

# Political Thought Of Hume And His Contemporaries Enlightenment Projects Vol 1 Routledge Studies In Social And Political Thought

*A Philosopher's Economist* **The Virtue Ethics of Hume and Nietzsche** *The Oxford Handbook of Hume* **Political Thought of Hume and his Contemporaries** **The Infidel and the Professor** **Recasting Hume and Early Modern Philosophy** *The Beauties of Hume and Bolingbroke* **Hume and the Politics of Enlightenment** **The New Hume Debate** **Reason and Conduct in Hume and His Predecessors** *Hume and the Problem of Miracles: A Solution* **Reflecting Subjects** **The Worlds of Hume and Kant** *Hume's An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals* *The Essence of Hume's Philosophy* **Hume Walls and Vaults** *The Everlasting Check* *David Hume and His Influence on Philosophy and Theology* *David Hume and Eighteenth-Century America* *The Humean Mind A Faculty Theory of Knowledge* **"The idea of a perfect commonwealth" by David Hume and its effects for the UK** *Routledge Philosophy Guidebook to Hume on Knowledge* *Who the Hell is David Hume?* **The Riddle of Hume's Treatise** **Kant, Hume, and the Interruption of Dogmatic Slumber** *Selected Essays* *The Life of David Hume* **Hume's 'A Treatise of Human Nature'** **Mencius, Hume and the Foundations of Ethics** **Common Sense in the Scottish Enlightenment** *Emotion, Thought and Therapy* **Hume: a Very Short Introduction** **Hume's Politics** *Letters of David Hume and Extracts from Letters Referring to Him* **How Hume and Kant Reconstruct Natural Law** *Hume's Theory of Imagination* *Fictions of Reality in the Age of Hume and Johnson* **Hume and Smollett Abridged, and Continued to the Accession of George IV**

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**The Infidel and the Professor** Jun 23 2022  
Dearest friends -- The cheerful skeptic (1711-1749) -- Encountering Hume (1723-1749) -- A budding friendship (1750-1754) -- The historian and the Kirk (1754-1759) -- Theorizing the moral sentiments (1759) -- Fêted in France (1759-1766) -- Quarrel with a wild philosopher (1766-1767) -- Mortally sick at sea (1767-1775) --

Inquiring into the Wealth of Nations (1776) -- Dialoguing about natural religion (1776) -- A philosopher's death (1776) -- Ten times more abuse (1776-1777) -- Smith's final years in Edinburgh (1777-1790) -- Hume's My Own Life and Smith's Letter from Adam Smith, LL. D. to William Strahan, Esq  
*The Humean Mind* Feb 07 2021 David Hume (1711-1776) is widely acknowledged as one of

the most important philosophers in the English language, with his work continuing to exert major influence on philosophy today. His empiricism, naturalism, and psychology of the mind and the passions shape many positions and approaches in the sciences and social sciences. The Humean Mind seeks to provide a comprehensive survey of his work, not only placing it in its historical context but also exploring its contemporary significance. Comprising 38 chapters by a team of international contributors the Handbook is divided into four sections: · Intellectual context · Hume's thought · Hume's reception · Hume's legacy This handbook includes coverage of all major aspects of Hume's thought with essays spanning the full scope of Hume's philosophy. Topics explored include Hume's reception in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; Hume's legacy in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries; Hume's history, including an essay on Hume as historian, as well as essays on the relevance of history to Hume's philosophy and his politics, and an updated treatment of Hume's Legal Philosophy. Also included are essays on race, gender, and animal ethics. Essential reading for students and researchers in philosophy, Hume's work is central to epistemology, metaphysics, philosophy of mind, philosophy of science, ethics, legal philosophy and philosophy of religion.

