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5 main branches of philosophy pdf

You're reading a free preview Pages 4 through 5 don't appear in this preview. Overview and a top guide to philosophy The following structure is provided as a top-level overview and guide to philosophy: philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems concerning issues such as existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind and language. [1] It differs from other ways of addressing fundamental issues (such as mysticism, myth, or religion) by its critical, generally systematic approach and its dependence on rational topics. [3] These are logical analysis of language and clarification of the meaning of words and concepts. The word philosophy comes from Greek philosophy (φιλοσοφία), which literally means love for wisdom. [4] [6] Branches of philosophy The branches of philosophy and their sub-branches that are used in contemporary philosophy. Aesthetic Aesthetics is the study of the nature of beauty, art, and taste, and the creation of personal types of applied aesthetic truth – application of the philosophy of aesthetics to art and culture. Epistemology Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that studies the source, nature and validity of knowledge. Social epistemology – survey on the social aspects of knowledge. Formal epistemology – the application of formal models to study knowledge. Metaepistemology – studying the foundations of epistemology itself. Ethics Ethics – study of value and morality. Applied ethics – philosophical examination, from a moral point of view, of particular issues in private and public life that are questions of moral judgment. It is therefore attempts to use philosophical methods to identify the morally correct course of action in various fields of human life. Environmental ethics – studies ethical issues concerning the non-human world. It influences a wide range of disciplines, including environmental law, environmental sociology, ecotheology, ecological economics, ecology and environmental geography. Professional ethics – ethics to improve Bioethics professionalism – study of typically controversial ethical issues that emerge from new situations and possibilities brought by advances in biology and medicine. Descriptive ethics – study of people's beliefs on the ethics of moral discourse – discovery of ethical principles deepened the study of the language Formal Ethics – discovery of ethical principles through the application of regulatory ethical logic – study of ethical theories that prescribe how people should act Metaethics – a branch of ethics that seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties, statements, attitudes, and Logic Logic judgments – the systematic study of the form of valid inference and reasoning. basic logic propositional logic First-order logic First-order logic Logic of Superior Non-classical logic Description logic Digital logic Fuzzy logic Intuitionistic logic multiple values logical alethic logic logic tooth Exesimal logic epistemic logic epistemic logic paraconsistent logic metaphysical psychophysical logic – which deals with explaining the fundamental nature of being and the world that understands it. Cosmology –the study of nature and the origins of the universe. Ontology – philosophical study of the nature of being, finger, existence or reality, as well as the basic categories of being and their relationships. Meta-ontology – study of the ontological foundations of ontology itself. Philosophy of space and time – branch of philosophy that deals with the issues surrounding ontology, epistemology and the character of space and time. Philosophy of the philosophy of the mind – studies the nature of the mind, mental properties, consciousness, and their relationship with the physical body, especially the brain. Philosophy of action – theories about processes that cause intentional human bodily movements of a more or less complex type. This area of thought has attracted the strong interest of philosophers since Aristotle's Nicomachea ethics (Third Book). Philosophy of oneself Other Meta-philosophy Philosophy of education Philosophy of history Philosophy of language Philosophy of law Philosophy of mathematics Philosophy of religion Philosophy of science Philosophy of science Political philosophy Philosophy Philosophy Traditions of philosophy Regional variations of philosophy. African philosophy Main article: African philosophy African Philosophy Ethiopian Philosophy Ethiopian Philosophy Western Philosophy Eastern Philosophy Eastern Philosophy Main Article: Oriental Philosophy Buddhist Philosophy Chinese Philosophy Indian Philosophy Jain Philosophy Jain Philosophy Indonesian Philosophy Iranian Philosophy Iranian Philosophy Japanese Philosophy Japanese Philosophy Japanese Philosophy Western Philosophy Western Philosophy Main Article: Western Philosophy Japanese Philosophy Australian Philosophy Scottish Philosophy Scottish Philosophy Dutch Philosophy Philosophy