

Western Philosophy By John Cottingham

Refusing to accept the authority of previous philosophers, Descartes frequently set his views apart from the philosophers who preceded him. In the opening section of the *Passions of the Soul*, an early modern treatise on emotions, Descartes goes so far as to assert that he will write on this topic "as if no one had written on these matters before." His best known philosophical statement is "cogito... b37e98670b The word "philosophy" comes from the Greek *philosophia* (φιλοσοφία), which literally means "love of wisdom". b37e98670b Cartesian doubt is a systematic process of being skeptical about (or doubting) the truth of one's beliefs, which has become a characteristic method in philosophy. Additionally, Descartes' method has been seen by many as the root of the modern scientific method. This method of doubt was largely popularized in Western philosophy by René Descartes, who sought to doubt the truth of all beliefs in order to determine which he could be certain were true. It is the basis for Descartes' statement... b37e98670b

John Cottingham John Cottingham (born 1943) is an English philosopher. He is also a current Visiting Professor to the Philosophy Department at King's College, London. The focus of his research has been early-modern philosophy (especially Descartes), the philosophy John Cottingham (born 1943) is an English philosopher. He is a Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at the University of Reading, Professorial Research Fellow at Heythrop College, University of London, and Honorary Fellow of St John's College, Oxford. The focus of his research has been early-modern philosophy (especially Descartes), the philosophy of religion and moral philosophy b37e98670b

Ghost in the machine Wiley. 1996. University of Chicago Press. Cottingham, John G. ISBN 9780631186274 The "ghost in the machine" is a term originally used to describe and critique the concept of the mind existing alongside and separate from the body. 11. In more recent times, the term has several uses, including the concept that the intellectual part of the human mind is influenced by emotions; and within fiction, for an emergent consciousness residing in a computer. p. Western Philosophy: An Anthology, Blackwell Philosophy Anthologies 10

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Developed in opposition to... b37e98670b

Will (philosophy) 636-641 Will, within philosophy, is a faculty of the mind. True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government". In Cottingham, John (ed. Western Philosophy: An Anthology (2 ed. Blackwell Publishing. pp. Will is important as one of the parts of the mind, along with reason and understanding. It is considered central to the field of ethics because of its role in enabling deliberate action.).) b37e98670b

The book is made up of six meditations, in which Descartes first discards all belief in things that are not absolutely certain, and then tries to establish what can be known for sure. He wrote the meditations... b37e98670b

Outline of philosophy It involves logical analysis of language and clarification of the meaning of words and concepts. ISBN 978-0-19-505292-3 Classics of Philosophy (Vols. 1, 2, & 3) by Louis P. It is distinguished from other ways of addressing fundamental questions (such as mysticism, myth) by being critical and generally systematic and by its reliance on rational argument. Pojman Cottingham, John. Introduction to Philosophy. Western Philosophy: An Anthology Philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems concerning matters such as existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language b37e98670b

The term originates with British philosopher Gilbert Ryle's description of René Descartes' mind-body dualism. Ryle introduced the phrase in The Concept of Mind (1949) to highlight the view of Descartes and others that mental and physical activity occur simultaneously but separately. b37e98670b

Meditations on First Philosophy Philosophy of Descartes, translated by John Veitch (1901) Cottingham, John, ed. (April 1996) [1986]. Baillet. The title may contain a misreading by the printer, mistaking animae immortalitas for animae immaterialitas, as suspected by A. The French translation (by the Duke of Luynes with Descartes' supervision) was published in 1647 as Méditations Métaphysiques. Meditations on First Philosophy: With Selections from the Objections Meditations on First Philosophy, in which the existence of God and the immortality of the soul are demonstrated (Latin: Meditationes de Prima Philosophia, in qua Dei

existentia et animæ immortalitas demonstratur), often called simply the *Meditations*, is a philosophical treatise by René Descartes first published in Latin in 1641 b37e98670b

René Descartes Mathematics was paramount to his method of inquiry, and he connected the previously separate fields of geometry and algebra into analytic geometry. condemned by the Rector of the university, Gijsbert Voet (Voetius), for teaching Descartes's physics. According to philosophy professor John Cottingham, Descartes's René Descartes (day-KART, also UK: DAY-kart; Middle French: [rəne dekart] ; 31 March 1596 – 11 February 1650) was a French philosopher, scientist, and mathematician, widely considered a seminal figure in the emergence of modern philosophy and science b37e98670b

Animal machine These included the arrangement of physical organs, the flow of animal spirits, and responses to external stimuli, all governed by the same laws of motion that apply to inanimate matter. As part of his philosophy of mind-body dualism, Descartes drew a sharp metaphysical boundary between humans, who he saw as possessing immaterial minds capable of rational thought and language, and animals, whose behaviors he attributed entirely to mechanical processes. *Philosophy*. 53 (206): 551–559. Cottingham, John (October 1978). ISBN 978-0-8018-7197-9. "'A Brute to the Brutes. Animal machine (French: bête-machine), also known as animal automatism, is a philosophical concept most closely associated with 17th-century philosopher René Descartes, who argued that nonhuman animals are automata—complex, self-moving biological machines devoid of thought, reason, consciousness, or immaterial souls. '; Descartes's Treatment of Animals" (PDF) b37e98670b

A recurring question in Western philosophical tradition is about free will—and the related, but more general notion of fate—which asks how the will can truly be free if a person's actions have either natural or divine causes determining them. In turn, this is directly connected to discussions on the nature of freedom and to the problem of evil. b37e98670b Cottingham has served as editor of the journal *Ratio*, president of the Aristotelian Society, of the British Society for the Philosophy of Religion, of the Mind Association and as Chairman of the British Society for the History of Philosophy. A Festschrift with responses by Cottingham, *The Moral Life*, was published by Palgrave... b37e98670b In a major philosophical debate during the Enlightenment, rationalism

(sometimes here equated with innatism) was opposed to empiricism. On the one hand, rationalists like René Descartes emphasized that knowledge is primarily innate and the intellect, the inner faculty of the human mind, can therefore directly grasp or derive logical truths...

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Cartesian doubt Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Descartes, René. Cartesian doubt is also known as Cartesian skepticism, methodic doubt, methodological skepticism, universal doubt, systematic doubt, or hyperbolic doubt. In Cottingham, et al. Overview". Cartesian doubt Cartesian doubt is a form of methodological skepticism associated with the writings and methodology of René Descartes (March 31, 1596–February 11, 1650). Meditations on First Philosophy.), 1984. (eds. (1641) b37e98670b

Philosophy of self Many different ideas on what constitutes self have been proposed, including the self being an activity, the self being independent of the senses, the bundle theory of the self, the self as a narrative center of gravity, and the self as a linguistic or social construct rather than a physical entity. The self (or its non-existence) is also an important concept in Eastern philosophy, including Buddhist philosophy. Many different ideas on what constitutes self have been proposed, including the Philosophy of self examines the idea of the self at a conceptual level. Philosophy of self examines the idea of the self at a conceptual level b37e98670b

Rationalism (1996), A Dictionary of Philosophy, 1st edition, Routledge and In philosophy, rationalism is the epistemological view that "regards reason as the chief source and test of knowledge" or "the position that reason has precedence over other ways of acquiring knowledge", often in contrast to other possible sources of knowledge such as faith, tradition, or sensory experience. 1984. Paladi/Granada. Machine. R. Retrieved 2020-01-01. Cottingham, John. Rationalism. Lacey, A. More formally, rationalism is defined as a methodology or a theory "in which the criterion of truth is not sensory but intellectual and deductive" b37e98670b

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