

## **KIN 626-Final Notes**

**Epistemology:** (p. 25, 121) The study of the nature of knowledge and thought of as the “organizer” or “How we know.” Six epistemologies are used for kinesiology:

1. **Authority** (teacher/coach) Method of knowing that you have been most exposed to in education. Contrasts with Narratives.
  - ***Lecture***
2. **Rationalism-Descartes** (thought) Argues that knowledge is intellectual and deductive. Contrasts with Empiricism.
  - (p. 145) One comes to know through the process of inference, intellection, deduction, logic, or a whole variety of terms that refer to a “rational” process. Note “reductionism.”
  - ***Intellect***
3. **Empiricism-Locke, Bacon, Hobbs** (observation) Argues that knowledge can be had by using the five senses or the “experience.” Pedagogy and coaching. Contrasts with Rationalism.
  - (p. 151) One gains knowledge through the perception of external objects—or by observing it. Note external objects.
  - ***Experience***
4. **Pragmatism** (experimentation-science) (p. 162) Limits knowledge to the observable, measurable world and emphasizes objectivity. Consciousness of individual being studied, or the state of being aware, is irrelevant to good science. Knowing through awareness. Contrasts with subjectivism-somatics.
  - Monist
    - ***Science***
5. **Subjectivism** (experience-somatics, #12) Limits knowledge to the internalized, conscious experiences of the individual. Awareness is crucial to somatic ways of knowing. Contrasts with Pragmatism.
  - ***Whole body***
6. **Narrativism** (story telling) (p. 185) Stories that you have heard your whole life with classic epic or quest of protagonist.
  - ***Story***

**Philosophy:** (p. 118) The love of wisdom and the pursuit of truth. Concerned with what is “real”; what is “knowledge”; and what is “value”? These areas are divided into more specific areas:

**Metaphysics:** Study of nature of reality.

**Ontology:** Study of nature of being.

**Cosmology:** Study of nature of material universe.

**Theology:** Study of nature of God.

**Epistemology:** Study of nature of knowledge.

**Axiology:** Study of nature of values.

**Politics:** Study of nature of common good.

**Ethics:** Study of nature of right and wrong.