French Italian Philosophy Italian Philosophy Yugoslav Philosophy History of the Main Article : History of philosophyThe history of philosophy in specific contexts of time and space. Chronology of philosophy Main articles: Chronology of philosophers and List of years in philosophy 11th century in philosophy 13th century in philosophy 14th century in philosophy 15th century in philosophy 16th century in philosophy 17th century in philosophy 17th century in philosophy 18th century philosophy philosophy of the 20th century philosophy 20th century philosophy and classical philosophy Main article : Ancient philosophyPhilphies during ancient history. Greek and Roman philosophy Ancient Greek philosophy Main articles: Ancient Greek philosophy and ancient Roman philosophy Pre-Socratic philosophy Traditional school Aesthesia Eskiscan School Eleatic school Pluralistic school Classical Sophism Classical Philosophy Greek philosophy Ciricina Platonism Peripatetic school Megarian school Eriarian school Heretrian school philosophy academic skepticism epicureanism Neoplatonism Neofinone Neofinone Neofinone Confucianism Thought Legalism Taoism Mohism Mohism School of Naturalists School of TheScola School of Diplomacy Agriculture Senisculum Classic Philosophy Indiana Orthodox Schools Samkhya Yoga Nyaya Vaisheshika Mimā—sā Vedanta Heterodox schools Ajāana Jain Buddhist philosophy Buddhist philosophy -jvika Medieval Charvaka and post-classical philosophy Main article: Medieval philosophy Christian philosophy Main article: Christian philosophy Jewish philosophy Thomism Thomism Islamic philosophy Main article : Ancient Islamic philosophy Avicennism Averroism Enlightenment of Jewish philosophy Jewish philosophy: medieval Jewish philosophy Judeo-Islamic philosophies Post-classical Chinese philosophy Neo-Confucianism Xuanxue modern and contemporary philosophy Main article: Modern philosophyPhilosofe during the modern era. Renaissance philosophy Main article: Renaissance philosophy Renaissance renaissance humanism Jewish philosophy Machiavellianism Neostoicism Ramism School of Salamanca First modern philosophy Main article: Early modern philosophy Empiricism Rationalism Rationalism Contemporary philosophy Main article: Contemporary philosophy Analytical philosophy Continental philosophy Continental philosophy Asian philosophical phenomenon Contemporary Modern Asian philosophy Modernism Modernism New Confucianism Maosim Kyoto School Neo-Vedanta Contemporary Islamic Philosophy Transcendent : List of philosophies and Glossary of philosophySophies of philosophical thought not related to particular historical contexts. Aesthetic movements See also: List of art movements Symbolism Romanticism Historical Classicism Modernism Postmodernist theory Psychoanalytic theory Coherent positions Constructiveism Context of epistemology Embodied cognition Empiricism Fallibility FoundationAlism Oloism Innatismo Internosm and external ship realism Epistemology Naturalized epistemology objectivista epi Phenomenalism Positivism Reductionism Reliabilism Representative Realism Rationalism Located Cognition Skepticism Form Theory Transcendental Idealism Uniformitarianism Ethical Theory Consequenzialism Ethics Virtue Realism Moral Realism Error Theory Non-Cognitveism Ethical Selfishness Relativism Evolutionary Evolution of Logical Systems Classical Systems Logic Intermediate Intuitionistic minimal logic Affine logic linear logic Linear logic Dialysis logic Metaphysical positions Anti-realism Dualism Cartesian free will Materialism Meaning of life Idealism Libertarianism Determinism Naturalism Monism idealism Platonic Hindu idealism phenism nihilism physical realism MOQ Relativism Scientific realism Solipsism Subjectivism Theory of the type Theory Emergism Emanation Political philosophism Philosophies Conservatism Conservatism Liberalism Socialism Socialism Socialism Language theories and positions Reference causal theory Contrast of meaning Theory Contrast of meaningContractism Conventionalism Cratylism Deconstruction Theory of names Direct reference Theory Dramatism Expressive Linguistic determinism Logical determinism Mediated positivism Reference theory Nominalism Non-cognitivism Phallogocentrism Quietism Theory Of relevance Semantics and semantic holopaths Structuralism Supposition Theory Symbiosis Theological noncognitivism Theory of descriptions Verification theory of verification Philosophy of theories of the mind and positions Behavior Naturalism Naturalism Awareness Disjunctivivism Dualism Emerging Materialism Materialism Enactivism Epiphenomenalism Functionality Identity Theory Idealism Interactionism Materialism Monism Neutral monism Panpsychism Phenomenalism Phenomenology Physicalism Dualism Properties Dualism Theory of mind Sense Datum Theory Solipsism Substance Dualism Theory of Religion Positions Theories of Religion Agnosticism Animism Antireligion Atheism Dharmismo Deism Divine Command Theory Dualistic Cosmology Esoteric Christian agnostic atheistic feminist theology