Aristotle's Logic of Education

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God, Education, and Modern Metaphysics—Nigel Tubbs 2017-05-12 The Western tradition has long held the view that while it is possible to know that God exists, it nevertheless remains impossible to know what God is. The ineffability of the monotheistic God extends to each of the Abrahamic faiths. In this volume, Tubbs considers Aristotle's logic of mastery and questions the assumptions upon which God's ineffability rests. Part I explores the tensions between the philosophical definition of the One as "thought thinking itself" (the Aristotelian concept of noesis noeseos) and the educational vocation of the individual as "know thyself" (gnothi seuton). Identifying vulnerabilities in the logic of mastery, Tubbs puts forth an original logic of education, which he calls modern metaphysics, or a logic of learning and education. Part II explores this new educational logic of the divine as a "logic of tears," as a "dreadful religious teacher," as a "way to cohere the three Abrahamic faiths in an educational concept of monotheism.

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Harmonious Monism-Chris Ijomah 2016-04-23 This book is a reaction against young Levy Bruhl's position that the world's (African) thought is pre-logical. Systematically therefore it exposes first the influence of positivism and two valued Logic on Bruhl which made him to positivism - spiritualism and second interpreted African thought from two valued logic point of view. This wrong interpretational tool resulted to his "onslaught on African thought" which is the subject of the book's reaction. This book's position is that every interpretation stems from a particular logic and this logic needs to evolve from the same ontological context with the phenomenon that is to be interpreted. The implication of this is that, there is a bio conditional structural relationship between every logic and its cultural ontology. The book investigates this assertion using prevalent (2vl) of the West and the prevalent ontology of the the same culture. The investigation proved positive. On the above discovery the book developed the theory of structural analogy and logical functionalism (SAALF) as a justification for the derivation of a prevalent trinitarian logic from African trinitarian prevalent ontology. From this theoretical standpoint, the book agrees in form with some twentieth century analytic logicians defines logic as a science of relation between realtities from which principles of argumentation and reasoning can be developed. This book goes ahead to use this logic to explain some African phenomena such as the concept of African healing oath-taking and education. For the benefit of doubt the book differentiates between Harmonious monism and Hermeneutics as an answer to some questions of the critics.

Teacher Education in the 21st Century-Reginald Monyai 2019-05-02 A learner-centred curriculum provides space for the learner to be actively involved in knowledge production and learning. Such can only happen if the learner's confidence is boosted by a feeling of control and ability to manage his or her progress towards acquiring a qualification. The twenty-first century teacher must create an environment that not only supports the Four Pillars of Learning but also leads learners being allowed a voice to ask pertinent questions. The teacher should be able to guide the student to full physical and mental maturity and should help to develop critical thinking, and the students should be encouraged to practice the truth and have self-respect and respect for other people. This can happen if the learner is afforded the opportunity to self-accept. If the learners fail to do so, they are likely to have lack of confidence, which will lead to lack of independence.

Aristotelian Logic and the Arabic Language in Alfarabi-Shukri Abed 1991-01-01 This book explores the reaction of tenth-century Arab philosopher Abu Nasr Alfarabi to the logical works of Aristotle. From numerous short treatises the author develops a systematic and comprehensive topical survey of Alfarabi's logical writings. The book is divided into two major parts: language as a tool of logic (Chapters 1-5) and logic as a tool with which to analyze language (Chapter 6). The first five chapters deal with Alfarabi's analysis of the meanings of various terms as they are used in logic and philosophy. Alfarabi refutes the Arabic grammarians who claimed that Arab logicians were building a language within a language and shows that the philosophical meanings of terms are in fact their original and essential meanings. The final chapter deals with Alfarabi's analysis of certain aspects of the Arabic language (such as copula) and demonstrates that Arabic, like any natural language, conforms to universal logical structures of which natural languages are only a concrete expression.

