The Vindication Of Absolute Idealism

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The Importance of Subjectivity

Timothy L. S. Sprigge

2011-01-13 Timothy Sprigge was one of the leading exponents of philosophical idealism in the last fifty years. The idealist worldview, long unfashionable, has been coming back into favour, and Sprigge's work has found a new readership. These selected essays focus on the view of consciousness on which his unique system of metaphysics and ethics is based. Interpreting Kant's Critiques Karl Ameriks 2003-08-28 Karl Ameriks here collects his most important essays to provide a uniquely detailed and up-to-date analysis of Kant's main arguments in all three major areas of his work: theoretical philosophy (Critique of Pure Reason), practical philosophy (Critique of Practical Reason), and aesthetics (Critique of Judgment). A substantial, specially written introduction sets out common themes in the structure and interpretation of Kant's Critical philosophy. The first part of the book includes several of the author's well-known essays on the Critique of Pure Reason, emphasizing Kant's central theoretical notions of a transcendental deduction and transcendental idealism, and providing an extensive review of recent English and German scholarship in this area. Part II includes new discussions of the Critique of Practical Reason and its relation to Kant's other main work in moral theory, the Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals. Part III focuses on taste and the Critique of Judgment, and on the controversial hypothesis that even in this area Kant's position is fundamentally objective and conceptual. This collection has two distinctive characteristics. First, it demonstrates in detail how, for understanding the basic structure of any one of Kant's Critiques, it is extremely important and helpful to keep in mind its logical and historical relation to Kant's other Critiques - and hence to track the parallels and differences between theoretical, practical, and aesthetic forms of judgment and reason. Secondly, the book makes interpretation itself a central issue. That is, not only does it offer a series of interrelated interpretations of Kant's main works, along with a detailed comparison and assessment of other interpretations, but it also argues that the difficulty of interpretation is itself a central feature of the Critical philosophy, and that the difficulties of that philosophy have become paradigmatic for modern philosophy in general. Interpreting Kant's Critiques complements and extends the arguments of the author's earlier books, Kant's Theory of Mind and Kant and the Fate of Autonomy. It will find a wide readership not just amongst Kant specialists but among the many philosophers following in his footsteps. The Trinity and the Vindication of Christian Paradox Bosserman BA 2015-02-26 'The Trinity and the Vindication of Christian Paradox' grapples with the question of how one may hold together the ideals of systematic theology, apologetic proof, and theological paradox by building on the insights of Cornelius Van Til. Van Til developed an apologetic where one presupposes that the Triune God exists, and then proves this Christian presupposition by demonstrating that philosophies that deny it are self-defeating in the specific sense that they rely on principles that only the Trinity, as the ultimate harmony of unity and diversity, can furnish. A question raised by Van Til's trademark procedure is how he can evade the charge that the apparent contradictions of the Christian faith render it equally self-defeating as non-Christian alternatives. This text argues that for Van Til, Christian paradoxes can be differentiated from genuine contradictions by the way that their apparently opposing elements discernibly require one another, even as they present our minds with an irresolvable conflict. And yet, Van Til failed to sufficiently vindicate the central Christian paradox—the doctrine of the Trinity—along the lines required by his system. Hence, the present text offers a unique proof that God can only exist as the pinnacle of unity—diversity, and as the ground of a coherent Christian system, if he exists as three, and only three, divine persons.

Consciousness, Reality and Value

Pierfrancesco Basile 2013-05-02 Timothy Sprigge has been a major player on the philosophical scene contributing to discussions as diverse as consciousness, the
ontology of time, personal identity, animal rights, punishment, censorship and wider issues in metaphysics, ethics and the history of philosophy. He is, however, less well known for his own highly original system of metaphysics and ethics: a synthesis of Absolute Idealism, panpsychism and utilitarianism. The contributions gathered in this volume, written by philosophers of international reputation or by acknowledged scholars in their specialized fields of inquiry, engage themes in his metaphysics and ethics and provide a critical assessment of his ideas and arguments. In a concluding essay, Sprigge answers the most significant objections raised by his critics: the final result is an engaging dialogue on the perennial and most fundamental questions of philosophy.