**"The idea of a perfect commonwealth" by David Hume and its effects for the UK** Dec 05 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2001 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,0, University of Flensburg (Englisches Seminar), course: Philosophy of culture in the Age of Enlightenment, 0 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: One of Hume's famous essays, "The idea of a perfect commonwealth", is based on the consideration to create a new form of government, "the most perfect of all" [page 513; line 13]. Hume thinks it is one of the most important thoughts man's wit can consider. The present "governments seem to serve the purpose of society" [513; 14-15], but they are not perfect and do not work accurately. It is advantageous to know what is the most perfect commonwealth, because it is the best way to improve existing governmental

systems and constitutions as far as possible towards perfection without giving "too great disturbance to society" [514; 2]. An established government, recommended by antiquity, has great advantage and is for that reason accepted by mankind. Philosophers, like him, have to respect this fact, but with their ideas they "may attempt some improvements for the public good" [512, 13- 513, 1] without shaking a constitution or government to the very foundations. Another chance of his theory for the future, may be to establish a perfect commonwealth, where an old one vanishes or where men combine to form a new one, as he proposes, "in some distant part of the world" [513; 23- 24]. David Hume's plan of the perfect government resembles the model of James Harrington's Commonwealth of Oceana, as he claims the only valuable model. Before presenting his own theory, he describes the main inconveniences of the Oceana. The rotation of public employment by intervals and the Agrarian, because of the risk of abuse, are "impracticable" [514; 4]. The third criticism is the negative, the senate has upon the people. It does not provide enough security for liberty, because the negative of the senate goes before the vote of the people. That is unacceptable for Hume. Liberty gets out of balance, if the legislative has got the power to decide, which propositions they let the people vote upon. Hume reminds of the King's negative in the English constitution and describes the consequences, if the negative of the King came, before a popular bill reaches the parliament to be debated. If this was the case, the King of Britain "would be an absolute monarch" [515; 15- 16]. According to Hume, the main defect of the Oceana is, that "the whole legislature (...) rest(s) in the senate" [516; 5].

**Hume's Politics** Nov 23 2019 Hume's Politics provides a comprehensive examination of David Hume's political theory, and is the first book to focus on Hume's monumental History of England as the key to his distinctly political ideas. Andrew Sabl argues that conventions of authority are the main building blocks of Humean politics, and explores how the History addresses political change and disequilibrium through a dynamic treatment of coordination problems. Dynamic coordination, as employed in Hume's work, explains how conventions of

political authority arise, change, adapt to new social and economic conditions, improve or decay, and die. Sabl shows how Humean constitutional conservatism need not hinder--and may in fact facilitate--change and improvement in economic, social, and cultural life. He also identifies how Humean liberalism can offer a systematic alternative to neo-Kantian approaches to politics and liberal theory. At once scholarly and accessibly written, Hume's Politics builds bridges between political theory and political science. It treats issues of concern to both fields, including the prehistory of political coordination, the obstacles that must be overcome in order for citizens to see themselves as sharing common political interests, the close and counterintuitive relationship between governmental authority and civic allegiance, the strategic ethics of political crisis and constitutional change, and the ways in which the biases and injustices endemic to executive power can be corrected by legislative contestation and debate.

**The Riddle of Hume's Treatise** Sep 02 2020  
Although it is widely recognized that David Hume's *A Treatise of Human Nature* (1729-40) belongs among the greatest works of philosophy, there is little agreement about the correct way to interpret his fundamental intentions. The solution to this riddle depends on challenging another, closely related, point of orthodoxy: namely, that before Hume published the *Treatise* he removed almost all material concerned with problems of religion. Russell argues, contrary to this view, that irreligious aims and objectives are fundamental to the *Treatise* and account for its underlying unity and coherence. It is Hume's basic anti-Christian aims and objectives that serve to shape and direct both his skeptical and naturalistic commitments. When Hume's arguments are viewed from this perspective we can solve, not only puzzles arising from his discussion of various specific issues, we can also explain the intimate and intricate connections that hold his entire project together. This "irreligious" interpretation provides a comprehensive fresh account of the nature of Hume's fundamental aims and ambitions in the *Treatise*. It also presents a radically different picture of the way in which Hume's project was rooted in the debates and controversies of his

own time, placing the *Treatise* in an irreligious or anti-Christian philosophical tradition that includes Hobbes, Spinoza and freethinking followers. Considered in these terms, Hume's *Treatise* constitutes the crowning achievement of the Radical Enlightenment.

