

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910819073903321
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Titolo	The positive mind : its development and impact on modernity and postmodernity // Evaldas Nekrašas
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Budapest, Hungary ; ; New York, New York : , : Central European University Press, , 2016 2016
ISBN	963-386-082-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (385 p.)
Disciplina	146/.4
Soggetti	Positivism - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover ; Title page ; Copyright page; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Introduction: The Notion of Positivism; Part One: Development; Part Two: Impact; References; Index; CHAPTER 1. Early Positivism; CHAPTER 2. Classical or Social Positivism; CHAPTER 3. From Classical to Modern Positivism; CHAPTER 4. Modern or Logical Positivism; CHAPTER 5. Positivism, Its Critics and Rivals; CHAPTER 6. The Impact of the Positive Mind Outside Philosophy; The Divorce between Philosophy and Science; Hume's Positivism; The Idea of Progress in the French Enlightenment; France after the Revolution; Auguste Comte John Stuart Mill The Positivist Movement in the Nineteenth Century; Reappraisal of Positivism at the End of the Nineteenth Century; Mach's Empiriocriticism; Poincare's Conventionalism; Duhem's Hypothesis; Revolution in Science and Philosophy; The Vienna Circle and the Unity of Science Movement; Moritz Schlick; Rudolf Carnap; Positivism and Two of Its Adversaries: Nietzsche and Heidegger; Positivism, Marxism, and Critical Theory; Positivism and Pragmatism; Positivism and Critical Rationalism; Positivism and the Analytic Tradition; Positivism, Kuhn, and Postmodernism Positivism's Impact on the Natural and Social Sciences Positivism-The Postpositivism Debate: Constructivism; The Positive Mind and Law; Positivism and Politics; Positivism's Impact upon Literature, the Visual

Arts, and Architecture; The Positive Mind in Everyday Life: Positivism and Religion; Hume and Newton; Impressions, Ideas, and Metaphysics; Two Kinds of Knowledge; Critical Analysis of Causality; Certainty and Probability; "Is" and "Ought"; Moral Principles and Social Progress; Plan of Positive Labors; The Theological, Metaphysical, and Positive Mind; The Hierarchy of Sciences  
Social Order and Social Progress Positive Polity and Positive Morality; Mill and Comte: Allies and Opponents; Logic and Methodology of Science; Social and Natural Sciences; Utility and Liberty; Philosophy as the Pursuit of Meaning; Positivism and Realism; Foundation of Knowledge; Philosophy of Life and Ethics; Philosophy as Logical Analysis; Formal and Empirical Sciences; The Criterion of Empirical Significance; The Structure of Scientific Knowledge; The Probabilistic Appraisal of Hypotheses; Scientific Humanism and Socialism; Positivism, Mathematics, and Physics  
Positivism's Effect on Psychology A Positive Economics; Positivism's Influence on Sociology; Positivism's Impact on Political Science

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## Sommario/riassunto

This book is a radical reappraisal of positivism as a major movement in philosophy, science and culture. In examining positivist movement and its contemporary impact, I had the following goals. First, to provide a more precise and systematic definition of the notion of positivism. Second, to describe positivism as a trend of thought concerned not only with the theory of knowledge and philosophy of science, but also with problems of ethics, social, and political philosophy, and show that its representatives usually thought that the problems of the latter cannot be solved without solving the former first. Third, to examine the development of positivism as a movement which preserves a certain tradition and hence possesses some coherence, although the forms of this movement changed in different historical circumstances: it was born in the eighteenth century during the Enlightenment, took the form of social positivism in the nineteenth century, was transformed at the turn of the twentieth century with the emergence of empirio-criticism, and became logical positivism (or logical empiricism) in the twentieth century. Fourth, to reveal the external and internal factors of this evolution. Fifth, to disclose the relation of positivism to other trends of philosophy. Sixth, to determine the influence the positive mind had not only upon philosophy, but upon other cultural phenomena, such as the natural and social sciences, law, politics, arts, religion, and everyday life.

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