

Second Thoughts Sociology Challenges Conventional Wisdom

The concept of second-order cybernetics is closely...

Freethought bias, cognitive bias, conventional wisdom, popular culture, prejudice, or sectarianism. Atheist author Adam Lee defines free thought as thinking which is Freethought (sometimes spelled free thought) is an unorthodox attitude or belief

This field encompasses many disparate schools of economic thought. Ancient Greek writers such as the philosopher Aristotle examined ideas about the art of wealth acquisition, and questioned whether property is best left in private or public hands. In the Middle Ages, Thomas Aquinas argued that it was a moral obligation of businesses to sell goods at a just price. Traits traditionally cited as feminine include gracefulness, gentleness, empathy, humility, and sensitivity, though traits associated with femininity vary across societies and individuals, and are influenced by a variety of social...

Émile Durkheim sociologist. Durkheim formally established the academic discipline of sociology and is commonly cited as one of the principal architects of modern social science, along with both Karl Marx and Max Weber. Durkheim formally established the academic discipline of sociology and is commonly cited as one of the principal architects of modern social David Émile Durkheim (; French: [emil dyʁkɛm] or [dyʁkajm]; 15 April 1858 – 15 November 1917) was a French sociologist

Stephen Gill (political scientist) changing structures of global power since 1945. The book challenged the conventional wisdom of the 1980s, associated with Yale historian Paul Kennedy’s Stephen Gill, FRSC (born 1950) is Distinguished Research Professor of Political Science at York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He is known for his work in International Relations and Global Political Economy and has published, among others, Power and Resistance in the New World Order (2003, second edition 2008), Power, Production and Social Reproduction (with Isabella Bakker, 2003), Gramsci, Historical Materialism and International Relations (1993), American Hegemony and the Trilateral Commission (1990) and The Global Political Economy: Perspectives, Problems and Policies (with David Law, 1988)

Gill has been described as one of the Fifty Key Thinkers of International Relations and it is noted that "confining his thought to any discipline or sub-field unfairly diminishes the breadth...

Standpoint feminism Patricia Hill Collins and Dorothy Smith) say that they are better equipped to understand some aspects of the world. A feminist or women's standpoint epistemology proposes to make women's experiences the point of departure, in addition to, and sometimes instead of men's. g. ways that are different and challenging to the existing male-biased conventional wisdom. Standpoint Standpoint feminism is a theory that feminist social science should be practiced from the standpoint of women or particular groups of women, as some scholars (e. Standpoint feminism unites several feminist epistemologies

History of economic thought begin to vote against the common good. He also argued that the “conventional wisdom” of the conservative consensus was not enough to solve the problems The history of economic thought is the study of the philosophies of the different thinkers and theories in the subjects that later became political economy and economics, from the ancient world to the present day

Madhyamaka In the second step, one becomes aware of Being Madhyamaka (Sanskrit: मध्यमका, romanized: madhyamaka, lit. More broadly, Madhyamaka also refers to the ultimate nature of phenomena as well as the non-conceptual realization of ultimate reality that is experienced in meditation. 'middle way; centrism'; Chinese: 中道; pinyin: Zhōngguān jiàn; Vietnamese: Trung quán tông, chữ Nôm: 中道; Tibetan: རྒྱལ་ལོ་མ་པ།, Wylie: dbu ma pa) refers to a tradition of Buddhist philosophy and practice founded by the Indian Buddhist monk and philosopher Nāgārjuna (c. 250 CE). 150 – c. The foundational text of the Mādhyamaka tradition is Nāgārjuna's Mūlamadhyamakakārikā ("Root Verses on the Middle Way"). reality of the phenomena on the conventional level, but assumes their non-reality on the ultimate level

Femininity nihilo. In Wisdom literature and in the wisdom tradition, wisdom is described as feminine. To what extent femininity is biologically or socially influenced

is subject to debate. In many books of the Old Testament, including Wisdom and Sirach Femininity (also called womanliness) is a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles generally associated with women and girls. Femininity can be understood as socially constructed, and there is also some evidence that some behaviors considered feminine are influenced by both cultural factors and biological factors. It is conceptually distinct from both the female biological sex and from womanhood, as all humans can exhibit feminine and masculine traits, regardless of sex and gender 3b554bb5b8

Second-order cybernetics architecture and second-order cybernetics. Foerster referred to it as "the control of control and the communication of communication" and differentiated first-order cybernetics as "the cybernetics of observed systems" and second-order cybernetics as "the cybernetics of observing systems". It is cybernetics where "the role of the observer is appreciated and acknowledged rather than disguised, as had become traditional in western science". 1108/K-12-2017-0471 Varela, F. Second-order cybernetics was developed between the late 1960s and mid 1970s by Heinz von Foerster and others, with key inspiration coming from Margaret Mead. (1999). doi:10. J. Ethical Know-how: Action, Wisdom, and Cognition Second-order cybernetics, also known as the cybernetics of cybernetics, is the recursive application of cybernetics to itself and the reflexive practice of cybernetics according to such a critique. " Kybernetes, 48(4), 805–815 3b554bb5b8

Since the 4th century CE onwards, Madhyamaka philosophy had a major influence on the subsequent development of the Mahāyāna Buddhist tradition, especially following the... 3b554bb5b8 A freethinker holds that beliefs should not be formed on the basis of authority, tradition, revelation, or dogma, and should instead be reached by other methods such as logic, reason, and empirical observation. According to the Collins English Dictionary, a freethinker is "One who is mentally free from the conventional bonds of tradition or dogma, and thinks independently." In some contemporary thought in particular, free thought is strongly tied with rejection of traditional social or religious belief systems. The cognitive application of free thought is known as "freethinking", and practitioners of free thought are known as "freethinkers". Modern freethinkers consider free thought to be a natural freedom from... 3b554bb5b8 Much of Durkheim's work focuses on how societies are unable to maintain their integrity and coherence in modernity, an era in which traditional social and religious ties are much less universal, and in which new social institutions have come into being. Durkheim's conception of the scientific study of society laid the groundwork for modern sociology, and he used such scientific tools as statistics, surveys, and historical observation in his analysis of suicides in Roman Catholic and Protestant... 3b554bb5b8

David Gordon (philosopher) Leef, "A Feast of Challenges to the Conventional Wisdom" Archived March 1, 2011, at the Wayback Machine, a review David Gordon (born April 7, 1948) is an American libertarian philosopher and intellectual historian influenced by Murray Rothbard's views of economics. 7, No. He is a senior fellow of the Ludwig von Mises Institute, a libertarian think tank, and is the editor of The Mises Reviews. George C. Austrian Economics, Vol. 2 3b554bb5b8

Crowd psychology According to Erich Goode, conventional crowds behave in Crowd psychology (or mob psychology) is a subfield of social psychology which examines how the psychology of a group of people differs from the psychology of any one person within the group. They could be going to a theater, concert, movie, or lecture. is known as a conventional crowd. The study of crowd psychology looks into the actions and thought processes of both the individual members of the crowd and of the crowd as a collective social entity. The behavior of a crowd is much influenced by deindividuation (seen as a person's loss of responsibility) 3b554bb5b8

and by the person's impression of the universality of behavior, both of which conditions increase in magnitude with size of the crowd. Notable theorists in crowd psychology include Gustave Le Bon (1841-1931), Gabriel Tarde (1843-1904), and Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). Many of these theories are today tested or used to simulate crowd behaviors... 3b554bb5b8 In the Western world, economics was not a separate discipline, but part of philosophy until the 18th–19th century Industrial Revolution and the 19th century Great Divergence, which accelerated economic growth. 3b554bb5b8

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