**Hume and Smollett Abridged, and Continued to the Accession of George IV** Jun 18 2019  
This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

**Walls and Vaults** Jun 11 2021  
This unique book provides a modern discussion of David Hume's work in ethical theory and moral judgment. Widely regarded as one of the most important philosophers in Western thinking, David Hume contributed significant works that profoundly influenced the study of ethics and morality. Now, in *Walls and Vaults*, internationally renowned author Jordan Howard Sobel blends Hume's moral theory with his own groundbreaking observations and employs mathematical thought to explore timeless questions about the grounds of morality, the organization of moral principles, and the rationale for being moral. Blending a modern treatment with a classical perspective, this book presents an illuminating account of Hume's philosophy and the contemporary problems that exist in the metaphysics, language, and logic of morals. Two of Hume's

eminent works, *A Treatise of Human Nature* and *An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals*, are used as the cornerstone for the discussion of major topics in the study of morality such as virtue theory, cooperation and coordination, error theory, the prisoner's dilemma, and 'Glaucon's Problem', "Why be moral? Why in particular be just?" Concepts from game theory, logic of conditionals, and decision-making are used to illuminate Hume's ideas. The Bayesian methodology of Hume's science of moral ethics is also underscored throughout the text. Detailed appendices located at the end of selected chapters include technical elaborations, and an extensive bibliography directs readers to additional literature on Hume's works. Extensively class-tested and complete with thought-provoking detail, *Walls and Vaults* is ideal as a supplementary text in philosophy, economics, law, and political science courses at the advanced undergraduate and graduate levels. It also serves as a valuable reference for scholars specializing in ethics, game theory, and the works of David Hume.

*A Faculty Theory of Knowledge* Jan 06 2021 This work draws together the strands of doctrine into the epistemological theory that Hume called a mental geography, which translates in modern terms into a faculty theory of knowledge. This theory forms the foundation of Hume's other best-known doctrines and, the author argues, is essential to their proper understanding.

**Reflecting Subjects** Nov 16 2021 Offers a reconstruction of Hume's social theory and examines his moral philosophy, account of social power, and system of ethics.

**Political Thought of Hume and his Contemporaries** Jul 24 2022 Intended for scholars in the fields of political theory, and the history of political thought, this two-volume examines David Hume's *Political Thought* (1711-1776) and that of his contemporaries, including Smith, Blackstone, Burke and Robertson. This book is unified by its temporal focus on the middle and later decades of the eighteenth century and hence on what is usually taken to be the core period of the Enlightenment, a somewhat problematic term. Covering topics such as property, contract and resistance theory, religious establishments, the law of nations, the balance of power,

demography, and the role of unintended consequences in social life, Frederick G. Whelan convincingly conveys the diversity--and creativity--of the intellectual engagements of even a limited set of Enlightenment thinkers in contrast to dismissive attitudes, in some quarters, toward the Enlightenment and its supposed unitary project. *Political Thought of Hume and his Contemporaries: Enlightenment Projects Vol. 2* contains six in-depth studies of eighteenth-century political thought, including both normative issues and examples of Enlightenment social science, including international relations and law, the problem of double standards, political economy, demography, and the causes of imperial decline. The central figure is David Hume, with substantial attention to William Robertson, Adam Smith, Montesquieu, Malthus, and others. [The Beauties of Hume and Bolingbroke](#) Apr 21 2022

**The New Hume Debate** Feb 19 2022 Includes new essays by renowned philosophers and Hume scholars such as Barry Stroud, Simon Blackburn and Galen Strawson, this is the first book to discuss the whole debate about whether Hume was indeed a sceptic.

