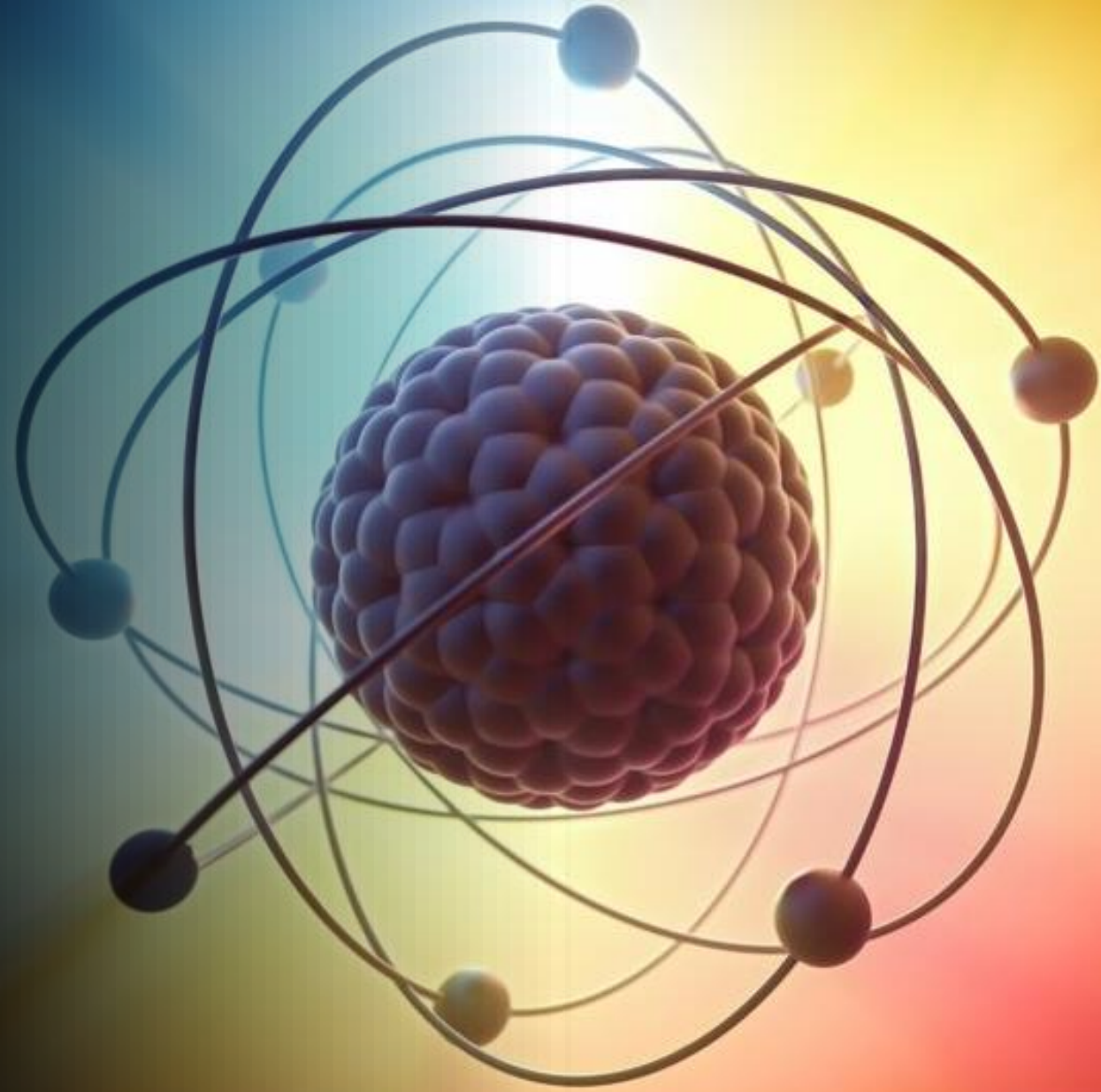


فیزیک کوانتوم و نسبت و اثر آن بر حکمرانی مبتنی بر علوم انسانی

سیدهادی رضوی پور



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



عن الإمام علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام):

" أفضل المعرفة معرفة الإنسان نفسه "

" معرفة النفس أنفع المعارف "

أترعم أنك جرمٌ صغيرٌ ***
وفيك انطوى العالم الأكبر!

