

The Philosophic Roots Of Modern Ideology Liberalism Communism Fascism Islamism 3rd Edition

Scientific and popular literature on modern cosmology is very extensive; however, scholarly works on the historical development of cosmology are few and scattered. The Oxford Handbook of the History of Modern Cosmology offers a comprehensive and authoritative account of the history of cosmology from the late nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century. It provides historical background to what we know about the universe today, including not only the successes but also the many false starts. Big Bang theory features prominently, but so does the defunct steady state theory. The book starts with a chapter on the pre-Einstein period (1860-1910) and ends with chapters on modern developments such as inflation, dark energy and multiverse hypotheses. The chapters are organized chronologically, with some focusing on theory and others more on observations and technological advances. A few of the chapters discuss more general ideas, relating to larger contexts such as politics, economy, philosophy and world views.

Now in a special gift edition, and featuring a brand new foreword by Anthony Gottlieb, this is a dazzlingly unique exploration of the works of significant philosophers throughout the ages and a definitive must-have title that deserves a revered place on every bookshelf.

Despite the increasing concern for the issue of respect for persons displayed over the last decades by political philosophers, human-right thinkers, social and ethical theorists, a comprehensive treatment of the problem at stake from a historical-philosophical perspective is conspicuously absent. The present collection of essays aims to contribute to the fulfillment of this gap by offering a reconstruction of the seminal passages in the history of philosophy which testify to the evolution of the idea of respect for persons and the rich array of conceptual specifications that such an idea acquires across the centuries. By analysis of pivotal texts of ancient and modern contemporary philosophy, the volume will try to offer an articulated account of respect which, starting from its primeval connection with the search for esteem and the pursuit of human excellence, gradually evolves towards the recognition of the political status of each citizen and culminates into a true politics of human rights. Bringing together the expertise of classicists and scholars specialized in modern and contemporary philosophy, the volume is especially intended for scholars working in the fields of the history of philosophy, ethical and political theory.

"The Philosophical Roots of the Ecological Crisis: Descartes and the Modern Worldview traces the conceptual sources of the present environmental degradation within the worldview of Modernity, and particularly within the thought of Ren Descartes, universally acclaimed as the father of modern philosophy. The book demonstrates how the triple foundations of the Modern worldview in terms of an exaggerated anthropocentrism, a mechanistic conception of the

Read Book The Philosophic Roots Of Modern Ideology Liberalism Communism Fascism Islamism 3rd Edition

natural world, and the metaphysical dualism between humanity and the rest of the physical world can all be largely traced back to Cartesian thought, with direct ecological consequences."

Originally published in 1984, *The Roots of Modern Environmentalism* provides a historical, philosophical and ideological background to environmentalism. Topics covered include, the roots of technological environmentalism, the medieval cosmology and Bacon's philosophy, the non-scientific roots of ecological environmentalism, such as Romanticism and its scientific roots in the theories of Malthus and Darwin. The Marxist perspective on Nature is also discussed. The concluding chapter is a criticism of education which challenges its usefulness as an agent of socio-economic change. This book will be of interest to academics and students of environmentalism and geography.

The Philosophic Roots of Modern Ideology Liberalism, Conservatism, Marxism, Fascism, Nazism, Islamism, Feminism
The Philosophic Roots of Modern Ideology Liberalism, Communism, Fascism
Prentice Hall
The Philosophic Roots of Modern Ideology Liberalism, Communism, Fascism

A selection of the world's most eminent philosophers give a picture of the current state of their subject, where it is going, and where it ought to be steered. Each offers an analysis of his or her particular specialism, building a volume that offers a vision of the future of all major branches of the discipline.

For undergraduate courses in Political Theory, Modern Political Thought, Introduction to Political Science, and Political Ideologies. A collection of philosophically oriented essays on the four main political ideologies of liberalism, communism, fascism, and Islamism, this text provides an overview for students who have little or no knowledge of the basic political idea systems of modern times. It offers textual analysis of some of the major political thinkers of the modern age: Hobbes, Locke, Burke, Jefferson, Madison, Rousseau, Marx, Lenin, Gorbachev, Hitler, Mussolini, Khomeini, and more. These discussions will give students a better understanding of the conflicts and actions of groups and individuals who see the world through different ideological lenses.

