Problems Of The Self Philosophical Papers 1956 1972

Problems of the Self: Bernard Williams 1973 This is a volume of philosophical studies, centred on problems of personal identity and extending to related topics in the philosophy of mind and moral philosophy.

Problems of the Self: Bernard Owen Williams 1976


Problems of the self : Philosophical papers 1956-1972-Bernard Owen Williams 1975

Problems of the Self: Bernard Arthur Owen Williams 1979

Philosophical Problems of the Self in Bradley and in Buddhism-Dang Thanh Trinh 1991

Moral Luck: Bernard Williams 1981-12-03 A new volume of philosophical essays by Bernard Williams. The book is a successor to Problems of the Self, but whereas that volume dealt mainly with questions of personal identity, Moral Luck centres on questions of moral philosophy and the theory of rational action. That whole area has of course been strikingly reinvigorated over the last decade, and philosophers have both broadened and deepened their concerns in a way that now makes much earlier moral and political philosophy look sterile and trivial. Moral Luck contains a number of essays that have contributed influentially to this development. Among the recurring themes are the moral and philosophical limitations of utilitarianism, the notion of integrity, relativism, and problems of moral conflict and rational choice. The work presented here is marked by a high degree of imagination and acuity, and also conveys a strong sense of psychological reality. The volume will be a stimulating source of ideas and arguments for all philosophers and a wide range of other readers.

The Sense of the Past: Bernard Williams 2009-02-09 Before his death in 2003, Bernard Williams planned to publish a collection of historical essays, focusing primarily on the ancient world. This posthumous volume brings together a much wider selection, written over some forty years. His legacy lives on in this masterful work, the first collection ever published of William's essays on the history of philosophy. The subjects range from the sixth century B.C. to the twentieth A.D., from Homer to Wittgenstein by way of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Hume, Sidgwick, Collingwood, and Nietzsche. Often one would be hard put to say which part is history, which philosophy. Both are involved throughout, because this is the history of philosophy written philosophically. Historical exposition goes hand in hand with philosophical scrutiny: insights into the past counteract blind acceptance of present assumptions. In his touching and illuminating introduction, Mylles Burnham writes of these essays: "They show a depth of commitment to the history of philosophy seldom to be found nowadays in a thinker so prominent on the contemporary philosophical scene." The result celebrates the interest and importance of history today of its near and distant past. The Sense of the Past is one of three collections of essays by Bernard Williams published by Princeton University Press since his death. In the Beginning Was the Deed: Realism and Moralism in Political Argument, selected, edited, and with an introduction by Geoffrey Hawthorn, and Philosophy as a Humanistic Discipline, selected, edited, and with an introduction by A. W. Moore, make up the trio.

The Problems of Philosophy-Bertrand Russell 2010-01-01 One of his great works, and a must-read for any student of philosophy, The Problems of Philosophy was written in 1912 as an introduction to Russell's thought. As an empiricist, Russell starts at the beginning with this question: Is there any knowledge in the world that is so certain that no reasonable man could doubt it? This, according to Russell, is where the work of philosophy begins. He covers topics such as reality, the nature of matter, inductive reasoning, truth, and the limits of philosophical knowledge. As one of the greatest minds in Western philosophy, Russell's thoughts are profoundly informative and provocative and suitable for anyone wishing to expand his mind. British philosopher and mathematician BERTRAND ARTHUR WILLIAM RUSSELL (1872-1970) won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950. Among his many works are Why I Am Not a Christian (1927), Power: A New Social Analysis (1938), and My Philosophical Development (1959).

Philosophical Perspectives on the Self-Joko Fuseka 2015-02-24 For the last decade the topic of the Self has been under intense scrutiny from researchers of various areas spanning from philosophy, neurosciences, and psychology to anthropology and sociology. The present volume addresses the Self under different and influential philosophical perspectives: from phenomenology and psychoanalytic to metaphysics and neurophilosophy and discusses several and distinct problems such as personal identity, the core/narrative self-distinction, psychopathologies, the mind-body problem and the nature of relations between self, consciousness and emotions. The book reflects these different philosophical problems and approaches and aims to provide a map of current philosophical perspectives on the topic of the Self.

