
Download Free Empiricism Modern Of Precursor Hume

Thank you utterly much for downloading **Empiricism Modern Of Precursor Hume**. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have look numerous period for their favorite books similar to this Empiricism Modern Of Precursor Hume, but end taking place in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a fine PDF like a cup of coffee in the afternoon, on the other hand they juggled subsequently some harmful virus inside their computer. **Empiricism Modern Of Precursor Hume** is simple in our digital library an online admission to it is set as public therefore you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in multiple countries, allowing you to acquire the most less latency time to download any of our books taking into account this one. Merely said, the Empiricism Modern Of Precursor Hume is universally compatible next any devices to read.

KEY=PRECURSOR - MELODY PATRICK

HUME

PRECURSOR OF MODERN EMPIRICISM

Springer Science & Business Media **David Hume is the most influential precursor of modern empiricism. By modern empiricism, I intend a belief that all cognitive conflicts can be resolved, in principle, by either appeal to matters of fact, via scientific procedure, or by appeal to some sets of natural or conventional standards, whether linguistic, mathematical, aesthetic or political. This belief itself is a consequent of an apprehension that all synthetic knowledge is based on experience, and that the rest can be reduced to a set of self-evident truths. In this broad sense, Modern Empiricism encompasses classes, such as Logical Empiricism, Logical Atomism and Philosophical Analysis, and unique individuals such as Russell and Moore. It excludes, thereby, the present day continental philosophies, such as Thomism, Existentialism, and Dialectical Materialism. Modern empiricists, to be sure, are influenced by many other philosophers. Locke, Berkeley, and Mill, among the classical empiricists, and Leibniz and Kant, among the rationalists (the former especially on the logico-mathematical side) in one way or other are responsible for the appearance of empiricism in its new form. But none of them were as influential as Hume. This, by itself is not news. Weinberg, in his well-known book, An Examination of Logical Positivism, observes that: Many, if not all, of the principal doctrines of contemporary positivism derive from Hume.**

HUME PRECURSOR OF MODERN EMPIRICISM

AN ANALYSIS OF HIS OPINIONS ON MEANING, METAPHYSICS, LOGIC AND MATHEMATICS

Springer Science & Business Media David Hume is the most influential precursor of modern empiricism. By modern empiricism, I intend a belief that all cognitive conflicts can be resolved, in principle, by either appeal to matters of fact, via scientific procedure, or by appeal to some sets of natural or conventional standards, whether linguistic, mathematical, aesthetic or political. This belief itself is a consequence of an old apprehension that all synthetic knowledge is based on experience, and that the rest can be reduced to a set of self-evident truths. In this broad sense, Modern Empiricism encompasses classes, such as Logical Empiricism, Logical Atomism and Philosophical Analysis, and unique individuals such as Russell and Moore. It excludes, thereby, the present day continental philosophies, such as Thomism, Existentialism, and Dialectical Materialism. Modern empiricists, to be sure, are influenced by many other philosophers. Locke, Berkeley, and Mill, among the classical empiricists, and Leibniz and Kant, among the rationalists (the former especially on the logico-mathematical side) in one way or other are responsible for the appearance of empiricism in its new form. But none of them were as influential as Hume. This, by itself is not news. Weinberg, in his well-known book, *An Examination of Logical Positivism*, observes that: Many, if not all, of the principal doctrines of contemporary positivism derive from Hume.

HUME PRECURSOR OF MODERN EMPIRICISM : AN ANALYSIS OF HIS OPINIONS ON MEANING METAPHYSICS LOGIC MATHEMATICS

Springer

HUME

PRECURSOR OF MODERN EMPIRICISM : ANALYSIS OF HIS OPINIONS ON MEANING, METAPHYSICS, LOGIC AND MATHEMATICS

SPACE AND THE SELF IN HUME'S TREATISE

Cambridge University Press A rich and original examination of Hume's discussion of the idea of space.

