

# Philosophical Approach to the Philosophy of Descartes

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**Abstract:** *The method of Descartes is a set of rules that, if the researcher adheres to them, he can avoid making mistakes, and he can reach certainty. Descartes believes that his philosophical approach in his rules seeks to uncover the unknown and reach solutions to the problems to which he is exposed.*

**Keywords:** Descartes, Philosophical, Certainty, Methodology, Intuition, Elicitation, Analysis

## Introduction

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the beloved and faithful Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and his noble and pure family.

Descartes is one of the most prominent mental philosophers who founded the edifice of mental doctrine, where he was able to develop the philosophical scientific method that brings the human mind to the truth. Therefore, Descartes deserved the title "Father of Philosophy or Modern Philosophy" , especially after his father called for the drawing of the philosophical method through which he was able to prove the worthiness and merit of the title , so we find that he has drawn by his method firm steps and clear rules that he wanted through it, to prove the value of the curriculum and its philosophical importance, not in addition to the rules or steps it identified within the curriculum that connect the human mind towards certainty, so that knowledge was going in a way similar to the path of science, that is, governed by controls and foundations that thus ensure success in the field of philosophical knowledge, so that the Cartesian approach was the imprint of Cartesian philosophy [1]. Which took philosophy and philosophical thought out of the circle of thinking and randomness that it suffered from for long periods and printed thinking of monotony and efforts, so that the Cartesian approach was like a manoeuvre from deception and fallacies that spread in intellectual circles throughout extended ages, and its philosophical approach was based on a set of There are no scientific foundations and rules with a scientific mathematical system, the clear and self-evident foundations that pave the way for reaching certain, proven and effective facts in the field of knowledge and philosophical truth, and therefore the importance of studying the Cartesian philosophical approach was evident, because it is a vital approach in which Descartes was able to combine this philosophical thinking with the mathematical approach, and therefore the importance of his philosophical and scientific approach was evident, and the study came to clarify the most important problems through which the research will address these studies and we can include them as follows :

- 1- What is Descartes' Philosophical Approach?
- 2- What are the most important scientific foundations?
- 3- What are the important rules on which Descartes based his philosophical approach?
- 4- Did Descartes build his philosophical approach to prepare a scientific approach on which scientific studies depend? All these problems will be clarified and studied by the research.

Thus, the study of the philosophical method in Descartes came with an introduction followed by three topics. In the first topic, we studied the definition of the method in language and terminology, in which we referred to the definition of the method in linguistic dictionaries, and the reference to philosophical dictionaries, and then the knowledge of the method in philosophers, and then the study of the method in Descartes,

The second topic was concerned with the study of the foundations of the method by Descartes, especially since Descartes had laid certain foundations for his philosophical approach, and one of the most important of these foundations was intuition and deduction. The third topic was concerned with studying the most important basic rules set by Descartes in establishing his philosophical approach, so that Descartes laid four basic rules in building this approach and saw that these rules are sufficient to guide the mind in its search for the truth. The most important of these rules were the rule of intuition and clarity, the base of analysis, the base of composition and composition, and the rule of complete induction or statistics. The research ended with a conclusion in which the researcher drew the

most important results of the research, and then mentioned the list of sources and references. I hope that I have succeeded even a little in this scientific research. Every work does not reach perfection because perfection is for God alone, and the last let us praise to God, the Lord of the worlds.

## Section I

### Curriculum Language and Terminology

#### First: The curriculum is a language

1-The syllabus is a word derived from the verb (approach) and it means the way, the plural approach and approaches, and the syllabus is like the syllabus, which is the clear way, and it is said that the approach is a way [2].

2- Approach: an approach, the matter: his father explained it and the way: a way, an approach and approaches the way or the command: clarify, and the man followed: he went and before asking for the approach, which way is clear [3]

3-Approach: Approach and Approach: Development and Questionnaire. It is said: the approach of his command, as well as it is said: the approach of the road, that is, between him and Salka, and the plan drawn up (updated), including: the curriculum of the study and the curriculum of education and the like C curricula, (the curriculum) the curriculum (c) the curricula of (the curriculum) and it is said that the method of approach is clear between, and a clear method of approach between [4]

#### Second. Curriculum in Terminology

Several definitions of the curriculum have been mentioned in most philosophical dictionaries. The curriculum is a method based on a set of mechanisms and means in order to reach a set of results and objectives. It is a specific means that reaches a specific goal, that is, it is a means to achieve a goal, and a specific way to organize the activity [5].

