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Nota di contenuto	 Front Cover; Free Well: An historical and philosophical introduction; Copyright Page; Contents; Introduction; Part I: Early Greek thinkers: moral determinism and individual responsibility; 1. Homer and the lliad: necessity and grace; 1. War: its hazards and necessities; 2. Simone Weil on the lliad: necessity and grace; 3. Homer's objectivity: love and detachment; 4. The world of human bondage and the possibility of freedom; 2. Sophocles' Oedipus: fate, human destiny and individual responsibility; 1. The meaning of fate and its way of working in Oedipus' life 2. Oedipus's lack of self-knowledge and the way it seals his fate3. Freud's Oedipus complex and the play; 4. Oedipus' lack of freedom and his downfall; 5. Conclusion: was Sophocles a determinist?; 3. Plato and moral determinism; 1. Good, evil and self-mastery - the Phaedrus; 2. Freedom and self-mastery - the Gorgias; 3. Love of goodness and slavery to evil; 4. Conclusion: moral knowledge and freedom; 4. Aristotle: moral knowledge and the problem of free will; 1. Aristotle's treatment of voluntary action and moral responsibility; 2. Are vices voluntary?; 3. Self-mastery and weakness of will 4. ConclusionPart II: The coming of age of Christianity: morality,

1.

	theology and freedom of the will; 5. St Augustine: free will, the reality of evil, and our dependence on God; 1. Introduction; 2. The reality of free will; 3. Good and evil: free will and God's grace; 4. Free will and God's foreknowledge; 5. Conclusion; 6. St Thomas Aquinas: reason, will and freedom of decision; 1. Introduction; 2. The will as rational appetite and its freedom; 3. The will and the intellect: good and evil; 4. Free will, goodness and grace; 5. Free will and God's foreknowledge; 6. Conclusion Part III: The rise of science: universal causation and human agency7. Descartes' dualism: infinite freedom with limited power; 1. The mind and the body; 2. Human action and the will; 3. Freedom of the will in Descartes; 8. Spinoza: human freedom in a world of strict determinism; 1. Introduction; 2. The most fundamental of Spinoza's conceptions ofdeterminism; 3. Detachment, acceptance and self-knowledge; 4. Finding freedom through yielding to the inevitable; 9. Hume and Kant: reason, passion and free will; 1. 'Passion and reason, self-division's cause'; 2. Hume and Kant: a conceptual dichotomy 3. Kant and Hume on free will and determinism4. Kant's conception of psychology as an 'anthropological science'; Part IV: The age of psychology: reason and feeling, causality and free will; 10. Schopenhauer: free will and determinism; 1. Schopenhauer's arguments for determinism; 2. Flaws in Schopenhauer's arguments; 3. Character and change; 4. Conclusion; 11. Freud: freedom and self-knowledge; 1. Freud on the psychological limitations of humanfreedom; 2. Self- knowledge and change in psycho-analytic therapy; 3. Conclusion; 12. Sattre: freedom as something to which man is condemned 1. Freedom, consciousness and human existence
Sommario/riassunto	What is the place of human free will in our lives if all our actions are the result of some other cause? Does our processing unconscious beliefs or desires make us less free? Is our free will necessarily restricted if we do not choose our own beliefs? The debate between free will and its opposing doctrine, determinism, is one of the key issues in philosophy. Free Will: An historical and philosophical introduction provides a comprehensive introduction to this highly important question and examines the contributions made by sixteen of the most outstanding thinkers from the time of