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Autore	Kames Henry Home, Lord, <1696-1782.>
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Collana	Major works of Henry Home, Lord Kames Natural law and enlightenment classics
Altri autori (Persone)	MoranMary Catherine
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Nota di contenuto	<p>""Henry Home, Lord Kames, Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion ""; ""Front Matter ""; ""Title Page ""; ""Copyright Details ""; ""Table of Contents ""; ""Introduction, p. ix ""; ""Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion ""; ""Preface to the Former Editions, p. 3 ""; ""Preface to the Present Edition, p. 5 ""; ""Table of Contents, p. 7 ""; ""Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion Part I ""; ""Essay I. Our Attachment to Objects of Distress, p. 11 ""; ""Essay II. Foundation and Principles of Morality, p. 23 ""; ""Introduction, p. 23 ""</p> <p>""Chapter I. Foundation of Morality, p. 24 """"Chapter II. Moral Sense, p. 26 ""; ""Chapter III. Duty and Obligation, p. 30 ""; ""Chapter IV. Different Ranks of Moral Virtues, p. 37 ""; ""Chapter V. Principles of Action, p. 40 ""; ""Chapter VI. Justice and Injustice, p. 46 ""; ""Chapter VII. Primary Laws of Nature, p. 55 ""; ""Chapter VIII. Law of Nations, p. 61 ""; ""Chapter IX. Various Opinions concerning the Foundation of Morality, p. 66 ""; ""Essay III. Liberty and Necessity, p. 97 ""; ""Essay IV. Personal Identity, p. 125 ""</p> <p>""Appendix. Containing the Substance of a Pamphlet Wrote in Defence of the Third Essay, p. 131 """"Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion Part II ""; ""Essay I. Belief, p. 143 ""; ""Essay II. External Senses, p. 149 ""; ""Section I. Perceptions of External Sense, p. 149 ""; ""Section II. Substance and Quality, p. 150 ""; ""Section III. Primary and</p>

Secondary Qualities, p. 154 ""; ""Section IV. Veracity of the External Senses, p. 157 ""; ""Essay III. Different Theories of Vision, p. 165 ""; ""Essay IV. Matter and Spirit, p. 179 ""  
""Essay V. Power, Cause and Effect, p. 185 """"Essay VI. Knowledge of Future Events, p. 193 ""; ""Essay VII. Dread of Supernatural Powers in the Dark, p. 197 ""; ""Essay VIII. Knowledge of the Deity, p. 201 ""; ""Appendix. Significant Variant Readings, p. 237 ""; ""Bibliography, p. 265 ""; ""Index, p. 269 ""

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## Sommario/riassunto

The "Essays" is commonly considered Kames's most important philosophical work. In the first part, he sets forth the principles and foundations of morality and justice, attacking Hume's moral skepticism and addressing the controversial issue of the freedom of human will. In the second part, Kames focuses on questions of metaphysics and epistemology to offer a natural theology in which the authority of the external senses is an important basis for belief in the Deity. Like Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Butler, Kames rejected the idea that morality is founded on self-interest and argued that human beings naturally possess a "moral sense," or conscience. At the same time, Kames believed our naturally benevolent inclinations could become law-like only through the principle of justice, which "guards the persons, the property, and the reputation of individuals, and gives authority to promises and covenants." He also sought to counter the epistemological skepticism of Berkeley and Hume, insisting that our sense perceptions must be trustworthy because they have been designed for us by a benevolent Deity. "In its concern to vindicate the veracity of our common moral intuitions and sense perceptions that are rooted in our very nature," Mary Catherine Moran writes, "the "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion" helped found the Scottish Common Sense school," a philosophy that was given its classic formulation by Kames's friend Thomas Reid. The text of this volume is based on the third edition of 1779, while the appendix presents substantial variant readings in the first and second editions.. Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696-1782), one of the leaders of the Scottish Enlightenment, was a judge in the supreme courts of Scotland and wrote extensively on morals, religion, education, aesthetics, history, political economy, and law, including natural law. His most distinctive contribution came through his works on the nature of law, where he sought to combine a philosophical approach with an empirical history of legal evolution. Mary Catherine Moran taught in the Department of History at Columbia University. Knud Haakonssen is Professor of Intellectual History and Director of the Centre for Intellectual History at the University of Sussex, England.

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