HUME'S 'ENQUIRY CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING'

A READER'S GUIDE

Bloomsbury Publishing David Hume is widely considered to be the greatest British philosopher and his *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding* is the most frequently studied of all his works - a key text in the study of empiricist thought. This is a hugely important and exciting, yet

challenging, piece of philosophical writing. In Hume's Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding: A Reader's Guide, Allen Bailey and Dan O'Brien explain the philosophical background against which the book was written and the key themes inherent in the text. The book then guides the reader to a clear understanding of the text as a whole, before exploring the reception and influence of this classic philosophical work. This is the ideal companion to study of this most influential and challenging of texts.

A COMPANION TO EARLY MODERN PHILOSOPHY

John Wiley & Sons

CLASSICAL MODERN PHILOSOPHERS

DESCARTES TO KANT

Routledge **Descartes, Leibniz, Spinoza, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, and Kant: these are the seven philosophers who stand out from the rest in what is known as the 'modern' period in philosophy. Their thought defines the mainstream of classical or early modern philosophy, largely responsible for shaping philosophy as we now know it. In a clear and lively style, Richard Schacht has written a thorough introduction to the work of these seven founding fathers of modern philosophy. The bibliography has been updated for this revised edition to take account of the recent explosion of writings on modern philosophy.**

HUME'S REFLECTION ON RELIGION

Springer Science & Business Media **This book presents a comprehensive interpretation of Hume's 'serious reflection' on religion from the perspective afforded by his philosophical project and its Enlightened ends. I relate his account of the origin, development, and significant effects of religious beliefs to his own historical works, and conversely take the former as the leading thread into the disclosure of a Humean philosophy of history. I also critically analyze his views about the eminently irrational and feigned character of most religious faith and its inevitable negative effect on morality. Finally, I examine Hume's attack on the validity of the conclusions of rational theology. Reasonable support is provided for the claim that the belief in God, as an intelligent author of the universe, is a natural and reasonable belief. This work may interest both scholars and general readers who are intrigued or troubled by religion and the issues 'of the utmost importance' which it raises.**

IMPRESSIONS OF HUME

Clarendon Press **Impressions of Hume presents new essays from leading scholars in different philosophical, historiographical, and literary traditions to which Hume made defining contributions. Hume has made a variety of impressions on these different areas; his writings, philosophical and**

otherwise, may indeed be read in a number of different ways. For example, they can be taken as transparent vehicles for philosophical intuitions, problems, and arguments that are still at the centre of philosophical reflection today. On the other hand, there are readings which are interested in locating Hume's views against the background of concerns, debates and discussions of Hume's own time. And this is not all. Hume's texts may be read as highly sophisticated literary-cum-philosophical creations: in such cases, the reader's attention tends to be directed at issues of genre and persuasive strategies rather than on argument. Or they may be regarded as moments in the construction of the ideology of modernity, and as contributions to the legitimation of a given social order. As the true classics that they are, Hume's works are typical 'open texts', which present their readers of all provenances with a bounty of materials and inspirations. It is the editors' conviction that the borders between these approaches are far from neat; and that as much cross-fertilization as possible is to be promoted. Impressions of Hume amply demonstrates the rewards of such an approach.

THE SCEPTICAL REALISM OF DAVID HUME

Manchester University Press

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHY

Simon and Schuster An eight-volume series, this collection contains comprehensive introductions, notes that encourage discussion, and extensive bibliographies on the history of philosophy. Eighteenth-Century Philosophy presents readings on the history of philosophy, providing the full scope and impact of Western philosophy from the Presocratics to the important thinkers of the twentieth century. Containing many selections that appear in English for the first time, this series presents extensive and carefully chosen selections that emphasize the ranges and significance of the important philosophers of each period and well as their interrelationships with each other and with the intellectual current of their age.

