



ویکیپیډیا
یو وړیا پوهنغونډ

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اوسنۍ پېښې
وروستي بدلونونه
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ژبې

دغه لړم د ویکیپیډیا آسیایي میاشتی دي
مونږ سره په دی لوبو یو ځای شه ترسو له آسیا نه یو بسټکارټ بریلی شی
[زمور سره په ژباړه کې مرسته وکړئ!]

د فلسفې ویپانگه

دا د فلسفي ویونو او اصطلاحگانو یوه ویپانگه ده.

اړونده لیکنې: **د فلسفو لړلیک**، **د فلسفي نظرونو لړلیک** او **wikt:-ism**
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A [سمول]
Absolutism
the position that in a particular domain of thought, all statements in that domain are either absolutely true or absolutely false: none is true for some cultures or eras while false for other cultures or eras. These statements are called absolute truths. A common reaction by those who newly criticize absolutism is the absolute .truth statement: Absolute truths do not exist

Enlightened absolutism •

.(a form of governing by rulers who were influenced by the **Enlightenment** (18th-century and early 19th-century Europe

Moral absolutism •

the position that there are absolute standards against which moral questions can be judged, and that certain actions are
.right or wrong, regardless of the context of the act

Political absolutism •

.a political theory that argues that one person should hold all power

Absurdism

philosophy stating that the efforts of man to find meaning in the **universe** will ultimately fail because no such meaning exists
. (at least in relation to man). Absurdism is related to **existentialism**, though should not be confused with it, nor **nihilism**

Accidentalism

any system of thought that denies the causal nexus and maintains that events succeed one another haphazardly or by
chance (not in the mathematical but in the popular sense). In **metaphysics**, accidentalism denies the doctrine that
everything occurs or results from a definite cause. In this connection it is synonymous with **tychism** (ruxi, chance), a term
.used by **Charles Sanders Peirce** for the theories that make chance an objective factor in the process of the Universe

Acosmism

in contrast to **pantheism**, denies the reality of the **universe**, seeing it as ultimately illusory, (the prefix "a-" in Greek meaning
negation; like "un-" in English), and only the infinite Unmanifest Absolute as real. This **philosophy** begins with the
recognition that there is only one Reality, which is infinite, non-dual, blissful, etc. Yet the phenomenal reality of which we
are normally aware is none of these things; it is in fact just the opposite—i.e., dualistic, finite, full of suffering and pain, and
so on. And since the Absolute is the only reality, that means that everything that is not-Absolute cannot be real. Thus,
according to this viewpoint, the phenomenal dualistic world is ultimately an illusion ("Maya" to use the technical Indian
.term), irrespective of the apparent reality it possesses at the mundane or empirical level

ad hoc

on the spur of the moment .1

.not following a general rule, a solution for a particular purpose .2

ad hominem

an argument attacking one's opponent personally instead of attacking his or her arguments, premises, and logic

Aestheticism

another name for the *Aesthetic movement*, a loosely defined movement in **art** and **literature** in later 19th century **Britain**.

Proponents of the movement held that art does not have any didactic purpose, it need only be beautiful. Life should copy Art. The main characteristics of the movement were: suggestion rather than statement, sensuality, massive use of symbols, .and synaesthetic effects - that is, correspondence between words, colors and music

Agnosticism

the **philosophical** view that the truth values of certain claims — particularly **theological** claims regarding the existence of **God, gods, or deities** — are unknown, inherently unknowable, or incoherent, and therefore, (some agnostics may go as far to say) irrelevant to **life**. Agnosticism, in both its strong (explicit) and weak (implicit) forms, is necessarily a non-atheist and non-theist position, though an agnostic person may also be either an atheist, a theist, or one who endorses neither .position

Agnostic atheism •

the philosophical view that encompasses both **atheism** and **agnosticism**. Due to definitional variance, an *agnostic atheist* does not believe in **God** or gods and by extension holds true: 'the existence and nonexistence of deities is currently unknown and may be absolutely unknowable', or 'knowledge of the existence and nonexistence of deities is irrelevant or unimportant', or 'abstention from claims of knowledge of the existence and nonexistence of deities is .'optimal

Agnostic theism •

the philosophical view that encompasses both theism and agnosticism. An agnostic theist is one who views that the truth value of claims regarding the existence of god(s) is unknown or inherently unknowable but chooses to believe in .god(s) in spite of this

Strong agnosticism •

also referred to as *explicit agnosticism* and *positive agnosticism*, it is the view that the evidence in the universe is .such that it is impossible for humans to **know** whether or not any **deities** exist

Weak agnosticism •

the position that the evidence is such that the existence or nonexistence of **deities** is currently **unknown**, but is not necessarily unknowable. Also called *implicit agnosticism*, *empirical agnosticism*, and *negative agnosticism*

Altruism

the belief that people have a moral obligation to serve others or the "greater good"; term coined by **Auguste Comte**.
.Generally opposed to *self-interest* or *egoism*

Anarchism

in politics, any of a number of views and movements that advocate the elimination of rulership or government. Other than being opposed to the state, there is no single defining position that all anarchists hold. Compare and contrast
.libertarianism

Anarcho-primitivism

an **anarchist** critique of the origins and progress of **civilization**. Primitivists argue that the shift from **hunter-gatherer** to **agricultural** subsistence gave rise to **social stratification**, **coercion**, and **alienation**. They advocate a return to non-"civilized" ways of life through **deindustrialisation**, abolition of **division of labour** or **specialization**, and abandonment of **technology**

Anarcho-syndicalism

a form of anarchism that allies itself with **syndicalism**, that is, with **labor unions**, as a force for revolutionary social change. Anarcho-syndicalists seek to replace capitalism and the state with a democratically worker-managed means of production.
.They seek to abolish the wage system and most forms of private property

Animism

animism" has been applied to many different philosophical systems. This includes **Aristotle's** view of the relation of soul" and body held also by the **stoics** and **scholastics**. On the other hand, **monadology** (**Leibniz**) has also been described as animistic. The name is most commonly applied to **vitalism**, which makes life, or life and mind, the directive principle in evolution and growth, holding that life is not merely mechanical but that there is a directive force that guides energy without altering its amount. An entirely different class of ideas, also termed animistic, is the belief in the *world soul*, held by **Plato**, **Schelling** and others. Lastly, in discussions of religion, "animism" refers to the belief in indwelling souls or spirits, particularly so-called "primitive" religions that consider everything inhabited by spirits

Anthropocentrism

also called **Homocentrism**, is the practice, conscious or otherwise, of regarding the existence and/or concerns of **human beings** as the central fact of the **universe**. This is similar, but not identical, to the practice of relating all that happens in the universe to the human experience. To clarify, the first position concludes that the fact of human existence is the point of .universal existence; the latter merely compares all activity to that of humanity, without making any **teleological** conclusions

Anthropomorphism

a form of **personification** (applying human or animal qualities to inanimate objects) and similar to **prosopopoeia** (adopting the persona of another person), is the attribution of human characteristics and qualities to non-human beings, objects, or natural phenomena. **Animals**, forces of **nature**, and unseen or unknown authors of chance are frequent subjects of anthropomorphosis. Two examples are the attribution of a human body or of human qualities generally to God (or the gods), and creating imaginary persons who are the embodiment of an abstraction such as Death, Lust, War, or the **Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse**

Antinomianism

in **theology** is the idea that members of a particular religious group are under no obligation to obey the **laws of ethics** or **morality** as presented by religious authorities. Antinomianism is the polar opposite of **legalism**, the notion that obedience to a code of religious law is necessary for **salvation**. The term has become a point of contention among opposed religious authorities. Few groups or sects explicitly call themselves "antinomian", but the charge is often levelled by some sects .against competing sects

Anti-realism

any position involving either the denial of the objective reality of entities of a certain type or the insistence that we should be **agnostic** about their real existence. Thus, we may speak of **anti-realism** with respect to other minds, the past, the future, .**universals**, **mathematical entities** (such as **natural numbers**), **moral categories**, the material world, or even thought

Aristotelianism

tradition of **philosophy** that takes its defining inspiration from the work of **Aristotle**. Sometimes contrasted by critics with the rationalism and idealism of **Plato**, Aristotelianism is understood by its proponents as critically developing Plato's theories.

Most particularly, Aristotelianism brings Plato's ideals down to Earth as goals and goods internal to natural species that are realized in activity. This is the characteristically Aristotelian idea of teleology

Neo-Aristotelianism •

A view of literature and criticism propagated by the Chicago School -- Ronald S. Crane, Elder Olson, Richard McKeon, Wayne Booth, and others that means "A view of literature and criticism that takes a pluralistic attitude toward the history of literature and seeks to view literary works and critical theories intrinsically

Arminianism

a school of soteriological thought in Protestant Christian theology founded by the Dutch theologian Jacobus Arminius. Arminianism is closely related to Calvinism (or Reformed theology), and the two systems share both history and many doctrines in common

Asceticism

denotes a life characterised by refraining from worldly pleasures (austerity). Those who practice ascetic lifestyles often perceive their practices as virtuous and pursue them to achieve greater spirituality. In a more cynical context, ascetic may connote some form of self-mortification, ritual punishment of the body or harsh renunciation of pleasure. However, the word certainly does not necessarily imply a negative connotation

Ascriptivism

"The view that human beings are to be held responsible for their actions even if determinism is true"

Associationalism

a political project where "human welfare and liberty are both best served when as many of the affairs of a society as possible are managed by voluntary and democratically self-governing associations".^[1] Associationalism "gives priority to freedom in its scale of values, but it contends that such freedom can only be pursued effectively if individuals join with their fellows^[1]"

Atheism

a condition of being without theistic beliefs; an absence of belief in the existence of gods, thus contrasting with theism. This definition includes both those who assert that there are no gods and those who have no beliefs at all regarding the

existence of gods. However, narrower definitions often only qualify the former as atheism, the latter falling under the more general (but rarely used) term **nontheism**

Agnostic atheism •

the philosophy that encompasses both **atheism** and **agnosticism**. Due to definitional variance, an *agnostic atheist* does not believe in **God** or gods and by extension holds true: 'the existence and nonexistence of deities is currently unknown and may be absolutely unknowable', or 'knowledge of the existence and nonexistence of deities is irrelevant or 'unimportant', or 'abstention from claims of knowledge of the existence and nonexistence of deities is optimal

Strong atheism •

the philosophical position that **deities** do not exist. It is a form of **explicit atheism**, meaning that it consciously rejects **theism**. Some strong atheists also claim that the existence of any and all gods is logically impossible. Also called *positive atheism*, *hard atheism* and *gnostic atheism*. It should be noted that a strong atheist also fits the definition of a weak atheist, but that the reverse is not necessarily true: a strong atheist believes there is a lack or absence of evidence for justifying a belief in God or gods, but a weak atheist does not necessarily deny the possibility of God or god(s) existence

Weak atheism •

disbelief in the **existence** of **God** or **gods**, without a commitment to the necessary non-existence of God or gods. Also referred to as *negative atheism* or *implicit atheism*. The weak atheist generally gives a broad definition of **atheism** as a lack or absence of evidence justifying a belief in God or gods, which defines atheism as a range of positions that **entail** non-belief, unjustified belief, **doubt**, or denial of theism

Atomism

the theory that all the objects in the universe are composed of very small, **indestructible** elements. (This is the case for the Western [i.e., Greek] theories of atomism. Buddhists also have well-developed theories of atomism, which involve (momentary, or non-eternal, atoms, that flash in and out of existence

Social atomism •

the point-of-view that individuals rather than social institutions and values are the proper subject of analysis since all properties of institutions and values merely accumulate from the strivings of individuals

Logical atomism •

Bertrand Russell developed *logical atomism* in an attempt to identify the atoms of thought, the pieces of thought that cannot be divided into smaller pieces of thought

Authoritarianism

an **organization** or a **state** that enforces strong, and sometimes oppressive measures against those in its sphere of influence, generally without attempts at gaining their consent and often not allowing feedback on its policies. In an authoritarian state, citizens are subject to state authority in many aspects of their lives, including many that other **political philosophies** would see as matters of personal choice. There are various degrees of authoritarianism; even very democratic and liberal states will show authoritarianism to some extent, for example in areas of national security

