Introduction (Multi)cultural Education and **Axiological Dimension Diverse World** 

# What is axiological dimension?

- Axiology philosophical study of values,
   Greek words "logos" = word + "axias" = worth,
   equivalent x equal ("Equal" and "equivalent" are equivalent, but
   they're not equal)
- at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries as a study

everlasting desire of human beings for values : what is good, what is right?

### What is culture?

- From latin noun "cultura" or verb "colere" = cultivate ("cultura animi" Plato)
- CULTivate in religious way

What does it mean CULTIVATE?

## Cultivate

- Cultivate = take care of something
- Agriculture:

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"ager" + "cultura"
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- = take care of the soil/land/field
- to be responsible for, to respond to, to attend to it caringly
- To reclaim, be active →
- In Czech language zemědělství

- system of things acquired by a member of particular society: language, knowledge, religion, art, law, morals, tradition...
- not natural, must be learnt to become a member of a society;
- not created by one;
- it is collective and anonymous, been created in long-term;
- kept by caring;
- it units the society and makes it different from another

- Human doings since the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- High culture
- Low culture (popular culture) since 18<sup>th</sup>
- nowadays mix of these

Culture is linked with us = our culture

There are vertical levels:

- > Family (home, relatives)
  - ➤ Neighbourhood
    - Willage / town
      - ▶ Province / state / county
        - Country

There are horizontal levels of ours:

- > Nation / ethnicity (now and then)
  - **≻**Race
    - **→**Political views
      - Religion
        - Socio-economic class (competitive)
          - Gender
            - Language

# 5 "Miracles" of Western Culture

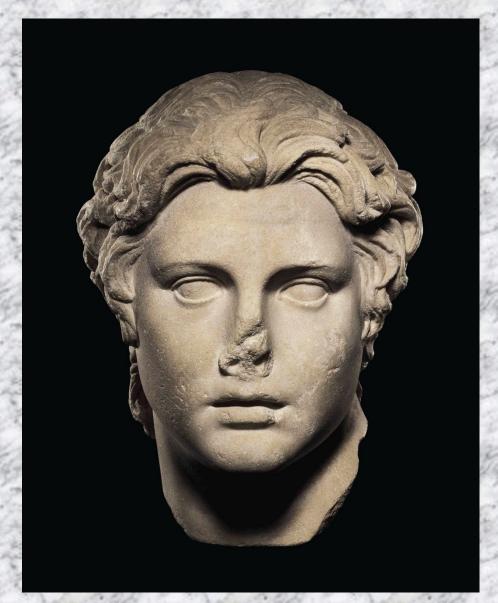
- 1. Ancient Greece
- 2. Ancient Rome
- 3. Jewish-Christian Europe
- 4. Gregorian reform
- 5. Liberal democracy

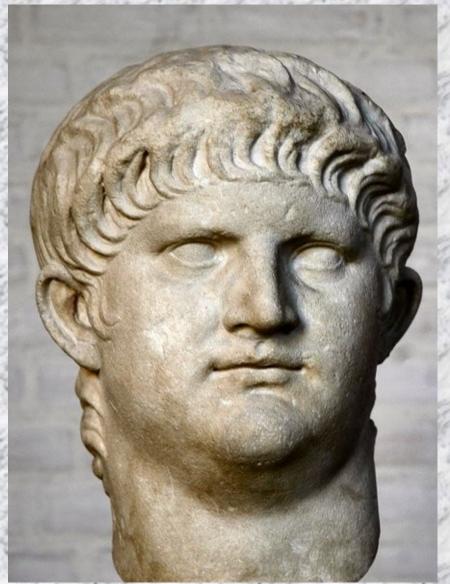
#### Ancient Greece gifted Western civilization with:

- The invention of Polis
   Res publica x omnipotent ruler
  - Public space agora
    - Rise of word and reason (collective laws)
    - -Equality before the law (known by all)
    - -Rule of Law modified by man not by gods
- Science-s (experiments, not divination; individual)
  - → Schools (read, write, count) but no will to change the world...
- Care about soul (cultura animi)

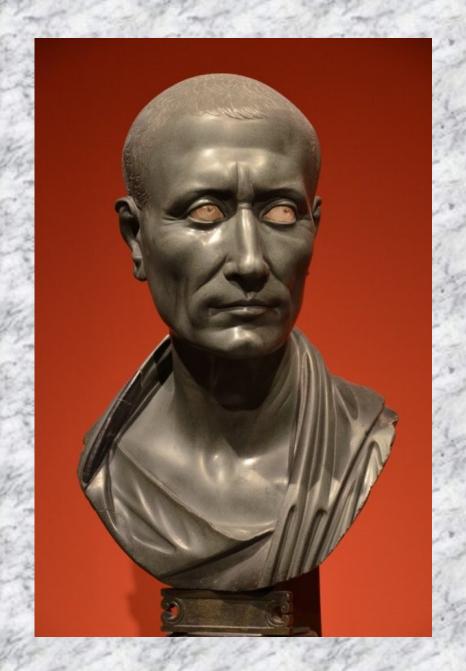
#### Ancient Rome gifted Western civilization with:

- Rights (no magics, myths, but objective human nature)
- Civil Law (root of modern western law)
- Personal Ownership (mine → yours) →
- The discovery of man
  - → individual human persona human nature and personal nature
  - Public (gr) vs. Individual (rom)









#### Jewish-Christian gifted Western civilization with:

- Refused to consider evil as a normal part of life
- Basis for ethics → justice (done from above) vs. compassion (coming from humans)
- Me ↔ You, responsibility for others
- Put mercy above justice = injustice
- Seneca and Nero (forgiveness vs pardon)

#### **Eschatology:**

- Cyclic (Myth of the Eternal Return) vs linear time
- History, presence, future (not to "nothing new under the sun")

# Miracle 4 – 11<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> C.

- Gregorian reform: reorganization of knowledge, values, laws and institutions → progress (x Islam, China, India, Eastern Europe)
- Resurrection of Roman Law the Roman law became more humane which resurrected and reconciled with biblical ethics, so ethics became less utopian but more oriented on real life
- consciously established the use of reason in form of Greek science and Roman law
- University education
- One is part of society, every deeds is counted (x monks=deserters from the world → Buddhism x Jesus "Do to others what you want them to do to you."
- Work curse x changing world in the name of good (roots of economy)
- Western x Eastern(orthodox) Europe: horizontal vertical way
   Human responsibility, deeds, reason, work → organization of world
   → Economical and technological progress
- X Eastern God in the centre, and so Islam did-does since Averroes

#### The birth of liberal democracy

- de-sacralization of power (exp. 20<sup>th</sup> C.)
- rise of pluralism and modernity
- (representative) democracy
- Right to vote
- Independent justice
- Human rights
- Religious freedom
- Freedom of speech
- Diplomacy
- Freedom to think and criticize
- Market
- Industrial revolution