Philosophical History and the Problem of Consciousness-Paul M. Livingston 2004-07-26 The problem of explaining consciousness remains a problem about the meaning of language: the ordinary language of consciousness in which we define and express our sensations, thoughts, dreams and memories. This book argues that the problem arises from a quest that has taken shape over the twenty-first century, and that the analysis of history provides new resources for understanding and resolving it. Paul Livingston traces the development of the characteristic practices of analytic philosophers of the present who study consciousness from the perspective of analytic philosophy.

Philosophical Papers: Volume 1, Human Agency and Language-Charles Taylor 1985-03-28 Philosophical Papers will interest a very wide range of philosophers and students of the human sciences.

A Study Of The Philosophical Problems Of Self-deception-Roosa Varvari 1983

The Rise and Fall of Soul and Self-Raymond Martin 2006 Raymond Martin and John Barresi trace the development of Western ideas about personal identity and reveal the larger intellectual trends, controversies, and ideas that have revolutionized the way we think about ourselves. They begin with ancient Greece, where the ideas of Plato, Aristotle, and the materialistic atomists laid the groundwork for future theories. They then discuss the ideas of the church fathers and medieval and Renaissance philosophers, including St. Paul, Origen, Augustine, Aquinas, and Montaigne. In their coverage of the emergence of a new mechanistic conception of nature in the seventeenth century, Martin and Barresi note a shift away from religious and purely philosophical notions of self and personal identity to more scientific and social conceptions, a trend that has continued to the present day. They explore modern philosophy and psychology, including the origins of different traditions within each discipline, and explain the theoretical relevance of both feminism and gender and ethnic studies and also the ways that Derrida and other recent thinkers have challenged the very idea that a unified self or personal identity even exists.

Aging And Ethics-Nancy S. Jecker 1991-12-02 The Aging Self and the Aging Society: Ethical issues involving the elderly have recently come to the fore. This should come as no surprise: Since the turn of the century, there has been an eightfold in increase in the number of Americans over the age of sixty-five, and almost a tripling of their proportion to the general population. Those over the age of eighty-five the fastest growing group in the country are twenty one more times as numerous as in 1900. Demographers expect this trend to accelerate into the twenty-first century. The aging of society casts into vivid relief a number of deep and troubling questions. On the one hand, as individuals, we grapple with the immediate experience of aging and mortality and seek to find in it meaning and purpose, in the other hand, as a community, we must decide: What special role, if any, do older persons occupy in our society? What constitutes a just distribution of medical resources between generations? And, How can institutions that serve the old foster imperiled values, such as autonomy, self-respect, and dignity? Only recently have we begun to explore these themes, yet already a rich and fruitful literature has grown up around them.

The Naked Self: Kierkegaard and Personal Identity-Patrick Stokes 2015-09-17 Across his relatively short and eccentric authorial career, Søren Kierkegaard develops a unique, and provocative, account of what it is to become, to be, and to lose self, backed up by a rich phenomenology of self-experience. Yet Kierkegaard has been almost totally absent from the burgeoning analytic philosophical literature on self-constitution and personal identity. How, then, does Kierkegaard's work appear when viewed in light of current debates about self and identity—and what does Kierkegaard have to teach philosophers grappling with these problems today? The Naked Self explores Kierkegaard's understanding of selfhood by situating his work in relation to central problems in contemporary
philosophy of personal identity: the role of memory in selfhood, the relationship between the ontological and actual subjects of memory and anticipation, the phenomenology of diachronic self-experience, accessible alienation from our past and future, psychological continuity, practical and narrative approaches to identity, and the intelligibility of personal survival. By bringing his thought into dialogue with major living and recent philosophers of identity (such as Derek Parfit, Galen Strawson, Bernard Williams, J. David Velleman, Marya Schefflin, Mark Johnston, and others), Stokes reveals Kierkegaard as a philosopher with a significant—albeit-challenging—contribution to the question of personal identity.

