
Read Book Thought Political Humes In Ideology And Philosophy

Recognizing the pretentiousness ways to acquire this ebook **Thought Political Humes In Ideology And Philosophy** is additionally useful. You have remained in right site to start getting this info. get the Thought Political Humes In Ideology And Philosophy belong to that we provide here and check out the link.

You could buy guide Thought Political Humes In Ideology And Philosophy or get it as soon as feasible. You could speedily download this Thought Political Humes In Ideology And Philosophy after getting deal. So, later you require the book swiftly, you can straight get it. Its for that reason unconditionally easy and fittingly fats, isnt it? You have to favor to in this look

KEY=AND - BLACKBURN ANGIE

Philosophy and Ideology in Hume's Political Thought *Oxford University Press, USA* This book was written with three aims in mind. The first was to provide a reasonably concise account of Hume's social and political thought that might help students coming to it for the first time. The second aim was to say something about the relationship between philosophy and politics, with explicit attention to Hume, but implicit reference to a general issue. The third is to offer an integrated account of Hume's thought. The book accounts for the varying interpretation of the conservative and liberalist traditions by arguing that the distinction between liberalism and conservatism had little application in mid-18th-century Britain. Hume's ideology contained elements that we should now identify as conservative and liberal respectively, and so by selective emphasis it is possible to make him seem a thoroughbred conservative or liberal according to choice. These two problems the relationship between Hume's philosophy and his politics, and the ideological character of his thought are pursued through the first and second parts of the book respectively. **David Hume's Political Theory Law, Commerce, and the Constitution of Government** *University of Toronto Press* "David Hume's Political Theory" brings together Hume's diverse writings on law and government, collected and examined with a view to revealing the philosopher's coherent and persuasive theory of politics. **Order and Artifice in Hume's Political Philosophy** *Princeton University Press* Frederick G. Whelan relates Hume's political theory to the other parts of his philosophy, including his epistemology, his account of human nature, and his ethics, emphasizing the unity of the whole. Originally published in 1985. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. **Contemporary European thought Hume's Enlightenment Tract The Unity and Purpose of An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding** *Oxford University Press on Demand* Contrary to Hume's wishes, 'An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding' has long lived in the shadow of its predecessor 'A Treatise of Human Nature'. Stephen Buckle presents the 'Enquiry' in a fresh light. **David Hume's Humanity The Philosophy of Common Life and Its Limits** *Springer* Scott Yenor argues that David Hume's reputation as a skeptic is greatly exaggerated and that Hume's skepticism is a moment leading Hume to defend common life philosophy and the humane commercial republic. Gentle, humane virtues reflect the proper reaction to the complex mixture of human faculties that define the human condition. **Of the Original Contract** *Library of Alexandria* As no party, in the present age, can well support itself without a philosophical or speculative system of principles annexed to its political or practical one, we accordingly find, that each of the factions into which this nation is divided has reared up a fabric of the former kind, in order to protect and cover that scheme of actions which it pursues. The people being commonly very rude builders, especially in this speculative way, and more especially still when actuated by party-zeal, it is natural to imagine that their workmanship must be a little unshapely, and discover evident marks of that violence and hurry in which it was raised. The one party, by tracing up government to the Deity, endeavoured to render it so sacred and inviolate, that it must be little less than sacrilege, however, tyrannical it may become, to touch or invade it in the smallest article. The other party, by founding government altogether on the consent of the people, suppose that there is a kind of original contract, by which the subjects have tacitly reserved the power of resisting their sovereign, whenever they find themselves aggrieved by that authority, with which they have, for certain purposes, voluntarily intrusted him. These are the speculative principles of the two parties, and these, too, are the practical consequences deduced from them. **Bentham and the Common Law Tradition** *Clarendon Law* This work explores the relationship between Bentham's utilitarian practical philosophy and his positivist jurisprudence. These theories appear to be in tension because his utilitarian commitment to the sovereignty of utility as a practical decision principle seems inconsistent with his positivist insistence on the sovereignty of the will of the lawmaker. Two themes emerge from the attempt in this work to reconcile these two core elements of Bentham's practical thought. First, Bentham's conception of law does not fit the conventional model of legal positivism. Bentham was not just a utilitarian and a positivist; he was a positivist by virtue of his commitment to a utilitarian understanding of the fundamental task of law. Moreover, his emphasis on the necessary publicity and the systemic character of law, led him to insist on an essential role for utilitarian reasons in the regular public functioning of law. Second, Bentham's radical critique of common law theory and practice convinced him of the necessity to reconcile the

