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10 branches of philosophy pdf

Western philosophy can be divided into six branches that have assumed various importance over time. Traditionally metaphysics sets the questions for philosophy. Epistemology asks how we know it? Ethics and politics have to do with action and quality of life. Aesthetics or value theory has to do with beauty, balance and harmony. Logic has to do with the relationships of things. Epistemology sometimes replaces metaphysics these days, because it has fewer religious nuances. Among eastern and continental European philosophers, philosophy tends to be the study of politics. Logic is fundamental for analytical philosophers, deeply suspicious of ethics, politics and metaphysics. Understanding philosophy in the 6th century BC. C involves taking into account different priorities than those of the 19th century AD. However, these divisions remain useful in identifying what is at stake. Metaphysics, which studies the nature of existence, is closely related to Epistemology, the study of knowledge and how we know what we do with the world around us. Ethics, the study of how individuals should act, depends on Epistemology, because we need knowledge to make good decisions. Politics studies human interaction. Aesthetics studies the value of things. Logic is about the symbolic representation of language and thought processes. Once the domain of Aristotle, the basis of the exact sciences must now take into account relativity, uncertainty and incompleteness. Epistemology[edit] The theory of knowledge, based on the Greek words episteme (knowledge) and logos (word/voice/study), is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature, origin, scope and (possibility/study) of knowledge. Treating nature is one of the branches of philosophy. But before anything is done, the meaning of philosophy must be understood. A philosopher of religion must be objective. Anyone willing to study philosophy should be able to attack and defend. In other definitions logic is the study of reasoning. It can also be described as studying the strength of the obvious links between the local and the conclusion. Logic is further divided on deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning. The deductive reasoning comes from a general statement to a particular statement. It is above all a valid argument, since it is tautological in nature. This means that the conclusion has no new knowledge that (conclusion) is missing from the facilities. Inductive argument: This reasoning perceived from a particular statement to a general statement. This reasoning is mainly used in scientific research. Modify your online booking Metaphysics, but (derived from the Greek words meta and physika) - means after physics. It was the way students referred to a specific book in Aristotle's works, and it was a book about first philosophy. (The assumption that the word means beyond physics is misleading) misleading) is the branch of philosophy in the study of the first principles and be (ontology). In other words, metaphysics is the study of the most general aspects of reality, belonging to topics such as substance, identity, the nature of the mind and free breath. It is a study of nature, the nature of reality and the nature of the world in which humans live. Logic[edit] Logic (from classical Greek λογος (logos), originally meaning the word, or what is spoken, but come to mean thought or reason is said to be the study of arguments. Logic is the study of the right reasoning. However, the subject is grounded, the task of the logical is the same: to advance in a story of valid and fallacious inference that allows to distinguish it. Ethics[edit] Ethics is a general term for what is often described as the science (study) of morality. In philosophy, ethical behavior is what is good or right. The Western tradition of ethics is sometimes called moral philosophy. It is the study of good and evil in human efforts. Aesthetics[edit] Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that explores the creation and appreciation of beauty through critical analysis and reflection. Other branches[edit] Philosophy of Education: Quite self-explanatory. A minor branch, mainly concerned with what is the right way to educate a person. Classic works include Plato's Republic, Locke's thoughts on education and Rousseau's Emile. Philosophy of History: Branch quite minor (not as minor as education), although very important for Hegel and those who followed him, especially Marx. Is the philosophical study of history particularly concerned with the question of whether history (i.e. the universe and/or humanity) moves towards a specific end? Hegel argued that he was, just like Marx. Classic works include the New Science of Vico, and the works of Hegel and Marx. Philosophy of Language: Ancient branch of philosophy that gained prominence in the last century under Wittgenstein. Basically worried about how our languages affect our thinking. Wittgenstein famously claimed that the limits of our languages mark the limits of our thinking. Classic works include Plato's Cratylus, Locke's Essay, and Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus. Philosophy of Law: Also called Jurisprudence. Study of the law trying to discern what might be the best laws, how the laws came to be in the first place, trying to delineate human laws of natural laws, whether we should always obey the law, and so on. Law is not often treated directly by philosophers, but much of political philosophy obviously has an influence on it. Philosophy of Mathematics: Concerned about issues such as, of the axioms and symbols (numbers, triangle, operands) of the mathematics we use to understand the world, make perfect mathematical forms exist in the real world, and so on. Successfully. Mathematica is almost certainly the most important work in this field. Philosophy of mind: Study the mind, trying to determine exactly what the mind is, how it interacts with our body, make there are other minds, how it works, and so on. Probably the most popular branch of philosophy right now, it has expanded to include AI issues. Classical works include Plato's Republic and Wittgenstein's philosophical research, although all great philosophers have had some opinion at least on what the mind is and how it works. Philosophy of Politics: Closely related to ethics, this is a study of government and nations, especially how they occurred, what makes good governments, what obligations citizens have towards their government, and so on. Classic works include Plato's Republic, Hobbes' Leviatan, Two Treatises by Locke, and J.S. Mill's On Liberty. Philosophy of religion: Theology refers to the study of God, recommending best religious practices, how our religion should shape our life, and so on. The