وَمَا مِنْ غَائِبَةٍ فِي السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ
إِلَّا فِي كِتَابٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿٧٥﴾ نمل

وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ فِي إِمَامٍ
مُّبِينٍ ﴿١٢﴾ يس

جنگِ هفتاد و دو ملت همه را عذر بینه چون ندیدند حقیقت رَه افسانه زدند

1. Renaissance Humanism (14th - 17th centuries)
2. Rationalism (17th century)
3. Empiricism (17th - 18th centuries)
4. Enlightenment (17th - 18th centuries)
5. Idealism (18th - 19th centuries)
6. Romanticism (late 18th - mid 19th centuries)
7. Utilitarianism (19th century)
8. Marxism (19th century)
9. Existentialism (19th - 20th centuries)
10. Pragmatism (19th - 20th centuries)
11. Phenomenology (20th century)
12. Structuralism and Post-Structuralism (20th century)
13. Analytic Philosophy (20th century)
14. Continental Philosophy (20th century)
15. Postmodernism (late 20th century)



The Thinker by Auguste Rodin

1881

اگر چه دوست به چیزی نمی خرد ما را به عالمی نفروشیم مویی از سر دوست

1. Renaissance Humanism (14th - 17th centuries)

انسان گرایی رنسانس

- **Key Figures:** Petrarch, Erasmus, Thomas More
- **Key Ideas:** Emphasis on classical antiquity, individualism, secularism, and the potential of human achievement (دستاورد).

2. Rationalism (17th century)

خردگرایی

- **Key Figures:** René Descartes, Baruch Spinoza, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- **Key Ideas:** The belief that reason is the primary source of knowledge and truth. Emphasis on deductive reasoning (استدلال قیاسی) and innate ideas.

3. Empiricism (17th - 18th centuries)

تجربه گرایی

- **Key Figures:** John Locke, George Berkeley, David Hume
- **Key Ideas:** The belief that knowledge comes primarily from sensory experience. Emphasis on inductive reasoning (استدلال استقرایی) and the scientific method.



Michelangelo's "The creation of Adam"

دلا طَمَع مَبْرُ از لطفِ بی‌نهایتِ دوست چو لافِ عشقِ زدی، سر بیاز، چابک و چُست

4. Enlightenment (17th - 18th centuries)

عصر روشنگری

- **Key Figures:** Immanuel Kant, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- **Key Ideas:** Emphasis on reason, individualism, and skepticism (شک‌گرایی) of traditional authority (اقتدار سنتی). Advocated for liberty, progress, and separation of church and state.

5. Idealism (18th - 19th centuries)

ایدئالیسم

- **Key Figures:** Immanuel Kant, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- **Key Ideas:** The belief that reality is fundamentally mental or spiritual. Emphasis on the role of the mind in constructing reality.

6. Romanticism (late 18th - mid 19th centuries)

رمانتیسم

- **Key Figures:** Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Schiller
- **Key Ideas:** Emphasis on emotion, nature, and individualism. Reaction against the rationalism of the Enlightenment.

Caspar David Friedrich's
"Wanderer above the Sea of
Fog"

جز قلب تیره هیچ نشد حاصل و هنوز باطل در این خیال که اکسیر می‌کنند

7. Utilitarianism (19th century)

فایده گرایی

- **Key Figures:** Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill
- **Key Ideas:** The belief that the best action is the one that maximizes overall happiness or utility (سودمندی). Emphasis on the consequences of actions.

8. Marxism (19th century)

مارکسیسم

- **Key Figures:** Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels
- **Key Ideas:** Critique of capitalism and class struggle (تضاد طبقاتی). Advocacy for a classless, communist society.

9. Existentialism (19th - 20th centuries)

اگزیستانسیالیسم

- **Key Figures:** Søren Kierkegaard, Friedrich Nietzsche, Jean-Paul Sartre
- **Key Ideas:** Emphasis on individual existence, freedom, and choice. Focus on the meaning of life and the inevitability of death (اجتناب‌ناپذیری مرگ).