fideisteZa Fundamentalism Gnosticism Enoteism Religion Humanism Christian Secular Christian Inclusiveness Monism Monotism Mysticism Religious Metaphysics Humanistic New Age Non-dualism Pandeism Pantheism Perennialism Polytheism Process Theology Spiritualism Shamanism Theism Theism Transcendentalism Transcendentalism Philosophical scientific theories and positions confirms holism Coherentism Contextualism Conventionalism Disductive-nomological Model Determinism Empiricism Phalylsism Fundamentalism Hypothetical-deductive model Infinitism Instrumentalism Philosophy of artificial intelligence Positivism Pragmatism Rationalism Received view of theories Reductionism Vision Semantics of theories Scientific realism Scientific scientism anti-realism Skepticism Uniformitarianism Vitalism Philosophy literature Blackwell Companion of Philosophy A history of Western philosophy by Bertrand Russell A History of Philosophy by Frederick Coplston Reference works Encyclopedia of Philosophy – one of the leading English encyclopedias of philosophy. The second edition, edited by Donald M. Borchert, was published in ten volumes in 2006 by Thomson Gale. Volumes 1 through 9 contain articles sorted alphabetically. Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy – free online encyclopedia on philosophical and philosophical topics founded by James Fieser in 1995. The current editors general are James Fieser (Professor of Philosophy at the University of Tennessee at Martin) and Bradley Dowden (Professor of Philosophy at California State University, Sacramento). The staff also includes numerous area editors and volunteers. Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy – encyclopedia of philosophy edited by Edward Craig first published by Routledge in 1998 (ISBN 978-0415073103). Originally published as Both 10 volumes of and as a CD-ROM, it was made available online on subscription in 2002. The online version is regularly updated with new articles and revisions of existing items. It has 1,300 contributors providing over 2,000 academic papers. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy – combines an online encyclopedia of philosophy with peer-reviewed publication of original articles in philosophy, freely accessible to Internet users. Each entry is written and maintained by an industry expert, including professors from many academic institutions around the world. Philosophers Lists of Philosophers Chronology of Western Philosophers Chronology of Oriental Philosophers See also Philosophy Portal Outline of philosophy List of important publications in philosophy List of philosophical prizes Philosophy Index of Philosophy of Scientific Articles Unresolved problems in philosophy References - Jenny Teichmann and Katherine C. Evans, Philosophy: A Guide for Beginners (Blackwell Publishing, 1999), p. 1: Philosophy is a study of problems that are last, abstract and very general. These problems deal with the nature of existence, knowledge, morality, reason and human purpose. - A.C. Grayling, Philosophy 1: A Guide through the Subject (Oxford University Press, 1998), p. 1: The purpose of philosophical investigation is to get a view of questions about knowledge, truth, reason, reality, meaning, mind and value. - Anthony Quinton, in T. Honderich (ed.), The Oxford Companion to Philosophy (Oxford, 1995), p. 666: Philosophy is rationally critical thinking, of a more or less systematic type on the general nature of the world (metaphysics or theory of existence), justification of faith (epistemology or theory of knowledge), and the conduct of life (ethics or value theory). Each of the three elements of this list has a non-philosophical counterpart, from which it stands out for its explicitly rational and critical way of proceeding and for its systematic nature. Everyone has a general conception of the nature of the world in which he lives and their place in it. Metaphysics replaces the untied assumptions embodied in such a conception with a rational and organized body of beliefs about the world as a whole. Everyone has the opportunity to doubt and question the beliefs, own or of others, with more or less success and without any theory of what they are doing. Epistemology tries by argument to make explicit the rules of the correct formation of beliefs. Everyone governs their conduct by directing it towards desired or esteemed ends. Ethics, or moral philosophy, in its most inclusive sense, seeks to articulate, in a rationally systematic form, the rules or principles involved. - Philosophia, Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, a Perseus - Online Etymology Dictionary - The Definition of Philosophy 1.orig., love or the search for, wisdom or knowledge 2.theory or logical analysis of of of underlying conduct, thought, knowledge and the nature of the universe. Dictionary of the New World of Webster (Second College ed. External links Philosophyat Wikipedia's sister projectsDefinitions from Wikionary Media from Wikimedia Commons News from Wikinews Quotations