

# Teorias Del Universo Vol 1 Filosofia Themata

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*Principia Mathematica* Alfred North Whitehead 1927 Principia Mathematica was first published in 1910-13; this is the ninth impression of the second edition of 1925-7. The Principia has long been recognised as one of the intellectual landmarks of the century. It was the first book to show clearly the close relationship between mathematics and formal logic. Starting from a minimal number of axioms, Whitehead and Russell display the structure of both kinds of thought. No other book has had such an influence on the subsequent history of mathematical philosophy.

**Strategies and Tools for a Sustainable Rural Rio de Janeiro** Udo Nehren 2018-08-16 This book is a compilation of recent developments in land, ecosystem, and water management in the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro. The state is located in the biodiversity hotspot of the Atlantic Forest (Mata Atlântica), a biome characterized by high biological diversity and endemism. At the same time the state of Rio de Janeiro emerged to one of the economic hubs in Latin America. This development process has been accompanied by population growth, industrialization, urbanization, as well as consumption and degradation of land and water resources. In the past years many efforts have been made to stop or at least slow down these degradation processes and restore degraded environments with the overall goal to bring together sustainable management of natural resources, nature conservation, and economic development. An overview is provided of the different strategies and tools that have been developed in the fields of agriculture, ecosystem management and biodiversity, integrated water management, land restoration, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as environmental governance and economic instruments. This book covers a wide spectrum from applied research to science-policy interfaces, planning concepts, and technical tools and has a model character for other rural areas in Latin America. Target groups are scientists, practitioners, policy makers and graduate students in the field of environmental management. The different chapters are written by researchers and practitioners of the German-Brazilian project INTECRAL (Integrated Eco Technologies and Services for a Sustainable Rural Rio de Janeiro), the rural development program Rio Rural under the state secretary for agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as invited scientists from Brazilian universities and research institutes. It bridges existing gaps between science, policies, and practice in rural development.

*The Philosopher's Index* 1995 An international index to philosophical periodicals.

**The Artificial Inventor** Luz Sánchez García 2021-07-08 The Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolution, in its different manifestations -expert systems, neural networks, intelligent hybrid systems, etc.- brings with it many technological advances. Although this technology has so far been used primarily as a tool to streamline tasks performed by humans, the "Artificial Invention Age" has already begun to be discussed; an era in which collaboration between humans and machines becomes a key point, the former being in

charge of detecting the problem and specifying it and the latter of generating, simulating and evaluating possible solutions. In fact, it is already a certainty that advanced AI systems are capable of achieving innovative and unpredictable results in an independent and autonomous way, without following any human instruction, and inventions made by Artificial Intelligent Agents (AIAs) can already be seen today. Thus, AIAs are no longer mere instruments at the service of the human being to become the true players of the inventive process or, at least, essential entities to reach patentable results.

**Science of Logic** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel 2020-04-22 Science of Logic is the work in which Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel outlined his vision of logic. For Hegel, the most important achievement of German idealism, starting with Immanuel Kant and culminating in his own philosophy, was the argument that reality is shaped through and through by thought and is, in a strong sense, identical to thought. Thus ultimately the structures of thought and being, subject and object, are identical. Since for Hegel the underlying structure of all of reality is ultimately rational, logic is not merely about reasoning or argument but rather is also the rational, structural core of all of reality and every dimension of it. Thus Hegel's Science of Logic includes among other things analyses of being, nothingness, becoming, existence, reality, essence, reflection, concept, and method. As developed, it included the fullest description of his dialectic.