Edvard Munch's "The Scream",

دلا معاش چنان کن کہ گر بلغزد پای فرشتہات بہ دو دستِ دعا نگہ دارد

10. Pragmatism (19th - 20th centuries)

عمل‌گرایی

- **Key Figures:** Charles Sanders Peirce, William James, John Dewey
- **Key Ideas:** The belief that the meaning and truth of ideas are determined by their practical consequences. Emphasis on experimentation and problem-solving.

11. Phenomenology (20th century)

پدیدارشناسی (فلسفہ)

- **Key Figures:** Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, Maurice Merleau-Ponty
- **Key Ideas:** The study of structures of consciousness as experienced from the first-person point of view (دیدگاه اول شخص). Emphasis on intentionality (قصدمندی) and the lived experience.

12. Structuralism and Post-Structuralism (20th century)

پساساختارگرایی

- **Key Figures:** Ferdinand de Saussure, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida
- **Key Ideas:** Structuralism focuses on underlying structures (such as language and culture) that shape human experience. Post-structuralism critiques and deconstructs these structures, emphasizing the fluidity of meaning and the instability of knowledge.

Roberto Ferruzzi: "Praying Girl",

تا دلِ هرزه گُردِ من رفت به چینِ زلفِ او زان سفرِ درازِ خود عزمِ وطن نمی‌کند

13. Analytic Philosophy (20th century)

فلسفه تحلیلی

- **Key Figures:** Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Willard Van Orman Quine
- **Key Ideas:** Emphasis on clarity and logical analysis of language and concepts. Focus on philosophical problems through formal logic (منطق رسمی) and linguistic analysis.

14. Continental Philosophy (20th century)

فلسفه قاره‌ای

- **Key Figures:** Martin Heidegger, Jean-Paul Sartre, Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida
- **Key Ideas:** Emphasis on history, culture, and critique of modernity. Includes movements such as existentialism, phenomenology, structuralism (ساختارگرایی), and post-structuralism.

15. Postmodernism (late 20th century)

پسامدرنیسم

- **Key Figures:** Jean-François Lyotard, Jean Baudrillard, Michel Foucault
- **Key Ideas:** Skepticism towards grand narratives and ideologies. Emphasis on relativism, deconstruction (شالوده‌شکنی، بن‌فکنی یا ساخت‌گشایی), and the fluidity of meaning.

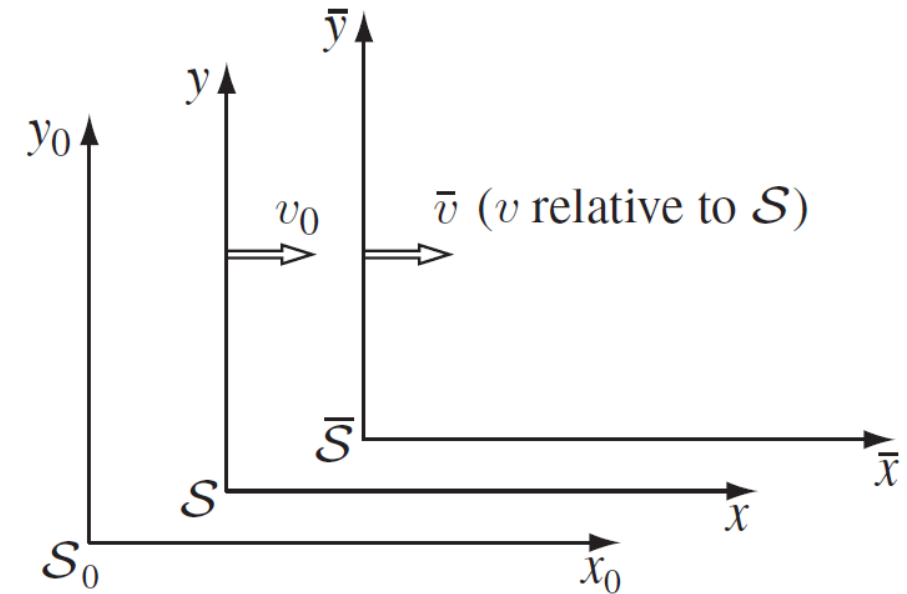


در کف هر کس اگر شمعی بدی اختلاف از گفتشان بیرون شدی

Relativity (نسبیت) and Relativism: The notion that time and space are relative and dependent on the **observer's frame of reference** (چارچوب مرجع ناظر) resonated with broader philosophical trends in modernity, which questioned absolute truths and embraced relativism.