Automatism or Surrealist automatism

an artistic technique of spontaneous writing, drawing, or the like practiced without conscious aesthetic or moral self-censorship

[سمول] B

Behavioralism

not to be confused with **behaviorism** of **psychology**) is an approach in **political science** that seeks to provide an objective, quantified approach to explaining and predicting political behavior. It is associated with the rise of the **behavioral sciences**, modeled after the natural sciences

Behaviorism

not to be confused with **behavioralism** of **political science**) is an approach to **psychology** based on the proposition that behavior can be researched **scientifically** without recourse to inner mental states. It is a form of **materialism**, denying any independent significance for the mind. Its significance for psychological treatment has been profound, making it one of the pillars of **pharmacological** therapy

Classical behaviorism •

.The behaviorism of Watson; the objective study of behavior; no mental life, no internal states; thought is **covert** speech

Methodological behaviorism •

The objective study of third-person behavior; the data of psychology must be inter-subjectively verifiable; no **theoretical** prescriptions. It has been absorbed into general experimental and **cognitive psychology**

Radical behaviorism •

Skinner's behaviorism; is considered radical since it expands behavioral principles to processes within the organism; in contrast to methodological behaviorism; not mechanistic or reductionist; hypothetical (mentalistic) internal states are not considered causes of behavior, phenomena must be observable at least to the individual experiencing them. **Willard Van Orman Quine** made use of many of radical behaviorism ideas in his study of knowing and language

Logical behaviorism •

(Established by Oxford philosopher **Gilbert Ryle** in his book *The Concept of Mind* (1949

Teleological behaviorism •

.Post-Skinnerian, purposive, close to **microeconomics**

Theoretical behaviorism •

Post-Skinnerian, accepts observable internal states ("within the skin" once meant "unobservable", but with modern technology we are not so constrained); dynamic, but **eclectic** in choice of theoretical structures, emphasizes **parsimony**

Biological behaviorism •

.Post-Skinnerian, centered on perceptual and motor modules of behavior, theory of behavior systems

Inter behaviorism •

Founded by **Jacob Robert Kantor** before Skinner's writings and currently worked by L. Hayes; E. Ribes; and S. Bijou.
.centered in the inter behavior of organisms, field theory of behavior; emphasis on human behavior

Biologism

biological determination) the interpretation of humans and human life from a strictly biological point of view, and it is) closely related to genetic determinism

Buddhism

a **dharmic religion** and **philosophy** based on the teachings of the Buddha, **Siddhārtha Gautama**. The basic teachings of Buddhism have to do with the nature of suffering or dissatisfaction (*dukkha*) and its avoidance through ethical principles

(the Eightfold Path). Buddhism originated in [India](#), and is today largely followed in East Asia, including [China](#), [Japan](#), [Korea](#), [Tibet](#), and [Thailand](#). Buddhism is divided into different sects and movements, of which the largest are the [Mahayana](#), [Theravada](#), and [Vajrayana](#).

[سمول] C

^[1] **Capitalism**

an **economic system** in which all or most of the **means of production** are **privately owned** and **operated** (usually through **employing wage labour**, and for **profit**), and in which the **investment** of **capital** and the **production**, **distribution** and **prices** of **commodities** and **services** are determined mainly in a **free market**. Capitalism has also been called *laissez-faire economy*, *free market economy*, *free enterprise system*, *economic liberalism*, and *economic individualism*

Anarcho-capitalism •

a philosophy based on the idea of **individual sovereignty**, and a prohibition against initiatory **coercion** and **fraud**. It sees the only just basis for **law** as arising from **private property** norms and an unlimited right of **contract** between sovereign individuals. From this basis, anarcho-capitalism rejects the **state** as an unjustified monopolist and aggressor against sovereign individuals, and embraces **anti-statist laissez-faire capitalism**. Anarcho-capitalists would aim to protect **individual liberty** and **property** by replacing a government monopoly, which is involuntarily funded through **taxation**, with **private, competing businesses**

Careerism

the desire to advance one's own **career** as a sole aim in life, often at the expense of personal and social growth or **development**

Cartesianism

.a philosophy based on the ideas and works of **René Descartes**

Christianism

another name for *Christianity*, the **monotheistic** religion recognizing **Jesus Christ** as its founder and central figure. With more than two billion adherents, or about one-third of the total world population, it is the largest world religion. Its origins

are intertwined with **Judaism**, with which it shares much sacred lore, including the **Old Testament** (Hebrew Bible).

.Christianity is sometimes termed an **Abrahamic religion**, along with **Judaism** and **Islam**

Classicism

in the **arts**, refers generally to a high regard for **classical antiquity**, as setting standards for taste that the classicist seeks to emulate. Classicism is usually contrasted with **romanticism**; the art of classicism typically seeks to be formal, restrained, and **Apollonian** (nothing in excess) rather than **Dionysiac** (excess), in **Friedrich Nietzsche's** opposition. It can also refer to the other periods of classicism. In **theater**, **Classicism** was developed by 17th century **French playwrights** from what they .judged to be the rules of **Greek classical theater**, including the **Classical unities** of time, place and action

Cognitivism

In **ethics**, cognitivism is the philosophical view that ethical sentences express propositions, and hence are capable of being true or false. See **Cognitivism (ethics)**. More generally, cognitivism with respect to any area of discourse is the position that sentences used in that discourse are cognitive, that is, are meaningful and capable of being true or false. In **psychology**, cognitivism is the approach to understanding the mind that argues that mental function can be understood as the 'internal' .(rule bound manipulation of symbols. See **Cognitivism (psychology)**

Coherentism

There are two distinct types of coherentism. One refers to the **coherence theory of truth**, which restricts true sentences to those that cohere with some specified set of sentences. Someone's belief is true **if and only if** it is coherent with all or most of their other beliefs. Usually, coherence is taken to imply something stronger than mere consistency. Statements that are comprehensive and meet the requirements of **Occam's razor** are usually to be preferred. The second type of coherentism is the belief in the coherence **theory of justification**, an **epistemological** theory opposing **foundationalism** and offering a .solution to the **regress argument**. In this epistemological capacity, it is a theory about how **belief** can be **justified**

Colbertism

a variation of **mercantilism**, which has applied in **France** between 1661 and 1683 by the **superintendent of Finances Jean-Baptiste Colbert**

[] Collectivism

a theoretical or practical emphasis on the group, as opposed to (and seen by many of its opponents to be at the expense of) the individual. Some psychologists define collectivism as a syndrome of attitudes and behaviors based on the belief that the basic unit of survival lies within a group, not the individual. Collectivists typically hold that the "greater good" of the group, is more important than the good of any particular individual who is one part of that larger organization. Some collectivists argue that the individual *incidentally* serves his own interests by working for the benefit of the group

Communalism

Outside of **South Asia**, communalism involves a broad range of **social movements** and **social theories** in some way centered upon the **community**. Communalism can take the form of communal living or communal property, among others. It is sometimes said to put the interests of the community above the interests of the individual, but this is usually only done on the principle that the community exists for the benefit of the individuals who participate in it, so the best way to serve the interests of the individual is through the interests of the community

[] Communism

a theoretical system of social organization and a political movement based on common ownership of the means of production. As a political movement, communism seeks to establish a classless society. A major force in world politics since the early 20th century, modern communism is generally associated with The Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, according to which the capitalist profit-based system of private ownership is replaced by a communist society in which the means of production are communally owned, such as through a **gift economy**. Often this process is said initiated by the revolutionary overthrow of the bourgeoisie (see Marxism), passes through a transitional period marked by the preparatory stage of socialism (see Leninism). Pure communism has never been implemented, it remains theoretical: communism is, in Marxist theory, the end-state, or the result of state-socialism. The word is now mainly understood to refer to the political, economic, and social theory of Marxist thinkers, or life under conditions of Communist party rule

Communitarianism

a group of related but distinct philosophies that began in the late 20th century, opposing aspects of liberalism and capitalism while advocating phenomena such as civil society. Not necessarily hostile to liberalism in the contemporary American sense of the word, communitarianism rather has a different emphasis, shifting the focus of interest toward

communities and societies and away from the individual. The question of priority (individual or community) often has the .largest impact in the most pressing ethical questions: health care, abortion, multiculturalism, hate speech, and so on

Compatibilism

also known as "soft determinism" and championed by **Hume**, is a theory that holds that **free will** and **determinism** are compatible. According to Hume, free will should not be understood as an absolute ability to have chosen differently under exactly the same inner and outer circumstances. Rather, it is a hypothetical ability to have chosen differently if one had been differently psychologically disposed by some different beliefs or desires. Hume also maintains that free acts are not uncaused (or mysteriously self-caused as **Kant** would have it) but caused by our choices as determined by our beliefs, desires, and by our characters. While a decision making process exists in Hume's determinism, this process is governed by .a causal chain of events

Comtism

Auguste Comte's positivistic **philosophy** that **metaphysics** and **theology** should be replaced by a hierarchy of sciences from .**mathematics** at the base to **sociology** at the top

Conceptualism

a **doctrine** in **philosophy** intermediate between **nominalism** and **realism**, that **universals** exist only within the mind and have .no external or substantial **reality**

Confucianism

an East Asian ethical and philosophical system originally developed from the teachings of the early Chinese sage **Confucius**. It is a complex system of moral, social, political, and religious thought that has had tremendous influence on the history of Chinese civilization down to the 21st century. Some have considered it to have been the "state religion" of .imperial China

Neo-Confucianism •

a form of Confucianism that was primarily developed during the **Song dynasty**, as a response to the dominance of **Taoism** and **Buddhism** at the time. Neo-Confucians such as **Zhu Xi** recognized that the Confucianism lacked a thorough **metaphysical** system, and so synthesized one based on previous Confucian concepts. There were many competing

views within the Neo-Confucian community, but overall, a system emerged that resembled both the Buddhist and Taoist
.thought of the time

New Confucianism •

a new movement of **Confucianism** since the 20th century applying Confucianism to modern times. Not to be confused
.with **Neo-Confucianism**

Consequentialism

the belief that what ultimately matters in evaluating actions or policies of action are the consequences that result from
.choosing one action or policy rather than the alternative

Constructivism

the view that reality, or at least our knowledge of it, is a value-laden subjective construction rather than a passive
.acquisition of objective features

Consumerism

attachment to materialistic values or possessions

Contextualism

a collection of views that emphasize the *context* in which an action, utterance or expression occurs, and argues that, in
some important respect, the action, utterance or expression can only be understood within that context. Contextualist views
hold that philosophically controversial concepts, such as "meaning *P*", "knowing that *P*", "having a reason to *A*", and
possibly even "being true" or "being right" only have meaning relative to a specified context. Some philosophers hold that
.context-dependence may lead to **relativism**; nevertheless, contextualist views are increasingly popular within philosophy

Conventionalism

philosophical attitude that fundamental principles of a certain kind are grounded on (explicit or implicit) agreements in
society, rather than on external reality. Although this attitude is commonly held with respect to the rules of grammar and the
principles of etiquette, its application to the propositions of law, ethics, science, mathematics, and logic is more
.controversial

Cosmotheism

.(synonym for pantheism (see theism, below

Creationism

also referred to as **creation theology** is the belief that humans, life, the Earth, and the **universe** were created by a **supreme being** or **deity's supernatural** intervention. The intervention may be seen either as an *act of creation* from nothing *(ex nihilo)* or the emergence of order from pre-existing chaos

Day-age creationism •

a type of **Old Earth creationism**, it is an effort to reconcile Creation as presented in **Genesis** with modern scientific theories on the age of the Universe. It holds that the **six days** referred to in Genesis are not ordinary 24-hour days, but are much longer periods, thus interpreting Genesis as cosmic **evolution**

Evolutionary creationism •

A lesser used term for **theistic evolution**, the general opinion that some or all classical religious teachings about **God** and **creation** are compatible with some or all of the modern scientific understanding about biological **evolution**. Theistic evolution is not a **theory** in the **scientific** sense, but a particular view about how the science of evolution relates to some religious interpretations

Gap creationism •

also called *Restitution creationism* or *Ruin-Reconstruction*; a particular set of Christian beliefs about the creation of the **Universe** and the origin of man. The concept of the Gap Theory is widely thought to have been promulgated by **William Buckland** and **Thomas Chalmers** in the early 19th century, though some adherents maintain that it can be traced back to biblical times. Certainly it became quite popular when it was promoted by the **Scofield Reference Bible** in 1909

Old Earth creationism •

a variant of the **creationist** view of the origin of the **universe** and **life on Earth**. As a theory of origins it is typically more compatible with mainstream scientific thought on the issues of **geology**, **cosmology** and the **age of the Earth**, in comparison to **Young Earth creationism**

Young Earth creationism •

the religious belief that Heaven, Earth, and **life on Earth** were created by a direct act of **God** dating between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago. Its adherents are those **Christians**, **Jews** and **Muslims** who believe that **God** created the Earth in six 24-hour days, taking the **Hebrew** text of **Genesis** as a **literal account**

Omphalos creationism •

named after the title of an 1857 book, *Omphalos* by Philip Henry Gosse, in which Gosse argued that in order for the world to be "functional", God must have created the Earth with mountains and canyons, trees with growth rings, Adam and Eve with hair, fingernails, and navels (*omphalos* is Greek for "navel"), and that therefore *no* evidence that we can see of the presumed age of the earth and universe can be taken as reliable. The idea has seen some revival in the 20th century by some modern creationists, who have extended the argument to light that appears to originate in far-off stars and galaxies, although many other creationists reject this explanation (and also believe that Adam and Eve had no .(navels

Cynicism

was originally the philosophy of a group of ancient Greeks called the Cynics (*main article*), founded by Antisthenes.