Critique of Latin American Reason Santiago Castro-Gómez 2021-09-21 Critique of Latin American Reason is one of the most important philosophical texts to have come out of South America in recent decades. First published in 1996, it offers a sweeping critique of the foundational schools of thought in Latin American philosophy and critical theory. Santiago Castro-Gómez argues that "Latin America" is not so much a geographical entity, a culture, or a place, but rather an object of knowledge produced by a family of discourses in the humanities that are inseparably linked to colonial power relationships. Using the archaeological and genealogical methods of Michel Foucault, he analyzes the political, literary, and philosophical discourses and modes of power that have contributed to the making of "Latin America." Castro-Gómez examines the views of a wide range of Latin American thinkers on modernity, postmodernity, identity, colonial history, and literature, also considering how these questions have intersected with popular culture. His critique spans Central and South America, and it also implicates broader and protracted global processes. This book presents this groundbreaking work of contemporary critical theory in English translation for the first time. It features a foreword by Linda Martín Alcoff, a new preface by the author, and an introduction by Eduardo Mendieta situating Castro-Gómez's thought in the context of critical theory in Latin America and the Global South. Two appendixes feature an interview with Castro-Gómez that sheds light on the book's composition and short provocations responding to each chapter from a multidisciplinary forum of contemporary scholars who resituate the work within a range of perspectives including feminist, Francophone African, and decolonial Black political thought.

**The Vienna Circle** Victor Kraft 2015-10-20 Join original Vienna Circle member Victor Kraft in his discussion of the movement for an exclusive insider's view of this important point in philosophical history. In this in-depth philosophical study, Victor Kraft explores the role the Vienna Circle had on the international philosophical movement. The Vienna Circle constituted a point of departure for the reawakening, rebirth, and reformation of positivism and empiricism, leading to the creation of the Neo-positivism movement. At the time of The Vienna Circle's publication in the 1950s, the Neo-positivism movement stood in the foreground of contemporary philosophy, and it was quite possibly the most significant serious philosophical movement in the period between the two world wars. Making Kraft's study of Neo-positivism available to a world audience, Arthur Pap provides a rich and accessible translation from the original German. The book contains detailed expositions, accompanied here and there by criticism, of the Vienna Circle's views on the criteria of significance, the nature of logic and

mathematics, the phenomenalist analysis of physical concepts, the verification-basis of scientific propositions, the meaning of probability, physicalism, and much more.

*Contemporary Materialism: Its Ontology and Epistemology* Gustavo E. Romero 2022-06-03 This book provides an up-to-date revision of materialism's central tenets, its main varieties, and the place of materialistic philosophy vis a vis scientific knowledge. Materialism has been the subject of extensive and rich controversies since Robert Boyle introduced the term for the first time in the 17th century. But what is materialism and what can it offer today? The term is usually defined as the worldview according to which everything real is material. Nevertheless, there is no philosophical consensus about whether the meaning of matter can be enlarged beyond the physical. As a consequence, materialism is often defined in stark exclusive and reductionist terms: whatever exists is either physical or ontologically reducible to it. This conception, if consistent, mutilates reality, excluding the ontological significance of political, economic, sociocultural, anthropological and psychological realities. Starting from a new history of materialism, the present book focuses on the central ontological and epistemological debates aroused by today's leading materialist approaches, including some little known to an anglophone readership. The key concepts of matter, system, emergence, space and time, life, mind, and software are checked over and updated. Controversial issues such as the nature of mathematics and the place of reductionism are also discussed from different materialist approaches. As a result, materialism emerges as a powerful, indispensable scientifically-supported worldview with a surprising wealth of nuances and possibilities.

**History of Psychology** Thomas Hardy Leahey 2009-01-07 MySearchLab provides students with a complete understanding of the research process so they can complete research projects confidently and efficiently. Students and instructors with an internet connection can visit [www.MySearchLab.com](http://www.MySearchLab.com) and receive immediate access to thousands of full articles from the EBSCO ContentSelect database. In addition, MySearchLab offers extensive content on the research process itself—including tips on how to navigate and maximize time in the campus library, a step-by-step guide on writing a research paper, and instructions on how to finish an academic assignment with endnotes and bibliography. This narrative history of psychology from the ancient Greeks through the present focuses on the main philosophical themes that have guided thinking in psychology, while carefully considering the subject in its religious, social, and literary contexts. Topics include: background to psychology, containing information about the origins, spirituality, the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries; founding psychology, including scientific psychology, and Sigmund Freud and psychoanalysis; and modern psychology. An excellent reference work for psychologists and psychoanalysts.