Whether expressed in theological or secular terms, evil poses a problem about the world's intelligibility. It confronts philosophy with fundamental questions: Can there be meaning in a world where innocents suffer? Can belief in divine power or human progress survive a cataloging of evil? Is evil profound or banal? Neiman argues that these questions impelled modern philosophy. Traditional philosophers from Leibniz to Hegel sought to defend the Creator of a world containing evil. Inevitably, their efforts--combined with those of more literary figures like Pope, Voltaire, and the Marquis de Sade--eroded belief in God's benevolence, power, and relevance, until Nietzsche claimed He had been murdered. They also yielded the distinction between natural and moral evil that we now take for granted. Neiman turns to consider philosophy's response to the Holocaust as a final moral evil, concluding that two basic stances run through modern thought. One, from Rousseau to Arendt, insists that morality demands we make evil intelligible. The other, from Voltaire to Adorno, insists that morality demands that we don't.

This edited volume systematically addresses the connection between Wilfrid Sellars and the history of modern philosophy, exploring both the content and method of this

Read Book The Philosophic Roots Of Modern Ideology Liberalism Communism Fascism Islamism 3rd Edition

relationship. It intends both to analyze Sellars' position in relation to singular thinkers of the modern tradition, and to inquire into Sellars' understanding of philosophy as a field in reflective and constructive conversation with its past. The chapters in Part I cover Sellars' interpretation and use of Descartes, Leibniz, Hume, Kant, and Hegel. Part II features essays on his relationship with Peirce, Frege, Carnap, Wittgenstein, American pragmatism, behaviorism, and American realism, particularly his father, Roy Wood. *Sellars and the History of Modern Philosophy* features original contributions by many of the most renowned Sellars scholars throughout the world. It offers an exhaustive survey of Sellars' views on the historical antecedents and meta-philosophical aspects of his thought.

The aim of the present work is to show the roots of the conception of perception as an active process, tracing the history of its development from Plato to modern philosophy. The contributors inquire into what activity is taken to mean in different theories, challenging traditional historical accounts of perception that stress the passivity of percipients in coming to know the external world. Special attention is paid to the psychological and physiological mechanisms of perception, rational and non-rational perception and the role of awareness in the perceptual process. Perception has often been conceived as a process in which the passive aspects - such as the reception of sensory stimuli - were stressed and the active ones overlooked. However, during recent decades research in cognitive science and philosophy of mind has emphasized the activity of the subject in the process of sense perception, often associating this activity to the notions of attention and intentionality. Although it is recognized that there are ancient roots to the view that perception is fundamentally active, the history remains largely unexplored. The book is directed to all those interested in contemporary debates in the fields of philosophy of mind and cognitive psychology who would like to become acquainted with the historical background of active perception, but for historical reliability the aim is to make no compromises.

In a single volume, this anthology provides the major texts of the most studied figures in the history of early modern philosophy. Biographies of each of the philosophers precede the readings.

Anthropologists claim to have made mankind aware of its own prehistory and its importance to human self-understanding. Yet, anthropologists seem hardly to have discovered their own discipline's prehistory or to have realized its importance. William Y. Adams attempts to rectify this myopic self-awareness by applying anthropology's own tools on itself and uncovering the discipline's debt to earlier thinkers. Like most anthropologists, Adams had previously accepted the premise that anthropology's intellectual roots go back no further than the moral philosophy of the Enlightenment, or perhaps at the earliest to the humanism of the Renaissance. In this volume, Adams recognizes that many good ideas were anticipated in antiquity and that these ideas have had a lasting influence on anthropological models in particular. He has chosen five philosophical currents whose influence has been, and is, very widespread, particularly in North American anthropology: progressivism, primitivism, natural law, German idealism, and "Indianology". He argues that the influences of these currents in North American anthropology occur in a unique combination that is not found in the anthropologies of other countries. Without neglecting the anthropologies of other countries, this work serves as the basis for the explanation of the true historical and

Read Book The Philosophic Roots Of Modern Ideology Liberalism Communism Fascism Islamism 3rd Edition

philosophical underpinnings of anthropology and its goals.

A History of Modern Political Thought in East Central Europe, Volume II Part II examines the defeat of the vision of 'socialism with a human face' in 1968 and the political discourses produced by the various 'consolidation' or 'normalization' regimes. It closes with pertinent questions about the fragility of the democratic order globally.

The Philosophical Roots of the Ecological Crisis: Descartes and the Modern Worldview traces the conceptual sources of the present environmental degradation within the worldview of Modernity, and particularly within the thought of René Descartes, universally acclaimed as the father of modern philosophy. The book demonstrates how the triple foundations of the Modern worldview – in terms of an exaggerated anthropocentrism, a mechanistic conception of the natural world, and the metaphysical dualism between humanity and the rest of the physical world – can all be largely traced back to Cartesian thought, with direct ecological consequences.