Nowadays the word generally refers to the opinions of those inclined to disbelieve in human sincerity, in virtue, or in altruism: individuals who maintain that only self-interest motivates human behavior. A modern cynic typically has a highly contemptuous attitude towards social norms, especially those that serve more of a ritualistic purpose than a practical one, and will tend to dismiss a substantial proportion of popular beliefs, conventional morality and accepted wisdom as irrelevant .or obsolete nonsense

[سمول] D

Darwinism

a pejorative term for the scientific theory of evolution used mostly by its opponents. This theory was first presented by Charles Darwin in his 1859 book *The Origin of Species*. It stated that the variety of life found on Earth is due to the process of evolution driven by the mechanism of natural selection. It is to be contrasted with Creationism and Intelligent Design. There is a lively debate as to whether or not the theory of evolution is compatible with any, all or some religions

Deconstructionism

school and a set of methods of textual criticism aimed at understanding the assumptions and ideas that form the basis for thought and belief. Also called "deconstruction", its central concern is a radical critique of the metaphysics of the Western philosophical tradition, in which it identifies a logocentrism or "metaphysics of presence" which holds that speech-thought

(the *logos*) is a privileged, ideal, and self-present entity, through which all discourse and meaning derive. This logocentrism
.is the primary target of deconstruction

Deductivism

A philosophy that holds that scientific inquiry proceeds by formulating a **hypothesis** in a form that could conceivably be
.falsified by a test on observable data

Defeatism

Defeatism is acceptance and content with defeat without struggle. In everyday use, defeatism has negative connotation, and is often linked to treason and pessimism. The term is commonly used in the context of war: a soldier can be a defeatist if he or she refuses to fight because he or she thinks that the fight will be lost for sure or that it is not worth fighting for some
.other reason. The term can also be used in other fields, like politics, sports, psychology and philosophy

Deism

the view that **reason**, rather than **revelation** or **tradition**, should be the basis of belief in God. Deists reject both organized and revealed religion and maintain that reason is the essential element in all knowledge. For a "rational basis for religion" they refer to the **cosmological argument** (first cause argument), the **teleological argument** (argument from design), and other aspects of what was called **natural religion**. Deism has become identified with the classical belief that God created
.but does not intervene in the world, though this is not a necessary component of deism

Pandeism •

a type of deism that combines the deistic belief in a rationally determined, non-intervening God with the idea of
.pantheism (under theism, below) of God being identical to the Universe

Deontology

ethical theory considered solely on duty and rights, where one has an unchanging moral obligation to abide by a set of defined principles. Thus, the ends of any action never justify the means in this ethical system. If someone were to do their moral duty, then it would not matter if it had negative consequences. Therefore, consequentialism is the philosophical
.antithesis of this theory

Descriptivism

also called the *Descriptivist theory of names*, is a view of the nature of the meaning and reference of proper names generally attributed to **Gottlob Frege** and **Bertrand Russell**. The theory consists essentially in the idea that the meanings of names are identical to the descriptions associated with them by speakers, while their referents are determined to be the .objects that satisfy these descriptions

Determinism

the philosophical **proposition** that every event, including human cognition, decision and action, is **causally** determined by an .unbroken chain of prior occurrences

Historical determinism •

.the philosophical proposition that events in history were determined by a series of occurrences previous to the event

Dialetheism

.a metaphysical doctrine according to which there are true contradictions

Disjunctivism

.a **direct realist** view that rejects the existence of some **sense data**

Distributism

A co-operative economic theory in which productive property is distributed among all individuals, rather than being held by .the state or in common as in **socialism** or under the control of the few in **capitalism**

Dogmatism

Inflexible adherence to rigid **belief** or **doctrine** established by a **religion**, **ideology** or any kind of **organization**, held to be **authoritative** and not to be disputed, doubted or **diverged from**. A dogmatic position is not open to rational argument, and is ."established" only according to a particular point of view, and therefore of doubtful foundation

Dualism

a set of beliefs that begins with the claim that the **mental** and the **physical** have a fundamentally different nature. It is contrasted with varying kinds of **monism**, including **materialism** and **phenomenalism**. Dualism is one answer to the **mind-
.body problem**. **Pluralism** holds that there are even more kinds of events or things in the world

Substance dualism •

is a type of **ontological dualism** defended by **Descartes** in which it is claimed that there are two fundamental kinds of substance: mental and material. The mental does not extend in space, and material cannot think. It holds that immortal souls occupy an independent realm of existence, while apparently bodies die. This view contradicts **physicalism**

Dynamism

cosmological framework developed by **Gottfried Leibniz** (1646–1716). The idea behind Dynamism in **metaphysical cosmology** is that the material world can be explained in terms of active, point-like *forces*, with no extension but with **action at a distance**. Dynamism describes that which exists as simple elements, or for Leibniz, **Monads**, and groups of elements that have only the essence of **forces**. It was developed as a reaction against the passive view of matter in **philosophical mechanism**

[سمول] E

Eclecticism

a conceptual approach that does not hold rigidly to a single paradigm or set of assumptions, but instead draws upon multiple theories, styles, or ideas to gain complementary insights into a subject, or applies different theories in particular cases

[^]Egalitarianism

.a political doctrine that holds that all people should be treated as equals

Egoism

either a descriptive theory that maintains all conscious acts ultimately concern promoting one's self-interest, or a normative theory that maintains one should pursue one's self-interest

Emanationism

.belief that reality necessarily proceeds from a first Principle

Emotionalism

an inclination to rely on or place too much value on emotion. It could be argued that very few, if any, people would label themselves "emotionalists", but rather that it would be a derogatory term applied to them, possibly for exhibiting a **zealous** demeanor, which may be interpreted as an **appeal to emotion**

Emotivism

the **non-cognitivist meta-ethical** theory that ethical judgments are primarily *expressions* of one's own attitude and *imperatives* meant to change the attitudes and actions of another. It is heavily associated with the work of **A. J. Ayer** and **C. L. Stevenson**, and it is related to the **prescriptivism** of **R. M. Hare**

Empiricism

the doctrine that all knowledge ultimately comes from experience, denying the notion of **innate ideas** or *a priori* knowledge about the world. It is opposed with **rationalism**

Environmentalism

a concern for the preservation, restoration, or improvement of the **natural environment**, such as the conservation of natural resources, prevention of **pollution**, and certain land use actions. It often supports the struggles of **indigenous peoples** against the spread of **globalization** to their way of life, which is seen as less harmful to the environment

Epicureanism

while often considered to be the philosophy of pleasure seeking, in fact refers to a middle-path philosophy defining happiness as success in avoiding pain, in the form of both mental worry and physical discomfort, in order to produce a state of tranquility

Epiphenomenalism

the view in **philosophy of mind** according to which **physical** events have **mental** effects, but mental events have no effects of any kind. In other words, the **causal** relations go only one way, from physical to mental. In recent times it is usually considered a type of **dualism**, because it postulates physical events but also non-physical mental events; but historically it has sometimes been thought a kind of **monism**, because of its sharp divergence from **substance dualism**

Equalitarianism

.another spelling of **egalitarianism**

Essentialism

the belief and practice centered on a philosophical claim that for any specific kind of entity it is at least theoretically possible to specify a finite list of characteristics, all of which any entity must have to belong to the group defined

Eternalism

a **philosophical** approach to the **ontological** nature of **time**. It builds on the standard method of modeling time as a **dimension** in **physics**, to give time a similar **ontology** to that of **space**. This would mean that time is just another dimension, .that **future** events are "already there", and that there is no **objective** flow of time

Ethical egoism

the **normative ethical** position that **moral agents** ought to do what is in their own **self-interest**. It is distinguished from **psychological egoism** and **rational egoism**. It contrasts with ethical **altruism**, which holds that moral agents have an ethical **obligation** to help or serve others. Ethical egoism does not, however, require moral agents to disregard the well-being of others, nor does it require that a moral agent refrains from considering the **well-being** of others in moral deliberation. What is in an agent's self-interest may be incidentally detrimental to, beneficial to, or neutral in its effect on others. It allows for the possibility of either as long as what is chosen is efficacious in satisfying self-interest of the agent. Ethical egoism is sometimes used to support **libertarianism** or **anarchism**, political positions based partly on a belief that individuals should .not coercively prevent others from exercising freedom of action

Ethnocentrism

the tendency to look at the world primarily from the perspective of one's own **culture**. It is defined as the viewpoint that "one's own group is the center of everything (better than all other cultures)," against which all other groups are judged. Ethnocentrism often entails the belief that one's own race or ethnic group is the most important and/or that some or all .aspects of its culture are superior to those of other groups

Eudaimonism

.A system of ethics that evaluates actions in terms of their capacity to produce happiness

Existentialism

the **philosophical movement** that views human existence as having a set of underlying themes and characteristics, such as anxiety, dread, freedom, awareness of death, and consciousness of existing, that are primary. That is, they cannot be reduced to or explained by a natural-scientific approach or any approach that attempts to detach itself from or rise above .these themes

Christian existentialism •

the philosophical movement shares similar views to existentialism with the added idea that the **Judeo-Christian God** plays an important part in coping with the underlying themes of human existence

Experientialism

.the philosophy that knowledge is to be measured according to experiences and first hand accounts

Experimentalism

.a philosophy that uses data obtained from experiments in order to ascertain the integrity of an idea or proposed concept

Expressionism

an aesthetic and artistic movement that distorted reality for enhanced or overexaggerated emotional effect. It can also apply to some literature; the works of **Franz Kafka** and **Georg Kaiser** are often said to be expressionistic, for example

Expressivism

a theory about the meaning of **moral language**. According to expressivism, sentences that employ moral terms—for example, "It is wrong to torture an innocent human being"—are not descriptive or fact-stating; moral terms such as "wrong," "good," or "just" do not refer to real, in-the-world properties. The primary function of moral sentences, according to expressivism, is not to assert any matter of fact, but rather to express an evaluative attitude toward an object of evaluation.^[1] Because the function of moral language is non-descriptive, moral sentences do not have any truth conditions.^[2] Hence, expressivists either do not allow that moral sentences have truth value, or rely on a notion of **truth value** that does not appeal to any descriptive truth conditions being met for moral sentences

^[1]**Externalism**

.in epistemology, the theory that justification can hold elements not known to the subject of the belief

Externism

pseudo-philosophical theory, developed by fictitious genius **Jára Cimrman**. It deals with our knowledge and learning process

Extropianism

also referred to as **extropy**, and originated by Dr. **Max More**, extropianism is an evolving framework of values and standards for continuously improving the human condition. Extropianism describes a pragmatic **consilience** of **transhuman**

thought guided by a conscious, pro-active, self-directed approach to **human evolution** and progress. (See *posthuman*).
.Extropians were once concisely described as **libertarian transhumanists**, and some still hold to this standard