Modernist Literature (تجدد گرایی): Writers such as James Joyce and Virginia Woolf experimented with narrative techniques that reflected the **fragmented (تکه تکه), subjective experiences** highlighted by relativity.

Abstract and Cubist Art: Artists like Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque, influenced by the ideas of relativity, depicted objects from multiple perspectives simultaneously, reflecting the **fluid and multifaceted (چندوجهی) nature of reality**.



Challenge to **Absolute** Certainties

اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ حَيْثُ يَجْعَلُ رِسَالَاتَهُ (سورة الأنعام، ۱۲۴) ﴿۱۱۵﴾
وَلِلَّهِ الْمَشْرِقُ وَالْمَغْرِبُ ۚ فَأَيْنَمَا تُوَلُّوا فَثَمَّ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿سورة بقره، ۱۱۵﴾

يَا دَاوُودُ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَاكَ خَلِيفَةً فِي الْأَرْضِ فَاحْكُم بَيْنَ النَّاسِ بِالْحَقِّ وَلَا تَتَّبِعِ الْهَوَىٰ فَيُضِلَّكَ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَضِلُّونَ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ بِمَا نَسُوا يَوْمَ الْحِسَابِ (ص، ٢٦)

John William Waterhouse's "Echo and Narcissus", 190

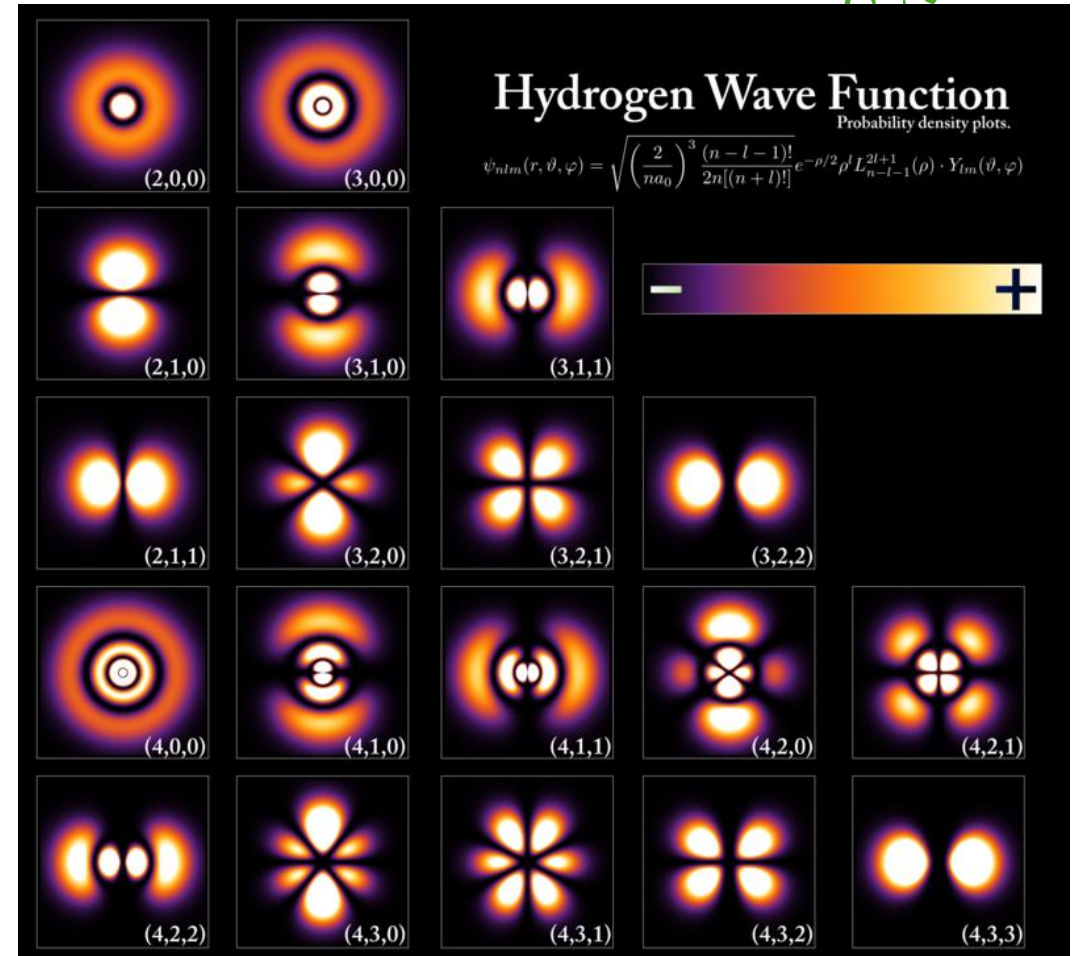
