Name

Instructors’ Name

Course Title and Code

Date

Matrix One Movie

**Question 1:**

Morpheus represents Socrates in the film because he stressed on knowing oneself. He motivated neo to not get blinded by artificial reality, but try to find the actual reality. The example from the film includes the point when Morpheus explains the matrix to neo. Another example is the point where, instead of relying on neo to save human beings, Morpheus takes action on his own, to ensure the safety of all.

**Question 2:**

Morpheus’s remark that matrix can only be believed after seeing it validates empiricism. Empiricists believe only in that reality which can be experienced. It is true that we can only be convinced of the true nature of reality if we can experience it because experiencing the reality validates the feelings and erases the chances of doubt. Rationalist would not support the point as they believe in reasoning and not experiencing (Wachowski et al.).

**Question 3:**

Morpheus and his crew knew about the real world through reasoning and knowledge. The electric signals were not the thing which made them know that the real world is not a further simulation. The statement lends support to the rationalist perspective because it prefers reasoning over experience. It is not based on empiricist's claim of experience and feeling.

**Question 4:**

Plato’s allegory of cave represents the enlightenment of the prisoners who spent their whole life in caves. It is similar to that of Neo, as he spent his life in the matrix and was not aware of the reality. The example from the film is that like the prisoners Neo tried to negate the reality. He preferred his false belief as reality, however, was awakened by Morpheus (Wachowski et al.).

**Question 5:**

Trinity represents Cartesian skepticism by doubting the reality which actually leads her to the conclusion. She is skeptical if Neo is the one who would save them. She resolves her doubt by taking part in the defense. In the end, she saves Neo's life believing that he would save them.

**Question 6:**

Mouse asks how the machines really know what "tasty wheat" really tastes like. It represents Aristotle and Descartes' notions of primary and secondary substances. Aristotle believed that substances can only be distinguished based on their species. While Descartes believed that substances can be classified into primary and secondary on the basis of their attributed principle (Wachowski et al.).

**Question 7:**

Cypher’s reaction represent Plato's intuition as he is hesitant to believe the reality and live with it. Cypher’s attitude towards reality reflects nihilism as he rejects the belief that life is meaningless. His dissatisfaction with discovering the true nature of reality is itself a perfect reflection of philosophy. It is so because he wants to live life in matrix knowing that it is not real.

**Question 8:**

Knowing oneself represents Descartes' notion about rationally justifying reality. It motivates the person to explore the scenario by doubting the things. Doubting provides the chance of reasoning. Reasoning further leads to truth and knowing reality.

**Question 9:**

*The Matrix* represents Descartes' dream argument. The dream argument of Descartes states that dreamers believe that they are waking but in reality, they are dreaming and vice versa. Example from the film includes that Neo was waking but he believed that he was dreaming. He was brought into the conscious world by Morpheus (Wachowski et al.).

**Question 10:**

The film represents the theme of freeing the mind and the mind's ability to affect the body. It demonstrates Cartesian Dualism that material body and immaterial mind interact. The specific example is the move provides the insight that mind and body cannot exist separately. It shows through the character of Neo that the interaction of mind and body is inevitable.

Work Cited

Wachowski, Andy, et al. *Matrix*. Burbank: Warner Home Video, 1999.