Leibniz und die Entstehung der Modernität Juan A. Nicolás 2010 English summary: G.W. Leibniz's philosophy represents a fundamental chapter in the constitution of what we mean by modernity. Leibniz can be considered a source of inspiration for both the moment of the emergence of modernity as well as for the moment of the crisis of Enlightenment. Despite his influence on various authors, Leibniz does not let himself be identified with the core of Enlightenment thinking that was prevalent in the Western world in recent centuries. We are therefore faced with a thinking that in its development depends neither on the enlightened modernity, nor on the principal alternative, hermeneutics. Thus, the span of Leibniz's thought ranges from the time before the Enlightenment through to post-hermeneutics. This volume presents a selection of articles from the "IV Congreso Internacional Leibniz: G. W. Leibniz entre la genesis y la crisis de la Modernidad" which was selected by the "Sociedad Espanola Leibniz" held in Granada. German, English, & French text. German description: Die Philosophie G. W. Leibniz stellt ein grundlegendes Kapitel fuer die Konstituierung dessen dar, was wir unter Modernitat verstehen. Leibniz kann als eine Inspirationsquelle sowohl im Moment der Entstehung der Modernitat als auch im Moment der Krise der Aufklarung verstanden werden. Trotz seines Einflusses auf verschiedene Autoren lasst sich

Leibniz nicht mit dem Kern des aufklärerischen Denkens identifizieren, das in der westlichen Welt in den letzten Jahrhunderten vorherrschend war. Wir stehen also vor einem Denken, das in seinem Werdegang weder von der aufgeklärten Modernität noch von deren hauptsächlicher Alternative, der Hermeneutik, abhängt. Somit spannt sich der Bogen des Denkens Leibniz von der Zeit vor der Aufklärung bis hin zur Post-Hermeneutik. Dieser Sammelband präsentiert eine Auswahl der Beiträge auf dem IV Congreso Internacional Leibniz: G. W. Leibniz entre la genesis y la crisis de la Modernidad, der von der Sociedad española Leibniz in Granada abgehalten wurde. Die Studien umfassen vier thematische Bereiche: Leibniz und die Entstehung der Modernität, die Prinzipien der Philosophie und der Naturwissenschaften, die Sprachphilosophie und die Erkenntnistheorie, Ontologie und Theodizee.

Historia de la filosofía española contemporánea Manuel A. Suances Marcos 2006 El presente texto universitario expone al lector el denso y complicado pensamiento filosófico español de los siglos XIX y XX desde dos perspectivas complementarias. La primera, en extensión, aborda cada una de las diferentes corrientes de la filosofía española insertándolas en su contexto social, político y religioso. Así proporciona la savia y sentido necesarios para que la filosofía nos sea algo desgajado de la realidad, sino la específica y enriquecedora visión de aquélla. La segunda, en profundidad, se centra en los filósofos más representativos de cada una de las corrientes, dando una visión de conjunto de su filosofía y aportando una selección de textos que llevan al lector a las fuentes mismas de la filosofía española. Asimismo se proporciona una visión resumida de los pensadores secundarios para recomponer así lo mejor posible el panorama completo de las diversas corrientes.

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COMUNICAZIONI DEL DIRETTORE / DIRECTOR'S NOTICES Samuele Francesco Tadini, «The Rosmini Society» ROSMINIANESIMO FILOSOFICO, ANNO IV, 2020 / PHILOSOPHICAL ROSMINIANISM, YEAR IV, 2020 Samuele Francesco Tadini, Introduzione. Un necessario chiarimento metodologico Samuele Francesco Tadini, Il Rosminianesimo filosofico in Italia. "Dopo Rosmini: dal 2 luglio 1855 al 1877" Ludovico Maria Gadaleta, «Omnia in charitate». Francisco Cardozo Ayres, primo vescovo rosminiano DISCUSSIONI ROSMINIANE / ROSMINIAN DISCUSSIONS Jacob Buganza, La ética de David Hume desde una perspectiva rosminiana Fernando Bellelli, Teodicea rosminiana del verum/factum e teoria dell'evoluzione in Pierre Teilhard de Chardin RECENSIONI / BOOKS REVIEWS Stefania Zanardi, LUCIANO MALUSA, Antonio Rosmini per l'unità d'Italia. Tra aspirazione nazionale e fede cristiana Elisa Manni, MORALDO STRADA - EZIO VIOLA, Conversazioni su Clemente Reborà. Moraldo Strada intervista fratello Ezio Viola BIBLIOGRAFIA ULTIME PUBBLICAZIONI ROSMINIANE / LATEST ROSMINIAN PUBLICATIONS NORME EDITORIALI / GUIDELINES RULES CODICE ETICO / ETHICAL CODE ROSMINI INSTITUTE - NEWS EDITORIALI a) Prossime pubblicazioni b) Pubblicazioni