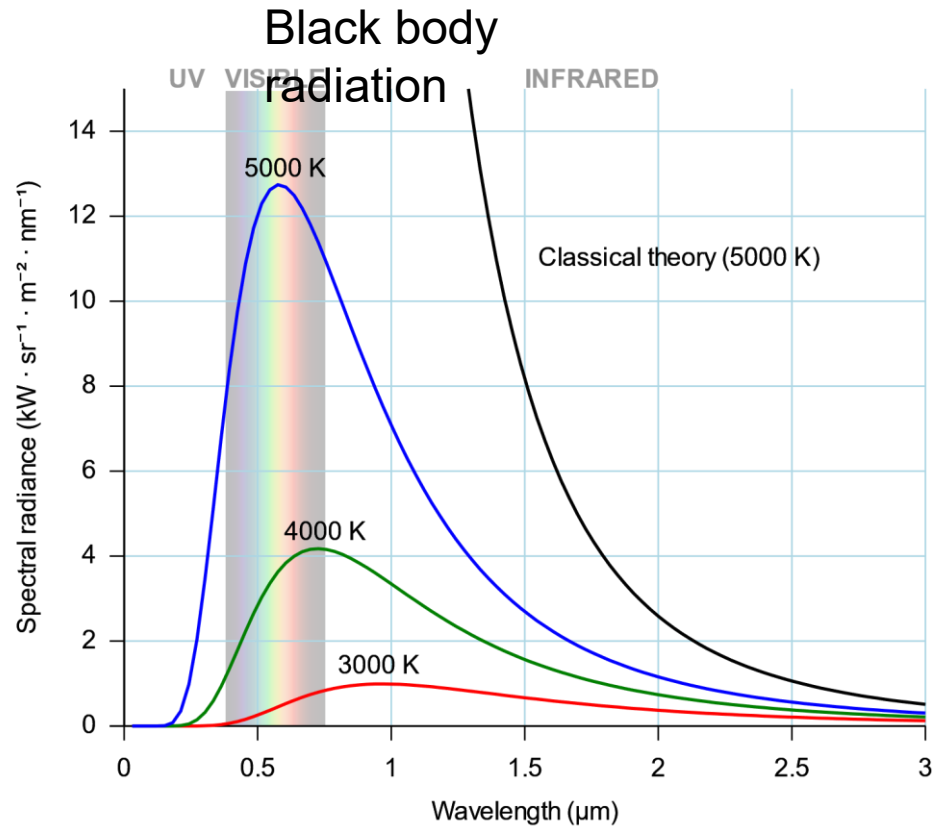


Individualism (فردگرایی , فردباوری) is a social and philosophical concept that emphasizes the moral worth, rights, and independence of the individual. It advocates for **personal freedom, self-reliance, and autonomy**, often prioritizing the individual's goals and desires over collective or societal interests. Individualism is a key element in many Western cultures, influencing political, economic, and cultural practices, and is often contrasted with collectivism (جمع‌گرایی), which emphasizes the group over the individual.

Quantum Mechanics

مکانیک کوانتومی

وَمَا مِنَّا إِلَّا لَهُ مَقَامٌ مَّعْلُومٌ ﴿سورة الصافات، ١٧٦﴾



حکیم مستوری و مستی همه بر خاتمت است *** کس ندانست که آخر به چه حالت برود

Schrödinger's cat گر به شرودینگر

Zeitgeist ("tsaitgaist") is a German term that translates to "spirit of the time" or "spirit of the age." It refers to the general intellectual, moral, and cultural climate or mood of a particular period in history. The concept captures the prevailing ideas, beliefs, and values that characterize a specific era. It is often used to describe the collective consciousness of a society, influencing art, literature, politics, and social movements.