The curriculum has been defined in the Laland lexicon as a program that organizes in advance a series of processes that must be completed and indicates some mistakes that must be avoided, in order to reach a certain truth [6]. The method is the path leading to the disclosure of truth in science by a set of general rules that dominate the course of the mind and determine its processes until it reaches a known result [7].

The method is the field followed by the researcher, thinker and philosopher to study the topics and problems constantly facing him, in which he seeks to achieve demands and goals. Therefore, each philosopher had his own approach. In the past, Socrates knew his generative approach, in which Socrates helps his interlocutors with logically arranged questions and objections in order to reach the truth that they admitted they were ignorant of. Generation in this sense is the extraction of truth from the soul. Plato also defined his dialectical approach [8] which he defined as the approach by which the mind rises from the sensible to the sensible without using anything sensory, but rather by moving from the mean to the mean through the mean, and from the total science of the first principles and permanent things, and the mind reaches it after the partial sciences. Aristotle was known for his logic, which became an integrated approach that science followed for centuries [9] whether in its standard deductive aspect based on evidence or inference or in its inductive aspect, which extracts the latent total from the partial [10], and he said like that for Muslim philosophers and scientists who developed the experimental method, such as Jaber bin Hayyan, who was considered in his position in chemistry comparable to Aristotle's in the science of logic, and is the first to develop for chemistry scientific rules associated with his name as Aristotle had developed Logic has its rules and origins, and Al-Hasan bin Al-Haytham and Ibn Sina, who created a curriculum in medicine based on experience, have also created it [11].

Despite these innovations among philosophers and scientists, the method did not take its true meaning, that is, it did not have a set of general rules formulated in order to reach the truth in science, except in the modern era in the seventeenth century, starting with the method of Francis Bacon in its inductive approach, which made a shift from the old science, which was aimed at arranging assets in types and races, so it was purely theoretical, to the new science, which aims to show in complex phenomena its simple elements and laws of composition, and his book (The New Organon) was a turning point in the history of Europe by

formulating the rules of the experimental method and the control of this method over the methods of scientists in the natural sciences[12].

### **Third : The Method in Descartes**

Descartes believed that philosophical thought is in urgent need of a new approach that cleanses it from the residues of scholastic philosophy, directs it to research free from the families of old and intermediate thought, and guides it to the safest and most correct ways to search for truth in all fields. Therefore, he believes that in order to obtain the truth, a person should get rid of all the opinions he has received in previous periods of his life and then start again and basically build all his systems and knowledge. There is no doubt that this methodological trend is the same trend that he found in Bacon. We have seen how Bacon has been affected by the progress of science in his era. He presents us with a preliminary attempt to build a new philosophical scientific approach or a new logic, replacing the old Aristotelian logic. The fact is that the era during the seventeenth century was the birth stage of the new curriculum, and the crystallization of other intellectual and scientific trends, which announced the revolution on school thought and sterile logic. Descartes believed that the sense of the necessity of the curriculum is the first step in the path of correct philosophy, so that thought can proceed systematically in its search for the truth. Features of intellectual chaos, and prevent confusion, which is always the expected result of going adrift or without following a certain system.

As for the second step in the way of philosophizing, it is to reveal this approach and apply it in the theoretical and practical field. For Descartes, this approach is only a rule if man follows it, it is safe from making mistakes and can reach certainty in the easiest way, as well as to increase his knowledge[13].

Descartes tried to discover the method that leads to good reasoning and the search for the truth in science, as evidenced by the same title of his book, an article on the method that defined the rules that must be followed in order to reach the truth in science. The method in the rule of the rules defined the gifts of the mind as a set of certain rules that insulate the mind of the researcher from falling into the linea and enabling him to reach certainty in all that he can know without spending in lost efforts. Descartes was interested in searching for a method for all sciences whose topics differ based on his conviction of the unity of the human mind. Hence, we find that the method is related to the most closely related to science, but it is the tool of science and scientists, because it is the progress of science that kills advanced methods, and Descartes does not say that we cannot think about researching his way if we are going to research without a method because studies and researches without a method prevent the mind from reaching its truth [14].