The God of Metaphysics
T. L. S. Sprigge 2006-04-20
Publisher Description
Evidence and Faith
Charles Taliaferro 2005-02-21
Charles Taliaferro has written a dynamic narrative history of philosophical reflection on religion from the seventeenth century to the present, with an emphasis on shifting views of faith and the nature of evidence. The book begins with the movement called Cambridge Platonism, which formed a bridge between the ancient and medieval worlds and early modern philosophy. While the book provides a general overview of different movements in philosophy, it also offers a detailed exposition and reflection on key arguments. The scope is broad, from Descartes to contemporary feminist philosophy of religion. Written with clarity and verve, this is a book that will appeal to professionals and students in the philosophy of religion, religious studies, and the history of ideas, as well as informed lay readers.
Truth and Its Nature (if Any)
J. Peregrin 2013-03-14
The question how to turn the principles implicitly governing the concept of truth into an explicit definition (or explication) of the concept hence coalesced with the question how to get a finite grip on the infinity of T-sentences. Tarski’s famous and ingenious move was to introduce a new concept, satisfaction, which could be, on the one hand, recursively defined, and which, on the other hand, straightforwardly yielded an explication of truth. A surprising ‘by-product’ of Tarski’s effort to bring truth under control was the breathtaking finding that truth is in a precisely defined sense ineffable, that no non-trivial language can contain a truth-predicate which would be adequate for the very 4 language. This implied that truth (and consequently semantic concepts to which truth appeared to be reducible) proved itself to be strangely ‘language-dependent’: we can have a concept of truth-in-L for any language L, but we cannot have a concept of truth applicable to every language. In a sense, this means, as Quine (1969, p. 68) put it, that truth belongs to “transcendental metaphysics”, and Tarski’s ‘scientific’ investigations seem to lead us back towards a surprising proximity of some more traditional philosophical views on truth.

TARSKI’S THEORY AS A PARADIGM
So far Tarski himself. Subsequent philosophers then had to find out what his considerations of the concept of truth really mean and what are their consequences; and this now seems to be an almost interminable task.

A to Z of Philosophy
Alexander Moseley 2008
The A to Z of Philosophy is a concise and accessible introduction to a fascinating subject. Ideal for the general reader or first-year student, this A to Z guide covers all the key terms, concepts and thinkers. The book offers more than 100 jargon-free entries on topics from Animal Ethics to Wittgenstein and includes witty anecdotes and handy tips on further reading. No prior knowledge of philosophy is required to enjoy this reader-friendly guide - this is the ideal reference tool for anyone starting out in philosophy.

Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy
Friedrich Schlegel and the Emergence of Romantic Philosophy
Elizabeth Millner 2012-02-01
The origins of early German Romanticism and the philosophical contributions of the movement’s most important philosopher.

A Companion to Metaphysics
Jaekwon Kim 2009-04-13
Fully extended and revised, A Companion to Metaphysics 2nd Edition includes a section of detailed review essays from renowned metaphysicians, and the addition of more than 30 new encyclopedic entries, taking the number of entries to over 300. Includes revisions to existing encyclopedic entries. Features more than 30 all-new “A to Z” entries. Offers a section of in-depth, essays from renowned metaphysicians. Provides the most complete and up-to-date reference guide for students and professionals alike.

Idealism
Tyron Goldschmidt 2017
Idealism is the view that reality is fundamentally mental. Idealism has been influential historically, but it has been neglected in contemporary metaphysical debate. This volume of 17 essays by leading philosophers rectifies the situation.

Nietzsche and Metaphysics
Peter Poellner 2000
Peter Poellner offers a comprehensive interpretation and a detailed critical assessment of Nietzsche’s later ideas on epistemology and metaphysics, drawing on his published works and his largely unpublished voluminous notebooks.

