

The benefits and educational value in studying philosophy and logic



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Philosophy and logic are inextricably linked together. For, without one, one could not have the other. The philosophy books one may read—such as *The Republic* or Plato's *Apology*—might cost some money, however, the benefits and educational value of both philosophy and logic are priceless. First of all, what were the benefits of philosophy? Perhaps one must first discuss what logic was. Logic was a derivation of philosophy. For, in order to philosophize, one needed to be able to make rational arguments in succession, each argument following logically from the last point. It then follows that the end result would be a conclusion proving one's hypothesis or initial claim to be true. This is generally how philosophical discussions develop. "[The great thinker] Eusebius accept[ed] the conventional division of philosophy into ethics, physics and logic..."¹ The benefits of using philosophy are great—using philosophy exercises the mental faculties and forces one to think extemporaneously. The educational value of philosophy is to train subjects simply to think. If nothing else, philosophy requires a great deal of thought to engage in it. The beneficial value of logic helps one improve one's ability to prove the hypothesis of a problem true (or false, as the case may be). Also, in an educational manner, it trains the mind how to think in a linear fashion—which can be useful for a variety of professions. The benefits and educational value of both philosophy and logic are manifold. Both disciplines train the mind, improve one's rationalizations, and develop the strengths of one's arguments. WORKS CITED Craig, Edward et al. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. US: Taylor & Francis, 1998. Pp. 456.