

## Summary of the whole lecture

The most important word in the whole of this book is the term "will". It appears as a key word in every discussed discipline of philosophy. I accept as elements (aspects) of the will: **energy and goal** (direction). Will is intentional energy; targeted energy, "informed" energy; where energy is a motivating, activating, and moving factor; ability to act, and goal is an image of the intended state (end of action), i.e., a project of what is to be the result of an action.

The world is seen in this book primarily as something dynamic and deliberately (meaningfully) acting. Therefore, the basic terms are: "energy", "target energy", "creative energy", "dynamic purpose", "active goal", "existence", "life", "will" (especially the willing will) – all of them are to express the dynamism and sense of reality. It seems that in this way, to some extent, the following postulate of John Paul II will be fulfilled:

"If the intellectus fidei wishes to integrate all the wealth of the theological tradition, it must turn to the philosophy of being, which should be able to propose anew the problem of being – and this in harmony with the demands and insights of the entire philosophical tradition, including philosophy of more recent times, without lapsing into sterile repetition of antiquated formulas. Set within the Christian metaphysical tradition, the philosophy of being is a dynamic philosophy that views reality in its ontological, causal and communicative structures. It is strong and enduring because it is based upon the very act of being itself, which allows a full and comprehensive openness to reality as a whole, surpassing every limit in order to reach the One who brings all things to fulfillment" (Fides et ratio, 97). – These words inspired me to treat existence as energy that makes reality active and dynamic. This dynamic of reality can be shown in each of the above-mentioned fields of philosophy.

### **1. In the theory of knowledge:**

1. The human person wants to know; the desire to know comes from a pre-outlined and active image of reality. This image "wants" to complement and express itself, and therefore is a source of energy for action.

2. The human person acts and recognizes through the acquired image of reality and himself/herself in it. The element of this image is the willed will. The innate image of reality shapes this image during contact with the environment.

3. An important element of the image of the world and oneself in it are goals. The goals (motives) of the action come from contact with reality.

4. The innate desires are concretized by the acquired goals of the action. In this way, the inner energy finds its direction.

5. The innate image of reality is active and creative. It can be considered an image of God and, at the same time, as God's will. That is why every person wants to be creative and usually enjoys the fruits of his/her creativity; he/she is proud of them if assesses them as good. That gives him/her a sense of similarity to God.

6. If the acquired image of God is true, it gives freedom.

### **2. In the theory of being:**

1. Everything that exists, acts, and therefore is knowable.

2. In every being, one can distinguish the existence (energy) and the essence (tool) that determines the special way (goal) of action.

3. The essence of being is its purpose.

4. No being is a source of energy for itself (it cannot change itself).

5. Every being acts by the power of participation in the activity of God, that is, in the will of God.

6. At the beginning of development, there must be an active goal or creative energy, that is something active and at the same time a pattern, which seeks the way to express itself and reveal itself.

### **3. In the philosophical anthropology:**

1. In a human being, one can distinguish between the inborn willing will and the acquired willed will the same as the inborn and acquired image of reality.

2. Willing will is the same in a human being as the initially outlined image of reality: a purposeful energy, i.e., life.

3. Willing will is the source of human dignity because it is always good, and therefore, nobody ever wants to be evil (weak, defective, ineffective, unnecessary, etc.).

4. The human person's development consists in the formation of the willed will so that the willing will can be fulfilled; then human person achieves the fullness of his/her own life.

5. The acquired goal releases the energy of life.

6. The more developed a person is, the more free he/she is because the deliberate (targeted) energy that creates his/her life can be freely revealed.

7. Human person achieves perfection when he/she can perfect others.

### **4. In the social philosophy:**

1. Human being is a social and relational being; his/her existence is coexistence.

2. Human being exists not for himself/herself, but for others; that is his/her goal.

3. The image of oneself, thanks to which and through which one lives, is created only through social contacts.

4. The element of the image of oneself is the willed will, that is, the goals that human person sets for himself/herself, what he/she wants to be, and how he/she wants to live.

5. The willed will can only be formed properly through the experience of love (care, respect, admiration, esteem, and so on).

6. Love unites people, creates a community out of them; it makes them have one will.

7. In every community, there is a functioning law, which is the will of the one who has power.

8. Willing will is a natural (innate) law; willed will is an established (acquired) law.

9. Rights and duties are interdependent. There can be no rights without obligations and vice versa.

10. The goal of the one who has power should be the subordinates' full development (goodness).

### **5. In the philosophy of nature:**

1. There are laws of nature, that is, the will according to which nature operates.

2. Nature cannot shape itself or give itself laws.

3. Nature – especially animated nature – operates deliberately (sensibly).

4. Life can be treated as a will, i.e., the shaping (creative) energy.

5. Time can also be treated as energy (activity, that is, will) moving and shaping the world.

### **6. In the philosophy of God:**

1. If nature acts according to the law, then there must be – and act – a lawmaker. The will cannot be impersonal.

2. God's will is the source of the existence of life of every being (organism).

3. It is necessary to accept some supernatural and superhuman cause of the world's functioning and the human being because one cannot give oneself energy or purpose (get oneself off balance, set oneself in motion, cause one's desires).

4. The hypothesis (belief) that the world is being directed is more rational than that that it is directed only by itself.

5. God always strives for good, even if he allows what we think is wrong.

**A proposal:** To understand a human being, you need to know what his or her will is, which is made up of: 1) the willing (innate) will and 2) the will acquired under the influence of the environment and one's own decisions. If the willing will is the will of God, it is known through knowledge of God. In turn, the willed will is known through knowing the life history of a person: who influenced him/her and what decisions he/she made.

Acceptance of the existence of Will, which – as I tried to demonstrate – acts in every person, in society as well as in nature and is deliberate, sensible, and striving for good, makes the world understandable, and a human person can find his/her place in it. The world is then seen as coming out of God and trying to return to God or to become like God. It can be summarized in Henri Bergson's words: "Creative energy is defined by love" (as cited in Skarga 1982, p. 263).