from Wikiquote Texts from Wikisource Textbooks from Wikibooks Resources from Wikiversity Taxonomy of Philosophy – an outline topic developed by David Chalmers as the category structure for the PhilPapers academic directory summary. PhilPapers – complete list of articles and philosophical books online. Dictionary of Philosophical Terms and Names Guide to Philosophy on the Internet The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy The book Ism introduces series of philosophy. By Paul Newall (for beginners) Philosophical positions (philosophy, movement, school, theory, etc.) The Problems of Philosophy, by Bertrand Russell (links provided to the full text) Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy Retrieved from 2History of Western Philosophy The fresco of the Athens School by Raphael Western philosophy For Old Medieval Modern Renaissance Modern Early Modern Contemporary From the 16th century 18th 19th 21st See also Buddhist Christian Islamic Jain Islamic religious philosophy Jain jain eastern Jacobean Indian Chinese philosophy Indian Iranian West Japanese worldvte This main section of this article does not adequately summarize the key points of its content. Please consider expanding the lead to provide an accessible overview of all important aspects of the article. (June 2020) In the 19th century, philosophers of the 18th-century Enlightenment began to have a dramatic effect on later developments in philosophy. In particular, the works of Immanuel Kant gave rise to a new generation of German philosophers and began to see wider international recognition. In addition, in a reaction to the Enlightenment, a movement called Romanticism began to develop in the late 18th century. The key ideas that have triggered changes in philosophy have been the rapid progress of science, including evolution, particularly postulated by Charles Darwin and Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, and theories regarding what is now called the emerging order, such as Adam Smith's free market within nation states. Pressures for egalitarianism, and faster change culminated in a period of revolution and turbulence that would see philosophy change as well. Brief historical pattern With the tumultuous years of 1789-1815, European culture was transformed by revolution, war and upheaval. Ending many of the social and cultural props of the previous century, the stage was set for dramatic economic and political change. The has reflected, participated in and guided many of these changes. Influences of the late Enlightenment The last third of the 18th century produced a series of ideas and works that previous philosophy, and present a profound challenge behind how philosophy had been systemised. Immanuel Kant is a name that most might mention as being among the most important of the influences, as well as Jean-Jacques Rousseau. While both of these philosophers were products from the 18th century and his hypotheses, they pressed at the borders. In trying to explain the nature of the state and government, Rousseau would challenge the government's base with his statement that man was born free, but is everywhere in chains. Kant, while trying to preserve axiomatic skepticism, was forced to argue that we do not see the true reality, nor do we talk about it. All we know about reality is appearances. Since all we can see of reality are appearances, which are subject to some necessary and subjective forms of perceptions, Kant postulates the idea of an unknowable (while at the same time limiting our use of science and the principle of causality to appearances). Hegel's distinction between the unknowable and the unknowable can be seen as the beginning of the rational system of hegel's universe. Another late Enlightenment philosopher who was influential in the 19th century was Pierre-Simon Laplace (1749–1827), whose formulation of nomological determinism is famous to this day. Schools and philosophical tendencies It is a partial list of 19th-century philosophy schools (also known as late-modern philosophy). German idealism Main article: German idealism See also: Post-Hegelianism and Neo-Kantianism One of the first philosophers to attempt to address Kant's philosophy was Johann Gottlieb Fichte, whose development of Kantian metaphysics became a source of inspiration for romantics. In Wissenschaftslehre, Fichte argues that self-sits is a process of self-production and change. Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling, a student of Fichte, continued to develop many of the same ideas and was also assimilated by the Romantics as a sort of official philosopher for their movement. But it was another of Fichte's students, and Schelling's former roommate, who would become the most important of the post-Kantian idealists: Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. His work revealed the growing importance of historical thought in German thought. Arthur Schopenhauer, rejecting Hegel and also materialism, called for a return to Kantian transcendentalism, while adopting atheism and determinism, among others. His secular thought became more popular in Europe in the second half of the 19th century, which coincided with patrons of Darwinism, positivism, Marxism, and philological analysis of the Bible. In the second half of the 19th century, an even more Orthodox return to Kantian thought was married by a number of Neo-Kantian philosophers based in two main places: the Marburg School and the Baden School. This of thought survived at the beginning of the next century, influencing philosophical movements such as neopositivism and phenomenology. One of the most famous opponents of idealism in the first half of the German 19th century was Ludwig Feuerbach, who supported materialism and atheism. Utilitarianism Main article: Utilitarianism In the early 19th century in Britain, Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill promoted the idea that actions are right while maximizing happiness and happiness on their own. Marxism Main article: Marxism Developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the mid-late 19th century, Marxism is a sociopolitical and economic view based on the philosophy of dialectical materialism, which opposes idealism in favor of the materialistic point of view. Marx analyzed the story itself as a progression of dialectics in the form of class struggle. From this it is argued that the history of the whole of society so far exists is the history of class struggles. According to Marx, this began with the phase of primitive communism (hunter-gatherer society), after which the Neolithic revolution gave way to Slavic societies, advancing into feudal society, and then into its present era of the Industrial Revolution, after which he felt that the next step was for the proletariat to overthrow the owners of the industry and establish a socialist society , which would further transform into a communist society, in which class distinctions, money and the state would have withered completely from existence. Marxism had a profound influence on the history of the 20th century. Existentialism Main articles: Friedrich Nietzsche's existentialism and existentialism as a philosophical movement are properly a 20th-century movement, but its main antecedents, S'ren Kierkegaard and Friedrich Nietzsche wrote long before the rise of existentialism. In the 1840s, academic philosophy in Europe, following Hegel, was almost completely disintegrated into nihilism (Kierkegaard called it the leveling process). Nietzsche attempted to undermine traditional moral values by exposing their foundations. To this end, he distinguishes between the master morality and morality of slaves, and argues that man must move away from the meekness and humility of European slavery-moral slavery. Both philosophers are forerunners of existentialism, among other ideas, for their importance to the great man against age. Kierkegaard wrote about 19th-century Europe: Every age has its characteristic depravity. Ours is perhaps not pleasure, indulgence or sensuality, but a dissolute pantheistic contempt for man. Positivism Main article: Positivism Auguste Comte, the self-proclaimed founder of modern sociology, presented the opinion that the strict ordering of observations that can be confirmed alone should constitute the realm of human knowledge. He had hoped to sort science into increasing degrees of complexity from mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and a new discipline called sociology, which is the study of the dynamics and statics of society. [1] Pragmatism Main article: Pragmatism American philosophers Charles Sanders Peirce and William James developed pragmatic philosophy in the late 19th century. British idealism The twilight years of the 19th century in Britain saw the rise of British idealism, a resurgence of interest in the works of Kant and Hegel. Transcendentalism Main article: Transcendental transcendentalism was rooted in the transcendence of Immanuel Kant and German idealism, led by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. The main belief was in an ideal spiritual state that 'transcends' the physical and the empirical and is realized only through the intuition of the individual, rather than through the doctrines of established religions. Social Darwinism Main article: Social Darwinism Social Darwinism refers to theories that apply the evolutionary concept of natural selection to human society. See also List of philosophers born in the 19th century List of centres in philosophy References - Comte, Auguste. Course on positive philosophy. Additional readings Baird, Forrest E. Philosophia Classics: 19th Century Philosophy. ISBN 0-13-048550-0 Gardiner, Patrick. Philosophy of the 19th century. ISBN 978-0-02-911220-5 Shand, John. Central works of philosophy. Vol. 3. The 19th century. ISBN 978-0-7735-3053-9 External links Wikiquote has quotes related to: 19th-century Philosophy Fichte from the Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy Retrieved from