Philosophy After F.H. Bradley
Leslie Armour 1996-01-01
This collection of essays -- the first of its kind -- analyses the impact of the thought of F. H. Bradley (1846-1924) on philosophy throughout the English-speaking world. The pre-eminent British philosopher of his generation, Bradley’s rich and complex version of Absolute Idealism plays a key role not only in Idealist philosophy, politics and ethics, but also in the development of modern logic, of analytical philosophy, and of pragmatism, as well as...
in the thinking of figures such as R. G. Collingwood and A. N. Whitehead. The work of a group of Canadian philosophers writing from widely different standpoints, the essays in this volume define both the nature and scale of Bradley’s influence and continuing significance in large areas of debate in twentieth-century philosophy. Topics covered include: the history of Idealism in the twentieth century; Bradley’s relation to figures such as Bernard Bosanquet, C. A. Campbell, Brand Blanshard, John Watson, John Dewey, R. G. Collingwood and A. N. Whitehead; Bradley’s influence on twentieth-century empiricism, modern logic, and analytical philosophy; and his significance for contemporary debates in epistemology and ethics.

Scientific Theology: Reality Alister E. McGrath 2002-11-01 The second volume of an extended and systematic exploration of the relation between Christian theology and the natural sciences, focussing on the examination and defense of theological realism. The German Historicism Tradition Frederick C. Beiser 2011-11-24 This is the first history in English of German historicism, the intellectual tradition which holds that history is the key to understanding all human values, beliefs and actions. Beiser surveys the key thinkers from the mid-18th to the early 20th century and illuminates the sources and reasons for this revolution in modern thought. Berkeley’s Principles of Human Knowledge Alasdair Richmond 2009-05-01 An introduction to Berkeley’s seminal text, a key text in the history of philosophy that is very widely studied at undergraduate level. German Idealism Frederick C. BEISER 2002 One of the very few accounts in English of German idealism, this ambitious work advances and revises our understanding of both the history and the thought of the classical period of German philosophy. As he traces the structure and evolution of idealism as a doctrine, Frederick Beiser exposes a strong objective, or realist, strain running from Kant to Hegel and identifies the crucial role of the early romantics—Heinrich von Kleist, Schlegel, and Novalis—as the founders of absolute idealism. Traditionally, German idealism is understood as a radical form of subjectivism that expands the powers of the self to encompass the entire world. But Beiser reveals a different—in fact, opposite—impulse: an attempt to limit the powers of the subject. Between Kant and Hegel he finds a movement away from cosmic subjectivity and toward greater realism and naturalism, with one form of idealism succeeding another as each proved an inadequate basis for explaining the reality of the external world and the place of the self in nature. Thus German idealism emerges here not as a radical development of the Cartesian tradition of philosophy, but as the first important break with that tradition.
The nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Idealism was the dominant philosophy in Britain and the entire English-speaking world during the last decades of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. The British Idealists made important contributions to logic, metaphysics, aesthetics, ethics, social and political philosophy, philosophy of history, philosophy of religion and philosophy of mind. Their legacy awaits further exploration and reassessment, and this book is a contribution to this task. The essays in this collection display many aspects of contemporary concern with idealistic philosophy: they range from treatments of logic to consideration of the Absolute, personal idealism, the philosophy of religion, philosophy of art, philosophy of action, and moral and political philosophy. During the first decade of the twenty-first century, the work of the Anglo-American Idealists has once again been widely discussed and re-considered, and new pathways of research and investigation have been opened.

The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Mind Brian McLaughlin 2009-01-15 The study of the mind has always been one of the main preoccupations of philosophers, and has been a booming area of research in recent decades, with remarkable advances in psychology and neuroscience. Oxford University Press now presents the most authoritative and comprehensive guide ever published to the philosophy of mind. An outstanding international team of contributors offer 45 specially written critical surveys of a wide range of topics relating to the mind. The first two sections cover the place of the mind in the natural world: its ontological status, how it fits into the causal fabric of the universe, and the nature of consciousness. The third section focuses on the much-debated subjects of content and intentionality. The fourth section examines a variety of mental capacities, including memory, imagination, and emotion. The fifth section looks at epistemic issues, in particular regarding knowledge of one’s own and other minds. The volume concludes with a section on self, personhood, and agency. The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Mind will be an invaluable resource for advanced students and scholars of philosophy, and also for researchers in neighbouring disciplines seeking a high-level survey of the state of the art in this flourishing field.