This book is no less than a guide to the whole of Western philosophy—the ideas that have undergirded our civilization for two-and-a-half thousand years. Anthony Kenny tells the story of philosophy from ancient Greece through the Middle Ages and the Enlightenment into the modern world. He introduces us to the great thinkers and their ideas, starting with Plato, Aristotle, and the other founders of Western thought. In the second part of the book he takes us through a thousand years of medieval philosophy, and shows us the rich intellectual legacy of Christian thinkers like Augustine, Aquinas, and Ockham. Moving into the early modern period, we explore the great works of Descartes, Hobbes, Locke, Leibniz, Spinoza, Hume, and Kant, which remain essential reading today. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Hegel, Mill, Nietzsche, Freud, and Wittgenstein again transformed the way we see the world. Running through the book are certain themes which have been constant concerns of philosophy since its early beginnings: the fundamental questions of what exists and how we can know about it; the nature of humanity, the mind, truth, and meaning; the place of God in the universe; how we should live and how society should be ordered. Anthony Kenny traces the development of these themes through the centuries: we see how the questions asked and answers offered by the great philosophers of the past remain vividly alive today. Anyone interested in ideas and their history will find this a fascinating and stimulating read.

Sir Anthony Kenny tells the fascinating story of the development of philosophy from the early 19th to the late 20th century. He guides the reader through the ideas of such great thinkers as Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Sartre, Marx, Wittgenstein, and Russell. This volume concludes Kenny's magisterial New History of Western Philosophy.

Philosophy has given us insights into the reflections of thinkers on such subjects as God, mankind, the world, and the possibility of knowing ultimate reality. The processes of reasoning and the conclusions of logic are often intensely fascinating. Dr. Geisler reminds us, however, that the premises and the

arguments of philosophy are often faulty, leading to a wholly inadequate view of knowledge and revelation. He reiterates Paul's warning to the Colossian Christians: See to it that no one takes you captive through hollow and deceptive philosophy. The contributors to this volume show how the basic presuppositions of many philosophers lead to a denial of a divine, inerrant revelation. The views of some modern theologians regarding revelation find their roots in such deceptive philosophy. Chapter titles are: -'Inductivism, Materialism, and Rationalism: Bacon, Hobbes, and Spinoza' - Norman L. Geisler -'Skepticism: Hume' - Gary R. Habermas -'Agnosticism: Kant' - W. David Beck -'Transcendentalism: Hegel' - Winfried Corduan -'Existentialism: Kierkegaard' - E. Herbert Nygren -'Atheism: Nietzsche' - Terry L. Miethe -'Noncognitivism: Wittgenstein' - John S. Feinberg -'Mysticism: Heidegger' - Howard M. Ducharme, Jr.

"Ludden's text is a breath of fresh air, enabling students of all backgrounds to see themselves reflected in well-researched and humanized portrayals of the pioneers of the field, working within the context from which psychological science has emerged." —Cynthia A. Edwards, Meredith College A History of Modern Psychology: The Quest for a Science of the Mind presents a history of psychology up to the turn of the 21st century. Author David C. Ludden, Jr. uses a topical approach to discuss key thinkers and breakthroughs within the context of various schools of thought, allowing students to see how philosophers, researchers, and academics influenced one another to create the rich and diverse landscape of modern psychology. Through detailed timelines and Looking Back and Looking Ahead sections, the book provides connections between movements and gives students a deeper appreciation for the transference of knowledge that has shaped the field.

This study traces the influence of philosophical ideas on the development of contract law from the post-Roman period to the 19th century, focusing upon the synthesis of Roman law and the moral philosophy of Aristotle and Aquinas. This book examines the origins of philosophy in Greek Antiquity and considers key moments of philosophic history as related to revolutionary change, from the French Revolution of 1789 to the May Events of 1968 and beyond. David Black reads Hegel's philosophy—which seems to come to the fore at various "birthtimes in history"—as anticipating Marx's critique of capital, in which the logic of the system intimates a realm beyond it.