Problems in Philosophy—Colin McGinn 1993-12-08 This advanced introductory text offers a synoptic view of philosophical inquiry, discussing such topics as consciousness, the self, meaning, free will, the a priori, and knowledge. The emphasis is on the fundamental intractability of these questions, and this theory is offered as to why the human mind has so much difficulty in resolving them. This theory turns upon a naturalistic scope of the one and limits of human intelligence.

Philosophical Problems and Paradigms in the Concept of Self-deception, with Specific Reference to Perversions of Rationality—Nilshok Bak 1987*

John Buridan on Self-Reference—John Buridan 1982-09-09 John Buridan is now being ‘rediscovered’ through his relevance to contemporary work in philosophical logic. The final chapter of Buridan’s Sophismata deals with problems about self-reference and in particular with the semantic paradoxes. He offers his own distinctive solution to the well-known ‘Liar Paradoxes’ and introduces a number of other paradoxes that will be unfamiliar to most logicians.

Philosophy and the Problems of Work—Kory P. Schaff 2002-05-30 Philosophy and the Problems of Work brings together for the first time important philosophical perspectives on the subjects of labor and work, spanning analytical and Continental traditions. This comprehensive collection engages contemporary debates in political theory and the philosophy of economics, including the perspectives of classical and welfare liberals, anarchists, and feminists, about the nature and meaning of work in modern technological society, the issues of meaningful work and exploitation, justice and equality, the welfare state and democratic rights, and whether market socialism is a competitive alternative to traditional capitalism. An introduction by the editor charts the historical development of these issues in philosophical and political discussions and examines the central importance of the organization and structures of work for both individual self-realization and human societies generally. Philosophy and the Problems of Work brings together for the first time important political philosophical perspectives on the subjects of labor and work, spanning analytical and Continental traditions. This comprehensive collection engages contemporary debates in political theory and the philosophy of economics, including the perspectives of classical and welfare liberals, anarchists, and feminists, about the nature and meaning of work in modern technological society, the issues of meaningful work and exploitation, justice and equality, the welfare state and democratic rights, and whether market socialism is a competitive alternative to traditional capitalism. An introduction by the editor charts the historical development of these issues in philosophical and political discussions and examines the central importance of the organization and structures of work for both individual self-realization and human societies generally.

Philosophical Problems and Paradoxes in the Concept of Self-deception, with Specific Reference to Perversions of Rationality—Nilshok Bak 1987*

Linguistics and Philosophy—R. Harr 2017-01-31 As Hoplologs that generative linguistics might solve philosophical problems about the mind give way to disillusionment, old problems concerning the relationship between linguistics and philosophy survive unresolved. This collection surveys the historical engagement between the two, and opens up avenues for further reflection. In Part 1 two contrasting views are presented of the interface nowadays called ‘philosophy of linguistics’. Part 2 gives a detailed historical survey of the engagement of analytic philosophy with linguistics throughout the present century, and sees the imposition by philosophers of an ‘exploratory’ model of thinking as a major challenge to the discipline of linguistics. Part 3 poses the problem of whether linguistics is in need of returning independently existing linguistic structures or in imposing its own structures on linguistic phenomena. In Part 4 Harrs points out some similarities in the way an eminent linguist and an eminent philosopher invoke the analogy between languages and games; while Taylor analyses the rationality of our metalinguistic claims and their relationship to linguistic theorizing. Providing a wide range of views and ideas this book will be of interest to all those interested and involved in the interface of philosophy and linguistics.