On Friendship Alexander Nehamas 2016-05-03 An eminent philosopher reflects on the nature of friendship, past and present Friends are a constant feature of our lives, yet friendship itself is difficult to define. Even Michel de Montaigne, author of the seminal essay "Of Friendship," found it nearly impossible to account for the great friendship of his life. Why is something so commonplace and universal so hard to grasp? What is it about the nature of friendship that proves so elusive? In *On Friendship*, the acclaimed philosopher Alexander Nehamas launches an original and far-ranging investigation of friendship. Exploring the long history of philosophical thinking on the subject, from Aristotle to Emerson and beyond, and drawing on examples from literature, art, drama, and his own life, Nehamas shows that for centuries, friendship was as much a public relationship as it was a private one-inseparable from politics and commerce, favors and perks. Now that it is more firmly in the private realm, Nehamas holds, close friendship is central to the good life. Profound and affecting, *On Friendship* sheds light on why we love our friends-and how they determine who we are, and who we might become.

*Intelligent Design* William A. Dembski 2002-07-12 In this book William A. Dembski brilliantly argues that intelligent design provides a crucial link between science and theology. This is a pivotal work from a thinker whom Phillip Johnson calls "one of the most important of the `design' theorists."

**Enhancing Human Traits** Erik Parens 2000-01-03 In this volume, scholars from philosophy, sociology, history, theology, women's studies, and law explore the looming ethical and social implications of new biotechnologies that are rapidly making it possible to enhance an individual's mental and physical attributes in ways previously only imagined. To clarify the issues, the contributors grapple with the central concept of "enhancement" and probe the uses and abuses of the term. Focusing in particular on the moral issues pertaining to cosmetic surgery and cosmetic psychopharmacology (a category which includes Prozac), they also examine notions of identity, authenticity, normality, and complicity. Other essays in this collection address the social ramifications of the new technologies, including the problems of access and fairness.

*The Order of Nature in Aristotle's Physics* Helen S. Lang 2007-09-24 This book enters into the point of view of the ancient world in order to explain how they saw the world, and to show what arguments were used by Aristotle to support this view. Lang demonstrates a new method for reading the texts of Aristotle by revealing a continuous line of argument running from the *Physics* to *De Caelo*, and analyzes a group of arguments that are almost always treated in isolation from one another to reveal their elegance and coherence. She establishes the case that we must rethink our approach to Aristotle's physical science and Aristotelian texts.

**Philosophic Foundations of Quantum Mechanics** Hans Reichenbach 1965

Pensamiento 2010

**Forces and Fields** Mary B. Hesse 2005 This history of physics focuses on the question, "How do bodies act on one another across space?" The variety of answers illustrates the function of fundamental analogies or models in physics, as well as the role of so-called unobservable entities. *Forces and Fields* presents an in-depth look at the science of ancient Greece, and it examines the influence of antique philosophy on seventeenth-century thought. Additional topics embrace many elements of modern physics—the empirical basis of quantum mechanics, wave-particle duality and the uncertainty principle, and the action-at-a-distance theory of Wheeler and Feynman. The introductory chapter, in which the philosophical view is developed, can be omitted by readers more interested in history. Author Mary B. Hesse examines the use of analogies in primitive scientific explanation, particularly in the works of Aristotle, and contrasts them with latter-day theories such as those of gravitation and relativity. Hesse incorporates studies of the Pre-Socratics initiated by Francis Cornford and continued by contemporary classical historians. Her perspective sheds considerable light on the scientific thinking of antiquity, and it highlights the debt that the seventeenth-century natural philosophers owed to Greek ideas.

