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Welt ohne Physik oder die Angst vor dem Leben Christian Hermenau 2020-11-08 Wie viele Teilchen braucht das Leben? Wann fängt es an und wo hört es auf? Ist der Tod das Ende oder der Anfang von Allem? Kann irgendetwas in diesem Universum diese Unzahl von Partikeln überhaupt überblicken oder sogar beeinflussen, sie in irgendeiner Weise kontrollieren? Will da jemand oder etwas, dass es immer vorwärts, immer höher hinaus geht, möglichst grenzenlos komplex denkend wird? Sind die Elementarteilchen mathematische Objekte, ist dies ein mathematisches Universum oder sind Teilchen die Keimzellen des Lebens und alles in diesem Universum wird vom Leben beeinflusst...

Quarks Harald Fritzsch 1989-05-01 Offers a non-technical introduction to particle physics, the subnuclear structure of the atom, and the research that lead to the discovery of quarks--the basic components of matter

Das Rätsel der Quanten Peter Ripota 2020-05-05 Was ist das Geheimnis der Zwillingspartikel? Gibt es die Welt tatsächlich nur, wenn wir sie betrachten? Und wer hat die Quantenphysik wirklich begründet? Der Physiker und Wissenschaftsautor Peter Ripota geht diesen Fragen nach und kommt dabei, unbeeinflusst

von der orthodoxen Geschichtsschreibung, zu erstaunlichen Erkenntnissen. Wie zum Beispiel: - Der "Vater" der Quantenphysik war nicht Planck, sondern sein Lehrer Boltzmann. - Die Vorgänge in der Welt des Mikroskopischen können kausal und exakt beschrieben werden. - Der Fortschritt der Wissenschaft wurde durch einen falschen mathematischen Beweis über Jahrzehnte aufgehalten. - Das seltsame Verhalten der Quantenobjekte kann im Labor in ganz normaler Größe nachgeahmt werden. Lassen Sie sich überraschen von den faszinierenden Biographien der Pioniere der Quantenphysik und von den Problemen, die sie zu lösen hatten - verständlich dargestellt, mit vielen Illustrationen.

One Culture George Lewis Levine 1987 This is the first in a planned series of volumes on science and literature, which grow from three basic assumptions explicit in this first volume: first, that science and literature are two alternative but related expressions of a culture's values and beliefs; and second, that understanding science in its relation to culture and literature requires some understanding not only of its own internal processes, but of pressures exercised by social, political, and psychological forces; third, that the idea of "influence" of one upon the other must work both ways. It is not only science that influences literature, but literature that influences science the authors say. ISBN 0-299-11300-0: \$45.00; ISBN 0-299-11304-3 (pbk.): \$12.95.

Polar Inertia Paul Virilio 2000 Examining how the 'here and now' of space, territory, the body, are being redefined by new technologies and how this undoes simplistic versions of the globalization thesis, Paul Virilio demonstrates how technology has made inertia the defining condition of modernity. An instantaneous present has replaced space and the sovereignty of territory; everything happens without the need to go anywhere. This book will be a key reference for students and scholars of the latest thinking in social theory.

Velocity of Honey Jay Ingram 2004-10-05 Why doesn't honey flow out in all directions across your toast? What's the science behind the theory of 'six degrees of separation'? How do stones 'skip'? When visiting a new place, why does getting there always seem to take so much longer than returning home? In The Velocity of Honey, bestselling author Jay Ingram muses upon these and many more daily mysteries that puzzle and perplex. From mosquitoes to the Marvel Universe, baseball to baby-holding, Ingram's topics

are diverse. He also makes startling connections. In some pieces, he relates anecdotes from the history of science and demonstrates their relevance to contemporary scientific debates. In others, he explores the science behind many of our proverbial expressions, common sayings such as 'time flies when you're having fun' and 'it's a small world after all.' In still others, he highlights intriguing links between the worlds of art and science. As in his hugely popular *The Science of Everyday Life*, Ingram makes the science of our lives accessible and fascinating.