For Descartes, the method is a set of clear and clear steps, the goal of which is to reach those certain and firm truths and to reap the path of rationality. That is why we find him saying ((The method is a simple confirmed rules if man takes it into careful consideration, he is safe from being rightly calculated is wrong [15].

Hence, the Cartesian approach was an affirmation of its rejection of the Aristotelian approach that prevailed for centuries after the reign of that world, which is the best model to protect the mind and prevent it from falling into slippage and error. For Descartes to adopt a new approach that he considered the way of clarity and certainty in knowledge and obtaining facts more than any other approach, so it is based on a set of steps and stages that can be repelled as follows:

(All the way is able to arrange and organize the topics to which our attention is directed in order to discover their truth, we see them accurately if we turn complex and ambiguous issues into simpler issues, and if we then try, going back from the intuition of simple issues, to rise and grades to know the rest of the issues)[16].

## **Section Two**

### **Descartes' Foundations of Curriculum**

Descartes has based his philosophical approach on certain foundations in order to reach the clarity and certainty he desires. Among the most important foundations are two :

#### **First -Intuition**

Intuition is generally a doctrine that refers knowledge in its various forms to intuition, which is also the direct perception of the subject of thinking, and has an impact on various mental processes [17], and there is a sensory intuition, which is the direct sensory perception of external things, and there is mental intuition, which takes the basis of proof and inference, in which we realize the facts of experience as we realize the mental facts, and by it we reveal things that can only be revealed, which is similar to direct vision and inspiration[18].

Descartes defines intuition as the direct mental vision in which the mind perceives some axiomatic truths in which man believes and is not touched by doubt, and then intuition cannot be proven for its intuition. If we want to prove an intuitive idea, this is not considered an intellectual absurdity that is useless under it. The intuitive idea is self-evident without proof, and the intuition of Descartes means neither the testimony of the senses<sup>2</sup>, which is variable, nor the deceptive judgment, which is the judgment of imagination, but rather the strong idea that is based in a pure and attentive mind, and comes from the light of the mind alone, as it represents the insight of the mind and its vision of the nature of the thing and its essence [19].

The intuition of Descartes is based on two basic characteristics that distinguish it and these two characteristics are :

### **1- Clarity**

By clarity is meant the clear idea is the clear idea itself, which does not need to be explained, because the mind obeys it and does not doubt it, as is the case with vague and complex ideas, which need to be explained and clarified to become accepted by the mind<sup>3</sup>, and therefore we find Descartes saying: (I call the name of the clear idea on the imagined present idea of an attentive mind so that its truth and value cannot be put into question) [20] Hence, clarity is the title of certainty and accuracy in ideas and knowledge [21].

### **2- Excellence**

What is meant by a distinct idea is an idea whose meaning is not confused in the mind with the meaning of another idea, but the mind keeps distinguishing between it and other ideas, whether clear or unclear. For example I like, I imagine, it falls within the scope of clear intuitive ideas that are distinct among them, and between other ideas on the basis that I can not do these actions without believing in my sensory existence, and aware of the difference between them in terms of meaning<sup>4</sup>, and therefore Descartes says ((I am able to decide this general rule, which is that the things that we think of with complete clarity and distinction are all true)) [22]. He says: ((As for the distinct idea, it is the idea that has reached clarity, accuracy and difference from all other things that it contains in itself only what seems clearly to those who look at it as it should Descartes [23] says alone to intuition I do not mean by intuition the belief in the testimony of the changing senses or the deceptive judgments of imagination, but I mean by it the perception of the endless healthy self, a perception that is easy and distinct, so that there is no doubt left about what we understand, that is, the perception that is generated in a healthy self that is attentive to Just mental lights)) [24].

### **3-Extrapolation**

Elicitation is the act of proving or inferring a result based on certainty and necessity from one or more introductions [25] and deduction is the transfer of the mind from one or several issues that are introductions to another issue that is the result according to the rules of logic, and it does not have to be a transition from public to private or from total to partial, that the clearest forms of elicitation are mathematical proof, in which the transition is made from the thing to what it is worth, but from the most special to the most general<sup>5</sup>, and there is no doubt that elicitation is inferior to the axiom, as the intuitive idea does not raise the lowest Doubt its sincerity. As for the devised idea, it can be doubted, because it may not necessarily be axiomatic, despite its reliance on an axiomatic idea, because it is the result of thinking about time. Cartesian deduction is a kind of axiom and to the extent of incorporating deduction with axiom. If axiom means perceiving simple natures, then deduction is only perceiving the relationships or links between these simple natures through axioms. If deduction based on a non-intuitive idea can be axiomatic, no matter how true it is in its external form, all the results that are devised From a principle that is not self-evident can not be self-evident, no matter how deduction in terms of its image is correct, and it follows from this that all the inferences made on such principles could not lead them to certain knowledge of one thing, and therefore could not make them advance one step in research and wisdom<sup>6</sup>