[سمول] F

Fallibilism

doctrine that absolute certainty about **knowledge** is impossible; or at least that all claims to knowledge could, in principle, be mistaken. As a formal doctrine, it is most strongly associated with **Charles Sanders Peirce**, who used it in his attack on **foundationalism**. Unlike **scepticism**, fallibilism does not imply the need to abandon our knowledge- we needn't have logically conclusive justifications for what we know. Rather, it is an admission that because **empirical** knowledge can be revised by further observation, all knowledge, excepting that which is axiomatically true (such as **mathematical** and **logical** knowledge) exists in a constant state of flux

Falsificationism

the idea that a proposition or theory cannot be scientific if it does not admit the possibility of being shown to be false. For example, the proposition "All crows are black" is a scientific proposition because it can be falsified by the observation of one white crow

Fascism

political **ideology** and mass movement that seeks to place the **nation**, defined in exclusive biological, cultural, and historical terms, above all other loyalties, and to create a mobilized national community. Many different characteristics are attributed to fascism by different scholars, but the following elements are usually seen as its integral parts: **nationalism**, **authoritarianism**, **militarism**, **corporatism**, **totalitarianism**, **collectivism**, **anti-liberalism**, and **anti-communism**

Feminism

a diverse collection of social theories, political movements, and moral philosophies, largely motivated by or concerning the experiences of women, especially in terms of their social, political, and economic situation. As a social movement, feminism largely focuses on limiting or eradicating gender inequality and promoting women's rights, interests, and issues in society

Fatalism

the view that human deliberation and actions are pointless and ineffectual in determining events, because whatever will be will be. One ancient argument, called the *idle argument*, went like this: "If it is **fated** for you to recover from your illness, then you will recover whether you call a doctor or not. Likewise, if you are fated not to recover, you will not do so even if you call a doctor. So, calling a doctor makes no difference." Arguments like this are usually rejected even by causal **determinists**, who may say that it may be determined that only a doctor can cure you

Fideism

In **Christian theology**, the position that **reason** is more-or-less irrelevant to religious belief, that rational or scientific **arguments for the existence of God** are fallacious and irrelevant, and have nothing to do with the truth of Christian theology.

Its argument in essence goes: "Christian theology teaches that people are **saved** by **faith**. But, if God's existence can be *proven*, either **empirically** or **logically**, faith becomes irrelevant. Therefore, if Christian theology is true, no proof of God's existence is possible." The term is occasionally used to refer to a belief that Christians are saved by **faith** alone: for which *.see sola fide*. This position is sometimes called **solifidianism**

Finalism

the philosophy that any event is defined by an already-set final outcome and that all events leading up to that outcome are *.shaped* the end result

Formalism

:means a number of different things

A certain school in the **philosophy of mathematics**, stressing **axiomatic** proofs through **theorems** specifically associated *•*
.with David Hilbert

A school of thought in law and **jurisprudence** that emphasises the fairness of process over substantive outcomes. See *•*
.Legal formalism

In **economic anthropology**, **formalism** is the theoretical perspective that the principles of neoclassical economics can be *•*
.applied to our understanding of all human societies

.A certain rigorous mathematical method: see formal system •

A set of notations and rules for manipulating them that yield results in agreement with experiment or other techniques of *•*
calculation. These rules and notations may or may not have a corresponding mathematical semantics. In the case no

mathematical semantics exists, the calculations are often said to be *purely formal*. See for example **scientific formalism**.

In the study of the arts and literature, **formalism** refers to the style of criticism that focuses on artistic or literary techniques in themselves, in separation from the work's social and historical context. See **formalism (art)**, **formalism ((literature**.

In the study of film and film theory, **formalism** is a style of criticism that focuses on the technical aspects of filmmaking (e.g., lighting, sets, costumes, etc.). The term also referred to an **avant-garde experimental film** movement, often seen (as odd or extremist, that was concerned with the beauty of the actual physical form of film (i.e., the celluloid itself

Formalist film theory: آرندی لیکنه

اړونده لیکنې: **auteur theory**

Formulism

meaning adherence to or reliance on formulas, is also a school of philosophy that states that good, evil and choosing the correct actions can all be determined from a simple formula

Foundationalism

any **justification** or **knowledge** theory in **epistemology** that holds that beliefs are justified (known) when they are based on **basic beliefs** (also called **foundational beliefs**). Basic beliefs are beliefs that are **self-justifying** or **self-evident**, and don't need to be justified *by other beliefs*. Basic beliefs provide **justificatory support** to other beliefs, which can in turn **support** further derivative beliefs. Foundationalists hold that basic beliefs are justified by **mental events** or states (such as experiences) that do not constitute beliefs (these are called **nondoxastic** mental states), or that they simply are not the type of thing that can (or needs to be) justified

[M][?] **Freudianism**

the beliefs and practice of **psychoanalysis** as devised by **Sigmund Freud**; particularly, the mechanism of **psychological repression**; the situation of **sexual desire** as central to the development of the persona; and the efficacy of the "talking cure" or psychoanalytic technique

Functionalism

the dominant theory of mental states in modern **philosophy**. Functionalism was developed as an answer to the **mind-body problem** because of objections to both **identity theory** and **logical behaviourism**. Its core idea is that the mental states can be accounted for without taking into account the underlying physical medium (the **neurons**), instead attending to higher-level functions such as beliefs, desires, and emotions

[سمول] G

[^] **Gnosticism**

various mystical initiatory **religions**, **sects** and knowledge schools, which were most prominent in the first few centuries **CE**. It is also applied to modern revivals of these groups and, sometimes, by analogy to all religious movements based on .secret knowledge **gnosis**, thus can lead to confusion

[سمول] H

Hedonism

it could mean the ethical view that **pleasure** is the greatest good, and that pleasure should be the standard in deciding which course of action to pursue. It is usually associated with a more physical, egoistic, or unrefined definition of "pleasure" than that found in the related doctrine of **utilitarianism**. it could also mean the descriptive view that people are primarily .motivated by seeking pleasure and avoiding pain

Hegelianism

a philosophy developed by **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel**. It can be summed up by a favorite motto by Hegel: "The rational alone is real," meaning that all reality is capable of being expressed in rational categories. His goal was to reduce .to a more synthetic unity the system of transcendental idealism

Henotheism

.see *its entry under theism, below*

Hereditarianism

.see *Social Darwinism*

Hinduism

.arguably the oldest religion in the world

Historicism

the theory that claims 1) that there is an organic succession of developments (also known as historism or the German historicismus), and 2) that local conditions and peculiarities influence the results in a decisive way. It can be contrasted with reductionist theories that suppose that all developments can be explained by fundamental principles (such as in economic determinism).

Holism

the idea that all the properties of a given system cannot be determined or explained by the sum of its constituent parts alone. Instead, the system as a whole determines in an important way how the parts behave. The general principle of holism is concisely summarized by the phrase "The whole is more than the sum of its parts." Holism is seen as the opposite of reductionism.

Humanism

.a range of ethical views that consider human nature to be the source of values

Posthumanism •

.a development of humanism that rejects a special position in nature for humanity

Secular humanism •

a system of belief that upholds ethics and reason as the sole means of gaining knowledge. Secular humanists reject blind faith and dogma in favor of scientific inquiry, and most agree that science and rationality can be supplemented with help from the arts. Also known as scientific humanism

Transhumanism •

sometimes abbreviated >H or H+) an emergent philosophy analysing or favouring the use of science and technology, especially neurotechnology, biotechnology, and nanotechnology, to overcome human limitations and improve the human condition. Dr. Robin Hanson describes it as "the idea that new technologies are likely to change the world so much in the next century or two that our descendants will in many ways no longer be 'human

Democratic transhumanism •

a **transhumanist** philosophy that is generally **socially progressive**. It also encompasses **radical democratic** political views

Religious humanism •

a philosophy based on the integration of religious rituals and/or beliefs with **humanistic** philosophy that centers on (human needs, interests, and abilities (such as **art**

Christian humanism •

a philosophy in which human freedom and individualism are compatible with the practice of **Christianity** or intrinsic in its doctrine. It is a combination of **humanist** and Christian values

Christian existential humanism •

.a philosophy that argues that humans can make choices based on **free will** through **Christ's teachings**

Humanistic naturalism

.see its entry under *naturalism*, below

Hylozoism

.the **philosophical** conjecture that all or some material things possess life, or that all life is inseparable from matter

[سمول]

Idealism

the doctrine that reality or knowledge is founded on ideas (mental experience). Depending on the specific *ideal*, idealism is usually juxtaposed with **materialism** or **realism**

Objective idealism •

is an idealistic metaphysics that postulates that there is in an important sense only one perceiver, and that this perceiver is one with that which is perceived

German idealism •

a movement in philosophy, started with **Immanuel Kant**'s transcendental idealism, centered in Germany. Many prominent exponents include **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel**, **Johann Gottlieb Fichte** and **Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph**

.Schelling

Subjective idealism •

.a philosophy in which human experiences are based on perceptions

Transcendental idealism •

the philosophy of **Immanuel Kant** and later Kantian and German Idealist philosophers; a view according to which our experience is not about the things as they are in themselves, but about the things as they appear to us. It differs from standard (empirical) **idealism** in that it does not claim that the objects of our experiences would be in any sense *within* our mind. The idea is that whenever we experience something, we experience it as it is *for ourselves*: the object is real as well as mind-independent, but is in a sense *corrupted* by our cognition (by the **categories** and the forms of sensibility, space and time). Transcendental idealism denies that we could have knowledge of the thing in itself. A view .that holds the opposite is called transcendental realism

Ignosticism

a philosophy questioning the existence of **God** relating to a lack of proof while at the same time arguing for a strong **faith**

Illusionism

a philosophy that holds that there is no **material world** but rather a collection of **illusions** formed by human consciousness .that results in an environment for all humans to live in

Immaterialism

.a philosophy that holds that there are no **material objects**, but rather all **reality** is a construct of a flawed perception

Immoralism

.The philosophy that man should try to strive for the perfect **aesthetic** of **eternal life**

Immortalism

another name for immortality (or eternal life), is the concept of existing for a potentially infinite, or indeterminate length, of time. Throughout history, humans have had the desire to live forever. What form an unending or indefinitely-long human life .would take, or whether it is even possible, has been the subject of much speculation, fantasy, and debate

Incompatibilism

.the belief that **free will** and **determinism** are not logically compatible categories

Indeterminism

the philosophical belief contradictory to determinism: that there are events that do not correspond with determinism (and therefore are uncaused in some sense

Individualism

in political philosophy, the view that the rights or well-being of individuals are to be protected, rather than the well-being of groups such as nations or states, ideologies (such as communism or democracy), or religious communities (such as Christendom). Individualism is often associated with classical liberalism and opposed to the various sorts of communalism and nationalism

Inductionism

the **scientific philosophy** where laws are "**induced**" from sets of data. As an example, one might measure the strength of electrical forces at varying distances from charges and induce the inverse square law of electrostatics. See also **inductive reasoning**

Inductivism

a philosophy that holds that scientific research is guided by the various observations and data produced by previous science experiments; In other words, that science progresses in a direction that has prior experimental data. It exists both in a classical naive version, which has been highly influential, and in various more sophisticated versions. The naive version, which trace back to thinkers such as **Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī**^[A] and **David Hume**, says that general statements (theories) have to be based on empirical observations, which are subsequently generalized into statements that can be regarded as true or probably true

Infinetism

.is the view that knowledge may be justified by an infinite chain of reasons

Innatism

doctrine that holds the mind is born with ideas or knowledge, and is not a '**blank slate**' at birth as early empiricists such as **John Locke** claimed. It asserts that not all knowledge is obtained from experience and the **senses**

Knowledge innatism •

.doctrine that asserts that humans have access to knowledge that is possessed innately

Idea innatism •

.also known as **concept innatism**), doctrine that asserts that humans have access to certain inborn ideas)

Instrumentalism

the idea that knowledge should be judged by its usefulness and that the truth-value of knowledge is irrelevant. Generally invoked in **philosophy of science**