Nietzsche, Epistemology, and Philosophy of Science B.E. Babich 2013-03-09 Nietzsche, Epistemology, and Philosophy of Science, is the second volume of a collection on Nietzsche and the Sciences, featuring essays addressing truth, epistemology, and the philosophy of science, with a substantial representation of analytically schooled Nietzsche scholars. This collection offers a dynamic articulation of the differing strengths of Anglo-American analytic and contemporary European approaches to philosophy, with translations from European specialists, notably Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, Paul Valadier, and Walther Ch. Zimmerli. This broad collection also features a preface by Alasdair MacIntyre. Contributions explore Nietzsche's contributions to the philosophy of language and epistemology, and include essays on the social history of truth and the historical and cultural analyses of Serres and Baudrillard, as well as new contributions to the philosophy of science, including theological and hermeneutical approaches, history of science, the philosophy of medicine, cognitive science, and technology.

Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge: Volume 4 International colloquium in the philosophy of science 1970-09-02 "An important collection of significant papers." American Scientist

The Judge and His Hangman Friedrich Dürrenmatt 2017-04-20 Inspector Barlach is dying. But not fast enough for his arch-enemy When a member of the Bern police force is shot dead on a Swiss country road, the enigmatic Inspector Barlach and his colleague Tschanz are intent on tracking down the killer. But the ailing Inspector doesn't have time to lose. Soon the pair discover that the victim was murdered on his way to a clandestine party at the home of a wealthy power broker - so why was a local policeman socialising with some of Switzerland's most influential men? Who was his shadowy host? And why has Barlach's past returned to haunt him in his final hours? *The Judge and His Hangman* is a thrilling tale of

lifelong rivalry, and of two men chained together by a wager that would destroy them both. Friedrich Dürrenmatt (1921-1990) was a Swiss author and dramatist, most famous for his plays *The Visit* and *The Physicists*, which earned him a reputation as one of the greatest playwrights in the German language. He also wrote four highly regarded crime novels: *The Pledge* (adapted for a 2001 film starring Jack Nicholson), *Suspicion* and *The Execution of Justice*, are also published by Pushkin Vertigo.

Novalis: Fichte Studies Novalis 2003-08-28 This volume presents the first complete translation of *Fichte Studies*, a critique of Fichtean philosophy by the young philosopher-poet Friedrich von Hardenberg. Under the pen-name Novalis, von Hardenberg became the most well-known and beloved of the early German Romantic writers. Those interested in the fate of German philosophy and literature immediately following Kant will find that this collection of notes and aphorisms consists of original contributions on the nature of self-consciousness, the relationship of art to philosophy, and the nature of philosophical inquiry.

A Different Thermodynamics and its True Heroes Evgeni B. Starikov 2019-04-01 Modern thermodynamics is a unique but still not a logically self-consistent field of knowledge. It has a proven universal applicability and significance but its actual potential is still latent. The development of the foundations of thermodynamics was in effect non-stop but absolutely no one has any idea about this. This book is the first of its kind that will motivate researchers to build up a logically consistent field of thermodynamics. It greatly appreciates the actual depth and potential of thermodynamics which might also be of interest to readers in history and philosophy of scientific research. The book presents the life stories of the protagonists in detail and allows readers to cast a look at the whole scene of the field by showcasing a significant number of their colleagues whose works have fittingly complemented their achievements. It also tries to trigger a detailed analysis of the reasons why the actual work in this extremely important field has in effect gone astray. It comprises five chapters and introduces three scientists in the first two chapters, which are specifically devoted to the Scandinavian achievements in macroscopic thermodynamics. These introductions are novel and call for a detailed reconsideration of the field. The third chapter acquaints the readers with their fourth colleague in Germany who was working on the proper link between the macroscopic thermodynamics, kinetics, and the atomistic representation of matter. The fourth chapter brings in their fifth colleague in the United States who could formally infer the famous formula $S = k \cdot$

$\ln(W)$, ingeniously guessed by Ludwig Boltzmann, and thus clarify the physical sense of the entropy notion. The last chapter summarizes the above-mentioned discourses.

Einstein's Mistakes: The Human Failings of Genius Hans C. Ohanian 2009-11-09 "A thought-provoking critique of Einstein's tantalizing combination of brilliance and blunder."—Andrew Robinson, New Scientist
Never before translated into English, the Manimekhalai is one of the great classics of Indian culture.