philosophy of religion refers to the same issues, but where theology uses religious works, such as the Bible, such as its authority, philosophy likes to use reason as the ultimate authority. Philosophy of Science: It's the study of science concerned about whether scientific knowledge can be said to be safe, as we get it, science can really explain everything, causality really exists, can every event in the universe be described in terms of physics and so on. Also popular in recent times are Hume's Treatise on Human Nature, Kripke's naming and needy, the structure of Kuhn's scientific revolutions. Overview and current affairs guide to philosophy The following scheme is provided as an overview and topical view of philosophy: Philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems in subjects such as existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind and language. [2] It is distinguished from other ways of addressing fundamental issues (such as mysticism, myth or religion) by its critical approach, usually systematic and its dependence on rational argument. [3] It involves logical analysis of language and clarification of the meaning of words and concepts. The word philosophy comes from Greek philosophy (φιλοσοφία), which literally means love of wisdom. [4] [6] Branches of philosophy The branches of philosophy and its sub-delegations are used in contemporary philosophy. Aesthetic Aesthetics is the study of the nature of beauty, art and taste, and the creation of personal types of applied aesthetic truth - application of the philosophy of aesthetics to and culture. Epistemology Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that studies the source, nature and validity of knowledge. Social epistemology – research on the social aspects of knowledge. Formal epistemology – the formal models for studying knowledge. Metaepistemology – study the foundations of epistemology itself. Ethics Ethics – study of value and morality. Applied ethics – philosophical examination, from a moral point of view, of particular issues in private and public life that are matters of moral judgment. Therefore, these are attempts to use philosophical methods to identify the morally correct course of action in various fields of human life. Environmental ethics – studies ethical issues relating to the non-human world. It has an influence on a wide range of disciplines including environmental law, environmental sociology, ecotheology, ecological economics, ecology and environmental geography. Professional ethics –ethics to improve bioethics professionalism– study of the typically controversial ethical issues arising from new situations and possibilities that advance in biology and medicine. Descriptive ethics – study of people's beliefs on the ethics of morality discourse – discovery of exhaustive ethical principles the study of formal language ethics – discovery of ethical principles through the application of logical normative ethics – study of ethical theories that prescribe how people should act metaethics – branch of ethics that seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties , statements, attitudes and logical judgments – systematic study of the form of valid inference and reasoning. Classical logic Propositional logic Logic of first order Logic of second order Logic dōtica of upper order Description Diffusive logic Diffusive logic Aesthetic logic Attatic logic Epistatic logic Temporal logic Paraconsistent Logic substructive Metaphysics – concerned with explaining the fundamental nature of being and the world that encompasses it. Cosmology – the study of nature and the origins of the universe. Ontology – philosophical study of the nature of being, becoming, existence or reality, as well as the basic categories of being and their relationships. Meta-ontology – study of the ontological foundations of ontology itself. Philosophy of space and time – branch of philosophy concerned with the issues surrounding ontology, epistemology and the character of space and time. Philosophy of mind Philosophy of the mind - studies the nature of the mind, mental properties, consciousness, and its relationship with the physical body, particularly the brain. Philosophy of action – theories about processes that cause human bodily movements voluntarily of a more or less complex type. This area of thought has attracted the strong interest of philosophers since the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle (Third Book). Philosophy of the same Other Philosophy metaphysical philosophy of education Philosophy of history Philosophy of Philosophy of law Mathematics Philosophy of Religion Philosophy of Science Political philosophy Environmental philosophy Traditions of philosophy Regional variations of philosophy. African Philosophy Main Article: African Philosophy African Philosophy Ethiopian Philosophy East Philosophy Eastern Philosophy Main article: Philosophy of the East Buddhist Philosophy Chinese Philosophy Indian Philosophy Sikh Philosophy Indonesian Philosophy Japanese Philosophy Western Philosophy Western Philosophy Western Philosophy: Western Philosophy American Philosophy Australian Philosophy British Philosophy Czech Philosophy Czech Philosophy German Philosophy German Philosophy : History of philosophyThe history of philosophy in specific contexts of time and space. Chronology of philosophy Main articles: Chronology of philosophers and List of years in philosophy 11th century in 12th century philosophy in 14th century philosophy in 15th century philosophy in 16th century philosophy in 17th century philosophy in philosophy 19th century Philosophy of the 20th century Ancient philosophy and classical philosophy Main article : Ancient philosophyPhilosophies during ancient history. 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The second edition, edited by Donald M. Borcher, was published in ten volumes in 2006 by Thomson Gale. Volumes 1–9 contain articles sorted alphabetically. Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy – free online encyclopedia on philosophical themes and philosophers founded by James Fieser in 1995. Current editors general are James Fieser (Professor of Philosophy at the University of Tennessee at Martin) and Bradley Dowden (Professor of Philosophy at California State University, Sacramento). Staff also include numerous area editors as well as volunteers. Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy – an encyclopaedia of philosophy edited by Edward Craig that was first published by Routledge in 1998 (ISBN 978-0415073103). Originally published on both 10 print and CD-ROM volumes, in 2002 it became available online on a subscription basis. The online version is regularly updated with new articles and revisions to existing articles. 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