANOST kao negacija nadnaravnoga

što je uopće znanost

koji je cilj znanosti

zašto je važno razumjeti znanost

kako znanost dolazi do pouzdanog znanja

zašto je dobro usvojiti načela znanstvene metode

još malo o znanosti

o istini

o autoritetu i demokraciji

o dogmama

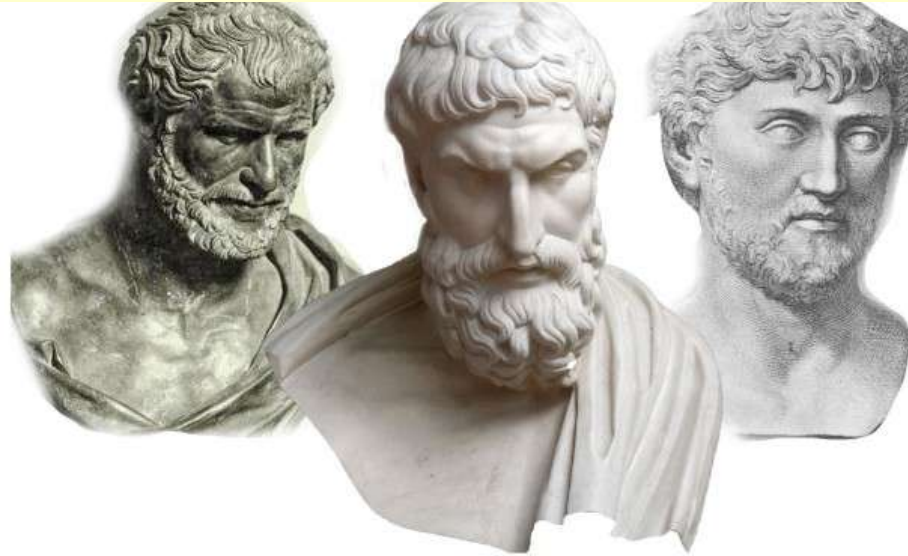
o provizornosti

metafizičke pretpostavke znanosti (jako pojednostavljeno)

sve pojave su prirodne pojave

svijet je (ljudskom umu) spoznatljiv

PRIRODA UŽIVO: Pavel Gregorić, Metafizika prirodnih znanosti, 10. 11. 2016.



**Metafizika
jednoga svijeta
(naturalizam)**



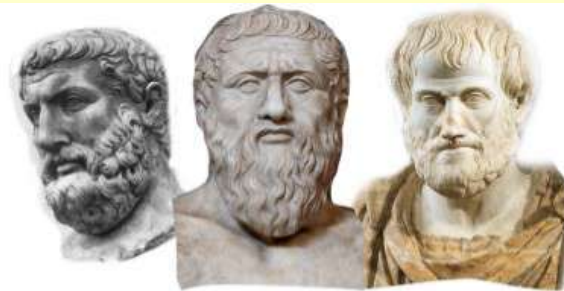
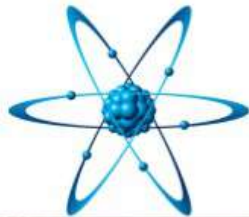
**Metafizika
dvaju svjetova
(supernaturalizam)**

<http://geoset.irb.hr/priroda.html>

PRIRODA UŽIVO: Pavel Gregorić, Metafizika prirodnih znanosti, 10. 11. 2016.



**Metafizika
jednoga svijeta
(naturalizam)**



**Metafizika
dvaju svjetova
(supernaturalizam)**



**Epistemologija
za jedan svijet
(empirizam)**

SVIJET PRIRODE spoznajemo:
(i) OSJETILIMA
(ii) RAZUMOM koji se oslanja na osjetila