Healing a Wounded World Joseph Wayne Smith 1997 This scientifically rigorous and philosophically sophisticated defense of environmentalism against economics-based criticism and technological optimism is meant to excite, educate, and alarm the reader. Arguing for Atheism Robin Le Poidevin 2003-09-02 First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. Columbia Companion to Twentieth-Century Philosophies 2009-07-21

Columbia Companion to Twentieth-Century Philosophies 2009-07-21

Columbia Companion to Twentieth-Century Philosophies is the first guide to cover both the Anglo-American analytic and European Continental traditions. The first section features Nicholas Rescher writing on neoidéalism, Josephine Donovan commenting on feminist philosophy, Tyler Burge discussing the philosophy of language and mind, and Robert Hanna reflecting on Kant’s legacy. The second section presents Jean Grondin on hermeneutics, Leonard Lawlor on phenomenology, Charles Scott on postmodernism, and Béatrice Babin on the philosophy of science. The volume also covers logical positivism, naturalism, pragmatism, aesthetics, existentialism, Marxism, the Frankfurt School, structuralism, psychoanalysis, political philosophy, ethics, and the philosophy of religion. The final section addresses concurrent trends in Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and African philosophy, and a comprehensive introduction by Constantin V. Boundas not only provides a thorough outline of the problems and issues of the analytic and Continental traditions but also boldly challenges the conviction that the two approaches must be rivals. Offering an unusually panoramic perspective, the Columbia Companion to Twentieth-Century Philosophies enables readers to encounter foundational materials on their own terms.

Whitehead and Bradley Leemon B. McHenry 1992-01-01 In his magnum opus, Process and Reality, Alfred North Whitehead claims a special affinity to Oxford philosopher Francis Herbert Bradley. McHenry clarifies exactly how much of Whitehead’s metaphysics is influenced by and accords with the main principles of Bradley’s “absolute idealism.” He argues that many of Whitehead’s doctrines cannot be understood without an adequate understanding of Bradley, in terms of both affinities and contrasts. He evaluates the arguments between them and explores several important connections with William James, Josiah Royce, George Santayana, Bertrand Russell, and Charles Hartshorne.

The Shape of the Soul Paul Marshall 2019-03-18 Combining philosophy, psychology, religion, and even a bit of physics, Marshall establishes an expanded consciousness that proves the existence of a deeper being common to us all. Addressing the origin of the universe, evolution, reincarnation, suffering, and the nature of God, Marshall delivers what will prove an instant intellectual classic.

Overheard in Seville 2014-10-03 An annual publication, Overheard in Seville: Bulletin of the George Santayana Society includes scholarly articles on American philosophy, poet, critic, and best-selling novelist George Santayana as well as announcements of publications and meetings pertaining to Santayana Scholarship. A Companion to Epistemology 2009-12-15 With nearly 300 entries on key concepts, review essays on central issues, and self-profiles by leading scholars, this companion is the most comprehensive and up-to-date single volume reference guide to epistemology. Epistemology from A-
Z is comprised of 296 articles on important epistemological concepts that have been extensively revised to bring the volume up-to-date, with many new and re-written entries reflecting developments in the field. It includes 20 new self-profiles by leading epistemologists. Contains 10 new review essays on central issues of epistemology.