need for certainty of law with an equally great need for its flexibility. He eventually developed a constitutional framework for adjudication in the shadow of codified law that accorded to judges discretion to decide particular cases according to their best judgment of the balance of utilities, guaranteeing the accountability and appropriate motivation of judicial decision-making through institutional incentives. The original text of this work, first published in 1986, remains largely unchanged, but an afterword reconsiders and revises some themes in response to criticism. **The Theory of Moral Sentiments David Hume An Introduction to His Philosophical System** *Purdue University Press* This volume provides a general account of the philosophy of David Hume in a way that shows that he is, contrary to common belief, a highly systematic thinker whose thought and personality are closely related. It is also designed to assist the reader to make the most informed use of the rich resources of contemporary Hume scholarship. **The Life of David Hume** *Oxford University Press* Mossner's **Life of David Hume** remains the standard biography of this great thinker and writer. First published in 1954, and updated in 1980, this excellent life story is now reissued in paperback, in response to an overwhelming interest in Hume's brilliant ideas. Containing more than a simple biography, this exemplary work is also a study of intellectual reaction in the eighteenth century. In this new edition are a detailed bibliography, index, and textual supplements, making it the perfect text for scholars and advanced students of Hume, epistemology, and the history of philosophy. **Enlightenment Shadows** *Oxford University Press* Genevieve Lloyd presents a new study of the place of Enlightenment thought in intellectual history and of its continued relevance. She offers original readings of a range of key texts, which highlight the ways in which Enlightenment thinkers enacted in their writing—and reflected on—the interplay of intellect, imagination, and emotion. **Philosophical Interpretations** *Oxford University Press on Demand* A collection of the author's essays on the interpretation of philosophical texts, dealing with the works of Plato, Aquinas, Hume, Berkeley, Kant, Price, Hamilton and Wittgenstein. Although many of the selections were first published in journals, several are new to this volume. **The Moral Animus of David Hume** *University of Delaware Press* Rejecting a morality based on religious sanctions and appeals to a spiritual order of being, David Hume advocated a wholehearted immersion in worldliness. **Contemptus mundi** is replaced with **amor mundi**, an orientation that Hume saw as fostering virtue and socially beneficial relationships. **Hume's Sceptical Enlightenment** *Edinburgh University Press* Demonstrates the uniqueness of Hume as an Enlightenment thinker, illustrating how his 'spirit of scepticism' often leads him into seemingly paradoxical positions. This book will be of interest to Hume scholars, intellectual historians of 17th- to 19th-century Europe and those interested in the Enlightenment more widely. **The Genesis of Macroeconomics New Ideas from Sir William Petty to Henry Thornton** *Oxford University Press* This is a book about the discovery of the great macroeconomic concepts and ideas by a group of exciting people between the late 17th and early 19th century. Engaging and vividly written, the book shows readers how economic concepts evolve over time and are influenced by contemporary developments. **Pure Theory of Law** *The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd.* Kelsen, Hans. **Pure Theory of Law**. Translation from the Second German Edition by Max Knight. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967. x, 356 pp. Reprinted 2005 by The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. ISBN 1-58477-578-5. Paperbound. \$36.95 * Second revised and enlarged edition, a complete revision of the first edition published in 1934. A landmark in the development of modern jurisprudence, the pure theory of law defines law as a system of coercive norms created by the state that rests on the validity of a generally accepted Grundnorm, or basic norm, such as the supremacy of the Constitution. Entirely self-supporting, it rejects any concept derived from metaphysics, politics, ethics, sociology, or the natural sciences. Beginning with the medieval reception of Roman law, traditional jurisprudence has maintained a dual system of "subjective" law (the rights of a person) and "objective" law (the system of norms). Throughout history this dualism has been a useful tool for putting the law in the service of politics, especially by rulers or dominant political parties. The pure theory of law destroys this dualism by replacing it with a unitary system of objective positive law that is insulated from political manipulation. Possibly the most influential jurist of the twentieth century, Hans Kelsen [1881-1973] was legal adviser to Austria's last emperor and its first republican government, the founder and permanent advisor of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Austria, and the author of Austria's Constitution, which was enacted in 1920, abolished during the Anschluss, and restored in 1945. The author of more than forty books on law and legal philosophy, he is best known for this work and **General Theory of Law and State**. Also active as a teacher in Europe and the United States, he was Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Vienna and taught at the universities of Cologne and Prague, the Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Harvard, Wellesley, the University of California at Berkeley, and the Naval War College. Also available in cloth. **The Riddle of Hume's Treatise Scepticism, Naturalism, and Irreligion** *Oxford University Press* It is widely held that Hume's **Treatise** has little or nothing to do with problems of religion. Contrary to this view, Paul Russell argues that it is irreligious aims and objectives that are fundamental to the **Treatise** and account for its underlying unity and coherence. **Custom and Reason in Hume A Kantian Reading of the First Book of the Treatise** *Oxford University Press* Henry Allison offers a new understanding of Hume's theory of knowledge, as contained in the first book of his **Treatise**. Allison provides a comprehensive and detailed critical analysis of Hume's views on the subject, and an extensive comparison with Kant on a range of issues including space and time, causation, existence, and the self. **An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals** *BoD - Books on Demand* **Reproduction of the original: An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals** by David Hume **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. **Paradise Understood New Philosophical Essays about Heaven** *Oxford University Press* **Paradise Understood: New Philosophical Essays about Heaven** systematically investigates heaven, or paradise, as conceived within theistic religious traditions such as Rabbinic Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. It considers a variety of topics concerning what life in paradise would, could, or will be like for human persons. The collection