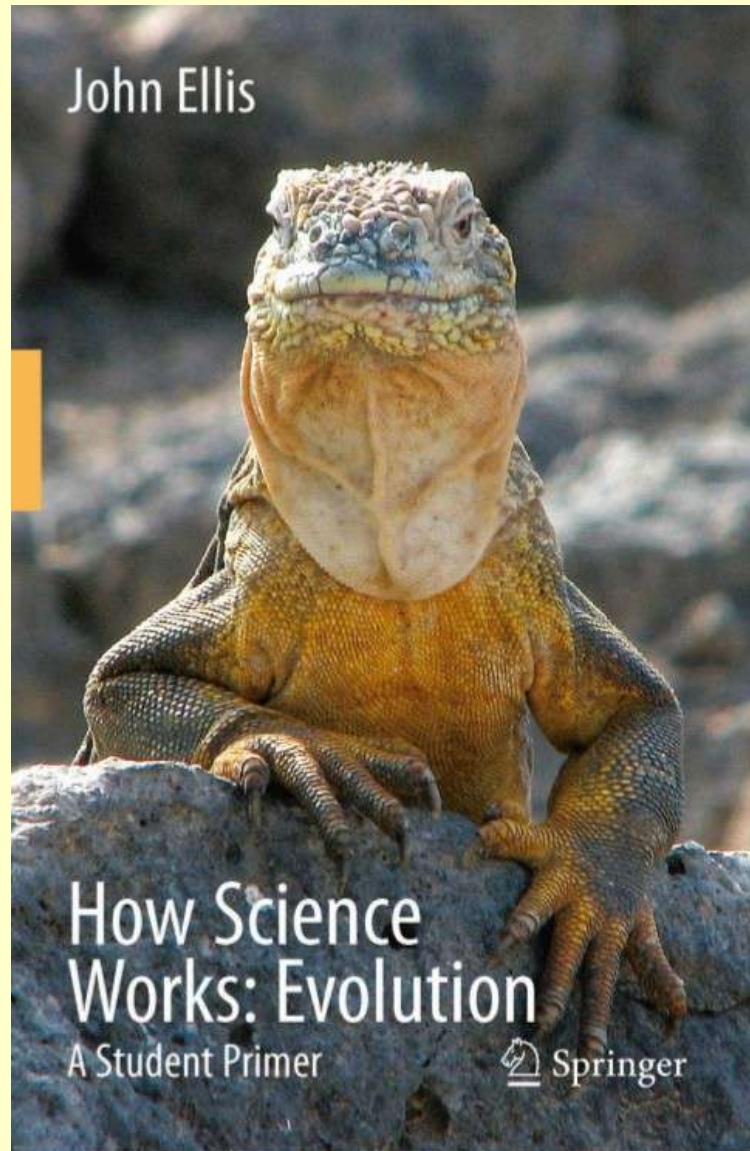


**Epistemologija
za svijeta
(racionalizam)**

(1) SVIJET PRIRODE spoznajemo OSJETILIMA
i razumom koji se oslanja na osjetila
(2) SVIJET PRAVE ZBILJE spoznajemo
RAZUMOM bez oslonca na osjetila

<http://geoset.irb.hr/priroda.html>

John Ellis, **How Science Works: Evolution**, A Student Primer, Springer (2010)



TWO WAYS OF EXPLAINING THE WORLD

1. Supernaturalism:

Beyond the obvious physical world is another invisible world containing **active agents** that behave unpredictably

*All known human cultures throughout recorded history embrace this view that is based on **faith**, defined as accepting the authority of revelation, dogma and ancient texts.*

2. Naturalism:

Everything there is belongs to the physical world that we all experience and that behaves according to **unvarying regularities** ("laws of nature")

*This view is very recent, is the dominant view amongst leading scientists today, and is based on **reason** applied to observations and experiments accessible to all.*

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THESE EXPLANATIONS ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

SCIENTISTS AND SUPERNATURALISM

QUESTION: Who was the first scientist?

THE METHOD OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE

- 1. Ask questions about some aspect of the Universe.**
- 2. Imagine a possible explanation i.e. formulate a hypothesis.**
- 3. Test the hypothesis with a suitable experiment.**
- 4. Modify the hypothesis to accommodate the results**
- 5. Perform more experiments to test the modified hypothesis.**

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ANSWER: Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen)

An Arab physicist of the 10th century (965-1040) he was part of the Arabic Golden Age that lasted from the 8th to the 13th century