HOMO SAPIENCE FABER

Human Being Creative: An Anthroposophical-phenomenological view of the human being Yehuda Tagar

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As a trainer of personal development with a holistic perspective, it is my obligation to students to step back from the details and create a fresh picture of what the human being is from that perspective. Can a being have perspective upon itself? It is a good question. I cannot claim to be objective about myself. But then, the objective observation of the human being is limited in scope, as we are not an object. Being in our own experience, inside the observable phenomena, may justify a subjective point of view about me as a human being. Also, if we will not create our own self-concept about who we are, who will do it for us?

Images of what the human being is are as multiple as the approaches to philosophy, sociology, psychology and religion. We were called many things: *The Dressed Angel; The Naked Ape; The unfinished animal; a coincident; a biological machine; The crown of creation; a soul* (Plato); a being in search of meaning (Plato); What a man is in a potential, it is his work in a reality (Aristotle); a social creature (Marks); Intervals in the symphony of life (Nietzsche); a cog in the machine (Josef Stalin); Homo Economicus (Margaret Thatcher); a being of Intuition and Concept (Kant); an animal endowed with the capacity of reason (Kant); a book, where all mysteries are contained, is a person (Bohme). The best definition of them all:

We are slowed down sound and light waves, a walking bundle of frequencies tuned into the cosmos. We are souls dressed up in sacred biochemical garments and our bodies are the instruments through which our souls play their music (Albert Einstein).

But it was William Shakespeare in Hamlet who put it most beautifully:

What a piece of worke is a man! how Noble in Reason? how infinite in faculty, in forme, and moving how expresse and admirable in Action, how like an Angel in apprehension, how like a God?

Take your pick. But at some point, one has to take a stand, especially if you are a trainer of personal development. Here is my chosen perspective and methodology for the purpose of this article: *I am here to offer a view of the human being from an Anthroposophical- phenomenological perspective*.

I will soon define what I mean by these terms but first, I have to explain the title: *Homo Sapience Faber. Homo Sapience* is the common scientific term for the species of human beings, established in 1758 by the Swedish scientist Carl Linnaeus in his *Systema Naturae* and is still in common use. It means

literally man of wisdom. The term Homo Faber was coined much earlier, some 2,300 years ago by the Roman consul and dictator Appius Claudius Caecus in the 3rd century BC, in his book Sententiæ, to describe what is unique to the human being: "Every man is the artifex of his destiny", namely, that human beings are the architects creating themselves. The term *Homo Sapience Faber* is a combination created by the Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky (1860-1945), the founder of the terms Geosphere, Biosphere and Noosphere, to define the unique creative nature of human beings and their impact on nature¹. I am taking Vernadsky's composite term *Homo Sapience Faber* as the most suitable starting point for this article.

The Anthroposophical-phenomenological perspective is rarely available to the public in Slovakia. Phenomenology was defined by its founder, Edmund Husserl (1859–1938) as: "the reflective study of the essence of consciousness as experienced from the first-person point of view²". He declared that mental and spiritual reality are independent of any physical basis³. Anthroposophy was defined by its founder, Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925) as: "let the human being in you speak. Speak of what is beneath as well as what is above you, and you have anthroposophy. It is the wisdom spoken by man⁴.

In order to fulfil the expectation that I created, by posing the above title as the purpose of this article, I took my position to be a first-person point of view, and allowed the human being in me speak of my own experience of being a human being. That is to say: I took the Anthroposophical-phenomenological approach to speak of the being that I hereby call: Homo Sapience Faber.

I decided to take the approach known as First Philosophy⁵ and ask myself the question: What do I really know about the human being from my direct experiential knowledge, of all pre-meditated and read concepts, second-hand information and jargon? I realise that apart from a constant stream of sensations that keeps changing from waking to falling asleep, which cannot really constitute knowledge, all that I really know first-hand of the phenomenon known as the human being, being myself an exemplar of it, emanates from my observation of what the human being does. As the list of that directly observable reality survives all passing sensations, it can indeed be known—the human being can be known through this observation, and it can be considered knowledge.

¹ From a speech given by Vernadsky to the Society of Naturalists of Leningrad on February 5, 1928. 21st CENTURY, Spring-Summer 2012

² Husserl (1931). Ideas: A General Introduction to Pure Phenomenology

³ Husserl (1935). "It is my conviction that intentional phenomenology has for the first time made spirit as spirit the field of systematic scientific experience, thus effecting a total transformation of the task of knowledge." Crisis of European Humanity.

⁴ Steiner (1909). Anthroposophy, lecture 1.

⁵ First Philosophy is a term for a philosophical return to the fundamentals of philosophy, asking primary questions, evaluating primary sources of knowledge, used every time a philosopher 'starts again' from fresh reflection on human conditions, experience and cognition, establishing one's own independent world view. This can happen at any point in the evolution of thinking. It is often used in reference to Aristotle's Metaphysics which is his response to the question of the meaning of being itself, namely: Ontology.

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What does the human being do? What do I do?

• I sense the world around me, including my own body, right from the first moment of my life, and

perhaps before. To sense anything requires at least 3 factors:

1) I have to be there, present and awake

2) there must be something to sense

3) there has to be an instrument for sensing, a sense organ bridging me and the world.