Intellectualism

doctrine about the possibility of deriving knowledge from **reason** alone, *intellectualism* can stand for a general approach emphasising the importance of learning and logical thinking. Criticism of this attitude, sometimes summed up as **Left Bank**, caricatures intellectualism's faith in the mind and puts it in opposition to emotion, instinct, and **primitivist** values in .general

Internalism

.in **epistemology**, the view that all evidence involved in justification must be knowable to the subject

Intentionalism

a philosophy that questions the underpinnings of **original intent** and explores whether or not humans are the source of their .own actions or are controlled by a higher power

Interactionism

.a philosophy that explores the relationship between **cause and effect** in regards to the human **perception** of the **universe**

Interpretivism

.in **epistemology**, the view that all knowledge is a matter of interpretation

Legal interpretivism •

school of thought in the **philosophy of law**, in which **law** is not considered to be a set of data or physical facts, but what **lawyers** aim to construct. It holds that there is no separation between law and **morality** although there are differences (this is the opposite of the main claim of **legal positivism**). According to legal interpretivism, law is not **immanent** in

nature nor do legal values and principles exist independently and outside of the legal practice itself (this is the opposite
.(of the main claim of **natural law theory**

Intrinsicism

.a philosophy that holds that the intrinsic value of an object cannot be judged by humans

Intuitionism

in the **philosophy of mathematics**, **intuitionism**, or **neointuitionism** (opposed to **preintuitionism**), is an approach to **mathematics** as the constructive mental activity of humans. That is, mathematics does not consist of analytic activities wherein deep properties of existence are revealed and applied. Instead, logic and mathematics are the application of .internally consistent methods to realize more complex mental constructs

Irrationalism

a philosophy that claims that science is inferior to **intuition**, with **art** and the conquest of the **aesthetic** being the ultimate .transcendence of the **humanity**

Irrealism

a philosophy combining the **phenomenalism** and **physicalism** in **epistemology** with the view that either could be used .interchangeably as agents of **free will** and study of the **aesthetic**

Islamism

a set of political ideologies derived from various religious views of Muslim fundamentalists, which hold that Islam is not only a religion, but also a political system that governs the legal, economic and social imperatives of the state. Islamist movements seek to re-shape the state by implementing a conservative formulation of Sharia. Islamists regard themselves .as Muslims rather than Islamists, while moderate Muslims reject this notion

J [اسمول]

Jainism

.a **dharmic religion** centered around **asceticism** and **ahimsa**, or nonviolence

Jansenism

a branch of **Catholic** thought that emphasized **original sin**, human depravity, the necessity of **divine grace**, and **predestination**. Named after **Cornelius Otto Jansen**

Judaism

.a **monotheistic, Abrahamic religion** descended from the ancient **Hebrews**

[سمول] K

Kantianism

the philosophy of **Immanuel Kant**, a **German** philosopher born in **Königsberg, Germany** (now **Kaliningrad, Russia**). The terms *Kantianism* or *Kantian* can refer to contemporary positions in **philosophy of mind**, **epistemology**, and **ethics**

Kathenotheism

."an extension of "henotheism", from *kath hena theon* – "one god at a time

Kierkegaardianism

a set of philosophical, **theological** and **psychological** positions based on the work of the 19th century Danish philosopher **Søren Kierkegaard**. Kierkegaard's work focuses on the existing **individual** and the struggle to become an **authentic individual**. Kierkegaard's work was the intellectual foundation for the 20th century philosophical movement, **Existentialism**

[سمول] L

Legalism

in the **Western** sense, **legalism** is an approach to the analysis of legal questions characterized by abstract "logical" reasoning focused on the applicable legal text, such as a **constitution**, **legislation**, or **case law**, rather than on the **social**, **economic**, or **political** context. Legalism has occurred both in **civil** and **common law** traditions. Legalism may endorse the notion that the pre-existing body of authoritative legal materials already contains a uniquely pre-determined "right answer" to any legal problem that may arise. In legalism, the task of the judge is to ascertain the answer to a legal question **mechanically**

Legal interpretivism

.see *interpretivism*, above

Legal naturalism

term coined by **Olufemi Taiwo** for a current in the social philosophy of **Karl Marx** that can be interpreted as one of **Natural Law**. Taiwo considered it the manifestation of Natural Law in a **dialectical materialist** context

Legal positivism

school of thought in the **philosophy of law** that claims that **laws** are made (deliberately or unintentionally) by human beings, .and that there is no *inherent* or *necessary* connection between the validity of law and what is **ethical** or **moral**

Liberalism

in politics, a position that favors **liberty** as a political value. Liberalism has taken many meanings throughout history, but commonalities include a focus on individual liberty, democratic republicanism (**liberal democracy**), and equality under the .law

Libertarianism

in metaphysics, the claim that **free will** exists; generally opposed to **determinism**. (But see **compatibilism**.) In political .philosophy, either of two anti-statist political positions

Logical positivism

a philosophy (of science), that originated in the **Vienna Circle** in the 1920s, which holds that philosophy should aspire to the same sort of **rigor** as science. Philosophy should provide strict criteria for judging sentences true, false and meaningless.

Although the logical positivists held a wide range of beliefs on many matters, they all shared an interest in science and deep skepticism of the **theological** and **metaphysical**. Following Wittgenstein, many subscribed to the **correspondence theory of truth**, although some, like Neurath, believed in **coherentism**. They believed that all knowledge should be based on logical inference from simple "protocol sentences" grounded in observable facts. Hence many supported forms of realism, **materialism**, **philosophical naturalism**, and **empiricism**. Logical positivism is also referred to as *logical empiricism*, *rational empiricism*, and *neo-positivism*

Logicism

one of the schools of thought in the **philosophy of mathematics**, putting forth the theory that **mathematics** is an extension of **logic** and therefore all mathematics is **reducible** to logic.^[9] **Bertrand Russell** and **Alfred North Whitehead** championed this

theory fathered by **Gottlob Frege**. Frege gave up on the project after Russell recognized a **paradox** exposing an inconsistency in **naive set theory**. Russell and Whitehead continued on with the project in their *Principia Mathematica*

[سمول] M

Manichaeism

was one of the major ancient **religions**. Though its organized form is mostly extinct today, a revival has been attempted under the name of **Neo-Manichaeism**. However, most of the writings of the founding **prophet Mani** have been lost. Some scholars and anti-**Catholic** polemicists argue that its influence subtly continues in Western **Christian** thought via Saint **Augustine of Hippo**, who converted to Christianity from Manichaeism and whose writing continues to be enormously influential among Catholic and Protestant theologians

Marxism

a set of philosophical, political and economic positions and movements based on the work of **Karl Marx** and **Friedrich Engels**. Marx's philosophy of history included the notion of **class struggle** within **dialectical materialism**. Marxism was the intellectual foundation for the 20th-century political movement known as **Communism**, and was developed into various factions such as **Leninism**, **Stalinism**, **Maoism**, and **Trotskyism**, each hewing to the ideas of a particular political leader

Neo-Marxism •

loose term for various 20th-century approaches that amend or extend **Marxism** and **Marxist theory**, usually by (incorporating elements from other intellectual traditions (such as critical theory

Materialism

the **philosophical** view that the only thing that can truly be said to 'exist' is **matter**; that fundamentally, all things are composed of 'material' and all phenomena are the result of material interactions

Christian materialism •

the **philosophical** view that the only thing that can truly be said to 'exist' is **matter** due to the **teachings of Christ**

Dialectical materialism •

considered to be the philosophical basis of Marxism, it states that ideas and arguments can only exist as **matter** and that the **subconscious** protohuman does not exist

Historical materialism •

the methodological approach to the study of society, economics, and history first articulated by **Karl Marx**. His fundamental proposition of historical materialism can be summed up in the following: *It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but their social existence that determines their consciousness.* — Karl Marx, [Preface to A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy](#) Historical materialism looks for the causes of developments and changes in human societies in the way humans collectively make the means to live, thus giving an emphasis, through economic analysis, to **everything** that co-exists with the economic base of society (e.g. social classes, political structures, ideologies)

Eliminative materialism •

absolute version of **materialism** and **physicalism** with respect to mental entities and mental vocabulary, according to which our common-sense understanding of the mind (what eliminativists call **folk psychology**) is not a viable theory on which to base scientific investigation: behaviour and experience can only be adequately explained on the biological level. Therefore, no coherent neural basis will be found for everyday **folk psychological** concepts (such as **belief**, desire and **intention**, for they are illusory and therefore do not have any consistent neurological substrate. Eliminative materialists therefore believe that **consciousness** does not exist except as an **epiphenomenon** of brain function and some believe that the concept will eventually be eliminated as **neuroscience** progresses

Emergent materialism •

a philosophy that asserts that the **mind** is an irreducible existent in some sense, albeit not in the sense of being an **ontological** simple, and that the study of **mental phenomena** is independent of other sciences

Evolutionary materialism •

the philosophical view that the only thing that can truly be said to 'exist' is **matter** and that the process of observing such existence evolves and changes over time

French materialism •

a philosophy that holds that both the **associationist psychology** and **Empiricism** of **John Locke** with the **Totality** of **Isaac Newton** are correct and compatible with each other

Reductive materialism •

Reductionism

Mazdaism

the religion that acknowledges the divine authority of **Ahura Mazda**, proclaimed by **Zoroaster** (see **Zoroastrianism**) to be
. (the one uncreated Creator of all (God

Mechanism

theory that all natural phenomena can be explained by physical causes. It can be contrasted with **vitalism**, the philosophical
. theory that vital forces are active in **living organisms**, so that life cannot be explained solely by mechanism

Meliorism

the idea in **metaphysics** that humans can, through their interference with natural processes, produce an improvement over
the natural outcome. It is at the foundation of contemporary liberal democracy and human rights, and is contrasted by the
. concept **apologism**

Mentalism

the view, in **philosophy of mind**, that the **mind** and mental states exist as causally efficacious inner states of persons. The
view should be distinguished from **substance dualism**, which is the view that the mind and the body (or brain) are two
distinct kinds of things, which nevertheless interact (somehow) with one another. Although this dualistic view of the mind-
body connection entails mentalism, mentalism does not entail dualism. **Jerry Fodor** and **Noam Chomsky** have been two of
. mentalism's most ardent recent defenders

Metaphysical naturalism

. see its entry under *naturalism*, below

Modernism

a series of reforming **cultural movements** in **art** and **architecture**, **music**, **literature** and the **applied arts**, which emerged
roughly in the period of 1884-1914. The term covers many political, cultural and artistic movements rooted in the changes
in **Western society** at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the 20th century. It is a trend of thought that affirms the
power of human beings to create, improve, and reshape their environment, with the aid of scientific knowledge, technology
[1]. and practical experimentation

Mohism

.the philosophy of Chinese philosopher **Mozi**, distinguished for its principles of universal love and mutual (utilitarian) benefit

Molinism

a religious doctrine that attempts to reconcile the **omniscience** of **God** with human **free will**. Named after 16th Century
.Jesuit theologian **Luis de Molina**

Monism

the **metaphysical** and **theological** view that there is only one **principle**, **essence**, substance or **energy**. Monism is to be distinguished from **dualism**, which holds that ultimately there are two principles, and from **pluralism**, which holds that
.ultimately there are many principles

Monistic theism

.see its entry under theism, below

Monolatry

.a philosophy that holds that there are many gods, with a worshiper of any God receiving his or her blessing

Monotheism

.see its entry under theism, below

Moral absolutism

The belief in a single set of 'rights' and 'wrongs', with no variation. These are known by all people and to not respect them
.is a choice

Moral realism

.see its entry under realism, below

Moral relativism

.the view that there are no universal moral truths

Moral universalism

.the view that there are moral propositions that apply universally

Mysticism

the pursuit of achieving communion, **identity** with, or conscious awareness of ultimate **reality**, the **divinity**, **spiritual truth**, or **God** through direct experience, intuition, or insight. Traditions may include a belief in the literal existence of dimensional realities beyond **empirical perception**, or a belief that a *true* human perception of the world goes beyond current logical reasoning or intellectual comprehension

[سمول] N

Nativism

an **opposition to immigration** that originated in **United States politics**, that distinguishes between Americans who were born in the **United States**, and "first-generation" immigrants. It is based on fears the immigrants do not share supposedly American values