Appearance and Reality: Francis Herbert Bradley 1920
Biographical Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Philosophers: Stuart Brown 2012-09-10
This Biographical Dictionary provides detailed accounts of the lives, works, influence, and reception of thinkers from the major philosophical schools and traditions of the twentieth-century. This unique volume covers the lives and careers of thinkers from all areas of philosophy - from analytic philosophy to Zen and from formal logic to aesthetics. All the major figures of philosophy, such as Nietzsche, Wittgenstein, and Russell, are examined and analysed. The scope of the work is not merely restricted to the major figures in Western philosophy but also covers in depth a significant number of thinkers from the near and far East and from the non-European Hispanic-language communities. The Biographical Dictionary also includes a number of general entries dealing with important schools of philosophy, such as the Vienna Circle, or currents of thought, such as vitalism. These allow the reader to set the individual biographies in the context of the philosophical history of the period. With entries written by over 100 leading philosophy scholars, the Biographical Dictionary is the most comprehensive survey of twentieth-century thinkers to date. Structure: The book is structured alphabetically by philosopher. Each entry is identically structured for ease of access and covers: * nationality * dates and places of birth and death * philosophical style or school * areas of interest * higher education * significant influences * main appointments * main publications * secondary literature * account of intellectual development and main ideas * critical reception and impact. At the end of the book a glossary gives accounts of the schools, movements, and traditions to which these philosophers belonged, and thorough indexes enable the reader to access the information in several ways: * by nationality * by major areas of contribution to philosophy, e.g., aesthetics * by major influences on the thinker concerned, e.g., Plato, Kant, Wittgenstein.

Idealist Ethics: William J. Mander 2016-02-04
W.J. Mander examines the nature of idealist ethics, that is to say, the form and content of ethical belief most typically adopted by philosophical idealists. His inquiry has two aims. The first is historical: from the record of past philosophy, Mander demonstrates that there exists a discernible idealist approach to moral philosophy; a tradition of 'idealist ethics', and examines its characteristic marks and varieties. The second aim is apologetic: he argues that such idealist ethics offers an attractive way of looking at moral questions and that it has much to contribute to contemporary discussion. In particular, he argues that idealist ethics have the power to cut through the sterile opposition between moral realism and moral anti-realism. To be an idealist is precisely to hold that the universe is so constituted that things are real if and only if they are ideal; to hold that uncovering in something the work of mind makes it more not less significant.

Bradley and the Problematic Status of Metaphysics: Damian Ilogdige 2005
Bradley is a much neglected philosopher. The neglect is hardly justifiable, considering what Bradley actually wrote. However, the situation has improved in the last couple of decades, as there are signs of renewed interest in Bradley. Indeed, a basic consensus among Bradley scholars is the need for a reassessment of his philosophy and his place in the history of philosophy. In this interpretive and critical work, Ilogdige undertakes an appraisal of Bradley’s philosophy. He argues that Bradley’s metaphysics of the absolute is the core of his philosophical system. This means that we cannot understand Bradley’s philosophy unless we do justice to this aspect of his thought. Nor would it be possible to gain a full conceptus of the varied ramifications of his thought if dissociated from the larger milieu relative to which they subsist and have their being. Unfortunately, much of the contemporary rejection of Bradley’s metaphysics is predicted on this sort of fragmentary appreciation, as evidenced by Russell and James’s reception of Bradley. Bradley and the Problematic Status of Metaphysics tries to redress this imbalance. Ilogdige here makes a case for a fundamental reassessment of Bradley’s philosophy by taking his account of the Absolute as point of reference for receiving other aspects of his thought. In keeping with this strategy, Part 1 and 2 focuses on a number of themes in Bradley’s philosophy such as his account of immediate experience, his theory of judgement, his analysis of the essence of thought and his account of truth as appearance. In each case Ilogdige shows how the themes illustrate a two-fold thesis that permeate Bradley’s thought: the claim as to the immanence of the Absolute in its appearances, and the further claim that the Absolute is irreducible to any of its appearances. Part 3 relates Bradley’s philosophy to the situation of contemporary philosophy by assessing Russell and James’s appraisal of Bradley.
metaphysical systems of the period in question. These ideas of an ultimate but unknowable way that things develop by Sir William Hamilton in the 1820s. The concept of the unknowable or unconditioned, first elaboration of, and differing reactions to, the nineteenth-century Britain. The story focuses on the Mander presents a history of metaphysics in Victoria.

**Scepticism and the Possibility of Knowledge** A.C. Grayling 2010-01-26 A subject of particular resonance today when belief — religious and otherwise — can shape the modern world. Complex theories are brought to life by Grayling’s skill and accessible style.

