

Discourse On Metaphysics Early Modern Texts

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Discourse On Metaphysics Early Modern

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, Malebranche, Spinoza, Hobbes, and Reid.

Early Modern Texts

Discourse on the Method René Descartes Part 1 If this discourse seems too long to be read at a sitting you may divide it into six parts. In 1 you will find various considerations regarding the sciences; in 2 the main rules of the method that the author has sought; in 3 some of the moral rules he has derived from this method; in 4 the arguments by which he proves the existence of God and the ...

Discourse on the Method of Rightly ... - Early Modern Texts

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)

Heidegger associates resources with modern science and with 'the metaphysics of subjectivity' within which (he argues) modern science moves. That metaphysics, which tends towards seeing man as the measure of all things, is in fact metaphysics as such, according to Heidegger.

Metaphilosophy | Internet 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 ...

Postmodernism is a broad movement that developed in the mid-to-late 20th century across philosophy, the arts, architecture, and criticism, marking a departure from modernism.The term has been more generally applied to describe a historical era said to follow after modernity and the tendencies of this era... Postmodern thinkers frequently describe knowledge claims and value systems as contingent ...

Postmodernism - Wikipedia

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 doctrine that will is 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

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

ontology, the philosophical study of being in general, or of what applies neutrally to everything that is real.It was called "first philosophy" by Aristotle in Book IV of his Metaphysics.The Latin term ontologia ("science of being") was felicitously invented by the German philosopher Jacob Lorhard (Lorhardus) and first appeared in his work Ogdooas Scholastica (1st ed.) in 1606.

ontology | metaphysics | Britannica

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.

Rene Descartes | Biography, Ideas, Philosophy, 'I Think ...

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