Karl Popper Herbert Keuth 1998 Karl Raimund Popper (1902-1994) war einer der bedeutendsten Philosophen unserer Zeit. Die "Logik der Forschung" (1934) ist sein Hauptwerk. Sie enthält die Grundlagen des "Kritischen Rationalismus." Carnap zahlte sie 1935 "zu den wichtigsten gegenwartigen Arbeiten auf dem Gebiet der Wissenschaftslogik" und sie gehort heute zu den wichtigsten wissenschaftstheoretischen Arbeiten des 20. Jahrhunderts. Der kritische Rationalismus zeigt, warum unser "Wissen" fehlbar ist und erklart den Erkenntnisfortschritt als Resultat von Versuch und Irrtum, von Hypothesenbildung und -widerlegung. Wir lernen nicht primar aus erfullten, sondern aus gescheiterten Erwartungen. In seinen Buchern "Die offene Gesellschaft und ihre Feinde" (1945, dt. 1958) und "Das Elend des Historizismus" (1945, dt.1965) ubertrug Popper diese Gedanken auf die Sozialwissenschaften und die politische Philosophie. Der vorliegende Sammelband ubernimmt im Wesentlichen die Gliederung der "Logik der Forschung." Seine Beitrage kommentieren die jeweiligen Themen gemass dem heutigen Stand der Forschung."

You are Wrong, Mr. Einstein! Harald Fritsch 2011 With Foreword by S L GlashowWerner Heisenberg and Richard Feynman find quantum physics fascinating and necessary for understanding the atoms. Albert Einstein dislikes it and Isaac Newton does not understand it, which is not surprising. This is the scenario for animated discussions between five people. Harald Fritsch brings together Newton and the three great physicists of the 20th century in an imaginary meeting. His ?alter ego? Adrian Haller moderates the discussions.By means of questions and answers the whole cosmos of quantum physics is described in a simple way, easily understandable non-physicists. The beginnings of quantum theory and atomic physics as well as the importance of quantum physics for our daily life ? these and many more topics are the subjects of the interesting and fascinating discussions.

Competing Knowledges – Wissen im Widerstreit Anna Margaretha Horatschek 2020-06-22 Whatever societies accept as ‘knowledge’ is embedded in epistemological, institutional, political, and economic power relations. How is knowledge produced under such circumstances? What is the difference between general knowledge and the sciences? Can there be science without universal truth claims? Questions like these are discussed in eleven essays from the perspective of Sociology, Law, Cultural Studies, and the Humanities.

Rethinking Legal Scholarship Rob van Gestel 2017-02-02 Although American scholars sometimes consider European legal scholarship as old-fashioned and inward-looking and Europeans often perceive American legal scholarship as amateur social science, both traditions share a joint challenge. If legal scholarship becomes too much separated from practice, legal scholars will ultimately make themselves superfluous. If legal scholars, on the other hand, cannot explain to other disciplines what is academic about their research, which methodologies are typical, and what separates proper research from mediocre or poor research, they will probably end up in a similar situation. Therefore we need a debate on what unites legal academics on both sides of the Atlantic. Should legal scholarship aspire to the status of a science and gradually adopt more and more of the methods, (quality) standards, and practices of other (social) sciences? What sort of methods do we need to study law in its social context and how should legal scholarship deal with the challenges posed by globalization?

Die wunderbare Welt der Sekten Gerald Willms 2012-09-12 Vom Urchristentum bis zu Scientology, von der Heiligen Römischen Kirche bis zur Kirche des Fliegenden Spaghettimonsters: Gerald Willms entfaltet das Panorama der 2000-jährigen Kultur- und Ideengeschichte der religiösen Bewegungen des Abendlandes. Beginnend mit der »Sekte des Nazareners« und ihres Aufstiegs zum religiösen Global Player, gilt das besondere Augenmerk freilich immer den Parias der Religionsgeschichte: den Nonkonformisten, Verweigerern und Außenseitern. Es ist das Credo Willms`, die dauerhafte »Normalität« religiöser Abweichungen und »Sonderformen« schlicht zu dokumentieren, ohne sie zu verurteilen. Das Ziel ist weder Rechtfertigung noch gar »Verharmlosung«, sondern der Versuch, das So-und-nicht-anders-Sein der sogenannten »Sekten« verstehbar zu machen. Und das heißt vor allem, die Ideen und Weltanschauungen der religiösen Phänomene zu begreifen und sie in ihre historischen, kulturellen und