## **Section Three**

### **Rules of the Cartesian Method**

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In his book (The Essay in the Method), Descartes identified four basic rules that a person should follow in the search for truth. These rules are the rule of intuition, the rule of analysis, the rule of order, and then the rule of statistics. We will try to present these rules in detail [26].

### First - The rule of intuition and clarity:

Descartes' influence on mathematics is evident in this rule, as we find that he has moved the rule of mathematical intuition to the level of philosophy, so we find him saying: (I used to specialize in mathematics to be sure of its proofs and evidences) [27].

The axioms are self-evident facts that are self-evident, important, and in which honesty is imposed without proof [28], and the axiom is self-evident, which does not need others, to decipher ambiguity and to confuse it, and therefore the axioms are the obvious issues about which there is no disagreement that these axioms were deduced and deduced by Descartes from mathematical principles, as mathematics is a proof [29].

It relies on axioms in order to reach accuracy and mathematical certainty. As for clarity, Descartes expressed it by saying [30]: ((The things that we think clearly and distinguish, are the only things that are completely convincing) (Therefore, clear ideas do not require the mind to fall into ambiguity and confusion and then slippage and error. For this reason, Descartes acknowledged: (I say that the mind is distinct if it is not clear, but it is easy to distinguish it accurately from everyone else to the extent that it does not contain any unclear element) [31]. Descartes says in this rule, which is called the rule of intuition and certainty ((He does not accept anything as a right unless it is known a priori that it is so in the sense that he avoids rushing to judgment and the adoption of previous judgments as well, so we do not enter into our judgments except what the mind represents in clarity and distinction with which all doubt disappears)). From the analysis of this rule, it becomes clear to us the call for the independence of the mind from the authority of prejudices and inherited opinions imposed on it, because the mind, by its nature, reaches or perceives the truth itself, that is, by intuition. The direct mentality that perceives things at first glance in their entirety and certainty, and it is the pillar of science, and as such Descartes calls for certain knowledge or makes an appeal to the certainty of knowledge, which is the pillar of science and experience that does not give way free of charge to doubtful possibilities on which there is no science or method. Thus, Descartes ends from the first rule to the demand for certainty and intuition, which are the end of the mind in his search for truth. However, this endeavor alone is not enough to find the truth of the final idea because the idea itself should obtain clarity, complete distinction and clarity in content. It should not be ambiguous and tinged with confusion or ambiguity, while excellence in it benefits that this content should not be called more than one idea at the same time, and so Descartes. Intuition and certainty from the mind itself, as the idea before it requires clarity and distinction. These characteristics are all the work of the mind that seeks knowledge [32].

Thus, clarity is the title of the state of mind and its prevention of all kinds. So Descartes confirms that the first steps that the researcher must rely on in the process of launching are simple and self-evident ideas, which do not need proof or evidence to prove them in an example of that the whole is larger than the part. These are axioms. If they are given, we will certainly reach the judgments and results of accuracy and certainty. Descartes then insisted on the need for prudence and prudence to study the intellectual premises that appear from clear ideas, so he said: (First, do not accept something as a right unless I know for sure that it is so in the sense that I carefully avoid recklessness and precedence to rule before consideration [33].

Thus, moving away from everything that distorts our thinking and causes it to fall into error and misunderstandings, and then the need to remove from our minds all those vague and unclear ideas that make us the focus of a sister and a contradiction after the mind was "the fairest division between humans". Nature then recognizes equally, but the vague ideas we make are the focus of diversity and disparity. Therefore, we find that Descartes has called for the need to doubt these vague or mixed ideas and not take them as ideas until after they are revealed and clarified in front of the mind as intuitive ideas, where we find an example provided in this basket of apples if half of the basket is damaged and the other half is intact, it is thanks to throwing damage from it and introducing the healthy apples and returning them to the basket. As well as ideas, it is good to expel from the mind everything that causes anxiety and ambiguity and to keep the clear ideas in themselves, for this we find: (The first step of the approach to clarifying ideas for Descartes is the doubt that ensures me that there are no vague and distorted ideas in my mind [34].

