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The film The Matrix is edited as a comprehensive thought-provoking and very detailed look at philosophy in the new digital age. The Matrix appears at first as the real world for Neo than Morpheus presumes. Morpheus reveals to Neo the truth about a replicated reality that Neo lives in. As a rationalist, Morpheus only accepts common sense and he even wonders why some people like Neo tend to behave differently. On the central, Neo believes very little in the reality of the Matrix. Ostensibly, it appears that the more Neo believes in the existence of the matrix, he seemingly gains more experience with it (Kaveney, 2005, p. 67).
Emmanuel Kant on the other hand stands by the truth where he notes that the human mind corresponds to the truth although not universally, but in a given way. It also appears that the concepts of Kant back the assumption that the truth seemingly has transcendent traits in a way. Certainly Kant’s concept of the truth appears to have inspirational traits while Neo’s truth is generally not valid although it has transcendent qualities (Babenko, 2011, p. 111). Neo in “ Matrix Reloaded” encounters a number of memorable things such as the Architect who actually is the source of the ideal program. He notifies Neo that everything is preprogrammed and that he certainly is not the one responsible of all the accusations, he really is one of the survivors.
In the real sense, Empiricists in this film have always asserted that the whole experience of sense is basically the starting point of all the knowledge (Keuchler, 2010, p. 65). Perception on the other hand starts as a process. Empiricism holds that the experience of sense alone is the source of all our knowledge and beliefs. Notably, it is quite easy to see empiricism overcoming rationalism which is much evident in this film “ The Matrix”. The Ideal concept is perception and what one actually sees is realism in common sense.
The Matrix refutes Empiricism. A Matrix is a real artificial simulation that is based on computer codes. Assuming empiricism is correct and a Matrix is possible, there is no substantiation proof of reality and therefore we cannot tell what ‘ real’ actually is, therefore empiricism in The Matrix is wrong. The subject of philosophy in the mind is quite relevant while defining empiricism and rationalism. This focus brings a non-philosopher in touch with so many historic ideas that deliver an easy-to-understand factor that to a large extent promotes life’s pondered issues (Dawson, 2008, p. 47).
“ The real world?” Is the question Neo is asked by Morpheus right before he unplugs him from The Matrix. This is quite a philosophical question that is a reflection of the real world whose answers may differ. In addition to that, the rationalist Descartes notes that senses pretty much deceive us and the only way to identify the truth is in doubt. Going by scientific facts and explanation is deceiving us. Other persons could also be deceiving us though there are no profound explanations to all these issues (Govers, 2009, p. 89). Causal determinism is a better way of planning and organizing our own experience since it is practically obliging.
The Matrix depicts that knowledge arguably starts with sense expressions and bitter things. Rationalism is much evident where it is portrayed as the ultimate determinant of one’s well being, truth and assumptions. Empiricism holds that the experience of sense alone is the source of all our knowledge and beliefs.

## References

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