THE BLOOMSBURY COMPANION TO HUME

Bloomsbury Publishing David Hume (1711-1776), philosopher, historian, and essayist, is widely considered to be Britain's greatest philosopher. One of the leading intellectual figures of the Scottish Enlightenment, his major works and central ideas, especially his radical empiricism and his critique of the pretensions of philosophical rationalism, remain hugely influential on contemporary philosophers. This comprehensive and accessible guide to Hume's life and work includes 21 specially commissioned essays, written by a team of leading experts, covering every aspect of Hume's thought. The Companion presents details of Hume's life, historical and philosophical context, providing students with a comprehensive overview of all the key

themes and topics apparent in his work, including his accounts of causal reasoning, scepticism, the soul and the self, action, reason, free will, miracles, natural religion, politics, human nature, women, economics and history, and an account of his reception and enduring influence. This textbook is indispensable to anyone studying in the areas of Hume Studies, British, and eighteenth-century philosophy.

THE CONTINUUM COMPANION TO HUME

Bloomsbury Publishing **David Hume (1711-1776), philosopher, historian, and essayist, is widely considered to be Britain's greatest philosopher. One of the leading intellectual figures of the Scottish Enlightenment, his major works and central ideas, especially his radical empiricism and his critique of the pretensions of philosophical rationalism, remain hugely influential on contemporary philosophers. This comprehensive and accessible guide to Hume's life and work includes 21 specially commissioned essays, written by a team of leading experts, covering every aspect of Hume's thought. The Companion presents details of Hume's life, historical and philosophical context, a comprehensive overview of all the key themes and topics apparent in his work, including his accounts of causal reasoning, scepticism, the soul and the self, action, reason, free will, miracles, natural religion, politics, human nature, women, economics and history, and an account of his reception and enduring influence. This is an essential reference tool for anyone working in the fields of Hume Studies and Eighteenth-Century Philosophy.**

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF HUME'S PHILOSOPHY

Rowman & Littlefield **This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Hume's Philosophy contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 100 cross-referenced entries covering key terms, as well as brief discussions of Hume's major works and of some of his most important predecessors, contemporaries, and successors.**

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO HUME

Cambridge University Press **All facets of Hume's output are discussed in this volume, the first genuinely comprehensive overview of his work.**

HUME'S THEORY OF MORAL JUDGMENT

A STUDY IN THE UNITY OF A TREATISE OF HUMAN NATURE

Springer Science & Business Media **This study offers an overall interpretation of Hume's Treatise of Human Nature. I have emphasized throughout the dialectic between associationism and a theory of critical judgment - the "combat" of Book I - which continues in Books II and III and with no apparent winner. A theory of critical judgment is first worked out in Book I**

under what Hume calls "general rules." The theory explains how unreasonable judgments may be made reasonable and is made use of again in Book III to correct partial evaluations. Two sorts of general rules compete for prescriptive claims and two sides of human nature, the untutored and the more cultivated and reflective, contribute to science and morality. of David Hume by Annette Baier I was first introduced to the philosophy when she conducted a seminar on the Treatise at the Graduate Center of The City University of New York. Much of the enthusiasm I have sustained for Hume has been due to the teachings of Professor Baier and to the conversations I have had with her. I have profited from the encouragement and suggestions of Nicholas Capaldi just prior to beginning the work. Charles Landesman, Martin Tamny, and Stephan Baumrin read earlier versions of the manuscript and offered many constructive criticisms. Joram Haber was readily available to hear out my ideas. I am grateful to my wife, Marianne, and children, Anna and Aaron, for their patience and support throughout the project.

COGNITION AND COMMITMENT IN HUME'S PHILOSOPHY

Oxford University Press It is widely believed that Hume often wrote carelessly and contradicted himself, and that no unified, sound philosophy emerges from his writings. Don Garrett demonstrates that such criticisms of Hume are without basis. Offering fresh and trenchant solutions to longstanding problems in Hume studies, Garrett's penetrating analysis also makes clear the continuing relevance of Hume's philosophy.