Sources of the Self—Charles Taylor 1992-02-03 In this extensive inquiry into the sources of modern selfhood, Charles Taylor demonstrates just how rich and precious those resources are. The modern turn to subjectivity, with its attendant rejection of an objective order of reason, has led—it seems to many—to more subjectivism at the midst and to sheer nihilism at the worst. Many critics believe that the modern mind has thus become an alienated and isolated one, characterized by a myopic and restricted view of human nature and possibility. This book provides a framework that more than compensates for the abandonment of substantive rationality. The major insight of Sources of the Self is that modern subjectivity, in all its epistemological, aesthetic, and political ramifications, has its roots in ideas of human good. After first arguing that contemporary philosophers have ignored how self and good connect, the author determines the modern identity by describing its genesis. His effort to uncover and map our moral sources leads to novel interpretations of most of the figures and movements in the modern tradition. Taylor shows that the modern turn inward is not disastrous but is in fact the result of our long efforts to define and reach the goal. At the heart of this definition he finds what he calls the affirmation of ordinary life, a value which has decisively if not completely replaced an older conception of reason as connected to a hierarchy based on birth and wealth. In telling the story of a revolution whose progeny has variously been celebrated and attacked, Taylor suggests a new and a host of others. Taylor’s goal is in part to make sure we do not lose sight of their goal and endeavor all that has been achieved. Sources of the Self provides a decisive defense of the modern order we have shared to the end.

Philosophical Issues in Psychiatry—Kenneth S. Kendler 2015-07-16 This multidisciplinary collection explores three key concepts underpinning psychiatry—explanation, phenomenology, and nosology—and their continuing relevance in an age of neuroimaging and genetic analysis. This book opens with Dr. Kenneth S. Kendler’s introduction to the philosophical grounding of psychiatric practice. Chapters in the first section of the book then address the concept of explanation, from the difficulties in describing complex behavior to the categorization of psychological and biological causality. In the second section, contributors discuss experience, including the complex and vexing issue of how self-agency and free will affect mental health. The third and final section examines the organizational difficulties in psychiatric nosology and the instability of the existing diagnostic system. Each chapter includes both an introduction by the editors and a concluding comment by another of the book’s contributors. Contributors: John Campbell, PhD; Thomas Fuchs, MD, PhD; Shaun Gallagher, PhD; Kenneth S. Kendler, MD; Sandra D. Mitchell, PhD; Dominic P. Murphy, PhD; Jose Fernandez-Duque, MD; Lisa C. McArthur, PhD; W. Woodward, PhD; Peter Zachar, PhD; “This is a serious and important book...It is certainly one that researchers, scholars and anyone involved in trying to explain the nature of psychiatric disorders to a skeptical audience ought to read.”—British Journal of Psychiatry Kenneth S. Kendler, 2015. Rachel Brown Banks Distinguished Professor of Psychiatry at the Medical College of Virginia, where he is also a professor of human genetics and the director of the Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics. He is the author of Genes, Environment, and Psychopathology, Jorned Farnas, MD, Dr.NedSci, is a professor of psychiatry and the consultant medical director for the Department of Psychiatry at Copenhagen University. He is the codirector of the National Danish Research Foundation’s Center for Nonduality Research.

Self-Knowledge—Brie Gertler 2010-11-25 How do you know your own thoughts and feelings? Do we have ‘privileged access’ to our own minds? Does introspection provide a grasp of a thinking self or ‘I’? The problem of self-knowledge is one of the most fascinating in all of philosophy and has crucial significance for the philosophy of mind and epistemology. In this outstanding introduction Brie Gertler assesses the leading theoretical approaches to self-knowledge, explaining the work of many of the key figures in the field: from Descartes and Kant, through to Bertrand Russell and Gareth Evans, as well as recent work by David Chalmers, David Lewis and others. An excellent book beginning with an outline of the distinction between self-knowledge and self-awareness and providing essential historical background to the problem, Gertler addresses specific theories of self-knowledge such as the acquaintance theory, the inner sense theory, and the rationalist theory, as well as leading accounts of self-awareness. The book concludes with a critical explication of the dispute between empiricist and rationalist approaches. Including helpful chapter summaries, annotated further reading and a glossary, Self Knowledge is essential reading for those interested in philosophy of mind, epistemology, and personal identity.