We normally count five such sensing organs: sight, touch, smell, taste, hearing. In reality, there

are seven more organs of perception for seven more aspects of the world phenomena, a sense of:

balance, warmth, movement, well-being, intonation, thought, and the sense that tells us that

there is another human being there—a sense for the 'I' of another person. Every healthy baby

senses these impressions from the world, and sensing is the first and the ongoing foundation

stimuli for all other human functions. The human being is a Sensing Being. We are—Homo

Sapience Sentientia.

I feel. I experience an inner resonance resulting from my sensation of the world, and that internal

resonance outlasts the sense experience. Feeling has its own life in me, in response to anything

outside and inside of me, and even to itself. Feelings are personal, they are the core element of

personality, what makes us human. It is the core life of the soul, the reality of all human

relationship and the source of personal meaning. We are indeed—Homo Sapience Affectum.

We think. I am doing thinking now. Experience is not all that we are, we also think about our

experience, make sense of it, conceptualising our perceptions, give them meaning, create reality

out of this combination, create mental pictures that long outlive the experience that stimulated

their creation, build new connections between existing pictures, remember them and create

learning. Cognito Ergo Sum might not be a statement about the whole human being, but it sure is

a statement about a huge component of being a human being. We are evidently—*Homo Sapience*

Cognito.

• We memorise. Our impressions and experiences combined with the meaning we give them

become stored in an unknown location in our constitution through the act of memorising and a

lot of it is made available upon request to our remembering activity. All human learning, language,

knowledge, culture, is based on human memory. Memories connect to memories in the creation

of new possibilities and become triggered through associations, giving the deep personal meaning

to new experience. We are, without a doubt—Homo Sapience Memoriali.

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• Living and Dying. We grow, develop, regenerate and degenerate, deteriorate, decline, like every

other living being, all the time. Youth is when the living process prevails, aging is when the dying

process prevails. We are very busy with the tension between the two. We are in this light—*Homo*

Sapience Viventem at mori.

We desire, a lot. In common with the animals, desire animates us throughout our life. We desire

much more than basic physical existential satisfaction. Our desire reaches from the basic bodily

needs to the heights of human cultural fulfilment with the whole gamut of human development,

economy and relationships in between. The desire is the engine of our earthly life: attraction and

repulsion; longing and fulfilment; sympathy and antipathy; interest and boredom. We are—*Homo*

Sapience Cupidus.

• With our will we act. We change the world and we change ourselves through action. We work,

create, change, care, make decisions and act on them or not, make commitments, change our

lives, till the ground, build a house, start relationship and stop them. We do. Huge preparatory

process is required for intention to become an action or a reaction. The human will is the potential

for action, and human will is a mystery. So many aspects of will have to combine for action—Homo

Sapience Actio.

• We create. We humans are that part of creation that keeps creation going out of itself. We create

new possibilities all the time, possibilities and realities that nature has not created. We create.

Every aspect of human life undergoes the unstoppable transformational process called human

civilization. Everything that is given is for us a raw material for new creation. We are—Homo

Sapience Creo.

• We love. All living being procreate and all animals care for their young ones, but we actively love.

Love is not only a feeling, it is something that we do out of feeling, sometimes out of a sense of

duty or an idea, but we know when an act is a loving one or not. The ancient Greeks had at least

three words for love: Eros for sexual love, Philia for emotional love and Agape or spiritual love.

Human life without love is less than human. Love gives us the deepest meaning of life and

motivates us to the greatest deeds. We are—*Homo Sapience Amandum*.

• We do Freedom. This is a unique human occupation: to set ourselves free, to emancipate, to

liberate, to expand beyond old limitations, to set ourselves free. We do so much in this direction.

So much of human history is shaped by the struggle for freedom. *Homo Sapience Liberto*.

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• We do relationship. We create, maintain, transform, develop and destroy relationship all the

time. Take relationship out of anyone's biography and it will be something else, not very human.

To relate is to be human. The human being of relationship—*Homanum esse de necessitudine*.

• We are spiritually active. One does not have to believe in the spiritual world in order to observe

that there is a whole range of activities human beings are busy with which can only be called

spiritual: We create purpose and meaning and direction for our life; we develop identity; we

create and struggle with and apply morality; we philosophise: love of wisdom, we create religions

and we have spiritual experiences. We are spirits, and therefore we Spirit. It is an activity; it is

something that we do—*Homo Sapience in Spiritum*.

Above all, we develop. Up to a certain point nature, family and society move us in our

development, and from some point onwards we have a choice in this matter: we can choose to

evolve further or to stagnate and repeat established patterns. We evolve consciously or not,

individually and collectively. One of the most distinct characteristics of human beings is that we

evolve continuously, creating the unstoppable human progress, good or bad—Homo Sapience

Progressio.

This is a list of the basic human activities which are common to the majority of humanity, at least in

the past five hundred years, starting in Europe and progressively spreading as a global characterisation

of what it is to be a human being. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a human being, a human community

and society in which people do less than the above list of activities. Here is a proposed scientific term

for this particular creature: Homo Sapience Faber, Sentienta, Affectum, Cognito, Memoriali, Viviento

at Mori, Cupidus, Actio, Creo, Amandum, Liberto, Homanum esse de necessitudine, in Spiritum

Progressio. We combine in our human constitution, at the very least, a living body, sensation of the

world, a living thinking, feeling, willing soul, an active individual spirit, active participation in human

relationship, and we are a loving, creative, evolving being. We are not less than all that. This is who

we are, available to direct, unbiased observation, factually.

How do we do all this? What must a constitution be to enable such a rich range of activities? What is

the structure of the human constitution which enables us such life and how had it come into being?

These questions will have to be topics for another article.

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