offers novel approaches to questions about heaven of perennial philosophical interest, and breaks new ground by expanding the range of questions about heaven that philosophers have considered. The contributors wrestle with questions about human life in paradise that span the spectrum of the major subfields of philosophical enquiry. By employing both historical and contemporary philosophical resources, the volume makes a pioneering contribution toward answering pressing questions about human life in paradise. It will serve as a platform for future research, reinvigorating philosophical investigation into these neglected topics within philosophy of religion. Lectures on the History of Moral and Political Philosophy *Princeton University Press* G. A. Cohen was one of the leading political philosophers of recent times. He first came to wide attention in 1978 with the prize-winning book *Karl Marx's Theory of History: A Defence*. In subsequent decades his published writings largely turned away from the history of philosophy, focusing instead on equality, freedom, and justice. However, throughout his career he regularly lectured on a wide range of moral and political philosophers of the past. This volume collects these previously unpublished lectures. Starting with a chapter centered on Plato, but also discussing the pre-Socratics as well as Aristotle, the book moves to social contract theory as discussed by Hobbes, Locke, and Hume, and then continues with chapters on Kant, Hegel, and Nietzsche. The book also contains some previously published but uncollected papers on Marx, Hobbes, and Kant, among other figures. The collection concludes with a memoir of Cohen written by the volume editor, Jonathan Wolff, who was a student of Cohen's. A hallmark of the lectures is Cohen's engagement with the thinkers he discusses. Rather than simply trying to render their thought accessible to the modern reader, he tests whether their arguments and positions are clear, sound, and free from contradiction. Throughout, he homes in on central issues and provides fresh approaches to the philosophers he examines. Ultimately, these lectures teach us not only about some of the great thinkers in the history of moral and political philosophy, but also about one of the great thinkers of our time: Cohen himself.

Pluralism, Justice, and Equality *OUP Oxford* The essays in this book by a group of leading political theorists assess and develop the central ideas of Michael Walzer's path-breaking *Spheres of Justice*. Is social justice a radically plural notion, with its principles determined by the different social goods that men and women allocate to one another? Is it possible to prevent the unequal distribution of money and power from distorting the allocation of other goods? If different goods are distributed by different mechanisms, what (if any) kind of social equality is possible? Are there universal principles of justice which apply regardless of context? These and other related questions are pursued in depth by the contributors. The book concludes with an important new essay by Walzer in which he reflects on the positions taken in his original book in the light of the critical appraisals presented here.