Naturalism

any of several philosophical stances, typically those descended from **materialism** and **pragmatism**, that do not distinguish the **supernatural** (including strange entities like non-natural values, and universals as they are commonly conceived) from **nature**. Naturalism does not necessarily claim that phenomena or hypotheses commonly labeled as **supernatural** do not exist or are wrong, but insists that all phenomena and hypotheses can be studied by the same methods and therefore anything considered supernatural is either nonexistent, unknowable, or not inherently different from natural phenomena or hypotheses

Humanistic naturalism •

the belief that human beings, as well as plants and animals, are divine and intricate extensions of nature. Followers share a mutual respect for things created directly by nature, even though life must feed upon life for continuance. While most believers are able to adapt to modern change, naturalists prefer the a fair exchange of resources, as was in the case of former agricultural and hunter-gatherer societies. Industry and technology are in exact opposition to naturalism

Legal naturalism •

term coined by **Olufemi Taiwo** for a current in the social philosophy of **Karl Marx** that can be interpreted as one of **Natural Law**. Taiwo considered it the manifestation of Natural Law in a **dialectical materialist** context

Metaphysical naturalism •

the **belief** that **nature** is in fact all that exists. The term applies to any **worldview** in which **nature** is all there is and all things **supernatural** do *not* exist (including spirits and souls, non-natural values, and universals as they are commonly .(conceived

Methodological naturalism •

.trying everything possible before saying that a supernatural being/God did it

Necessitarianism

a **metaphysical** principle that denies that any facts or events are contingent or indeterminate, from human actions to the .laws of physics themselves

Nihilism

philosophical view that the world, and especially human existence, is without meaning, purpose, comprehensible truth, or essential value. It is more often a charge leveled against a particular idea than a position to which someone is overtly subscribed. Movements such as **Dada**, **Deconstructionism**, and **punk** have been described by various observers as ".nihilist

Nominalism

.(the belief that universals or mental concepts have no objective reality but exist only as words or "names" (Latin *nomina*

Non-cognitivism

the **meta-ethical** view that moral statements do not assert **propositions** i.e. they do not express factual claims or beliefs and therefore lack **truth-value**. This view should be distinguished from **moral realism**, **skepticism**, **subjectivism**, **relativism**, and **.nihilism**; proponents of these views avow that moral statements are either true or false

Nontheism

the absence of belief in both the existence *and* non-existence of a **deity** (or **deities**, or other **numinous** phenomena). The word is often employed as a blanket term for all belief systems that are not **theistic**, including **atheism** (both **strong** and **.weak**) and **agnosticism**, as well as certain **Eastern religions** like **Confucianism**, **Taoism**, and **Zen Buddhism**

[سمول]



Objectivism

.in ethics, the belief that certain acts are objectively right or wrong

Occasionalism

philosophical theory about **causation** stating that created substances cannot be efficient causes of events. Instead, all events are taken to be caused directly by **God** Himself. (A related theory, which has been called 'occasional causation', also denies a link of efficient causation between mundane events, but may differ as to the identity of the true cause that .(replaces them

Ontologism

ideological system that maintains that God and Divine ideas are the first object of our intelligence and that the intuition of God the first act of our intellectual knowledge. Note that **Martin Heidegger** used the term *Onto-theology*, that is answering .questions of being with direct reference of belief in God

Operationalism

the philosophy of defining a **concept** as the operations that will **measure** the concept (variables) through specific .observations

Optimism

historically, the philosophical position that this is the best of all possible worlds, usually associated with **Gottfried Leibniz**. .More often used to refer to a cheerful or positive worldview

Organicism

philosophical orientation that asserts that reality is best understood as an organic whole. By definition it is close to **holism**. .**Benedict Spinoza** and **Constantin Brunner** are two philosophers whose thought is best understood as organicist

[سمول] P

Pacifism

in ethics or politics, an opposition to war or violence. Can range from advocacy of peaceful solutions to problems, to a .stance where all violence or force is considered morally wrong

Pandeism

combines **deism** (above) with **pantheism** (under theism, below) to propose a deistic God that becomes a pantheistic Universe; coined by **Moritz Lazarus** and **Heymann Steinthal** in *Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft* (1859)

Panendeism

is **deism** combined with the belief that the universe is part of God, but not all of God. Some panendeists have established numerous additional beliefs, and use more specialized terminology to describe them. However, any deist who believes that the universe is a part (but not the whole) of God, can be considered a panendeist

Panentheism

.see its entry under theism, below

Panpsychism

either the view that all parts of matter involve mind, or the more **holistic** view that the whole universe is an organism that possesses a mind. It is thus a stronger and more ambitious view than **hylozoism**, which holds only that all things are alive. This is not to say that panpsychism believes that all matter is alive or even conscious but rather that the constituent parts of matter are composed of some form of mind and are **sentient**

Pantheism

.see its entry under theism, below

Particularism

in the study of knowledge, particularism refers to the approach where one asks the question "What do we know?" *before* asking "How do we know?" The term appears in **Roderick Chisholm's** "The **Problem of the Criterion**", and in the work of his student, **Ernest Sosa** ("The Raft and the Pyramid: Coherence versus Foundations in the Theory of Knowledge"). Particularism is contrasted with **Methodism**, which answers the latter question before the former. Since the question "What do we know" implies that we know, it is fundamentally anti-skeptical

Pelagianism

the belief that **original sin** did not taint **human nature** (which, being created from **God**, was **divine**), and that mortal **will** is still capable of choosing **good** or **evil** without **Divine aid**

Semipelagianism •

a **Christian theological** understanding about **salvation**, derived from the earlier **Pelagian** teachings about salvation. It teaches that it is necessary for humans to make the first step toward God and then God will complete salvation

Perfectionism

an ethical view that maintains an individual lives the Good life to the extent she successfully exercises character traits that are a part of her nature

Personalism

school of thought that consists of three main principles: 1) only people are real (in the **ontological** sense), 2) only people have value, and 3) only people have **free will**. Personalism flourished in the early 20th century at **Boston University** in a movement known as Boston Personalism and led by theologian **Borden Parker Bowne**

Perspectivism

philosophical view developed by the **German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche** that all **perception** and **ideation** takes place "from a particular **perspective** in terms of inner drives as elucidated by the "**will to power**

Pessimism

a belief that the experienced world is the worst possible. It involves a general belief that things are bad, and tend to become worse; or that looks to the eventual triumph of evil over good; it contrasts with optimism, the contrary belief in the goodness and betterment of things generally. A common conundrum illustrates optimism versus pessimism with the question - does one regard a given glass of water as: "Is the glass half empty or half full?" Conventional wisdom expects optimists to reply with half full and pessimists to respond with half empty, but this is not always the case

Phenomenal conservatism

a philosophy that holds that it is reasonable to assume that things are as they appear, unless there are positive grounds for doubting this

Phenomenalism

in **epistemology** and the **philosophy of perception**, *phenomenalism* is the view that physical objects do not exist as things in themselves but only as perceptual **phenomena** or sensory stimuli (e.g. redness, hardness, softness, sweetness, etc.)

situated in time and in space. In particular, phenomenism reduces talk about physical objects in the external world to talk
.about *bundles of sense-data*

Philosophy

broad field of **inquiry** concerning **knowledge**; in which the definition of knowledge itself is one of the subjects investigated.

Philosophy is the pursuit of **wisdom**, spans the **nature** of the universe and **human nature** (of the mind and the body), the relationships between these, and between people. It explores what and how people come to know, including **existence** itself, and how that knowledge is reliably and usefully represented, and communicated between and among humans, whether in **thought**, by **language**, or with **mathematics**. Philosophy is the predecessor and complement of science, and its foundation. It develops notions about the issues that underlie **science**, and ponders the nature of thought itself. In science, the scientific method, which involves repeated observations of the results of controlled experiments, is an available and highly successful philosophical **methodology**. Within fields of study that are concerned directly with humans (economics, psychology, sociology and so forth), in which experimental methodologies are not generally available, subdisciplines of
.philosophy are developed to provide a rational basis of study in the respective fields

Physicalism

the **metaphysical** position asserting that everything that exists has a **physical property**; that is, that there are no kinds of things other than physical things. In contemporary **philosophy** physicalism is most frequently associated with **philosophy of mind**, in particular the **mind/body problem**, in which it holds that the mind is a physical thing in some sense. Physicalism is also called "materialism", but the term "physicalism" is preferable because it has evolved with the physical sciences to incorporate far more sophisticated notions of physicality than matter, for example wave/particle relationships and unseen,
.non-material forces

Platonism

the school of philosophy founded by **Plato**. Often used to refer to **Platonic idealism**, the belief that the entities of the phenomenal world are imperfect reflections of an ideal truth. In metaphysics sometimes used to mean the claim that
.universals exist independent of **particulars**. Predecessor and precursor of **Aristotelianism**

Neo-Platonism •

was a school of **philosophy** that took shape in the 3rd century A.D. The school was characterized by a systematization
.of Platonic metaphysics along with a pursuit of mystical union with the divine

Pluralism

in the area of philosophy of the mind, distinguishes a position where one believes there to be ultimately many kinds of
. (substances in the world, as opposed to **monism** and **dualism**. (See also **cosmotheism**

Polylogism

.the belief that people who associate with one group or another think differently

Polytheism

the belief in or worship of multiple **deities** (usually assembled in a **pantheon**) together with associated **mythology** and
. **rituals**

Positivism

philosophical position that the only authentic knowledge is scientific knowledge. It is an approach to the **philosophy of
. science**, deriving from Enlightenment thinkers like **Pierre-Simon Laplace** (and many others). See also **logical positivism**

Legal positivism •

school of thought in the **philosophy of law** that claims that **laws** are made (deliberately or unintentionally) by human
. beings, and that there is no *inherent* or *necessary* connection between the validity of law and what is **ethical** or **moral**

Postmodernism

philosophical movement characterized by the **postmodern** criticism and analysis of Western **philosophy**. Beginning as a
critique of **Continental philosophy**, it was heavily influenced by **phenomenology**, **structuralism** and **existentialism**, and by the
philosophers **Friedrich Nietzsche** and **Martin Heidegger**. It was also influenced to some degree by **Ludwig Wittgenstein's**
later criticisms of **analytic philosophy**. Within postmodern philosophy, there are numerous interrelated fields, including
deconstruction and several fields beginning with the prefix "post-", such as **post-structuralism**, **post-Marxism**, and **post-
. feminism**. In particular postmodern philosophy has spawned a huge literature of **critical theory**

Pragmatism

philosophy that originated in the **United States** in the late 19th century. Pragmatism is characterized by the insistence on
consequences, utility and practicality as vital components of meaning and truth. Pragmatism objects to the view that human
concepts and intellect represent reality, and therefore stands in opposition to both **formalist** and **rationalist** schools of

philosophy. Rather, pragmatism holds that it is only in the struggle of intelligent organisms with the surrounding environment that theories acquire significance, and only with a theory's success in this struggle that it *becomes* true

Prescriptivism

meta-ethical theory about the **semantical** content of moral statements, introduced by the philosopher **R. M. Hare** in his book *The Language of Morals*. It holds that moral statements function similarly to **imperatives**. For example, according to prescriptivism, the statement "Killing is wrong" means something like "You shouldn't kill". What it expresses is an *imperative*

Probabilism

practical doctrine that gives assistance in ordinary matters to one who is skeptical in respect of the possibility of real knowledge: it supposes that though knowledge is impossible, a man may rely on strong beliefs in practical affairs. This view was held by the **skeptics** of the **New Academy** (see *skepticism and Carneades*). Opposed to "probabilism" is "probabiliorism" (Latin *probabilior*, "more likely"), which holds that when there is a preponderance of evidence on one side of a controversy that side is presumably right. **Academic skeptics** accept probabilism, while **Pyrrhonian skeptics** do not

Psychological egoism

the descriptive view that humans are always motivated by self-interest

Psychologism

a philosophy that holds that human knowledge can be expanded solely through philosophical study