DAVID HUME

REASON IN HISTORY

Penn State Press In his seminal *Philosophy of David Hume (1941)*, Norman Kemp Smith called for a study of Hume & "in all his manifold activities: as philosopher, as political theorist, as economist, as historian, and as man of letters,&" indicating that & "Hume's philosophy, as the attitude of mind that found for itself these various forms of expression, will then have been presented, adequately and in due perspective, for the first time.&" Claudia Schmidt seeks to address this long-standing need in Hume scholarship. Against the charges that Hume holds no consistent philosophical position, offers no constructive account of rationality, and sees no positive relation between philosophy and other areas of inquiry, Schmidt argues for the overall coherence of Hume's thought as a study of & "reason in history.&" She develops this interpretation by tracing Hume's constructive account of human cognition and its historical dimension as a unifying theme across the full range of his writings. Hume, she shows, provides a positive account of the ways in which our concepts, beliefs, emotions, and standards of judgment in different areas of inquiry are shaped by experience, both in the personal history of the individual and in the life of a community. This

book is valuable at many levels: for students, as an introduction to Hume's writings and issues in their interpretation; for Hume specialists, as a unified and intriguing interpretation of his thought; for philosophers generally, as a synthesis of recent developments in Hume scholarship; and for scholars in other disciplines, as a guide to Hume's contributions to their own fields.

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE: VOLUME 2, 1660-1800

Cambridge University Press More than fifty specialists have contributed to this new edition of volume 2 of The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature. The design of the original work has established itself so firmly as a workable solution to the immense problems of analysis, articulation and coordination that it has been retained in all its essentials for the new edition. The task of the new contributors has been to revise and integrate the lists of 1940 and 1957, to add materials of the following decade, to correct and refine the bibliographical details already available, and to re-shape the whole according to a new series of conventions devised to give greater clarity and consistency to the entries.

REASON AND CONDUCT IN HUME AND HIS PREDECESSORS

Springer Science & Business Media Can reason play a significant role in making moral distinctions and in generating moral precepts? In this book I attempt to provide Hume's answers to these questions in the light of his employment of the 'Experimental Method', his doctrine of perceptions, and his analysis of reason. In addition to this, attention is paid to some of Hume's rationalist predecessors - most notably, Samuel Clarke and William Wollaston - in order to assess Hume's critique of the rationalists. Regarding the preparation of this book I wish to thank Professor Ronald J. Butler who introduced me to Hume's writings. Professors W. J. Huggett, R. F. McRae, and F. E. Sparshott each read the original draft of this book and provided me with extremely valuable comments and criticisms. My wife Barbara Tweyman and my mother Fay Tweyman provided me with constant support throughout the time I was preparing this book, and for this, as well as for many other things, I will always be grateful. My father-in-law, the late Joseph Millstone, a man I dearly loved and respected, also provided me with support during the time I was working on this book. His death is for me an incalculable loss, and his memory is something I will always cherish.

QUESTIONS OF FORM

LOGIC AND THE ANALYTIC PROPOSITION FROM KANT TO CARNAP

U of Minnesota Press Questions of Form was first published in 1989. Minnesota Archive Editions uses digital technology to make long-unavailable books once again accessible, and are published unaltered from

the original University of Minnesota Press editions. In *Questions on Form*, Joelle Proust traces the concept of the analytic proposition from Kant's development of the notion down to its place in the work of Rudolf Carnap, a founder of logical empiricism and a key figure in contemporary analytic philosophy. Using a method known in France as *topique comparative*, she provides a rigorous exposition of analyticity, situating it within four major philosophical systems—those of Kant, Bolzano, Frege, and Carnap—and clearly delineating its development from one system to the next. Proust takes as her point of departure Kant's distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments. Though she makes clear that Kant drew on Locke, Hume, and Leibniz, she argues that his notion of analyticity was innovative, not simply an elaboration of something already found in their work. She shows that the analytic proposition unexpectedly (given its modest status in Kant) came to play an important part in efforts to convert problems considered "transcendental" into questions of belonging to formal logic. Ultimately, her comparison of their systems reveals that the concept of the analytic, however specific its role in each, remains linked to a foundationalist strategy—in effect, to the transcendentalist questions Kant used when he reinterpreted the findings of his empiricist predecessors. Hence, this book's provocative claim: today's so-called logical empiricism owes much more to Kant's notion of science than to Hume's.