Hume: Political Essays *Cambridge University Press* A fully annotated edition of Hume's most important political essays. *David Hume and Contemporary Philosophy* *Cambridge Scholars Pub* David Hume bridges a gap between classical and non-classical philosophy. Two major approaches in the XX century systematic philosophy - naturalism and relativism - have been both basically inspired by Hume and build the strongest controversy of nowadays. The dethroning of the knowing agent and the spiritual substance from their privileged place opens way to the death of God (F. Nietzsche) or the death of the Author (R. Barthes). His criticism of causality corresponds to the indeterminism of the quantum mechanics (B. Russell). K. Popper's falsificationism would be hardly possible without Hume's account of induction. L. Wittgenstein's considerations on rule following reveals similarities with Hume's idea of habit (S. Kripke) as well as with P. Bourdieu's concept of habitus. D. Bloor likes to think of Hume as Edinburgh's great sociologist of knowledge. The present collection is also not a mere contribution to the history of philosophy, though it covers many problems of the contemporary Humean scholarship and contains the articles written by the leading researchers in the field (B. Straud, R. Harre, J. Bricke, E. Radcliffe etc.). Its aim is rather to demonstrate the 'vivacity' of Hume for the contemporary philosophy. Their considerations range from the subtlest questions of the development of his thought and its impact on the contemporaries to the most recent and controversial topics in epistemology, philosophy of science, political theory and ethics *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. *Of the Liberty of the Press* *Library of Alexandria* Nothing is more apt to surprise a foreigner, than the extreme liberty which we enjoy in this country of communicating whatever we please to the public and of openly censuring every measure entered into by the king or his ministers. If the administration resolve upon war, it is affirmed, that, either wilfully or ignorantly, they mistake the interests of the nation; and that peace, in the present situation of affairs, is infinitely preferable. If the passion of the ministers lie towards peace, our political writers breathe nothing but war and devastation, and represent the specific conduct of the government as mean and pusillanimous. As this liberty is not indulged in any other government, either republican or monarchical; in Holland and Venice, more than in France or Spain; it may very naturally give occasion to the question, How it happens that Great Britain alone enjoys this peculiar privilege? Knowledge by