Aristotle for Everybody-Mortimer J. Adler 1997-06-01 Adler instructs the world in the "uncommon common sense" of Aristotelian logic, presenting Aristotle's understandings in a current, delightfully lucid way. Aristotle (384 - 322 B.C.) taught logic to Alexander the Great and, by virtue of his philosophical works, to every philosopher since, from Marcus Aurelius, to Thomas Aquinas, to Mortimer J. Adler. Now Adler instructs the world in the "uncommon common sense" of Aristotelian logic, presenting Aristotle's understandings in a current, delightfully lucid way. He brings Aristotle's work to an everyday level. By encouraging readers to think philosophically, Adler offers us a unique path to personal insights and understanding of intangibles, such as the difference between wants and needs, the proper way to pursue happiness, and the right plan for a good life.

John Pagens on Aristotle's Categories-Heine Hansen 2012 Contains the first full critical edition of the Latin text, preceded by an extensive introductory study consisting of two parts. Logic and Aristotle's Rhetoric and Poetics in Medieval Arabic Philosophy-Deborah L. Black 1990

Themes in Neoplatonic and Aristotelian Logic-John N. Martin 2017-05-15 Were the most serious philosophers of the millennium 200 A.D. to 1200 A.D. just confused mystics? This book shows otherwise. John Martin rehabilitates Neoplatonism, founded by Plotinus and brought into Christianity by St. Augustine. The Neoplatonists devise ranking predicates like good, excellent, perfect to divide the Chain of Being, and use the predicate intensifier hyper so that it becomes a valid logical argument to reason from God is not (merely) good to God is hyper-good. In this way the relational facts underlying reality find expression in Aristotle's subject-predicate statements, and the Platonic tradition proves able to subsist Aristotle's logic while at the same time rejecting his metaphysics. In the Middle Ages when Aristotle's larger philosophy was recovered and joined again to the Neoplatonic tradition which was never lost, Neoplatonic logic lived along side Aristotle's metaphysics in a sometime confusing and unsettled way. Showing Neoplatonism to be significantly richer in its logical and philosophical ideas than it is usually given credit for, this book will be of interest not just to historians of logic, but to philosophers, logicians, linguists, and theologians.

Epistemology and Science Education-Roger S. Taylor 2012-03-28 How is epistemology related to the issue of teaching science and evolution in the schools? Addressing a flashpoint issue in our schools today, this book explores core epistemological differences between proponents of intelligent design and evolutionary scientists, as well as the critical role of epistemological beliefs in learning science. Preeminent scholars in these areas report empirical research and/or make a theoretical contribution, with a particular emphasis on the controversy over whether intelligent design deserves to be considered a science alongside Darwinian evolution. This pioneering book coordinates and provides a complete picture of the intersections in the study of evolution, epistemology, and science education, in order to allow a deeper understanding of the intelligent design vs. evolution controversy. This is a very timely book for teachers and policy makers who are wrestling with issues of how to teach biology and evolution within a cultural context in which intelligent design has been and is likely to remain a challenge for the foreseeable future.

Plato's Logic-Thomas Jahuini Hanhjärvi 2019-03-22 Plato's Logic analyzes thirteen Platonic works, but it focuses on five of them because these instance the logic most completely. The logic is found to be uniform throughout Plato's corpus, so it does not evolve after its genesis as a revision of Heracitus.

The Logic of Essentialism-P. Thom 2012-12-06 Aristotle's modal syllogistic has been an object of study ever since the time of Theophrastus, but these studies have been somewhat disunited. Remarkably, in the 1990s several new lines of research have appeared, with series of original publications by Fred Johnson, Richard Patterson and Ulrich Nortmann. Johnson presented for the first time a formal semantics adequate to a de re reading of the apodeictic syllogistic; this was based on a simple intuition linking the modal syllogistic to Aristotelian metaphysics. Nortmann developed an ingenious de dicto analysis. Patterson articulated the links (both theoretical and genetic) between the modal syllogistic and the metaphysics, using an analysis which strictly speaking is neither de re nor de dicto. My own studies in this field date from 1976, when my colleague Peter Roeper and I jointly wrote a paper "Aristotle's apodeictic syllogisms" for the XXIInd History of Logic Conference in Krakow. This paper contained the disjunctive analysis of particular affirmative apodeictic propositions, which I still favour. Nonetheless, I did not consider that paper's results decisive or comprehensive enough to publish, and my 1981 book The Syllogism contained no treatment of the modal syllogism. The paper's ideas lay dormant till 1989, when I read Johnson's and Patterson's initial articles. I began publishing on the topic in 1991. Gradually my thoughts acquired a certain comprehensiveness and systematicity, till in 1993 I was able to take a semester's sabbatical to write up a draft of this book.
The Discovery of Chinese Logic-Joachim Kurtz 2011-07-27 This book analyzes the discovery of Chinese logic as a paradigmatic case of the epistemic shifts that have shaped interpretations of China’s intellectual heritage. Reconstructing the transcultural genealogy of a modern discourse, it adds a neglected chapter to the global history of philosophy.