*The Oxford Handbook of Hume* Aug 25 2022 The Scottish philosopher David Hume (1711-1776) is widely regarded as the greatest and most significant English-speaking philosopher and often seen as having had the most influence on the way philosophy is practiced today in the West. His reputation is based not only on the quality of his philosophical thought but also on the breadth and scope of his writings, which ranged over metaphysics, epistemology, morals, politics, religion, and aesthetics. The Handbook's 38 newly commissioned chapters are divided into six parts: Central Themes; Metaphysics and Epistemology; Passion, Morality and Politics; Aesthetics, History, and Economics; Religion; Hume and the Enlightenment; and After Hume. The volume also features an introduction from editor Paul Russell and a chapter on Hume's biography.

**How Hume and Kant Reconstruct Natural Law** Sep 21 2019 Kenneth R. Westphal presents an original interpretation of Hume's and Kant's moral philosophies, the differences between which are prominent in current philosophical

accounts. Westphal argues that focussing on these differences, however, occludes a decisive, shared achievement: a distinctive constructivist method to identify basic moral principles and to justify their strict objectivity, without invoking moral realism nor moral anti-realism or irrealism. Their constructivism is based on Hume's key insight that 'though the laws of justice are artificial, they are not arbitrary'. Arbitrariness in basic moral principles is avoided by starting with fundamental problems of social coördination which concern outward behaviour and physiological needs; basic principles of justice are artificial because solving those problems does not require appeal to moral realism (nor to moral anti-realism). Instead, moral cognitivism is preserved by identifying sufficient justifying reasons, which can be addressed to all parties, for the minimum sufficient legitimate principles and institutions required to provide and protect basic forms of social coördination (including verbal behaviour). Hume first develops this kind of constructivism for basic property rights and for government. Kant greatly refines Hume's construction of justice within his 'metaphysical principles of justice', whilst preserving the core model of Hume's innovative constructivism. Hume's and Kant's constructivism avoids the conventionalist and relativist tendencies latent if not explicit in contemporary forms of moral constructivism.

[Hume and the Problem of Miracles: A Solution](#)  
Dec 17 2021 This book developed from sections of my doctoral dissertation, "The Possibility of Religious Knowledge: Causation, Coherentism and Foundationalism," Brown University, 1982. However, it actually had its beginnings much earlier when, as an undergraduate at the University of Virginia, I first read Hume's "Of Miracles" and became interested in it. (Fascinated would be too strong. ) My teacher put the following marginal comment in a paper I wrote about it: "Suppose someone told you that they had been impregnated by an angel whispering into their ear. Wouldn't you think they had gone dotty?" She had spent time in England. I thought about it. I agreed that I would not have believed such testimony, but did not think this had much to do with Hume's argument against belief in miracles. What surprised me even more was the secondary

literature. I became convinced that Hume's argument was misunderstood. My main thesis is established in Part I. This explains Hume's argument against justified belief in miracles and shows how it follows from, and is intrinsically connected with, his more general metaphysics. Part II Part I. It should give the reader a more complete understanding builds on of both the structure of Hume's argument and of his crucial and questionable premises. Chapters 5 and 11 are perhaps the most technical in the book, but they are also the least necessary. They can be skipped by the reader who is only interested in Hume on miracles.

### **Hume and the Politics of Enlightenment**

Mar 20 2022 This work explores Hume's Socratic turn to moral and political philosophy as a response to the crisis of radical questioning.

