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3.3.1 A philosophical aside: From empirical adequacy to theoretical validity3.4 Copernicus consolidated: Kepler and Galileo; 4 Copernicus was not a Scientific Revolutionary; 4.1 The Copernican method; 4.2 The relativity of motion; 5 The Transition to Newton; 5.1 On hypotheses; 6 Some Philosophical Lessons; 6.1 The loss of centrality; 6.2 Was Copernicus a realist?; 6.2.1 Lessons for instrumentalism and realism; 6.3 Modern realism; 6.4 The underdetermination of theories by evidence; 6.4.1 The Duhem-Quine thesis; -> 6.4.2 The power of constraints; 6.5 Theories, models, and laws

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3.1 Of bones and skeletons3.2 The antiquity of man; 4 Darwin's Revolution; 4.1 The Darwinian view of life; 4.1.1 Principles of evolution; 4.2 The descent of man; 5 Philosophical Matters; 5.1 Philosophical presuppositions: Mechanical worldview, determinism, materialism; 5.2 From biology to the philosophy of mind; 5.2.1 Empiricism; 5.2.2 Philosophy of mind; 5.2.3 Emergent minds; 5.3 The loss of rational design; 5.4 Intelligent design (ID); 6 A Question of Method; 6.1 Darwinian inferences; 6.2 Philosophical empiricism; 6.3 Some principles of elimination

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2.1 Enlightenment views of human nature

Sommario/riassunto

Using Copernicanism, Darwinism, and Freudianism as examples of scientific traditions, Copernicus, Darwin and Freud takes a philosophical look at these three revolutions in thought to illustrate the connections between science and philosophy. Shows how these revolutions in thought lead to philosophical consequencesProvides extended case studies of Copernicanism, Darwinism, and FreudianismIntegrates the history of science and the philosophy of science like no other textCovers both the philosophy of natural and social science in one volume