sozialen Zusammenhänge einzuordnen. Egal also ob Waldenser, Jesuiten oder Piusbrüder; Quäker, Amish oder Mormonen; Rosenkreuzer, Freimaurer oder Illuminaten; Swedenborgianer, Theosophen oder Satanisten; Munies, Scientologen oder Gotteskinder: Im Kern geht es immer darum, die Dinge abseits von den – in historischer Sichtweise übrigens immer gleichen – Sektenklischees zu begreifen. Genau dies ist die eigentliche Herausforderung – und zwar für Leser und Autor gleichermaßen. Insofern täuscht der lockere Tonfall des Buches, denn die Leser werden nicht mit sensationsheischendem Journalismus, christlich-moralischer Belehrung oder subjektiver Betroffenheitslektüre, sondern mit empirischen Fakten und wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnissen konfrontiert. Indem aber auf die explizite Darlegung theoretischer Diskurse und das übliche akademisch-diskursive Beiwerk verzichtet wird, erhält auch der interessierte Laie hiermit die Möglichkeit, echte Einblicke in weithin unbekannte religiöse Landschaften und Lebenswelten zu gewinnen. Mit einem Vorwort von Marco Frenschkowski.

Der Gott der Physiker MARKUS 2013-12-11 11 Siehe Jakobi, Jolande: Die Psychologie von Prolog C.G. Jung. Olten 1971. | Siehe Jung, Robert: Heller als tausend Sonnen. Das Schicksal der Atomforscher. Harnburg 1964, S. 183-187. Die Zitate aus der 4. Kapitel Bhagavad-gitā finden sich im Original in et Kepler: Auf der Suche nach was anderer Fassung. Siehe ferner Goodchild, dem verlorenen Paradies Peter: J. Robert Oppenheimer. Basel 1982. 1 Diksterhuis, E.J. a.a.O, S. 340/341. 2 Kepler, Johannes: Gesammelte Werke, her 1. Kapitel ausg. von Caspar, Max, München 1937, Band 3: Astronomia Nova, S. 178, siehe auch Die Geburt der Physik 1 Fung Yu-lan: A History of Chinese Philoso Band 1, S. 403-407 (Nachbericht des Heraus phy. Princeton University Press 1952, vol. II, gebers}. pp. 598-603. :J Da diese Flächen aus dem wandernden Ra 2 Einstein, Albert, Infeld, Leopold: Die Evolu dius Sonne-Ellipse und deren gekrümmter tion der Physik. Von Newton bis zur Quan Bahnkurve gebildet werden, konnte man sie tentheorie. Harnburg 1956. ohne die Infinitesimalrechnung damals nicht 3 Jammer, Max: The Conceptual Development exakt berechnen; dennoch gelangte Kepler of Quantum Mechanics. New York 1966. zu einem richtigen Gesetz! 4 Diksterhuis: a.a.O, S. 358." Kepler, Johannes: Gesammelte Werke, a.a.O, 2. Kapitel Band I: Mysterium Cosmographicum. De Im Anfang war die Harmonie Stella Nova, S. 70. 1 Heisenberg, Werner: Der Teil und das 6 Ebenda, S. 416. Ganze. Gespräche im Umkreis der Atomphy 7 Siehe Gliozzi, Mario: Storia della Fisica. Sto sik. München 1969, S. 315.

Kulturgeschichte der Physik Károly Simonyi 1995

Racism and Philosophy Susan E. Babbitt 2018-10-18 By definitively establishing that racism has broad implications for how the entire field of philosophy is practiced—and by whom—this powerful and convincing book puts all members of the discipline on notice that racism concerns them. It simultaneously demonstrates to race theorists the significance of philosophy for their work. A distinguished cast of authors takes a stand on the importance of race, focusing on the insights that analyses of race and racism can make to philosophy—not just to ethics and political philosophy but also to the more abstract debates of metaphysics, philosophy of mind, and epistemology. Contemporary philosophy, the authors argue, continues to evade racism and, as a result, often helps to promote it. At the same time, anti-racist theorists in many disciplines regularly draw on crucial notions of objectivity, rationality, agency, individualism, and truth without adequate knowledge of philosophical analyses of these very concepts. *Racism and Philosophy* demonstrates the impossibility of talking thoughtfully about race without recourse to philosophy. Written to engage readers with a wide variety of interests, this is an essential book for all theorists of race and for all philosophers.

The Making of Copernicus 2014-10-16 The volume articles examine exemplarily how some of the Copernicus myths came about and if they could hold their ground. They investigate methodological, institutional, textual and visual transformations of the Copernican doctrine and the topical, rhetorical and literary transformations of the historical person of Copernicus respectively.