**Hombres y documentos de la filosofía española** Gonzalo Díaz Díaz 1998 Ab Bd. 3 ersch. bei: C.S.I.C. Centro de Estudios Historicos Madrid.

**Teorías del universo** Ana Rioja 1999

Dynamic Structure of Reality Nelson R. Orringer 2010-10-01 *Dynamic Structure of Reality* makes available in English some of the most mature thought of the modern Spanish philosopher Xavier Zubiri. He first presented this material as a set of 1968 public lectures in Madrid. They were collected, edited,

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and published in 1989 as *Estructura dinámica de la realidad*. In 1962 Zubiri had published *Sobre la esencia* (On essence), a work of metaphysics that was praised by critics with one qualification: its treatment of reality was too static. The 1968 course was devised as a response to those critics. *Dynamic Structure of Reality* retraces the road Hegel traveled concerning the creation of a self and how that self is realized by an interplay between spirit and nature. Like his great predecessor José Ortega y Gasset, and like his great Jewish contemporary Emmanuel Levinas, Zubiri takes religion in all seriousness and locates its questions within the questions of modern philosophy. In harmony with science, he advances a new idea of becoming. Reality, not being, becomes. As reality's traits are revealed, in different degrees, reality resembles God, the universal self-giver. Zubiri systematically touches on many disciplines to show the varieties of self-giving--throughout the universe--of structural dynamism.

Karol Wojtyla's Personalist Philosophy Miguel Acosta 2016-05-27 This work provides a clear guide to Karol Wojtyla's principal philosophical work, *Person and Act*, rigorously analyzing the meaning that the author intended in his exposition. An important feature of the work is that the authors rely on the original Polish text, *Osoba i czyn*, as well as the best translations into Italian and Spanish, rather than on a flawed and sometimes misleading English edition of the work.

**Feminismo y filosofía** María José Agra Romero 2000

Filosofías árabe y judía Rafael Ramón Guerrero 2001

**Information, Language, and Cognition** Philip P. Hanson 1990

**Ciencia y Filosofía** Pedro Fernández Liria 2018-01-15 La ciencia contemporánea revoluciona el pensamiento humano. *Ciencia y Filosofía* nos propone un viaje fascinante por las sorprendentes implicaciones filosóficas de la ciencia contemporánea. La última gran revolución en las ciencias físicas ha situado al pensamiento humano ante el reto más grande que jamás se le ha presentado, y el autor del presente libro se esmera en proporcionar al lector las claves necesarias para comprender su alcance y para poder afrontarlo. *Ciencia y Filosofía* es un concienzudo y documentado estudio capaz de cautivar tanto a filósofos y científicos, como a cualquiera que, sin una especial formación técnica y matemática, se halle interesado por los últimos progresos teóricos de la ciencia y por las conclusiones filosóficas de la revolución científica que provocaron las dos grandes teorías físicas del siglo XX: la teoría de la relatividad y la mecánica cuántica. Además de exponer el carácter esencial de ambas teorías, el libro discute algunas de las interpretaciones que se han hecho de las mismas y repasa algunos de los debates y controversias que su aparición ha suscitado en los últimos cien años (tanto entre los propios científicos, como entre los filósofos). Por lo demás, *Ciencia y Filosofía* es un libro que podría y nos atreveríamos a decir que debería interesar a cualquiera que sienta una pasión por la ciencia como la que el propio autor trata de contagiar desde la primera página.

