

Discourse On Metaphysics Early Modern Texts

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Philosophy (from Greek: φιλοσοφία, philosophia, 'love of wisdom') is the study of general and fundamental questions, such as those about reason, existence, knowledge, values, mind, and language. Such questions are often posed as problems to be studied or resolved. The term was probably coined by Pythagoras (c. 570 – c. 495 BCE). Philosophical methods include questioning, critical ...

Philosophy - Wikipedia

A selection of philosophy texts by philosophers of the early modern period, prepared with a view to making them easier to read while leaving intact the main arguments, doctrines, and lines of thought. Texts include the writings of Hume, Descartes, Bacon, Berkeley, Newton, Locke, Mill, Edwards, Kant, Leibniz,

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Malebranche, Spinoza, Hobbes, and Reid.

Early Modern Texts

The most important figure in the development of modern platonism is Gottlob Frege (1884, 1892, 1893–1903, 1919). The view has also been endorsed by many others, including Kurt Gödel (1964), Bertrand Russell (1912), and W.V.O. Quine (1948, 1951). Section 1 will describe the contemporary platonist view in detail.

Platonism in Metaphysics (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

San Jose, officially San José (/ , s æ n h ɔʊ ' z eɪ, -' s eɪ /; Spanish: [saŋ xo'se]; Spanish for 'Saint Joseph'), is the cultural, financial, and political center of Silicon Valley, and the largest city in Northern California by both population and area.. With an estimated 2019 population of 1,021,795, it is the third-most populous city in California (after Los Angeles and San Diego ...

San Jose, California - Wikipedia

Perhaps the most profound effect that Descartes had on early modern epistemology and metaphysics arose from his idea to examine the knower as a means to determine the scope and possibilities of human knowledge. Among his immediate followers, Malebranche most fully developed this aspect of Descartes' philosophy.

René Descartes (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

The model that dominated modern European thinking about causality—linear causality through collision (on the model of billiard balls)—was not central to Chinese reflections on causality (as it was not central in Europe before the late Renaissance). ... The Pristine Dao: Metaphysics in Early Daoist Discourse, Albany: State University of New ...

Metaphysics in Chinese Philosophy (Stanford Encyclopedia ...

Voluntarism is "any metaphysical or psychological system that assigns to the will (Latin: voluntas) a more predominant role than that attributed to the intellect", or equivalently "the

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doctrine that will be the basic factor, both in the universe and in human conduct". Voluntarism has appeared at various points throughout the history of philosophy, seeing application in the areas of metaphysics ...

Voluntarism (philosophy) - Wikipedia

Theodor W. Adorno (/ ə ˈ d ɔː r n ɒ s /; German: [ˈteːodoːɐ̯ ʔaˈdɔ̯nɔ]; born Theodor Ludwig Wiesengrund; September 11, 1903 – August 6, 1969) was a German philosopher, sociologist, psychologist, musicologist, and composer known for his critical theory of society.. He was a leading member of the Frankfurt School of critical theory, whose work has come to be associated with ...

Theodor W. Adorno - Wikipedia

The Discourse on the Origin of Inequality remains one of Rousseau's most famous works, and lays the foundation for much of his political thought as it is expressed in the Discourse on Political Economy and Social Contract. Ultimately, the work is based on the idea that by nature, humans are essentially peaceful, content, and equal.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy

History and scope. Wolff contrasted ontology, or general metaphysics, which applied to all things, with special metaphysical theories such as those of the soul, of bodies, or of God. Wolff claimed that ontology was an a priori discipline that could reveal the essences of things, a view strongly criticized later in the 18th century by David Hume and Immanuel Kant.

Ontology | metaphysics | Britannica

Early articulations of discourse ethics seemed to admit of interpretations wherein rightness was a justification-transcendent concept that couldn't be captured by ideal warranted assertability. This led some interpreters to interpret Habermas' moral theory as at least tacitly committed to some variant of internal moral realism (Davis 1994 ...

Habermas, Jürgen | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy

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Rene Descartes, French mathematician and philosopher, generally regarded as the founder of modern Western philosophy. He is known for his epistemological foundationalism as expressed in the cogito ('I think, therefore I am'), his metaphysical dualism, and his rationalism based on innate ideas of mind, matter, and God.

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