The Austrian School has made some of the most significant contributions to the social sciences in recent times but attempts to understand it have remained locked in a polemical frame. In contrast, The Philosophy of the Austrian School presents a philosophically grounded account of the School's methodological, political and economic ideas. Whilst acknowledging important differences between the key figures in the School - Menger, Mises, and Hayek - Raimondo Cubeddu finds that they also have significant things in common. Paramount amongst these are theories of subjective value and notions of spontaneous

Read Book The Philosophic Roots Of Modern Ideology Liberalism Communism Fascism Islamism 3rd Edition

order, both of which rest on theories of seminal avenues of research in the social sciences and a major reformulation of liberal ideology.

A collection of philosophically-oriented essays on the three main political ideologies of liberalism, communism, and fascism.

Reproduction of the original: History of Modern Philosophy by A.W Benn

The Vital Roots of European Enlightenment is a collection of essays which deal with the influence of Ibn Tufayl, a 12th-century Arab philosopher from Spain, on major European thinkers. His philosophical novel, Hayy Ibn Yaqzan, could be considered one of the most important books that heralded the Scientific Revolution. Its thoughts are found in different variations and to different degrees in the books of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Isaac Newton, and Kant. But if Ibn Tufayl's fundamental values, such as equality, freedom and toleration, which the thinkers of the European Enlightenment had adopted as theirs, paved the way to the French Revolution, they certainly marked the end of the age of reason in southern Spain and the rest of the Islamic world. Ibn Tufayl's philosophy was appropriated, subverted, or reinvented for many centuries. But the memory of the man who wrote such an influential book was buried in the dust of history. The Vital Roots of European Enlightenment reexamines Ibn Tufayl's momentous book and its continued influence over contemporary philosophy. This intriguing book will appeal to those interested in comparative literature and religion.

A comprehensive, interdisciplinary account of the major thinkers and movements in modern Jewish thought, in the context of general philosophy and Jewish social-political historical developments. Volume 1 (of 5) covers the period from Spinoza through the Enlightenment.

Islamic philosophy has often been treated as being largely of historical interest, belonging to the history of ideas rather than to philosophical study. This volume successfully overturns that view. Emphasizing the living nature and rich diversity of the subject, it examines the main thinkers and schools of thought, discusses the key concepts of Islamic philosophy and covers a vast geographical area. This indispensable reference tool includes a comprehensive bibliography and an extensive index.

A Short History of Modern Philosophy is a lucid, challenging and up-to-date survey of the philosophers and philosophies from the founding father of modern philosophy, René Descartes, to the most important and famous philosopher of the twentieth century, Ludwig Wittgenstein. Roger Scruton has been widely praised for his success in making the history of modern philosophy cogent and intelligible to anyone wishing to understand this fascinating subject. In this new edition, he has responded to the explosion of interest in the history of philosophy by substantially rewriting the book, taking account of recent debates and scholarship.

This is the fascinating story of the emergence, from the early 16th to the early 19th century, of great ideas and intellectual systems that shaped modern thought.

Introducing some of the world's most influential thinkers, including Descartes, Kant and

Read Book The Philosophic Roots Of Modern Ideology Liberalism Communism Fascism Islamism 3rd Edition

Hume, Kenny looks closely at the main areas of philosophical exploration in this period. A selection of intriguing and beautiful illustrations offer a vivid evocation of the human and social side of philosophy.

History and Philosophy of Modern Mathematics was first published in 1988. Minnesota Archive Editions uses digital technology to make long-unavailable books once again accessible, and are published unaltered from the original University of Minnesota Press editions. The fourteen essays in this volume build on the pioneering effort of Garrett Birkhoff, professor of mathematics at Harvard University, who in 1974 organized a conference of mathematicians and historians of modern mathematics to examine how the two disciplines approach the history of mathematics. In History and Philosophy of Modern Mathematics, William Aspray and Philip Kitcher bring together distinguished scholars from mathematics, history, and philosophy to assess the current state of the field. Their essays, which grow out of a 1985 conference at the University of Minnesota, develop the basic premise that mathematical thought needs to be studied from an interdisciplinary perspective. The opening essays study issues arising within logic and the foundations of mathematics, a traditional area of interest to historians and philosophers. The second section examines issues in the history of mathematics within the framework of established historical periods and questions. Next come case studies that illustrate the power of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of mathematics. The collection closes with a look at mathematics from a sociohistorical perspective, including the way institutions affect what constitutes mathematical knowledge.

Reproduction of the original: History of Modern Philosophy by Richard Falckenberg

[Copyright: b22134c53186da87956bd0cde58a5fb5](https://www.minnstate.edu/philosophy/philosophy-essays/)