**Social Representations for the Anthropocene: Latin American Perspectives** Clarilza Prado de Sousa 2021-04-30 The Anthropocene has become a field of studies in which the influence of human activity on the Earth System and nature is both the main threat and the potential solution. Social Representations Theory has been evolving since the 1960s. It links knowledge and practice in everyday life and is an effective way to deal with systemic crises based on common sense. This book assembles key contributions by Latin American scholars working with social representations in the social sciences that are of conceptual relevance to the study of the Anthropocene and that investigate the societal consequences of complex interrelations between common sense and topics of global relevance, such as the contradictions of sustainable development, the construction of risks beyond risk-perception, health,

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negotiation and governance in the field of education, gender equality, the usefulness of longitudinal and systemic ethnography and case studies, and agency and the link between inequality, crises and risk society in the context of COVID-19, presenting theoretical and methodological innovations from Spanish, Portuguese and French research that have rarely been available in English. • This is the first book to address the relevance of Social Representations Theory for the Anthropocene as a societal era • It presents the multidisciplinary scope of Social Representations • This book covers emerging research contributions in Social Representations Theory from Latin America • This book presents innovative research and commentaries by established researchers in the field • This multidisciplinary book should be in the libraries of many disciplines in the social sciences and humanities

Teoría del conocimiento J. L. Arce Carrascoso 1999

*Bibliografisch Repertorium Van de Wijsbegeerte* ) 2000

Atoms Jean Perrin 1916

**Reason in the World** James Kreines 2015-05-05 This book defends a new interpretation of Hegel's theoretical philosophy, according to which Hegel's project in his central *Science of Logic* has a single organizing focus, provided by taking metaphysics as fundamental to philosophy, rather than any epistemological problem about knowledge or intentionality. Hegel pursues more specifically the metaphysics of reason, concerned with grounds, reasons, or conditions in terms of which things can be explained—and ultimately with the possibility of complete reasons. There is no threat to such metaphysics in epistemological or skeptical worries. The real threat is Kant's Transcendental Dialectic case that metaphysics comes into conflict with itself. But Hegel, despite familiar worries, has a powerful case that Kant's own insights in the Dialectic can be turned to the purpose of constructive metaphysics. And we can understand in these terms the unified focus of the arguments at the conclusion of Hegel's *Science of Logic*. Hegel defends, first, his general claim that the reasons which explain things are always found in immanent concepts, universals or kinds. And he will argue from here to conclusions which are distinctive in being metaphysically ambitious yet surprisingly distant from any form of metaphysical foundationalism, whether scientific, theological, or otherwise. Hegel's project, then, turns out neither Kantian nor Spinozist, but more distinctively his own. Finally, we can still learn a great deal from Hegel about ongoing philosophical debates concerning everything from metaphysics, to the philosophy of science, and all the way to the nature of philosophy itself.

*Medicina y ética* 2003

Logic and Information Keith Devlin 1995-09-29 Paperback edition of ground-breaking new theory of information processing.

**The Limits Of Science** Nicholas Rescher 1999-12-15 Perfected science is but an idealization that provides a useful contrast to highlight the limited character of what we do and can attain. This lies at the core of various debates in the philosophy of science and Rescher's discussion focuses on the question: how far could science go in principle—what are the theoretical limits on science? He concentrates on what science can discover, not what it should discover. He explores in detail the existence of limits or limitations on scientific inquiry, especially those that, in principle, preclude the full realization of the aims of science, as opposed to those that relate to economic obstacles to scientific progress. Rescher also places his argument within the politics of the day, where "strident calls of ideological extremes surround us," ranging from the exaggeration that "science can do anything"—to the antisocialism that views

science as a costly diversion we would be well advised to abandon. Rescher offers a middle path between these two extremes and provides an appreciation of the actual powers and limitations of science, not only to philosophers of science but also to a larger, less specialized audience.

**Gender Trouble** Judith Butler 2011-09-22 Since its initial publication in 1990, this book has become a key work of contemporary feminist theory, and an essential work for anyone interested in the study of gender, queer theory, or the politics of sexuality in culture. This is the text where the author began to advance the ideas that would go on to take life as "performativity theory," as well as some of the first articulations of the possibility for subversive gender practices. Overall, this book offers a powerful critique of heteronormativity and of the function of gender in the modern world.