The Promise of Politics Hannah Arendt 2009-01-16 After the publication of *The Origins of Totalitarianism* in 1951, Hannah Arendt undertook an investigation of Marxism, a subject that she had deliberately left out of her earlier work. Her inquiry into Marx's philosophy led her to a critical examination of the entire tradition of Western political thought, from its origins in Plato and Aristotle to its culmination and conclusion in Marx. *The Promise of Politics* tells how Arendt came to understand the failure of that tradition to account for human action. From the time that Socrates was condemned to death by his fellow citizens, Arendt finds that philosophers have followed Plato in constructing political theories at the expense of political experiences, including the pre-philosophic Greek experience of beginning, the Roman

experience of founding, and the Christian experience of forgiving. It is a fascinating, subtle, and original story, which bridges Arendt's work from *The Origins of Totalitarianism* to *The Human Condition*, published in 1958. These writings, which deal with the conflict between philosophy and politics, have never before been gathered and published. The final and longer section of *The Promise of Politics*, titled "Introduction into Politics," was written in German and is published here for the first time in English. This remarkable meditation on the modern prejudice against politics asks whether politics has any meaning at all anymore. Although written in the latter half of the 1950s, what Arendt says about the relation of politics to human freedom could hardly have greater relevance for our own time. When politics is considered as a means to an end that lies outside of itself, when force is used to "create" freedom, political principles vanish from the face of the earth. For Arendt, politics has no "end"; instead, it has at times been—and perhaps can be again—the never-ending endeavor of the great plurality of human beings to live together and share the earth in mutually guaranteed freedom. That is the promise of politics.

Knowledge and Belief Winfried Löffler 2004

Bild der Wissenschaft 1979

Suspicion Friedrich Dürrenmatt 2017-07-13 Inspector Barlach has a year to live, but he's not going quietly. When Inspector Barlach notices that a successful Swiss surgeon bears a striking resemblance to an infamous Nazi war criminal, a suspicion begins to gnaw away at him - could they be one and the same person? Determined to expose the monster behind the surgeon's mask, the ailing inspector checks himself into the doctor's exclusive clinic. But all does not go to plan, and soon Barlach realizes that he is at the mercy of his own prey. Will he find a way out before it's too late? *Suspicion* is a dark mystery about a dying man's struggle to destroy a wickedness lurking in plain sight. Friedrich Dürrenmatt (1921-1990) was a Swiss author and dramatist, most famous for his plays *The Visit* and *The Physicists*, which earned him a reputation as one of the greatest playwrights in the German language. He also wrote four highly regarded crime novels - *The Pledge*, *The Judge and His Hangman*, *Suspicion* and *The Execution of Justice*, all of which will be published by Pushkin Vertigo.

Sie irren, Einstein! Harald Fritzsch 2008

The Fundamental Constants Harald Fritzsch 2009 The speed of light, the fine structure constant, and Newton's constant of gravity OCo these are just three among the many physical constants that define our picture of the world. Where do they come from? Are they constant in time and across space? In this book, physicist and author Harald Fritzsch invites the reader to explore the mystery of the fundamental constants of physics in the company of Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein, and a modern-day physicist. The conversation that the three scientists are imagined to have provides an entertaining introduction to the constants and covers topics ranging from atomic, nuclear, and particle physics to astrophysics and cosmology.

The Disinherited Mind Erich Heller 1952

Kafka and the Contemporary Critical Performance Alan Udoff 1987

Brighter Than a Thousand Suns Robert Jungk 1958-01-01 An account of the discoveries and the dilemmas of those involved in the creation of the nuclear bomb

Sternstunden des Prometheus Ernst Sandvoss 1996

Science and the Common Understanding J. Robert Oppenheimer 2018-11-11 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive

and relevant.

Thales Georg Wöhrle 2014-10-29 In accordance with the purpose of the series *Traditio Praesocratica*, the present volume, the first in the series, contains the most complete collection ever assembled of the documentary evidence on Thales of Miletus. Approximately 600 texts, dating from the sixth century BCE to the fourteenth century CE, are presented in chronological order, both in the original language (Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian) and in a facing English translation. The original-language texts are reprinted (with corrections) from Georg Wöhrle's edition (2009). Several texts discovered since the publication of the 2009 edition are included. The English translations were made by Richard McKirahan from the original texts. Differences between the German and the English translations are noted. An index of names and extensive glossaries and word indexes of the texts and translations are provided.