Pyrrhonism

a sub-philosophy of **skepticism** that holds that any assent with regard to non-evident propositions will always remain in a state of perpetual inquiry; therefore, proof or disproof of an observation is not necessarily a valid reason for holding an opinion on the matter

Pythagoreanism

the **esoteric** and **metaphysical** beliefs held by **Pythagoras** and his followers, the Pythagoreans, who were considerably influenced by **mathematics**. Pythagoreanism greatly influenced **Platonism**. Later revivals of Pythagorean doctrines led to what is now called **Neopythagoreanism**

Quasi-realism

a **non-cognitivist**, **expressivist** meta-ethical and epistemological theory developed by professor **Simon Blackburn**. It holds that although propositions supervene on states of mind, they have many realist characteristics, such as only being able to .change slowly or in response to changes in natural properties

Randianism

.the individualist movement founded by **Ayn Rand**, known by its adherents as **objectivism**

Rationalism

a theory or method based on the thesis that human **reason** can in principle be the source of all **knowledge**. In the modern period, rationalism was initially championed by **René Descartes** and spread during the 17th and 18th centuries, primarily in .**continental Europe**. It is opposed with **empiricism**

Critical rationalism •

.the philosophy that tenants of **science** should always be criticized and questioned so as to continually prove their worth

Pancritical rationalism •

a sub-concept of **critical rationalism**, it argues that every tenant of science or commonly held truth should be .questioned regardless of an authority figure's justification or assurance that it is true

Realism

a view of a reality ontologically independent of conception, perception, etc. Objects have certain properties regardless of .any thought to the contrary

Critical realism •

a view that certain types of sense data accurately represent a mind-independent reality while other types do not. A key .example is the **primary/secondary quality distinction**

Modal realism •

.the view most notably put forth by **David Lewis** that **possible worlds** are as real as the actual world

Moral realism •

the conjunction of the following three claims: 1) moral judgments express beliefs, 2) these beliefs are either true or false, and 3) therefore **objective moral** values exist. It contrasts with **expressivist** or **non-cognitivist** theories of moral judgment, error theories of moral judgments, **fictionalist** theories of moral judgment, and constructivist or **relativist** theories of the .nature of moral facts

Naïve realism, direct realism, or common sense realism •

the common view of the world including the claims that it is as it is perceived, that objects have the properties attributed .to them, and that they maintain these properties when not being perceived

Platonic realism •

.A belief in the existence of universals as articulated by **Plato**. Platonic realism is often called Plato's theory of Forms

Reconstructivism

a philosophy that holds that societies should continually reform in order to establish a more perfect government or social .network

Reductionism

a number of related, contentious theories that hold, very roughly, that the nature of complex things can always be **reduced** to (be explained by) simpler or more fundamental things. This is said of objects, phenomena, explanations, theories, and .meanings. In short, it is philosophical **materialism** taken to its logical consequences

Ontological reductionism •

the idea that everything that exists is made from a small number of basic substances that behave in regular ways. .Compare to **monism**

Methodological reductionism •

the idea that explanations of things, such as scientific explanations, ought to be continually reduced to the very simplest .entities possible (but no simpler). **Occam's Razor** forms the basis of this type of reductionism

Theoretical reductionism •

the idea that older theories or explanations are not generally replaced outright by new ones, but that new theories are refinements or reductions of the old theory in greater detail

Scientific reductionism •

any of the above ideas as they relate to science or the idea that all phenomena can be reduced to scientific explanations

Linguistic reductionism •

the idea that everything can be described in a language with a limited number of core concepts, and combinations of (those concepts. (See **Basic English** and the constructed language **Toki Pona**

Greedy reductionism •

this term was coined by **Daniel Dennett** to condemn those forms of reductionism that try to explain too much with too little

Analytical reductionism •

"as used in ["Is Reductionism A Good Approach In Science?"](#) "is the underlying a priori of ontological reductionism

Relationalism •

a philosophy that holds that space and time are basic entities ontologically on a par with matter and radiation

Relativism

the view that the meaning and value of human beliefs and behaviors have no absolute reference. Relativists claim that humans understand and evaluate beliefs and behaviors only in terms of, for example, their **historical** and **cultural** context.

Philosophers identify many different *kinds* of relativism depending upon what allegedly depends on something and what something depends on

Moral relativism •

the belief that there is are no moral facts independent of an individual's or culture's beliefs or desires. Depending on the version of relativism, a given moral statement is true only if an individual (in the case of ethical subjectivism) believes it to be, or if a culture (in the case of cultural relativism) believes it to be

Linguistic relativism •

the idea that differences in language are related to differences in cognition of the language users. It is an idea inferred from **Linguistic determinism**, and subject in the **Sapir–Whorf hypothesis**

Methodological relativism •

the idea that a researcher must suspend his or her own cultural biases while attempting to understand beliefs and behaviors in their local contexts. See **ethnocentrism**

Reliabilism

in epistemology, the claim that the status of a belief as *knowledge* should be judged by whether it was arrived upon through a reliable method. For instance, scientific experiment may be considered a more reliable method than intuition or guesswork

Representationalism

A philosophical concept that states that we do not (and can not) perceive the external world directly; instead we know only our ideas or interpretations of objects in the world. Thus, a barrier or a veil of perception prevents first-hand knowledge of anything beyond it. The "veil" exists between the mind and the existing world

Romanticism

A philosophy that expresses **art** as an emotional experience based on the appreciation of the **aesthetic**. In other words, Romanticism is a philosophy where art is celebrated due to the emotional reaction on the part of the receiver

[سمول] S

Scholasticism

school of **philosophy** taught by the academics (or **schoolmen**) of medieval **universities** circa 1100–1500. Scholasticism attempted to reconcile the philosophy of the ancient classical philosophers with medieval Christian theology. The primary purpose of scholasticism was to find the answer to a question or resolve a contradiction. It is most well known in its application in medieval theology but was applied to classical philosophy and other fields of study. It is not a philosophy or theology on its own, but a tool and method for learning that emphasizes dialectical reasoning

Scientism

the belief that science has primacy over other ways of obtaining knowledge. This term is often used in a derogatory manner, to refer to a level of trust or reliance upon scientific progress the speaker deems excessive

Scotism

the philosophical school and theological system named after John Duns Scotus. It heavily criticized the Old Franciscan School and thomism

Secularism

in politics, the notion of the independence of the state from religion; the advocacy of a state that is neutral on matters of religious belief. Secularism, or religious freedom, is usually considered to go both ways: the state should not compel the people to follow (or not follow) a religion; and likewise religious doctrines should not control the actions of the state

Sikhism

a monotheistic dharmic religion based on the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev

Sensualism

philosophical theory in which sensations and perception are the basic and most important form of true cognition. This opposes realism. The base principle of sensualism is "there is not anything in mind, which hasn't been in feelings". Philosophers of sensualism include John Locke and Étienne Bonnot de Condillac

Singularitarianism

a moral philosophy based upon the belief that a technological singularity - the technological creation of smarter-than-human intelligence - is possible, advocating deliberate action to effect and ensure its safety. While some futurologists and transhumanists speculate on the possibility and nature of this supposed singularity (often referred to as *the Singularity*, a term coined by Vernor Vinge), a Singularitarian believes it is not only possible, but that it can also be guided, and acts in ways that he/she believes will contribute to its safety and early arrival

Situationalism

another name for *Situation Ethics*, which is a Christian ethical theory that was principally developed in the 1960s by the Episcopal priest Joseph Fletcher. It basically states that sometimes other moral principles can be cast aside in certain situations if love is best served; as Paul Tillich once put it: 'Love is the ultimate law'. The moral principles Fletcher is specifically referring to are the moral codes of Christianity and the type of love he is specifically referring to is 'Agape' love

Skepticism

.a school or method of doubt regarding what is held as knowledge

Pyrrhonian skepticism or pyrrhonism •

a Hellenistic school of skepticism that inquired about, but did not reject, dogmatic beliefs because the lack of belief is
.not the same as disbelief

Social Darwinism

a 19th century political philosophy that attempted to explain differences in social status (particularly class and racial differences) on the basis of evolutionary fitness. Social Darwinism is generally considered unscientific by modern
.philosophers of science

Hereditarianism •

the philosophy developed by **Francis Galton** and expressed in his book *Hereditary Genius* in 1869 that people inherit mental characteristics from their parents such as personality and intelligence, a component of "nature" in the phrase "**nature and nurture**." Galton's view was opposed by Lamarckism but the development of **human behavior genetics**
.helped confirm hereditarianism as a partial explanation of human individual differences

Socialism

ideology with the core belief that a **society** should exist in which popular collectives control the means of **power**, and therefore the **means of production**. Though the **de facto** meaning of socialism has changed over time, it remains strongly-related to the establishment of an organized **working class**; created through either **revolution** or by **social evolution**, with the purpose of building a **classless society**. Socialism had its origins in the ideals of The Enlightenment, during the **Industrial Age/Age of Industrialization**, amid yearnings for a more **egalitarian** society. It has also increasingly become concentrated
.on **social reforms** within modern **democracies**

Solipsism

.the view that only direct mental experience is certain, as things external to one's mind cannot be known

Sophism

.in Ancient Greece, the teaching of rhetoric and persuasion; in modern times, a deceptive argument not based on logic

Speciesism

belief that rights, and moral standing and/or moral personhood ought to be assigned on the basis of species membership.
.Usually involves the belief that humans have greater value or worth than other animal species

Spiritualism

a **religious movement**, prominent from the 1840s to the 1920s, found primarily in English-speaking countries. The movement's distinguishing feature is the belief that the **spirits** of the dead can be contacted by **adepts**. These spirits are believed to lie on a higher spiritual plane than humans, and are therefore capable of providing guidance in both worldly and .spiritual matters

Statism

.the belief that the state or government should do everything

Stoicism

a Hellenistic school with the principle that self-control, both emotional and physical, leads to an inner strength and .character that enables one to harmoniously interact with the natural world. It is often contrasted with **Epicureanism**

Structuralism

.an approach or theory that studies underlying structural relationships between concepts

Post-structuralism •

.a varied reaction to structuralism that views the signifier and signified as inseparable, but not united

Subjectivism

.a doctrine that associates objects with subjective experience rather than independent existence

Substance monotheism

.see its entry under theism, below

Substance dualism

.see its entry under dualism, above

Substantialism

the philosophy that there are **sentient entities** behind **phenomena**

Surrealism

cultural movement that began in the early-1920s, best known for the visual artworks and writings of the group members. The works feature the element of surprise, unexpected juxtapositions and **non sequitur**, however many Surrealist artists and writers regard their work as an expression of the philosophical movement first and foremost with the works being an artifact, and leader **André Breton** was explicit in his assertion that Surrealism was above all a revolutionary movement

Symbolism

applied use of any **iconic** representations that carry particular conventional meanings. "Symbolism" may refer to a way of choosing representative symbols abstractly rather than literally, allowing broader interpretation of their **meaning** than more literal concept-representations allow

Syncretism

the attempt to reconcile disparate, even opposing, beliefs and to meld practices of various schools of thought. It is especially associated with the attempt to merge and **analogize** several originally **discrete traditions**, especially in the **theology** and **mythology** of **religion**, and thus assert an underlying unity

[اسمول] T

Taoism

a group of **Chinese** religious and philosophical traditions. Philosophical Taoism emphasizes various themes found in the **Daodejing** and **Zhuangzi** such as "nonaction" (**wu wei**), **emptiness**, detachment, receptiveness, spontaneity, the strength of softness, the **relativism** of human values, and the search for a long life. Religious Taoism is not clearly separated from philosophy, but incorporates a number of supernatural beliefs in gods, ghosts, ancestral spirits, and practices such as **Taoist alchemy** and **qigong**

Teleologism

the supposition that there is design, purpose, directive principle, or finality in the works and processes of nature, and the **philosophical** study of that purpose. Teleology stands in contrast to **philosophical naturalism**, and both ask questions separate from the questions of **science**. While science investigates natural laws and phenomena, Philosophical naturalism and teleology investigate the existence or non-existence of an organizing principle behind those natural laws and phenomena. Philosophical naturalism asserts that there are no such principles. Teleology asserts that there are