**Proclus: Commentary on Plato's Timaeus: Volume 3, Book 3, Part 1, Proclus on the World's Body** Proclus 2007-01-18 Proclus' Commentary on Plato's dialogue Timaeus is arguably the most important commentary on a text of Plato, offering unparalleled insights into eight centuries of Platonic interpretation. This 2007 edition offered the first new English translation of the work for nearly two centuries, building on significant advances in scholarship on Neoplatonic commentators. It provides an invaluable record of early interpretations of Plato's dialogue, while also presenting Proclus' own views on the meaning and significance of Platonic philosophy. The present volume, the third in the edition, offers a substantial introduction and notes designed to help readers unfamiliar with this author. It presents Proclus' version of Plato's account of the elements and the mathematical proportions which bind together the body of the world.

**La filosofía de Bertrand Russell** Javier Pérez Jara 2014-01-13 Bertrand Russell es el último gran filósofo anglosajón del siglo XX. A través de una longeva trayectoria intelectual trató de ofrecer un verdadero mapamundi de la realidad en línea directa con los principales clásicos del pensamiento occidental y los saberes científicos de su tiempo. Sin embargo, la mayoría de estudios existentes acerca de su filosofía suelen realizarse, o bien centrándose en un único periodo, aspecto o dimensión, por lo que resultan generalmente cojos, incompletos o distorsionados, o bien desde una supuesta perspectiva neutral e imparcial, por lo que renuncian a tomar consideraciones filosóficas sobre su figura y legado en nuestro presente. La amplitud del presente libro se ajusta a la extensión y pluralidad de los temas analizados, que oscilan desde las cuestiones clásicas sobre la naturaleza y límites del conocimiento humano, la diferencia entre la ciencia y la filosofía, o la naturaleza de la causalidad, el tiempo y la materia, al estudio de temas antropológicos como los que giran en torno a las religiones y lo sobrenatural, la ética y la política, la guerra, la sexualidad o la liberación de la mujer.

**Tecnología, phronesis y humanismo en ciencias de la salud** José Granero Molina 2011-02-02 La ciencia y la técnica avanzan de la mano a lo largo de la historia en un recorrido que culmina en una sociedad globalizada donde la tecnología impone sus normas, y cuyas consecuencias son imprevisibles para el hombre y para el mundo. Desde una «filosofía de las humanidades» nos planteamos el impacto de estas cuestiones en la vida humana a través de una visión histórica del conocimiento científico y su conversión en método dominante. Esta infiltración del elemento tecnológico en todas las facetas de la vida abre una serie de vías de investigación específicas para las distintas ramas de conocimiento. En las llamadas «Ciencias de la Salud», no sólo se han cuestionado ciertos logros científicos, sino que se ha generado una profunda discusión respecto a la práctica. Nos replanteamos el dominio de la racionalidad científico-técnica en las ciencias de la salud buscando respuestas a: ¿hasta qué punto este tipo de racionalidad dominante muestra su suficiencia y capacidad en la resolución de las cuestiones humanas relacionadas con la salud y la enfermedad?, ¿dónde queda la individualidad dentro de un proceso en el que se trata y se cuida mediante criterios estandarizados? La objetivación de la salud, la enfermedad, el