Time and History **Friedrich Stadler** 2006-01-01 This wide-ranging collection of essays contains eighteen original articles by authors representing some of the most important recent work on Wittgenstein. It deals with questions pertaining to both the interpretation and application of Wittgenstein's thought and the editing of his works. Regarding the latter, it also addresses issues concerning scholarly electronic publishing. The collection is accompanied by a comprehensive introduction which lays out the content and arguments of each contribution. Contributors: Knut Erik Tranoy, Lars Hertzberg, Georg Henrik von Wright, Marie McGinn, Cora Diamond, James Conant, David G. Stern, Eike von Savigny, P.M.S. Hacker, Hans-Johann Glock, Allan Janik, Kristof Nyiri, Antonia Soulez, Brian McGuinness, Anthony Kenny, Joachim Schulte, Herbert Hrachovec, Cameron McEwen."

Karl R. Popper und die Philosophie des kritischen Rationalismus Kurt Salamun 1989

Mikrokosmos Harald Fritsch 2012-05-15 Im Mikrokosmos gibt es unvorstellbar kleine Teilchen, so klein, dass man sie niemals sehen wird, sondern ihre Existenz nur berechnen kann. Hier befinden wir uns im Reich der sonderbaren Quarks, hier tüftelt die moderne Physik am sogenannten Standardmodell, an der Weltformel, die mit den kleinsten Teilchen das Größte erklären kann, nämlich »alles«. Was die moderne Teilchenphysik ist und wo die letzten Fragen offen bleiben – das alles erklärt der Ausnahmephysiker und

Bestsellerautor Harald Fritzsich in leichter Sprache und mit feinem Witz. Er lässt Albert Einstein, Isaac Newton, Murray Gell-Mann und sein Alter Ego zu einem fiktiven Gespräch zusammenkommen: Bei Filet Mignon und teurem Rotwein entspinnt sich eine erhellende Diskussion über den Mikrokosmos und am Ende versteht nicht nur Sir Isaac Newton die neuesten Erkenntnisse der modernen Physik, sondern auch der Leser!

Wallenstein's Tod / Death of Wallenstein Friedrich Schiller 2004 This is the third and final part of the Wallenstein trilogy by German playwright and mastermind Friedrich Schiller. The work as a whole produced a profound impression, and it is certainly Schiller's masterpiece in dramatic literature. He brings out with extraordinary vividness the ascendancy of Wallenstein over the wild troops whom he has gathered around him, and at the same time we are made to see how the mighty general's schemes must necessarily end in ruin, not merely because a plot against him is skilfully prepared by vigilant enemies, but because he himself is lulled into a sense of security by superstitious belief in his supposed destiny as revealed to him by the stars. Wallenstein is the most subtle and complex of Schiller's dramatic conceptions, and it taxes the powers of the greatest actors to present an adequate rendering of the motives which explain his strange and dark career. The love-story of Max Piccolomini and Thekla is in its own way not less impressive than the story of Wallenstein with which it is interwoven. This is the bilingual edition of this literary masterpiece including the English and German versions of the play.

The Laboratory of the Mind James Robert Brown 1993 An investigation into the philosophical implications of thought experiments, which provides accounts of some of the most influential thought experiments in history, including Gallileo's argument on falling bodies and other claims which have challenged scientific philosophers.

Looking Through Images Emmanuel Alloa 2021-10-05 Images have always stirred ambivalent reactions. Yet whether eliciting fascinated gazes or iconoclastic repulsion from their beholders, they have hardly ever been seen as true sources of knowledge. They were long viewed as mere appearances, placeholders for the things themselves or deceptive illusions. Today, the traditional critique of the spectacle has given way to an unconditional embrace of the visual. However, we still lack a persuasive theoretical account of how

images work. Emmanuel Alloa retraces the history of Western attitudes toward the visual to propose a major rethinking of images as irreplaceable agents of our everyday engagement with the world. He examines how ideas of images and their powers have been constructed in Western humanities, art theory, and philosophy, developing a novel genealogy of both visual studies and the concept of the medium. Alloa reconstructs the earliest Western media theory—Aristotle’s concept of the diaphanous milieu of vision—and the significance of its subsequent erasure in the history of science. Ultimately, he argues for a historically informed phenomenology of images and visual media that explains why images are not simply referential depictions, windows onto the world. Instead, images constantly reactivate the power of appearing. As media of visualization, they allow things to appear that could not be visible except in and through these very material devices.

Quanten und Felder Hans-Peter Dürr 2013-03-08