THE FOUNDATION OF HUME'S PHILOSOPHY

Routledge First published in 1999, this volume endeavours to determine the coherence of David Hume's philosophical system. That is, to show that Hume's philosophy is founded upon nothing but his doctrine of belief, from which the entirety of Hume's philosophy may ultimately be derived. Paul A. Mwaipaya demonstrates the coherence of Hume's thoughts in order to show where it has been misunderstood and to dissolve confusing interpretations of Hume's philosophy. This ultimate commonality is derived through examinations of Hume's general theory of perception, Hume's theory of knowledge and probability and Hume's theory of passions and morality.

INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

A CASE METHOD APPROACH

Wipf and Stock Publishers This unique approach to the history of Western thought uses the case study method to clarify ways of understanding reality and defining philosophy. The cases reflect the life experiences of twelve key philosophers from classical to contemporary times. Rogers and Baird summarize the historical context, central questions, and crucial factors of each life discussed. A brief response to each case, written by a major contemporary philosopher, helps readers analyze the cases and

shows how philosophy deals with basic human concerns. Each case includes study questions, notes, and suggested readings.

UNIVERSALS

A NEW LOOK AT AN OLD PROBLEM

Springer Science & Business Media The primary purpose of this book is to depict the main features of the classical problem of universals in order to provide a better understanding of the various suggestions made by the moderns towards the solution of that problem. The work is not historical; however, since knowledge of the history of the problem is essential for understanding the import of the new approach, references are given to classical theories and interpretations are offered without any pretension that they are either exhaustive or final. I have tried to argue that the problem, though often appearing in metaphysical guise, is, in fact, part of the more general problem of semantics, i.e., the relation between words and the world. The medieval theory that universals are the meaning of general words is linked here with a recent theory that the meaning of a word is explainable in terms of its function and not in terms of its putative denotation. What comes of this fusion is this: that if the medieval theory that universals are the meaning of general words is in any way credible, then to know the meaning of such words requires close attention to their functions on the ground that words in general do not mirror the world, rather they are tools used to change it.

PHILOSOPHICAL PEARLS OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN DEEP

Prometheus Books Offers many fresh insights that will give even longtime readers of Shakespeare a new appreciation of the great master. Scholars have long debated the extent of Shakespeare's education. Although his friend and admirer Ben Jonson said of him, "thou hadst small Latine and lesse Greek," Shakespeare's plays reveal a wide familiarity with literary and philosophical works from the Renaissance, the Middle Ages, and the classical age. Philosopher Farhang Zabeeh delves into this fascinating topic in this detailed study of the philosophical influences evident in Shakespeare's plays and sonnets. Readers will be surprised and delighted to discover in Shakespeare unmistakable echoes of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Dante, Montaigne, and other famous thinkers. In one chapter, the author makes a convincing case that one of the bard's most famous comic characters, John Falstaff, is a parody of Socrates. In other chapters, he demonstrates indirect references to Plato in Shakespearean passages concerning appearance versus reality, as well as the influence of Aristotle's ethics. Other common philosophical themes evident in the plays concern the nature of time, subjectivity versus objectivity, and political and moral values.

DAVID HUME'S THEORY OF MIND

Routledge This book, first published in 1990, is a detailed examination of David Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*. It shows that the theory of mind developed in the *Treatise* is a thread which ties together many of the seemingly unrelated philosophical issues discussed in the work. Hume's primary objective was to defend a 'bundle theory' of mind, and, through a close examination of the texts, this book provides a thorough account of how Hume understood this theory and the problems he discovered with it.

WHAT ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND GRACIA TO MEAN?

REALIST CHALLENGES TO METAPHYSICAL NEUTRALISM

Rodopi This book provides a series of challenges to Jorge J. E. Gracia's views on metaphysics and categories made by realist philosophers in the Aristotelian and Thomistic traditions. Inclusion of Gracia's responses to his critics makes this book a useful companion to Gracia's *Metaphysics and its Task: The Search for the Categorical Foundation of Knowledge*.

