The Pragmatic Turn In Philosophy
Pragmatism is a philosophical tradition that began in the United States around 1870. Its origins are often attributed to the philosophers Charles Sanders Peirce, William James, and John Dewey. Peirce later described it in his pragmatic maxim: "Consider the practical effects of the objects of your conception. Then, your conception of those effects is the whole of your conception of the object."

Pragmatism - Wikipedia
A pragmatic theory of truth is a theory of truth within the philosophies of pragmatism and pragmaticism. Pragmatic theories of truth were first posited by Charles Sanders Peirce, William James, and John Dewey. The common features of these theories are a reliance on the pragmatic maxim as a means of clarifying the meanings of difficult concepts such as truth; and an emphasis on the fact that ...

Pragmatic theory of truth - Wikipedia
William James (1842—1910) William James is considered by many to be the most insightful and stimulating of American philosophers, as well as the second of the three great pragmatists (the middle link between Charles Sanders Peirce and John Dewey). As a professor of psychology and of philosophy at Harvard University, he became the most famous living American psychologist and later the most ...

James, William | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy
points of interest. Richard Rorty. Richard Rorty (1931-2007) was the most prominent "neo-pragmatist" for three decades, teaching at Princeton, Virginia, and Stanford.

Pragmatism Cybrary
Edward Craig on What is Philosophy? This interview on Philosophy Bites with David Craig, editor of The Routledge Encyclopedia, by David Edmonds and Nigel Warburton explains the nature of philosophy. Craig believes the definition of philosophy has been too narrow in the past; he thinks it's better to think of philosophy in terms of the vast range of different kinds of problems which are not ...

Branches of Philosophy - Philosophy Home Page
Western philosophy - Renaissance philosophy: The philosophy of a period arises as a response to social need, and the development of philosophy in the history of Western civilization since the Renaissance has, thus, reflected the process in which creative philosophers have responded to the unique challenges of each stage in the development of Western culture itself.

Western philosophy - Renaissance philosophy | Britannica.com
JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary sources.

JSTOR: Viewing Subject: Philosophy
Kantianism: Kantianism, either the system of thought contained in the writings of the epoch-making 18th-century philosopher Immanuel Kant or those later philosophies that arose from the study of Kant's writings and drew their inspiration from his principles. Only the latter is the concern of this article. The

Kantianism | philosophy | Britannica.com
Deconstruction. Although deconstruction has roots in Martin Heidegger's concept of Destruktion, to deconstruct is not to destroy. Deconstruction is always a double movement of simultaneous affirmation and undoing. It started out as a way of reading the history of metaphysics in Heidegger and Jacques Derrida, but was soon applied to the interpretation of literary, religious, and legal texts ...

Deconstruction | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy
You might work for one. You might be one yourself. You might not typically operate this way, but
every once in a while you find yourself slipping into what almost feels to you like an alter-ego. When things are going well, it's all photo-op smiles, hearty handshakes, According to the Oxford ...  

8 Characteristics of a Machiavellian Leader - Healthy ... "INTEGRATION" in the wholistic or therapeutic sense, implies that the information or skills (whether of the past, remembered, or forgotten) are re-organized and then learned from, in such a healthfully complete or "Integral" way, that it is understood and used for the highest good (*Love-Wisdom* in application). The process may involve "Synergy" of many systems, and the word "Transformative" is ...  

Home Page for Body-Mind-Chalice Integration and it's Role ...  
1. Aims and Methods of Moral Philosophy. The most basic aim of moral philosophy, and so also of the Groundwork, is, in Kant’s view, to “seek out” the foundational principle of a “metaphysics of morals,” which Kant understands as a system of a priori moral principles that apply the CI to human persons in all times and cultures. Kant pursues this project through the first two chapters ...  

Kant’s Moral Philosophy (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy) Environmental ethics is the discipline in philosophy that studies the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents.  

Environmental Ethics (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy) One of the main themes of my book How To Be An Excellent Human is that our happiness and fulfillment depend on how well we exercise our uniquely human abilities, the chief of which is second-order thinking, that is, thinking about our own thinking. It is variously known as self-awareness, self-knowledge, metacognition, mindfulness and emotional intelligence.  

Philosophy for Real Life - Bill Meacham The history of business is the story of entrepreneurs, executives, leaders, and employees, all of whom along the way add to the theory of management. For the 20th anniversary of strategy+business, we, the editors, decided to track the milestones of management history. This interactive catalog is the result.  


Existential | Definition of Existential at Dictionary.com Design/remodeling of high security, survival homes, with built-in vault room, security shelter and alternate energy