Philosophy and Modern Liberal Arts Education-N. Tubbs 2014-01-08 This book argues for a modern version of liberal arts education, exploring first principles within the divine comedy of educational logic. By reforming the three philosophies of metaphysics, nature and ethics upon which liberal arts education is based, Tubbs offers a profound transatlantic philosophical and educational challenge to the subject.

Aristotle-Kelly Roscoe 2015-07-15 Aristotle reflected upon everything from the weather, physics, and natural sciences to justice, government, and art. Armed with a critical eye and a great curiosity about life, he had a fundamental influence on the way we perceive and understand the world around us. Although some of his theories turned out to be inaccurate, Aristotle’s philosophy continues to inform and inspire present and future generations of minds eager to learn. Readers will find out about his early life, his scholarship under Plato, his tutelage of Alexander the Great, and the opening of the Lyceum, his school in Athens.

The History of Philosophical and Formal Logic-Alex Malpass 2018-12-27 The History of Philosophical and Formal Logic introduces ideas and thinkers central to the development of philosophical and formal logic. From its Aristotelian origins to the present-day arguments, logic is broken down into four main time periods: Antiquity and the Middle Ages (Aristotle and The Stoics) The early modern period (Bolzano, Boole) High modern period (Frege, Peano & Russell and Hilbert) Early 20th century (Godel and Tarski) Each new time frame begins with an introductory overview highlighting themes and points of importance. Chapters discuss the significance and reception of influential works and look at historical arguments in the context of contemporary debates. To support independent study, comprehensive lists of primary and secondary reading are included at the end of chapters, along with exercises and discussion questions. By clearly presenting and explaining the changes to logic across the history of philosophy, The History of Philosophical and Formal Logic constructs an easy-to-follow narrative. This is an ideal starting point for students looking to understand the historical development of logic.

Knowledge and Demonstration-Orna Harari 2005-02-15 This study explores the theoretical relationship between Aristotle's theory of syllogism and his conception of demonstrative knowledge. More specifically, I consider why Aristotle’s theory of demonstration presupposes his theory of syllogism. In reconsidering the relationship between Aristotle’s two Analytics, I modify this widely discussed question. The problem of the relationship between Aristotle’s logic and his theory of proof is commonly approached from the standpoint of whether the theory of demonstration presupposes the theory of syllogism. By contrast, I assume the theoretical relationship between these two theories from the start. This assumption is based on much explicit textual evidence indicating that Aristotle considers the theory of demonstration a branch of the theory of syllogism. I see no textual reasons for doubting the theoretical relationship between Aristotle’s two Analytics so I attempt to uncover here the common theoretical assumptions that relate the syllogistic form of reasoning to the cognitive state (i.e., knowledge), which is attained through syllogistic inferences. This modification of the traditional approach reflects the wider objective of this essay. Unlike the traditional interpretation, which views the Prior Analytics in light of scientific practice, this study aims to lay the foundation for a comprehensive interpretation of the Prior Analytics, considering this work from a metaphysical perspective. One of my major assertions is that Aristotle’s conception of substance is essential for a grasp of his theory of demonstration in general, and of the role of syllogistic logic in particular.

Sophistical Refutations-Christopher Negishi 2010-11-26 This book examines the medieval tradition of Aristotelian logic from two perspectives. The first examines the ways in which Latin and Arabic authors went about their work in medieval logic, and how it was related to other intellectual branches. The second invites critical comparison between contemporary and medieval approaches to logic.