A Critical Review to Bernard Williams in the Self and the Future—Seth Carter 2017-08-09 Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2017 in the subject Philosophy - Miscellaneous, grade: 4.00, Indiana University (College of Arts and Sciences) - Philosophy Department, course: PHIL330 Philosophical Writing Methods, language: English, abstract: In his essay “The Self and the Future,” Bernard Williams conveys two formulations of a thought experiment designed both to clarify the issue of personal identity over time while also revealing the keen methodological limitations of philosophical thought experiments in objectively overriding our intuitions. In this paper, the author seeks to analyze Williams’s conclusions of both experiments and determine that one formulation suffers from an imperfection that is not present in the other. Furthermore, the author concludes that there is a simple comparison of the two thought experiments in Williams’s paper leads that the first experiment is based on an ‘idealized’ interpretation of thought experiments, that the second formulation ‘Williams’s proposition’ nonetheless reveals a sound possible basis for personal identity over time.

Philosophical and Ethical Problems in Mental Handicap—P. Byrne 2000-06-01 This book examines a range of important conceptual, ethical, social and religious issues arising from mental handicap. It takes into account the pervasive character of the concept that mentally handicapped human beings are persons. It attacks both the contemporary philosophical attempts to dismiss the personhood of mentally handicapped people and the genetic and biological moral issues which those attempts support. It explores the logic of the attitudes which have led to the marginalisation and oppression of the mentally handicapped.

The Routledge Companion to Philosophy of Psychology—Sarah Robbins 2019-08-15 The Routledge Companion to Philosophy of Psychology, Second Edition is an invaluable guide and major reference source to the key topics, problems, concepts and debates in philosophy of psychology and is the first companion of its kind. A team of renowned international contributors provide forty-eight chapters organised into six clear parts: Historical Background to Philosophy of Psychology Psychological Explanation Cognition and Representation The Biological Basis of Psychology Perception Experience Personhood. The Companion covers key topics such as the origins of experimental psychology; folk psychology; behaviorism and functionalism; philosophy, psychology and neuroscience; the language of thought, modularity, nativism and representational theories of mind; consciousness and the senses; dreams, emotion and temporality; personal identity; and the philosophy of psychology. For the second edition six new chapters have been added to address the following important topics: belief and representation in nonhuman animals; prediction error minimization; consciousness in artificial intelligence; and the cognitive unconscious. Essential reading for all students of philosophy of mind, science and psychology, The Routledge Companion to Philosophy of Psychology will also be of interest to anyone studying psychology and its related disciplines.
Philosophical Explanations—Robert Nozick 1983-03-17 In this highly original work, Robert Nozick develops new views on philosophy's central topics and weaves them into a unified philosophical perspective. It is a work that many consider a major work in English and has ranged so widely over philosophy's fundamental concerns: the identity of the self, knowledge and skepticism, free will, the question of why there is something rather than nothing, the foundations of ethics, the meaning of life. Writing in a distinctive and personal philosophical voice, Mr. Nozick presents a new model of philosophizing. In the pursuit of the semi-coercive philosophical goals of proof, forcing people to accept conclusions, this book seeks philosophical explanations and understanding, and thereby stays truer to the original motivations for being interested in philosophy. Combining new concepts, daring hypotheses, rigorous reasoning, and playful exploration, the book exemplifies how philosophy can be part of the humanities.

Philosophy of Personal Identity and Multiple Personality—Logi Gunnarsson 2009-09-11 As witnessed by recent films such as Fight Club and Identity, our culture is obsessed with multiple personality—a phenomenon raising intriguing questions about personal identity. This study offers both a full-fledged philosophical theory of personal identity and a systematic account of multiple personality. Gunnarsson combines the methods of analytic philosophy with close hermeneutic and phenomenological readings of cases from different fields, focusing on psychiatric and psychological treatments, self-help books, biographies, and fiction. He develops an original account of personal identity (the authorial correlate theory) and offers a provocative interpretation of multiple personality: in brief, "multiples" are right about the metaphysics but wrong about the facts.