### Second - The base of analysis:

Analysis is the division of the whole into its parts and the return of the thing to its constituent elements [35]. Analysis is the second rule in the Cartesian approach. The approach is based on dividing the intercepted problem into as many parts and problems as possible to be simplified and clarified further. Thus, when the problem is divided into as many issues as possible, we reach an understanding of each one separately, so that the vision is clear and distinct. Therefore, Descartes says: ((To divide each problem we address by research into as many parts as possible as you need to solve it to the fullest, and I call this rule the analysis rule, which is a rule. Essential in any approach to accuracy, whether in the field of philosophy, science or even in the field of arts, every research requires analysis and the ability to analyze is accompanied by the ability to criticize. The analysis assumes complexity because the

simple does not need to be analyzed and from the base we also understand that if we are facing a complex problem, it is necessary to analyze it to its simplest elements in order to remove ambiguity and easy to deal with.

Any division of complex and complex ideas into the largest part of partial issues to be easily understood and dealt with by the mind, for example: ,15 ,25 is a complex series, but when we divide it, we get the following: , 15= 5x3,, 25= 5x5, and then divide the total perceptions into partial units that become easy, easy to deal with and clear to the mind. This second step or analysis was a supported step for the idea of simplifying and softening ideas in front of the human mind,so that we can adjust the various ambiguous and complex ideas. Simplifying the complex into simple is what makes us more effective in dealing with meanings and concepts. The analytical approach that is supposed to be used. Hence, the analysis expresses the impact of Descartes, a solved problem, and examines the results of the assumption<sup>7</sup>, which is clear in the mathematical approach and benefit from it in the field of philosophy. I must take into account some important steps in my thinking approach, such as dividing the problem I face into multiple parts in order to become clearer. I should get to the simple elements of the problem and move to its entity, and then this stage is what makes the simple or from its total perception to its partial perceptions. The self<sup>8</sup>, the researcher and thinker of facts, becomes clear and appears clearly after its complexity and difficulty in its total framework. Therefore, we find Descartes saying :

(The second is to divide each of the problems and difficulties that I examine into as many parts as possible that will be needed to better solve them in the next phase and beyond)<sup>9</sup>.

### **Third - Installation and Composition Rule**

Composition is the reconstruction of the whole based on the elements that we distinguished in the analysis, which is the return from the simple to the complex. Composition can be intellectual in building theories, or realistic physically.

The rule of authorship or composition is one of the most important rules of the method in the eyes of Descartes, who goes so far as to say (((The entire method is limited to arranging and organizing the things to which the mind should be directed to explore some facts and we follow this approach step by step , if we gradually turn ambiguous issues into simpler issues and if we start from the intuitive perception not to simplify all things in that we strive to rise to the same degrees to know all things)), It is also the basis of the Cartesian approach and means that we recompose the elements or parts of the problem or idea that we study, which we analyzed mathematically starting with the simplest elements and so on and so forth in the logical sequence and it is never necessary to rearrange the elements of the problem , as it was before, but we can switch or modify in this order, if it helps to understand and solve, of course, the problem may not be solved completely once analyzed into its elements and remain in its part impossible to solve , so that our attention on these parts to be able to understand them.

Here we conclude that synthesis comes in contrast to decomposition, that is, performing an inverse operation. After the parts were separated at an earlier stage, we are in the process of installing and collecting them again .To be in that structure is to start from molecules to colleges, so Descartes stated: (It seems to me that I can increase my knowledge according to gradient, andnot raise it little by little to the highest point)

The structure here is based on the collection of detailed particles, and it is for the purpose of building organized knowledge.Thus, the complex ideas become intuitive, clear and clear for the clarity of their details and intuitive parts, so Descartes said: ((I walk my ideas with a system, starting with the simplest and easiest to know in order to get to the most complex knowledge and impose an arrangement between the things that do not precede each other of course))<sup>10</sup>. This rule of authorship is to collect and question the obvious intuitive parts that are not in doubt. This step is followed in mathematics. From this logic, we can say that the composition comes as a reverse process to the previous step. If the analysis is to simplify the complex and complex to as many parts as possible,then this step is based on collecting and composing those previous parts and unifying them to reach more organized knowledge and facts. This is what Descartes expressed in saying: (The entire curriculum is limited to arranging and organizing the things to which the mind should be directed in order to explore some facts).