**One Hundred Twentieth-Century Philosophers** Stuart Brown 2008-02-20 One Hundred Twentieth-Century Philosophers offers biographical information and critical analysis of the life, work and impact of some of the most significant figures in philosophy this century. Taken from the acclaimed Biographical Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Philosophers, the 100 entries are alphabetically organised, from Adorno to Zhang Binglin, and cover individuals from both continental and analytic philosophy. The entries have an identical four-part structure making it easy to compare and contrast information, comprising: * biographical details * a bibliography of major works * a listing of relevant secondary and critical literature * an appraisal of the philosopher’s thoughts and achievements. A separate glossary provides an introduction to the origins, development and main features of major philosophical schools and movements and offers select bibliographies to guide the reader to further research.

**Philosophy of Education** J.J. Chambliss 2013-07-04 First Published in 1996. This first of its kind Encyclopaedia charts the influence of philosophic ideas that have had the greatest influence on education from Ancient Greece to the present. It covers classical thinkers as Plato, Augustine, Hypatia, Locke and Rousseau, as well as recent figures such as Montessori, Heldegger, Du Bois and Dewey. It illuminates time-hounded ideas and concepts such as idealism, practical wisdom, scholasticism, tragedy and truth, as well as modern constructs as critical theory, existentialism, phenomenology, Marxism and post-Colonialism. The coverage consists of 228 articles by 184 contributors who survey the full spectrum of the philosophy of education.

**The Philosophical Foundations of Early German Romanticism** Manfred Frank 2012-02-01 Explores the philosophical contributions and contemporary relevance of early German Romanticism.

**The Unknowable** W. J. Mander 2020-05-19 W. J. Mander presents a history of metaphysics in nineteenth-century Britain. The story focuses on the elaboration of, and differing reactions to, the concept of the unknowable or unconditioned, first developed by Sir William Hamilton in the 1820s. The idea of an ultimate but unknowable way that things really are in themselves may be seen as supplying a narrative arc that runs right through the metaphysical systems of the period in question. These thought schemes may be divided into three broad groups which were roughly consecutive in their emergence but also overlapping as they continued to develop. In the first instance there were the doctrines of the agnostics who developed further Hamilton’s basic idea that fundamental reality lies for the great part beyond our cognitive reach. These philosophies were followed immediately by those of the empiricists and, in the last third of the century, the idealists: both of these schools of thought—albeit in profoundly different ways—reacted against the epistemic pessimism of the agnostics. Mander offers close textual readings of the main contributions to First Philosophy made by the key philosophers of the period (such as Hamilton, Mansel, Spencer, Mill, and Bradley) as well as some less well known figures (such as Bain, Clifford, Shadworth Hodgson, Ferrier, and John Grote). By presenting, interpreting, criticising, and connecting together their various contrasting ideas, this book explains how the three traditions developed and intertwined—again showing how the philosophies comprise the history of metaphysics in Victorian Britain.

Stuart Brown 2005-08-01 No Marketing Blurb

**The Subject of Experience** Galen Strawson 2017 This book considers the conscious subject, the subject of experience, in particular the human subject—the self, the person. Galen Strawson examines the phenomenology of the self—he asks what is it like to have or be a self or to feel that one is or has a self—and the metaphysics of the self—Is there really such a thing as the self? If so, what is its nature? He develops a novel approach to the metaphysical questions out of the results of the phenomenological investigation, and argues, against those who say that the self is just the human being, that we can legitimately distinguish self and human being. At the same time he raises doubts about how long selves can be supposed to last, insofar as they are distinct from human beings. Moving on to the ethics and moral psychology of the self, Strawson asks whether we can really be said to lose anything in dying. He criticizes the popular notion of the narrative self, and emphasizes the differences between ‘Endurers’ or ‘Diachronics’—people who feel that they are the same person when they consider their past and future—and ‘Transients’ or ‘Episodics’—people who do not feel this. Strawson also considers the logic of the word ‘T’, the first-person pronoun, and the reflexive structure of conscious awareness, before examining Locke’s, Humes and Kant’s accounts of the mind and personal identity, and arguing that Locke and Hume have been badly misunderstood. The fourteen essays draw on literature and psychology as well as philosophy. Book jacket.