diagnóstico, la terapia y los cuidados nos plantea la validez exclusiva de los métodos cuantitativos aplicados a las ciencias de la salud. Partiremos del análisis del conocimiento dominante en estas ciencias, buscaremos similitudes y diferencias con los modos de conocimiento de las ciencias naturales o las histórico-hermenéuticas y realizaremos una crítica filosófica. También se desarrolla un trabajo empírico que va más allá de lo estrictamente teórico. OBJETIVOS: 1. Realizar un análisis e indagación crítico-filosófica del saber científico-técnico y hermenéutico en las ciencias de la salud. 2. Corroborar las cuestiones teóricas mediante el análisis de Documentos de Consentimiento Informado (DCI) relacionados con el nacimiento, de uso en hospitales públicos de Andalucía, determinando: ¿cómo se caracteriza el conocimiento científico-técnico en situaciones prácticas relacionadas con las ciencias de la salud?, ¿cómo se articula la información en DCI para intervenciones relacionadas con el nacimiento? y ¿cuál es la representación del conocimiento hermenéutico, como complemento del científico-técnico, en las ciencias de la salud? METODOLOGÍA: 1. Indagación y reflexión filosófica. 2. Análisis de contenido de DCI. Obtención de Teoría Fundamentada, uso del programa ATLAS.ti 6.0. CONCLUSIONES: El conocimiento inductivo aplicado a las cuestiones humanas se muestra problemático, lo que conocemos es probablemente verdadero y las inferencias de muestras a poblaciones se ampara en la probabilidad. La eficacia de métodos, tratamientos y cuidados en su traslación a la individualidad se presenta dudosa. Los datos de “significación estadística” (valor p) no constituyen la panacea para la toma de decisiones. Lo estadísticamente significativo puede no ser clínicamente relevante, la realidad excede a los criterios de explicación de la teoría. Existe una clara asimetría de atribuciones entre los actores que participan en el proceso salud-enfermedad. El Documento de Consentimiento Informado, dominado por el lenguaje científico-técnico, se muestra más como un elemento de protección de los profesionales que como el garante de la toma de decisiones compartida. Los procesos quedan cuantificados, al igual que los riesgos y expectativas, de manera imprecisa y en términos preferentemente cualitativos. En las ciencias de la salud no hay una barrera clara que separe taxativamente lo normal de lo patológico. Lo “individual” y el “todo” se siguen cerrando a la objetivación, lo personal y contextual se encuentra infrarepresentado. Todos queremos instalarnos al amparo de la objetividad y del método, pero las intervenciones técnicas en las ciencias de la salud no se ciñen en exclusiva a la extrapolación de leyes al caso concreto, sino también a la adecuación al caso individual a través de la experiencia hermenéutica; hay cuestiones que no se entienden en términos exclusivamente científico-técnicos que apenas constan en los DCI. Dentro del proceso salud-enfermedad confluyen dos visiones distintas, no estamos poniendo en duda la idoneidad de la metodología empírico analítica para el estudio de aspectos físico-biológicos o fisiológicos, pero sí pretendemos poner en valor otras formas de conocimiento. Desde la hermenéutica se reconoce que hay algo detrás de los enunciados, incluso de los científicos, hay juicios y prejuicios, un “estar ahí” que facilita la comprensión añadiendo un plus de conocimiento. La tarea fundamental de la hermenéutica consiste en mostrar que, sólo cabe llamar experiencia a la integración de todos los conocimientos de la ciencia en el saber personal del individuo, pero hay que desarrollarlo en la praxis a través de la phrónesis. La curación y cuidados son tareas compartidas donde confluyen los tres tipos de intereses. EL interés técnico estará presente esencialmente en aquellas disciplinas que incorporen formación y conocimiento teórico sobre ciencias básicas, diagnóstico, tratamiento y cuidado de la salud; en esencia el área de medicina y, con funciones de colaboración en ciertos procesos, y de manera independiente en los que supongan la satisfacción de necesidades básicas, el área de enfermería. El interés práctico es desarrollable por todas las áreas de conocimiento de las ciencias de la salud, pero esencialmente desde el conocimiento enfermero, que enfrenta a cuidador y paciente en un horizonte situacional, un “ser-ahí” que es “estar ahí” único e irrepetible. Esta presencia, que complementa al conocimiento teórico (científico), es la que da pie a las condiciones necesarias para un conocimiento hermenéutico, que hemos venido en llamar phrónesis.

**Contributions to Social Ontology** Clive Lawson 2013-01-11 Recent years have seen a dramatic re-

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emergence of interest in ontology. From philosophy and social sciences to artificial intelligence and computer science, ontology is gaining interdisciplinary influence as a popular tool for applied research. *Contributions to Social Ontology* focuses specifically on these developments within the social sciences. The contributions reveal that this revived interest in social ontology involves far more than an unquestioning acceptance or application of the concepts and methods of academic philosophers. Instead as ontology permeates so many new areas, social ontology itself is evolving in new and fascinating ways. This book engages with these new developments, pushing it forward with cutting-edge new material from leading authors in this area, from Roy Bhaskar to Margaret Archer. It also explicitly analyzes the relationship between the new ontological projects and the more traditional approaches. This book will be of great interest to students and researchers alike across the social sciences and particularly in philosophy, economics and sociology.