Agreement The Programme of Communitarian Epistemology *Oxford University Press on Demand* Knowledge by Agreement defends the ideas that knowledge is a social status (like money, or marriage), and that knowledge is primarily the possession of groups rather than individuals. Part I develops a new theory of testimony. It breaks with the traditional view according to which testimony is not, except accidentally, a generative source of knowledge. One important consequence of the new theory is a rejection of attempts to globally justify trust in the words of others. Part II proposes a communitarian theory of empirical knowledge. Martin Kusch argues that empirical belief can acquire the status of knowledge only by being shared with others, and that all empirical beliefs presuppose social institutions. As a result all knowledge is essentially political. Part III defends some of the controversial premises and consequences of Parts I and II: the community-dependence of normativity, epistemological and semantic relativism, anti-realism, and a social conception of objectivity. Martin Kusch's bold approach to epistemology is a challenge to philosophy and will arouse interest in the wider academic world. That Politics May Be Reduced to a Science *Createspace Independent Publishing Platform* That Politics may be reduced to a Science David Hume We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience. David Humes ästhetische Kritik *Felix Meiner Verlag* David Humes Beitrag zu den zentralen Themen der im 18. Jahrhundert neuentstandenen Wissenschaft der Ästhetik hat bislang eine zu geringe Aufmerksamkeit gefunden. Seiner in den Essays entwickelten ästhetischen Kritik - vorbereitet durch die im Traktat über die menschliche Natur durchgeführte Untersuchung von Verstand, Affektivität und Moral - geht es weniger um eine Theorie des Schönen oder der ästhetischen Wahrnehmung, sondern, wie nachmals Kant, um die Bestimmung des Geschmacksurteils. Sie will die seit Shaftesburys und Hutchesons Entdeckung eines »internal sense« aufkommende Frage nach dem Kriterium wertender Empfindungsurteile überhaupt paradigmatisch beantworten. Essays Utopia *Open Road Media* The classic political satire about an imaginary ideal world by one of the Renaissance's most fascinating figures. Named after a word that translates literally to "nowhere," Utopia is an island dreamed up by Thomas More, a devout Catholic, English statesman, and Renaissance humanist who would be canonized as a saint centuries after he was executed for choosing God over king. More's novel introduces us to Utopia's society and its customs. It is a place of no private property and no lawyers; of six-hour workdays and simple ways; and, intriguingly, of a combination of values that blend the traditional with the highly controversial, from euthanasia to married priests to slavery. Remarkably thought-provoking, it is a novel that asks us to question what makes a perfect world—and whether such a thing is even possible. The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Race *Oxford University Press* The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Race provides up-to-date explanation and analyses by leading scholars in African American philosophy and philosophy of race. Fifty-one original essays cover major topics from intellectual history to contemporary social controversies in this emerging philosophical subfield that supports demographic inclusion and emphasizes cultural relevance. The Habermas Handbook *Columbia University Press* Jürgen Habermas is one of the most influential philosophers of our time. His diagnoses of contemporary society and concepts such as the public sphere, communicative rationality, and cosmopolitanism have influenced virtually all academic disciplines, spurred political debates, and shaped intellectual life in Germany and beyond for more than fifty years. In The Habermas Handbook, leading Habermas scholars elucidate his thought, providing essential insight into his key concepts, the breadth of his work, and his influence across politics, law, the social sciences, and public life. This volume offers a comprehensive overview and an in-depth analysis of Habermas's work in its entirety. After examining his intellectual biography, it goes on to illuminate the social and intellectual context of Habermasian thought, such as the Frankfurt School, speech-act theory, and contending theories of democracy. The Handbook provides an extensive account of Habermas's texts, ranging from his dissertation on Schelling to his most recent writing about Europe. It illustrates the development of his thought and its frequently controversial reception while elaborating the central ideas of his work. The book also provides a glossary of key terms and concepts, making the complexity of Habermas's thought accessible to a broad readership. Utilitarianism *Die Philosophie des 18. Jahrhunderts: Grossbritannien und Nordamerika, Niederlande* The Virtue Ethics of Hume and Nietzsche *John Wiley & Sons* This contribution to the field of virtue ethics focuses on the work of Hume and Nietzsche, providing fresh perspectives on their philosophies and a compelling account of their impact on the development of virtue ethics. Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion National Responsibility and Global Justice *OUP Oxford* Oxford Political Theory presents the best new work in contemporary political theory. It is intended to be broad in scope, including original contributions to political philosophy, and also work in applied political theory. The series will contain works of outstanding quality with no restriction as to approach or subject matter. Series Editors: Will Kymlicka, David Miller, and Alan Ryan. This book presents a non-cosmopolitan theory of global justice. In contrast to theories that seek to extend principles of social justice, such as equality of opportunity or resources, to the world as a whole, it argues that in a world made up of self-determining national communities, a different conception is needed. The book presents and defends an account of national responsibility which entails that nations may justifiably claim the benefits that their decisions and policies produce, while also being held liable for harms that they inflict on other peoples. Such collective responsibility extends to responsibility for the national past, so the present generation may owe redress to those who have been harmed by the actions of their

predecessors. Global justice, therefore, must be understood not in terms of equality, but in terms of a minimum set of basic rights that belong to human beings everywhere. Where these rights are being violated or threatened, remedial responsibility may fall on outsiders. The book considers how this responsibility should be allocated, and how far citizens of democratic societies must limit their pursuit of domestic objectives in order to discharge their global obligations. The book presents a systematic challenge to existing theories of global justice without retreating to a narrow nationalism that denies that we have any responsibilities to the world's poor. It combines discussion of practical questions such as immigration and foreign aid with philosophical exploration of, for instance, the different senses of responsibility, and the grounds of human rights.