أَحْسِبَ النَّاسَ أَنْ يُتْرَكُوا أَنْ يَقُولُوا آمَنَّا وَهُمْ لَا يُفْتَنُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَقَدْ فَتَنَّا
الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ ۖ فَلْيَعْلَمَنَّ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَلْيَعْلَمَنَّ الْكَاذِبِينَ ﴿٣﴾،
سوره عنكبوت ﴿

أَمْ حَسِبْتُمْ أَنْ تُدْخَلُوا الْجَنَّةَ وَلَمَّا يَعْلَمِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ جَاهَدُوا مِنْكُمْ وَيَعْلَمَ
الصَّابِرِينَ ﴿آل عمران: ١٤٢﴾



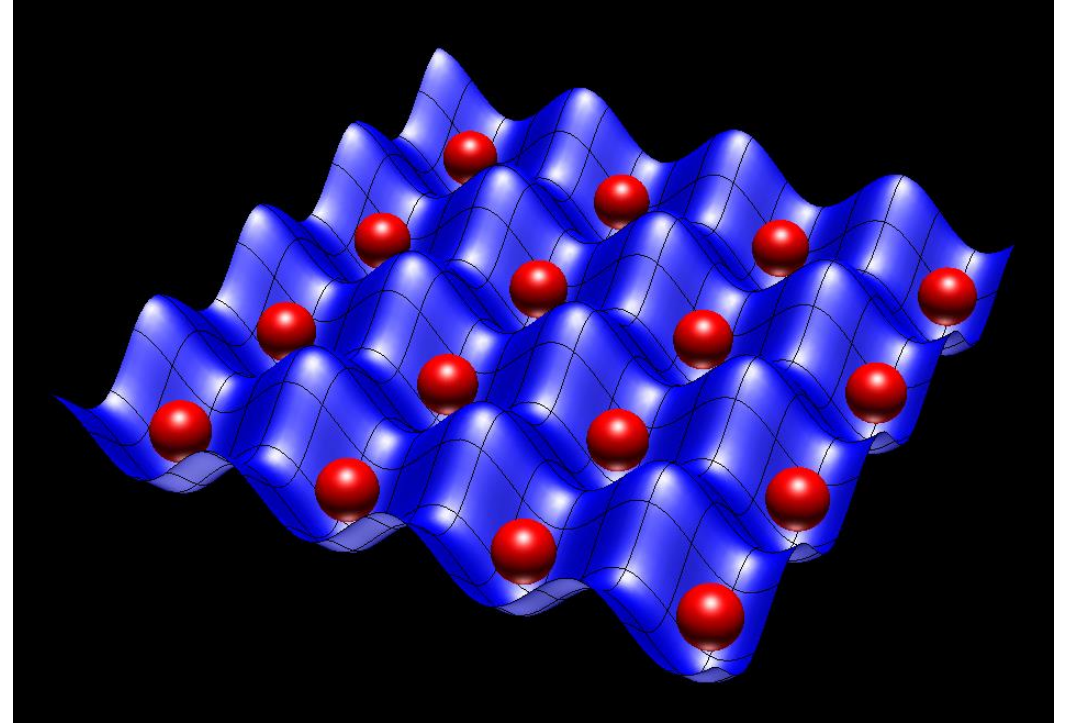
Physics vs Philosophy

رهر و منزل عشقيم و ز سرحدِ عَدَم
تا به اقليم وجود اين همه راه آمدلیم

William Wootters says: “Quantum theory **works extremely well** in practice, but we have a very hard time figuring out what it’s telling us about the world.”

“Philosophers have no qualms about saying that stuff is out there even if we are unable to observe it,” he says. “But physicists need to be able to em

سُنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْأَفَاقِ وَفِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَتَّىٰ
يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَكْفِ بِرَبِّكَ أَنَّهُ
عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ ﴿فصلت: ٥٣﴾



Optical lattices use lasers to separate **rubidium atoms** for use as information bits in neutral-atom quantum processors

از حضور شما عزیزان سپاسگزارم