Theism

the view that there is one or more **gods** or **goddesses**.^[14] More specifically, it may also mean the belief in God, a god, or gods, who is/are actively involved in maintaining the **Universe**. A theist can also take the position that he does not have sufficient evidence to "know" whether God or gods exist, although he believes it through faith

Monotheism •

the belief in a single, universal, all-encompassing **deity**. **Zoroastrianism** and the **Abrahamic religions** are considered Monotheist

Classical theism •

refers to traditional ideas of the **monotheistic** religions such as **Judaism**, **Christianity**, and **Islam**. Classical theism holds that God is an absolute, **eternal**, all-knowing (**omniscient**), all-powerful (**omnipotent**), and perfect being. God is related to the world as its cause, but is unaffected by the world (immutable). He is **transcendent** over the world, which exists relative to him as a temporal effect

Deism •

a form of monotheism in which it is believed that one god exists. However, a deist rejects the idea that this god intervenes in the world. Hence any notion of special **revelation** is impossible, and the nature of god can only be known through reason and observation from nature. A deist thus rejects the miraculous, and the claim to knowledge made for religious groups and texts

Cosmotheism •

(synonym for pantheism (see below

Monistic theism •

the type of monotheism found in Hinduism. This type of theism is different from the Semitic religions as it encompasses **panentheism**, **monism**, and at the same time includes the concept of a personal God as a universal, omnipotent supreme being. The other types of monotheism are qualified monism, the school of **Ramanuja** or **Vishishtadvaita**, which admits that the universe is part of God, or **Narayana**, a type of **panentheism**, but there is a plurality of souls within this supreme Being and **Dvaita**, which differs in that it is dualistic, as God is separate and not panentheistic

Pantheism •

the view that everything is of an all-encompassing immanent God; or that the universe, or nature, and God are equivalent. More detailed definitions tend to emphasize the idea that natural law, existence and/or the universe (the sum total of all that is was and shall be) is represented or personified in the theological principle of 'God'. The existence of a transcendent supreme extraneous to nature is denied. Depending on how this is understood, such a .view may be presented as tantamount to **atheism**, **deism** or **theism**

Pandeism •

a type of pantheism that combines the pantheistic belief of God being identical to the Universe with the idea from .deism (above) that God is revealed by rational examination and does not intervene in the Universe

Panentheism •

the theological position that **God** is **immanent** within the **Universe**, but also **transcends** it. It is distinguished from **pantheism**, which holds that God is synonymous with the material universe. In panentheism, God is viewed as creator and/or animating force behind the universe, and the source of **universal morality**. The term is closely associated with the **Logos** of **Greek philosophy** in the works of **Herakleitos**, which pervades the **cosmos** and whereby .all things were made

Substance monotheism •

found e.g. in some indigenous African religions, holds that the many gods are different forms of a single underlying substance, and that this underlying substance is God. This view has some similarities to the Christian **trinitarian** view .of three persons sharing one nature

Transtheism •

assumes the existence of **God** as an absent **deity** and the **ultimate** concept of God's existence is **transcendent** and external to all other forms of existence, which implies an impersonal, non-anthropomorphic, non-universe-morphic or .even non-cosmos-morphic being and view of God. In transtheism, God has one primary attribute, **transcendence**

Nontheism •

the absence of belief in both the existence *and* non-existence of a **deity** (or **deities**, or other **numinous** phenomena). The word is often employed as a blanket term for all belief systems that are not **theistic**, including **atheism** (both **strong** and

.weak) and agnosticism, as well as certain Eastern religions like Confucianism, Taoism, and Zen Buddhism

Polytheism •

belief in, or worship of, multiple gods or divinities. Most ancient religions were polytheistic, holding to pantheons of traditional deities, often accumulated over centuries of cultural interchange and experience. The belief in many gods .does not contradict or preclude also believing in an all-powerful all-knowing supreme being

Henotheism •

devotion to a single god while accepting the existence of other gods. Coined by Max Müller, according to whom it is "monotheism in principle and a polytheism in fact". Variations on the term have been *inclusive monotheism* and *monarchial polytheism*, designed to differentiate differing forms of the phenomenon

Open theism •

A religious approach combining Classical Theism as well as Ancient Greek beliefs that question the ideas of free will .and the timeless nature of God

Philosophical theism •

the belief that God exists (or must exist), independent of the teaching or revelation of any particular religion. Some philosophical theists are persuaded of God's existence by philosophical arguments, while others consider themselves to .have a religious faith that need not be, or could not be, supported by rational argument

Theological noncognitivism

the argument that religious language, and specifically words like "God" (capitalized), are not cognitively meaningful. It is cited as proof of the nonexistence of anything named "God", and therefore is a basis for atheism. There are two main arguments: Kai Nielsen used verifiability theory of meaning to conclude that religious language is meaningless because it is not verifiable, proving weak atheism. George H. Smith used an attribute-based approach to argue that the concept "god" has no meaningful attributes, only negatively defined or relational attributes, making it meaningless — leading to the .conclusion that "god does not exist", thus proving strong atheism

Thomism

the philosophical school that followed in the legacy of Thomas Aquinas. The word comes from the name of its originator, whose summary work *Summa Theologiae* has arguably been second to only the Bible in importance to the Catholic

.Church

Totalitarianism

a **typology** employed by **political scientists** to denote **modern regimes** in which the **state** regulates nearly every aspect of public and private behavior. Totalitarian regimes mobilize entire populations in support of the state and a political **ideology**, and do not tolerate activities by individuals or groups such as **labor unions**, **churches** and **political parties** that are not directed toward the state's goals. They maintain themselves in power by means of **secret police**, **propaganda** disseminated through the state-controlled **mass media**, regulation and restriction of **free discussion and criticism**, and widespread use of .terror tactics

Transcendental idealism

the philosophy of **Immanuel Kant** and later Kantian and German Idealist philosophers; a view according to which our experience is not about the things as they are in themselves, but about the things as they appear to us. It differs from standard (empirical) **idealism** in that it does not claim that the objects of our experiences would be in any sense *within* our mind. The idea is that whenever we experience something, we experience it as it is *for ourselves*: the object is real as well as mind-independent, but is in a sense *corrupted* by our cognition (by the **categories** and the forms of sensibility, space and time). Transcendental idealism denies that we could have knowledge of the thing in itself. A view that holds the .opposite is called transcendental realism

Transcendentalism

a group of new ideas in **literature**, **religion**, **culture**, and **philosophy** that advocates that there is an ideal **spiritual** state that 'transcends' the physical and empirical and is only realized through a knowledgeable intuitive awareness that is conditional upon the individual. The concept emerged in **New England** in the early-to mid-19th century. It is sometimes called "**American Transcendentalism**" to distinguish it from other uses of the word **transcendental**. It began as a protest against the general state of culture and **society** at the time, and in particular, the state of **intellectualism** at **Harvard** and the doctrine of the **Unitarian** church that was taught at **Harvard Divinity School**. The term **transcendentalism** sometimes serves as shorthand for "**transcendental idealism**". Another alternative meaning for **transcendentalism** is the classical philosophy that God transcends the manifest world. As **John Scotus Erigena** put it to **Frankish** king **Charles the Bald** in the year 840 A.D., "We do not know what God is. God himself doesn't know what He is because He is not anything. Literally ".God is not, because He transcends being

Transhumanism

a term often used as a synonym for "**human enhancement**", is an international, intellectual and cultural movement supporting the use of new **sciences** and **technologies** to enhance human **mental** and **physical** abilities and **aptitudes**, and **ameliorate** what it regards as undesirable and unnecessary aspects of the **human condition**, such as **suffering**, **disease**, **aging** and involuntary **death**

Transtheism

.see its entry under theism, above

Truth claim

a statement that is either **true** or **false**, and claimed to be true

[سمول] U

Universalism

*.synonym for **moral universalism**, as a compromise between **moral relativism** and **moral absolutism***

Utilitarianism

theory of **ethics** that maintains an act is moral if and only if it maximizes welfare. It is a form of **consequentialism** and **welfarism**

Utopianism

the many various social and political movements, and a significant body of religious and secular literature, based upon the **idea that **paradise** is achievable on earth. See **Utopia****

[سمول] V

Value pluralism

the idea that two or more moral values may be equally ultimate (true), yet in conflict. In addition, it postulates that in many cases, such incompatible values, may be rationally **incommensurable**. As such, value-pluralism is a theory in **metaethics**,

rather than an ethical theory or a set of values in itself. The Oxford historian of ideas, **Isaiah Berlin**, is accredited with .having done the first substantial work on value-pluralism, bringing it to the attention of general academia

Verificationism

an **epistemic theory of truth** based on the idea that the mind engages in a certain kind of activity: "verifying" a **proposition**. The distinctive claim of verificationism is that the result of such verifications is, by definition, truth. That is, truth is reducible .to this process of **verification**

Vitalism

the doctrine that "**vital forces**" are active in **living organisms**, so that life cannot be explained solely by **mechanism**. That .element is often referred to as the *vital spark* or *energy*, which some equate with the **soul**

Voluntarism

school of thought that regards the will as superior to the **intellect** and to **emotion**. Introduced into philosophical literature by .**Ferdinand Tönnies** and developed further in the writings of **Wilhelm Wundt** and **Friedrich Paulsen**

Voluntaryism

theory advocated by **Auberon Herbert**, stressing "voluntary taxation" and the boycott of electoral politics. The original sources for voluntaryism can be found in Herbert's book "The Right and Wrong of Compulsion by the State." Some, such as **Benjamin Tucker** view Herbert's philosophy as anarchism, however he never called himself an anarchist as he .considered anarchism to be a philosophy that does not provide for defense of person and property

[سمول] Y

Youthism

.the view that **youths** possess the same rights as adults

[سمول] Z

Zen Buddhism

A fusion of **Mahayana Buddhism** and **Taoism**, practiced chiefly in China and Japan. It places great importance on moment-by-moment awareness and 'seeing deeply into the nature of things' by direct experience. The name derives from the Sanskrit word *dhyana* referring to a particular **meditative** state

Zoroastrianism

(the religion and philosophy based on the teachings ascribed to the prophet **Zoroaster** (Zarathustra, Zartosht

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- List of philosophies •
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- List of thought processes •
- Portal:Thinking •

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.Horgan & Timmons (2006c), pp. 220-221 ↑ .4

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In 1917, **Guillaume Apollinaire** coined the term "Surrealism" in the ↑ program notes describing the ballet *Parade* which was a collaborat work by **Jean Cocteau**, **Erik Satie**, **Pablo Picasso** and **Léonide Massi** "From this new alliance, for until now stage sets and costumes on c side and choreography on the other had only a sham bond betwe them, there has come about, in *Parade*, a kind of super-realism ('s réalisme'), in which I see the starting point of a series of manifestatic ".('of this new spirit ('esprit nouve

.Swinburne, Richard. *The Coherence of Theism*, Introduction ↑

10. [Principia Mathematica](#) entry ↑ پہ سہانفور ڊ فلسفي پوهنځون ڊ کې

11. John Scott & Gordon Marshall (eds) *A Dictionary of Sociology* ↑ (Article: neo-Marxism), Oxford University Press, 1998

12. "In the twentieth century, the social processes that bring this" ↑ maelstrom into being, and keep it in a state of perpetual becoming, have come to be called 'modernization'. These world-historical processes have nourished an amazing variety of visions and ideas that aim to make men and women the subjects as well as the objects of modernization, to give them the power to change the world that is changing them, to make their way through the maelstrom and make it their own. Over the past century, these visions and values have come to be loosely grouped together under the name of 'modernism'"

((Berman 1988, 16

External links [سمول]

- [The Ism Book: A Field Guide to Philosophy](#) •
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ويکيسيند کې هم وگورئ!



دا مخ وروستی ځل په ۱۴:۲۴، ۲۲ جنوري ۲۰۱۶ بډلون موندلی.

دا متن د کریپتف کامنز ورته-شریکېدنې-اړوندتیا منښتلیک له مخې خپور شوی؛ اضافه شرطونه به هم کار پدې وي. د لا تفصیل لپاره د کارولو شرطونه وگورئ.

د پښتیا تگلاره د ویکیپیډیا په اړه ردا د عالیکونه پرمختگگران: **Statistics** د کوکیز وینالیک د موبایل په بڼې کتل