HUME, PRECURSOR OF MODERN EMPIRICISM

THE EXTERNAL WORLD AND OUR KNOWLEDGE OF IT

HUME'S CRITICAL REALISM, AN EXPOSITION AND A DEFENCE

University of Toronto Press David Hume is often considered to have been a sceptic, particularly in his conception of the individual's knowledge of the external world. However, a closer examination of his works gives a much different impression of this aspect of Hume's philosophy, one that is due for a thorough scholarly analysis. This study argues that Hume was, in fact, a critical realist in the early twentieth-century sense, a period in which the term was used to describe the epistemological and ontological theories of such philosophers as Roy Wood Sellars and Bertrand Russell. Carefully situating Hume in his historical context, that is, relative to Aristotelian and rationalist traditions, Fred Wilson makes important and unique insights into Humean philosophy. Analyzing key sections of the *Treatise*, the *Enquiry*, and the *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*, Wilson offers a deeper understanding of Hume by taking into account the philosopher's theories of the external world. Such a reading, the author explains, is not only more faithful to the texts, but also reinforces the view of Hume as a critical realist in light of twentieth-century discussions between externalism and internalism, and between coherentists and foundationalists. Complete with original observations and ideas, this study is sure to generate debates about Humean philosophy, critical realism, and the limits of perceptual knowledge.

FROM SOCRATES TO SARTRE

THE PHILOSOPHIC QUEST

Bantam **A challenging new look at the great thinkers whose ideas have shaped our civilization** From Socrates to Sartre presents a rousing and readable introduction to the lives, and times of the great philosophers. This thought-provoking book takes us from the inception of Western society in Plato's Athens to today when the commanding power of Marxism has captured one third of the world. T. Z. Lavine, Elton Professor of Philosophy at George Washington University, makes philosophy come alive with astonishing clarity to give us a deeper, more meaningful understanding of ourselves and our times. From Socrates to Sartre discusses Western philosophers in terms of the historical and intellectual environment which influenced them, and it connects their lasting ideas to the public and private choices we face in America today. From Socrates to Sartre formed the basis of from the PBS television series of the same name.

HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF COGNITIVE SCIENCE

Springer Science & Business Media **My interest in gathering together a collection of this sort was generated by a fortuitous combination of historical studies under Professor Keith Lehrer and studies in cognitive science under Professor R. Michael Harnish at the University of Arizona.** Work on the volume began there while I was an instructor in the Department of Linguistics and was greatly encouraged by participants in the Faculty Seminar on Cognitive Science chaired by Professor Lance J. Rips. I wish to express my appreciation to all of these and to many other individuals with whom I discussed the possibility of contribution to this work. I am especially grateful to the authors of the essays included here, as they showed more patience than I could have hoped for in seeing me through a number of uncertain stages in development of the project. My thanks are also due to my colleague Charles Reid for assistance in reviewing submissions, to Tim McFadden for computer resources, and again, to Keith Lehrer for continuing advice in arrangements for publication. Financial support for manuscript preparation was provided in part under University Research Grant No. 617 from the University Research Council, Youngstown State University.

THE SKEPTICAL TRADITION AROUND 1800

SKEPTICISM IN PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND SOCIETY

Springer Science & Business Media **In the early 1980s the late Charles B. Schmitt and I discussed the fact that so much new research and new interpretations were taking place concerning various areas of modern skepticism that we, as pioneers, ought to organize a conference where**

these new findings and outlooks could be presented and discussed. Charles and I had both visited the great library at Wolfenbiittel, and were most happy when the Herzog August Bibliothek agreed to host the first conference on the history of skepticism, in 1984 (published as *Skepticism from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment*, ed. R. H. Popkin and Charles B. Schmitt [Wiesbaden, 1987, *Wolfenbiitteler Forschungen*, vol. 35]) Charles and I projected a series of later conferences, the first of which would deal with skepticism and irreligion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Unfortunately, however, Charles died suddenly in 1986, while lecturing in Padua. Subsequent to his death Constance Blackwell, his companion of many years, established the Foundation for Intellectual History to support research and publication on topics in the history of ideas that continued Schmitt's interests. One of the first ventures was to arrange and fund the already planned conference on skepticism and irreligion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. After many difficulties and problems, the conference was sponsored and funded by the Foundation for Intellectual History, one of its first public activities. It was held at the lovely facilities of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in Wassenaar in 1990.