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Socratic Logic-Peter Kreeft 2013-04-15 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. The Oxford Handbook of Byzantine Studies-Elizabeth Jeffreys 2008 The Handbook contains eighty-nine articles by leading experts on all significant aspects of the diverse and fast-growing field of Byzantine Studies, which deals with the history and culture of the Byzantine Empire, the eastern half of the Late Roman Empire, from the third to the fourteenth century. The Organon-Aristotle 2015-05-08 The Organon is another name for the standard collection of Aristotle’s six works on logic. They still belong to the most significant works on this subject and were highly influential throughout history for many philosophical tendencies, especially the Scholastics. This is the complete edition with all six works. Contents: Categories On Interpretation Prior Analytics Posterior Analytics Topics Sophistical Refutations Copernicus and the Aristotelian Tradition-André Goddu 2010-01-25 Drawing on a half century of scholarship, of Polish studies of Copernicus and Cracow University, and of Copernicus’s sources, this book offers a comprehensive re-evaluation of Copernicus’s achievement, and explains his commitment to the uniform, circular motions of celestial bodies, and his views about hypotheses.

A History of the Western Educational Experience-Gerald L. Gutke 1994-12-14 This comprehensive volume examines the impact on education of such momentous world events as the ascendancy of neo-Conservatism, the collapse of the Soviet system, the end of the Cold War, the reunification of Germany, and the resurgence of ethnonationalism. It creates an historical perspective by identifying and analyzing the significant formative ideas and institutions that have shaped the Western educational landscape in recent decades.

The Legend of Mar Qardagh-Joel Walker 2006-04-24 Explores the history of Christianity in Iraq. This study uses an early seventh-century Christian martyr legend to elucidate the culture and society of late antique Iraq. It introduces a hero of epic proportions whose characteristics confound simple classification.

An Illustrated Guide To Aristotle-Nana Jaurez 2021-06-19 The book is surprisingly detailed on Aristotle’s life and his various approaches to philosophical issues. This excellent book covers the early education of Aristotle, his joining Plato’s school, and how his ideas were different than Plato’s. He is probably most famous for being Alexander the great’s teacher. His brilliant mind explored a wide range of topics and is often credited with discoveries in literature, poetry, metaphysics, logic, mathematics, and science. He turned out to not always be right when it came to many scientific issues; nevertheless, his contribution to knowledge is recognized in spite of the fact most of his writings have been lost to time. Where Plato’s views bordered on the mystical and the elitist politically, Aristotle’s philosophy emphasized reason, logic, and individualism. Aristotle’s authority extended beyond his own lifetime to influence fundamentally Islamic philosophy and medieval scholasticism. For fifteen centuries, he remained the paradigm of knowledge itself. But can Aristotelian realism still be used to underpin our conception of the world today?

Methods and Methodologies-Margaret Cameron 2010-11-26 This book examines the medieval tradition of Aristotelian logic from two perspectives. The first examines the ways in which Latin and Arabic authors went about their work in medieval logic, and how it was related to other intellectual branches. The second invites critical comparison between contemporary and medieval approaches to logic.

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Socratic Logic-Peter Kreeft 2010 This new and revised edition of Peter Kreeft’s Socratic Logic is updated, adding new exercises and more complete examples, all with Kreeft’s characteristic clarity and wit. Since its introduction in the spring of 2004, Socratic Logic has proven to be a different type of logic text: (1) This is the only complete system of classical Aristotelian logic in print. The “old logic” is still the natural logic of the four language arts (reading, writing, speaking, and listening). Symbolic, or “mathematical,” logic is not for the humanities. (How often have you heard someone argue in symbolic logic?) (2) This book is simple and user-friendly. It is highly interactive, with a plethora of exercises and a light, engaging style. (3) It is practical. It is designed for do-it-yourselfers as well as classrooms. It emphasizes topics in proportion to probable student use: e.g., interpreting ordinary language, not only analyzing but also constructing effective arguments, smoking out hidden assumptions, making “argument maps,” and using Socratic method in various circumstances. (4) It is philosophical. Its exercises expose students to many classical quotations, and additional chapters introduce philosophical issues in a Socratic manner and from a commonsense, realistic point of view. It prepares students for reading Great Books rather than Dick and Jane, and models Socrates as the beginner’s ideal teacher and philosopher.
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