Virtual Subjects, Fugitive Selves—Jonardon Ganeri 2020-11-19 This book is a sustained analytical exploration of the rich philosophy of self of the Portuguese poet Fernando Pessoa. Fernando Pessoa (1888-1935) has become many things to many people in the years that have passed since his untimely death. For some he is simply the greatest Portuguese poet of the 20th century. For others he has gradually emerged as a forgotten voice in 20th century modernism. And yet Pessoa was also a philosopher, and it is only very recently that the philosophical importance of his work has begun to attract the attention it deserves. Pessoa composed systematic philosophical essays in his pre-heteronymic period, defending rationalism in epistemology and sensationalism in the philosophy of mind. His heteronymic work, decisively breaking with the conventional strictures of systematic philosophical writing, is a profound and exquisite exploration in the philosophy of self. Virtual Subjects, Fugitive Selves pulls together the strands of this philosophy and rearticulates it in a way that does justice to its breathtaking originality. It reveals the extraordinary power of Pessoa's theory by applying it to the analysis of some of the trickiest and most puzzling problems about the self to have appeared in the global history of philosophy.

Anthology of Philosophical and Cultural Issues—Vije Tang 2016-08-02 This book argues that a general understanding of traditional Chinese philosophy can be achieved by a concise elaboration of its truth, goodness and beauty; that goodness and beauty in Chinese philosophy, combined with the integration of man and heaven, knowledge and practice, scenery and feeling, reflect a pursuit of an ideal goal in traditional Chinese philosophy characterized by the thought mode unifying man and nature. This book also discusses the anti-traditionalism of the May Fourth Movement, explaining that the true value of "sagacity theory" in traditional Chinese philosophy, especially in Neo-Confucianism in the Song and Ming dynasties, lies in its insights into universal life. In addition, existing ideas, issues, terminology and concepts from modern and contemporary philosophy are compared to and contrasted with those of traditional Chinese philosophy. It is necessary to be alienated from traditional status for the creation of a viable "Chinese philosophy." "Modern Chinese philosophy" in the 1930s and 1940s was comprised of scholarly work that characteristically continued rather than followed the traditional discourse of Chinese philosophy. That is to say, in the process of studying and adapting Western philosophy, Chinese philosophers transformed Chinese philosophy from traditional to modern. In the end of the book, the author puts forward the idea of a "New Axial Age." He emphasizes that the rejuvenation of Chinese culture we endeavor to pursue has to be deeply rooted in our mainstream culture with universal values incorporating cultures of other nations, especially the cultural essence of the West.

Facing Philosophical Problems—Quentin Boyce Gibson 1961

Self-Knowledge—Ursula Renz 2016-12-05 The acquisition of self-knowledge is often described as one of the main goals of philosophical inquiry. At the same time, some sort of self-knowledge is often regarded as a necessary condition of our being a human agent or human subject. Thus self-knowledge is taken to constitute both the beginning and the end of humans' search for wisdom, and as such it is intricately bound up with the very idea of philosophy. Not surprisingly therefore, the Delphic injunction 'Know thyself' has fascinated philosophers of different times, backgrounds, and temperaments. But how can we make sense of this imperative? What is self-knowledge and how is it achieved? What are the structural features that distinguish self-knowledge from other types of knowledge? What role do external, second-hand and third-personal sources of knowledge play in the acquisition of self-knowledge? How can we account for the moral impact ascribed to self-knowledge? Is it just a form of anthropological knowledge that allows agents to act in accordance with their aims? Or, does self-knowledge ultimately ennoble the self of the subjects having it? Finally, is self-knowledge, or its completion, a goal that may be reached at all? The book addresses these questions in fifteen chapters covering approaches of many philosophers from Plato and Aristotle to Edmund Husserl or Elisabeth Anscombe. The short reflections inserted between the chapters show that the search for self-knowledge is an important theme in literature, poetry, painting and self-portraiture from Homer to Tolstoy.