A FACULTY THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

THE AIM AND SCOPE OF HUME'S FIRST ENQUIRY

Bucknell University Press This work draws together the strands of doctrine into the epistemological theory that Hume called a mental geography, which translates in modern terms into a faculty theory of knowledge. This theory forms the foundation of Hume's other best-known doctrines and, the author argues, is essential to their proper understanding.

THE RECEPTION OF DAVID HUME IN EUROPE

A&C Black The intellectual scope and cultural impact of British writers cannot be assessed without reference to their European 'fortunes'. These essays, prepared by an international team of scholars, critics and translators, record the ways in which David Hume has been translated, evaluated and emulated in different national and linguistic areas of Europe. This is the first collection of essays to consider how and where Hume's works were initially understood throughout Europe. They reflect on how early European responses to Hume relied on available French translations, and concentrated on his *Political Discourses* and his *History*, and how later German translations enabled professional philosophers to discuss his more abstract ideas. Also explored is the idea that continental readers were not able to judge the accuracy of the translations they read, nor did many consider the contexts in which Hume was writing: rather, they were intent on using what they read for their own purposes.

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHY

Cambridge University Press This two-volume set presents a comprehensive and up-to-date history of eighteenth-century philosophy. The subject is treated systematically by topic, not by individual thinker, school, or movement, thus enabling a much more historically nuanced picture of the period to be painted.

THOMAS REID'S THEORY OF PERCEPTION

Clarendon Press The thesis that the mind cannot directly apprehend features of the physical world - what Reid calls the Way of Ideas - is a staple of Early Modern philosophical tradition. This commitment to the direct awareness of, and only of, mental representations unifies the otherwise divergent philosophical systems of Rationalists and Empiricists. Thomas Reid battles against this thesis on many fronts, in particular over the nature of perception. Ryan Nichols lays the groundwork for Reid's theory of perception by developing Reid's unheralded argument against a representational theory of thought, which Nichols applies to his discussion of the intentionality of perceptual states and Reid's appeal to 'signs'. Reid's efforts to preserve common sense epistemic commitments also lead him to adopt unique theories about our concepts of primary and secondary qualities, and about original and acquired perceptions. About the latter pair, Nichols argues that most perceptual beliefs depend for their justification upon inferences. The Way of Ideas holds that sensations are objects of awareness and that our senses are not robustly unified. Nichols develops Reid's counter-proposals by examining his discussion of the evolutionary purpose of sensations, and the nature of our awareness of sensations, as well as his intriguing affirmative answer to Molyneux's questions. Nichols brings to the writing of this book a consummate knowledge of Reid's texts, published and unpublished, and a keen appreciation for Reid's responses to his predecessors. He frequently reconstructs arguments in premise/conclusion form, thereby clarifying disputes that have frustrated previous Reid scholarship. This clarification, his lively examples, and his plainspoken style make this book especially readable. Reid's theory of perception is by far the most important feature of Reid's philosophical system, and Nichols offers what will be, for a long time to come, the definitive analysis of this theory.

THE EMPIRICISTS

Anchor This volume includes the major works of the British Empiricists, philosophers who sought to derive all knowledge from experience. All essays are complete except that of Locke, which Professor Richard Taylor of Brown University has skillfully abridged.

ROUTLEDGE LIBRARY EDITIONS: 18TH CENTURY PHILOSOPHY

Taylor & Francis **This collection reissues 17 titles that provide an excellent overview of 18th century philosophy - as well as the debates that surround the topic. Featuring works on Berkeley, Hume, Kant and Rousseau, among others, the collection examines a host of philosophical arguments by the leading thinkers of the time. It is an essential reference collection.**

DAVID HUME

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHER, CONTINENTAL ANCESTOR

State University of New York Press **An original, rigorous, and daring reappraisal and recategorization of David Hume.**