### **Reason and Conduct in Hume and His**

**Predecessors** Jan 18 2022 Can reason play a significant role in making moral distinctions and in generating moral precepts? In this book I attempt to provide Hume's answers to these questions in the light of his employment of the 'Experimental Method', his doctrine of perceptions, and his analysis of reason. In addition to this, attention is paid to some of Hume's rationalist predecessors - most notably, Samuel Clarke and William Wollaston - in order to assess Hume's critique of the rationalists. Regarding the preparation of this book I wish to thank Professor Ronald J. Butler who introduced me to Hume's writings. Professors W. J. Huggett, R. F. McRae, and F. E. Sparshott each read the original draft of this book and provided me with extremely valuable comments and criticisms. My wife Barbara Tweyman and my mother Fay Tweyman provided me with constant support throughout the time I was preparing this book, and for this, as well as for many other things, I will always be grateful. My father-in-law, the late Joseph Millstone, a man I dearly loved and respected, also provided me with support during the time I was working on this book. His death is for me an incalculable loss, and his memory is something I will always cherish.

### **Mencius, Hume and the Foundations of**

**Ethics** Mar 28 2020 What is the most distinctive feature of human nature? Does human nature play any significant role in explaining ethical objectivity? How do we arrive at moral

judgments? What is the relationship between moral judgments and moral motivation? In answering these questions, this book defends a naturalist, realist and internalist theory of the foundations of ethics. This theory, grounded on a particular concept of humanity, combines insights from Mencius and David Hume. The views of each show how important features left underdeveloped by the other can be supplemented and refined. The unified theory that results is a robust contender among current ethical theories. This illuminating book, relating Chinese and Western philosophical traditions, presents a unique account of the unity of the virtues in Mencius, breaks new ground in Hume studies through its discussion of the concept of sympathy in Hume's theory, and brings combined insights to bear on contemporary analytical theories of ethics.

Selected Essays Jun 30 2020 In his writings, David Hume set out to bridge the gap between the learned world of the academy and the marketplace of polite society. This collection, drawing largely on his *Essays Moral, Political, and Literary* (1776 edition), which was even more popular than his famous *Treatise of Human Nature*, comprehensively shows how far he succeeded. From 'Of Essay Writing' to 'Of the Rise and Progress of the Arts and Sciences' Hume embraces a staggering range of social, cultural, political, demographic, and historical concerns. With the scope typical of the Scottish Enlightenment, he charts the state of civil society, manners, morals, and taste, and the development of political economy in the mid-eighteenth century. These essays represent not only those areas where Hume's arguments are revealingly typical of his day, but also where he is strikingly innovative in a period already famous for its great thinkers. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

**The Worlds of Hume and Kant** Oct 15 2021

Selections from Hume's and Kant's writings, with commentary.

The Essence of Hume's Philosophy Aug 13 2021 One of the most central doctrines of Hume's philosophy is his notion that the mind consists of its mental perceptions, or the mental objects which are present to it, and which divide into two categories: impressions and ideas. David Hume strove to create a total naturalistic science of man that examined the psychological basis of human nature. He argued against the existence of innate ideas, positing that all human knowledge is founded solely in experience. This book presents all the main Hume's ideas and teaching, beginning with his classic statement of philosophical empiricism, skepticism, and naturalism, "A Treatise of Human Nature".  
Fictions of Reality in the Age of Hume and Johnson Jul 20 2019 During the second half of the eighteenth century, the most powerful literary work in Britain was nonfictional: philosophy, history, biography, and political controversy. Leo Damrosch argues that this tendency is no accident; at the beginning of the modern age, writers were consciously aware of the role of cultural fictions, and they sought to ground those fictions in a real world beyond the text. Their political conservatism (often neglected by modern scholars) was an extensively thought out response to a world in which meaning was inseparable from consensus, and in which consensus was increasingly under attack. Damrosch finds strong affinities between writers who are usually described as antagonists. The first chapter places Hume and Johnson in dialogue, showing that their responses to the challenge of their age have deep similarities, and that their thinking points forward in significant ways to twentieth-century pragmatism. Subsequent chapters explore the interrelationship of the fictive and the "real" in a wide range of works by Boswell, Gibbon, White, Burke, and Godwin. In its combination of literary, philosophical, and cultural criticism, this book will appeal to scholars in many fields as well as to nonacademic readers interested in intellectual history.

