

MODERATE REALISTS: These scholars saw universals existing only in connexion with the individual objects. The descriptive term is *in re* "in the thing" and the physical objects have more meaning while the ideal, although not totally denied, has no separate existence from the object. In a practical setting, what you have is all you have!

NOMINALISTS: Universals exist only in thought and are only resemblance names for abstractions. The philosophic term is *post rem* "after the thing" and in a crude way it means the name is the thing. If carried to an absurd point this becomes a virtual dissolution of knowledge. It is the opposite of realism and allows for the naming to be the reality of the concept.

These things help us to determine values in life and are important to that extent. It was the work of the schoolmen and is still an important part of societal working. You will discover, if you have not so far, that a great bulk of our actions, etc., are determined by what our values and standards are.

And that is all background to our period.

2. Foundations of Scholasticism

Very briefly..the foundations are laid by persons in the heart of the Dark Ages who sought to relay truth to life and showed that concern in education in the social world to values. We mention:

- a. The Venerable Bede (England) ⁶⁷³⁻⁷³⁵
- b. The Palace Schools
 - Charlemagne (Alcuin) ⁴⁰⁰
 - Alfred ⁸⁷⁵⁻⁹⁰¹

and there are others but these are exemplary ⁸⁸⁰
- c. John Scotus (Erigena)..master of the court school of Charles the Bald but deserving of special notice
- d. Berenger (11th century) as typical of some church men in the discussion ⁹⁸⁰⁻¹⁰⁶⁰

77.9.10.23