

**Worldview Paper**

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The philosophical worldview is focused on beliefs, values, and assumptions regarding comprehension, actuality, and human existence. Philosophy highlights the need to understand the world and the role of everyone. It answers the whys of human existence. A worldview helps in setting people apart. It helps them develop their beliefs and values- guiding principles in life that help embody individuality. Philosophical characteristics include contemplation, logic, wonder, and cognitive independence. Rationality means that individuals should believe whatever is informed by reason, while spectacle is not taking anything for granted because everything is unique. Mental freedom means that individuals should think freely and inform their judgments. Lastly, contemplation calls for giving attention to everything.

Philosophy and religion have the same concepts of God. Philosophers like Plato and Aristotle view God as the one who crafts uncreated matter. In addition, Plato referred to God as the most transcendent being who fashions the world in different archetypes with limitations existent in materials. According to this philosophical viewpoint, God is perfect, but he creates imperfect matter due to the materials he uses in creation (McGuire, 2019). Also, Plato argues that God is not the author of everything because some things are evil, although he created the punishment for the wicked. Plato's philosophy also contends that God is unchangeable, and he is not the ground for moral goodness. He is the causality of everything good and the self-moved mover. A negation of the self-dependent God would result in a regress of the cause of causes (Strauss, 2022). Plotinus sees God as the creator of matter. On the other hand, Spinoza departed from his Judaist roots and referred to God as similar to the universe. Therefore, the philosophical view of God converges with Christianity's view of God as all loving, transcendent beings who remain unchanged.

Man is a rational and moral being from the philosophical worldview. Many pop psychologists argue that you cannot alleviate a person from nature. Nevertheless, philosophers say that humankind has character, and these natures help answer the question of what we are. The person answers who we are. Philosophers argue that not all beings are persons, but only rational beings are (Alikulov & Haqqulov,2020). A person is endowed with reason, intellect, will, personal identity, embodiment, and self-awareness. The philosophical view of a person offers a structure for understanding the nature of human greatness as expressed by the enduring qualities that all men of good will strive to uphold. Philosophers posit that human beings are more than mere bodies. This philosophical view of a person guides the scientific notion of whom a person is therefore anchoring notions of man and timeless truths of what it is to be. This informed notion allows a person to discern between virtue and vice, readily available and earnestly sought by all men. Sometimes, the philosophical view of a person might6 negates who a person is Biblically.

Philosophically, the totality of all things that exist – physical and non-physical contribute to the environment. Also, the interpretation of broad perceptions, circumstances, and interpretations of physical and non-physical things by human beings can be referred to as the world. Ontologically, the world consists of physical and abstract things like values and beliefs (Grossman et al., 2020). This view presents the world, including the intangible things that impact human life. The epistemological view of the world connotes the total of all the knowledge and understanding individuals have regarding the universe. Empirical and personal beliefs and perceptions are included in the vastness of this view. Epistemologically, everything individuals believe to be true constitutes the world.

Health and well-being have been defined differently by different philosophers. Aristotle believed that health and well-being were interrelated to living a virtuous life. Living a balanced

life with an ability to cultivate virtues such as wisdom, courage, and justice are health indicators. The holistic perspective of life views health from a balance of the mind, the physical and social aspects. The proponents of the holistic perspective argue that health is not the absence of diseases but the overall well-being of an individual. Existentially, health is the sense of purpose and meaning in life. Pursuing one's goals and finding a purpose in life is the definition of well-being. LASTLY, the postmodern perspective argues that health is not a fixed construct but rather a social construct dependent on the social, cultural, and political aspects of anyone's environment (Bolton & Gillet, 2019).

The philosophical perspective views nursing and caregiving as fundamental activities of human life focused on alleviating suffering, promoting health, and preventing illnesses. Supporting and caring for others physically, emotionally, and spiritually compassionately and competently embody caregiving. In addition, philosophers can argue that caregiving is a moral practice that helps cultivate virtues such as compassion and empathy (Bolton & Gillet, 2019). Developing these virtues requires a lifelong learning process and introspective reflection of personal values, which aids in ethical decision-making during challenging moments.

Biblically, God is the creator of everything that is seen and unseen. He is the supreme being who created the world from nothingness (NIV, 2022, Gen 1:1). He is also a loving and compassionate father, as cited by the psalmist (Psalm 103: 13). As the philosopher's view God as the creator, so does the Bible. A human being is a co-creator with God, created to engage in good works ordained for them from the beginning (NIV, 2011; Ephesians 2: 10). Also, human beings are born with inherent worth and dignity because they are created in the image of God (NIV 2011, Gen 1:26-27). The world in the Bible is depicted as all that is seen and unseen. In the creation story, God created heaven and earth (NIV 2011, Gen 1:1). Also, the Bible portrays the current world as

temporary and fleeting. The Biblical view of health intertwines with the holistic philosophical approach. Health in the Bible refers to spiritual, moral, wholeness, and physical health. In Exodus 15: 26 (NIV, 2011), God is the healer, and in Psalms 103: 3 (NIV, 2011), he forgives sins and heals disease. Although the nursing role has not been explicitly stated in the Bible, several scriptures call for believers to care for others with compassionate love. James 5: 14- 16 calls believers to pray for each other and anoint them with oil. The parable of the good Samaritan is another passage that emphasizes taking care of others.

In conclusion, different world views can impact the health of patients differently. For instance, patients with a high stake in values such as autonomy and personal reliance are likely to prioritize personal independence over their health. Contrarily, patients who believe in collaboration might be open to putting their health needs in a place that benefits the whole community, even if it compromises some autonomy. Nurses should be culturally responsive to different clients to offer holistic care. Individuals from different backgrounds have different world views and offering high-quality and patient-centered care means understanding their world perspective. Finally, nurses must collaborate with other healthcare providers to offer alternative therapies and adjust their communication styles to meet their clients' needs.

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