### **IV. The rule of complete extrapolation or nostatistics**

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It is the fourth rule of the method of Descartes, which is called the rule of complete induction, statistics or investigation, and he presents it in this brief phrase, (( I work in all cases from complete statistics and comprehensive reviews, which makes me confident that I did not overlook anything )).

The purpose of this rule is to complement science by passing through a continuous intellectual movement on all topics that relate to the purpose of me, and to surround it with sufficient and systematic statistics, and in fact that it has gone beyond the limits of inference in a matter of issues so that it becomes impossible to intuitively reach a relationship between the first limit and the last limit, that is, reaching the result is not the work of intuition, and if the function of this rule is to review the prayer or the links between the episodes that are inferences, If we make sure of the closeness of its connection, we may make a correct judgment and this judgment becomes very certain as the axiom reaches, and the process of complete induction must be uninterrupted. If we neglect one of the loops that make up the chain of inferences, the chain is not interrupted for what remains of certainty, then the complete induction must be sufficient so that we can reach certainty, as we are in this rule subject to the shadowing of memory, and therefore we must be aware with all the chain of issues that distinguish each one from the other so that ambiguity and ambiguity do not touch our knowledge. From the above, it is seen that all the last three rules of the curriculum are connected to each other in the process of complete induction. We find analysis and synthesis, as well as complete extrapolation that achieves analysis and synthesis and helps them explore, as well as we saw that it integrated analysis and synthesis into one rule in writing the rules.

In principle, it appears that the content of this rule is in the process of reviewing the various parts, in order to ensure that we have not overlooked any step, element or part. From this, we come to say that Descartes reversed those who insisted on the idea of incomplete counting, which is based on the following: (which is based on intentional omission of some parts, but with the preservation of appropriate cases). Hence, Descartes insists on reviewing all elements and penalties to ensure that truth and certainty are reached. This is in terms of considering that man is a relative being subject to forgetfulness and error, and works according to feelings and emotions that may neutralize him through objectivity, but the latter (that is, objectivity) is a necessary condition that must be provided by the basis of science, so we find him saying (I work in all cases from complete statistics and comprehensive reviews, which makes me confident that I did not overlook anything).

Thus, this step was an examination process based on correcting and tracking the steps and parts, so that the process of analysis or synthesis is a logical process or step that ensures that we reach correct and honest results necessarily, as is found in mathematics. The starting point of introductions and axioms that are generally accepted and agreed upon by the public authorizes us to reach correct results that are necessarily necessary. Thus, starting from sound introductions ensures access to stable and real guaranteed results, and then the purpose of this step is a complementary process for science by taking note of all the previous steps to ensure that we did not overlook any part or detail. This is acknowledged by Descartes and also supported by Al-Shilli: (Induction is the process by which we move from knowledge of phenomena to knowledge of laws), that we have not overlooked any of the links and that we have not left gaps in our inferences, that is, a comprehensive and comprehensive review of the various previous stages to ensure that we have not overlooked any part that would prejudice the desired cognitive truth. Also, the repeated examination of the steps makes the truth clear to us for this, we find that Descartes: (In this rule, Descartes asks us to review several times every certain issue in our proof, and we continue this review until the proof becomes one insight, and there are no fears between deduction and intuition, and Descartes represents a matter of light science used to solve the rule of statistics)

## Conclusion

After a brief research into the philosophical approach developed by Descartes in his philosophy, we can summarize the most important conclusions drawn from the research.

- 1- The method of Descartes is a set of rules that, if the researcher adheres to them, he can avoid making mistakes, and he can reach certainty.
- 2- Descartes believes that his philosophical approach in his rules seeks to uncover the unknown and reach solutions to the problems to which he is exposed.
- 3- Descartes built his philosophical approach on precise mathematical scientific foundations that lead us to certain scientific results.
- 4- The rules of the method for Descartes are only steps that the mind draws in solving any issue, by setting the required formula and then setting the hypotheses, and thus we proceed to reach the proof that is the end of the required.

- 5- In formulating these four rules, Descartes was able to find the causes and first principles of things, which helped him to establish the foundations of the existence of the soul, the existence of God, and the existence of the world.

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