Problems in Philosophy—Colin McClain 1993 Problems in Philosophy is a critical introduction to philosophy. The author offers a synthetic view of philosophical inquiry, discussing such topics as reason and truth, consciousness, the self, meaning, free will, a priori knowledge, the emphasis is on the fundamental intractability of these issues, and a theory is proposed as to why the human mind has so much difficulty resolving them.

Philosophical Problems of Space and Time—Adolf Grünbaum 2012-12-06 It is ten years since Adolf Grünbaum published the first edition of this book. It was promptly recognized to be one of the few major works in the philosophy of the natural sciences of this generation. In part, this is because Grünbaum has chosen a problem basic both to philosophy and to the natural sciences: the nature of space and time. In part, this is so because he so admirably exemplifies that Aristotelian devotion to the intimate and mutual dependence of actual science and philosophical understanding. More than this, however, the quality of his work derives from his achievement in combining detail with scope. The problems of space and time have been among the most difficult in contemporary and classical philosophy, and Grünbaum has been responsible for the full depth and complexity of these difficulties. This revised and enlarged second edition is a work in progress, in the tradition of reflective analysis of modern science of such figures as Einstein and Heisenberg. In publishing this work among the Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, we hope to contribute to and encourage that broad tradition of natural philosophy which is marked by the close collaboration of philoso phers and scientists. To this end, we have published the proceedings of our Colloquia, of meetings and conferences here and abroad, as well as the works of single authors.

Ruminations: Selected Philosophical, Historical, and Ideological Papers: Volume 1, Part 1, The Infinite—Eric v.d. Luft 2019-04-14 Since the 1970s I have pursued three separate but overlapping and sometimes simultaneous careers: (1) philosopher / writer / teacher / historian of the long nineteenth century, 1789-1914, (2) editor / translator / photographer / publisher / biographer / encyclopedist; (3) cataloging librarian / rare books and special collections librarian / historian of medicine. Somehow these three vocations have garnered me some acclaim, even an entry in Who's Who. But how can we make sense of this imperative? What is self-knowledge and how is it achieved? What are the structural features that distinguish self-knowledge from other types of knowledge? What role do external, second-hand and third-personal sources of knowledge play in the acquisition of self-knowledge? How can we account for the moral impact ascribed to self-knowledge? Is it just a form of anthropological knowledge that allows agents to act in accordance with their aims? Or, does self-knowledge ultimately ennoble the self of the subjects having it? Finally, is self-knowledge, or its completion, a goal that may be reached at all? The book addresses these questions in fifteen chapters covering approaches of many philosophers from Plato and Aristotle to Edmund Husserl or Elisabeth Anscombe. The short reflections inserted between the chapters show that the search for self-knowledge is an important theme in literature, poetry, painting and self-portraiture from Homer to Tolstoy.

Philosophy as Therapy—James F. Petkeman 1992-01-01 This book presents an account and defense of Wittgenstein's later philosophy emphasizing its therapeutic character. Petkeman argues that any therapeutic perspective must present an account of human health, a related account of the mechanisms of health and illness, and finally an account of how philosophy can bring someone from a state of illness to health. In light of this general model, he presents an interpretation of Wittgenstein's therapeutic project that emphasizes the continuity between it and the earlier ethical project of the Tractatus. The book confronts the problem of therapeutic identity by arguing that the earlier ethical goal of coming into agreement with the world as such is replaced in the later views by the therapeutic goal of coming into agreement with forms of life. In the course of the argument, Petkeman challenges standard interpretations of Wittgenstein's project and standard modes of criticizing and defending it. The book also contributes to contemporary philosophical discussion by showing why we should take seriously the project of philosophy as therapy.

Self and Other: Essays in Continental Philosophy of Religion—Eugene Thomas Long 2007-04-11 The essays in this volume focus on some of the topics that are shaping recent continental philosophy of religion. These primary topics include self and other, evil and suffering, religion and society and the relation between philosophy and theology. The articles are by an international group of leading contributors to recent continental philosophy of religion.
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