David Hume and Eighteenth-Century America Mar 08 2021 A thorough examination of the influence of David Hume's work early American political thought.

Emotion, Thought and Therapy Jan 26 2020 First published in 1977, *Emotion, Thought and Therapy* is a study of Hume and Spinoza and the relationship of philosophical theories of the emotions to psychological theories of therapy. Jerome Neu argues that the Spinozists are closer to the truth; that is, that thoughts are of greater importance than feelings in the classification and discrimination of emotional states. He then contends that if the Spinozists are closer to the truth, we have the beginning of an argument to show that Freudian or analytic therapies make philosophic sense. Throughout the book, careful attention is paid to modern discussions in philosophy of mind and psychology, and materials from anthropology and other relevant disciplines are considered. At the centre of the discussion is the notion of 'thought-dependence'. Therapies for psychological disorders are placed along a spectrum in accordance with the role they assign to thoughts. The Spinozist view of the emotions can be seen as at the extreme thought end of a corresponding spectrum of theories of the emotions. The book suggests that this stream may help explain the spectrum of therapeutic theories and the possibilities that exist for psychological development and change. This book will be of interest to students of philosophy, psychology and counselling.

### **Common Sense in the Scottish**

**Enlightenment** Feb 25 2020 Common sense philosophy was one of the Scottish Enlightenment's most original intellectual products. The nine specially written essays in this volume explore the philosophical and historical significance of this school of thought, recovering the ways in which it developed during the long eighteenth century.

*Hume's An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals* Sep 14 2021 Examines each section of Hume's second Enquiry in detail and considers its place within Hume's philosophy as a whole.

The Everlasting Check May 10 2021 Alexander George's lucid interpretation of Hume's "Of Miracles" provides fresh insights into this provocative text, explaining the concepts and claims involved. He also shows why Hume's argument fails to engage with committed religious thought and why philosophical argumentation so often proves ineffective in shaking people's deeply held beliefs.

**Hume's 'A Treatise of Human Nature'** Apr 28 2020 Examines the development of Hume's ideas and their relation to eighteenth-century theories of the imagination and passions.

*Hume's Theory of Imagination* Aug 21 2019 The present work is, as its title indicates, a study of Hume's theory of imagination. Naturally, it is a study of a particular sort. It has a certain scope and limitations, takes a certain line of approach, exhibits certain emphases, has certain ends-in-view, etc. As an initial step in specifying the nature of this study, I shall indicate its central problem, i. e. , that problem to the solution of which the solutions of the various other problems with which it is concerned are merely means. The central problem of this study is that of determining how Hume's theory of imagination is related to, or involved in, the generic features and main lines of argument of his philosophy of the human understanding. The expression "philosophy of the human understanding" is obvious to allude to a restriction on the scope of this investigation. ly intended Actually, it is a title suggested to me by two of Hume's philosophical writings; and to anyone who is even modestly acquainted with these writings, its reference should be no mystery. Hume published the first two so-called "Books" of his *A Treatise of Human Nature* in 1739. The first of these two Books was entitled "Of the Human Understanding. " Nine years later, he published a work under the title, *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*. Routledge Philosophy Guidebook to Hume on Knowledge Nov 04 2020 This GuideBook introduces and assesses Hume's seminal, *Treatise on Human Nature*.

*A Philosopher's Economist* Oct 27 2022 Reconsiders the centrality and legacy of Hume's economic thought and serves as an important springboard for reflections on the philosophical underpinnings of economics. Although David Hume's contributions to philosophy are firmly established, his economics has been largely overlooked. *A Philosopher's Economist* offers the definitive account of Hume's "worldly philosophy" and argues that economics was a central preoccupation of his life and work. Margaret Schabas and Carl Wennerlind show that Hume made important contributions to the science of economics, notably on money, trade,

and public finance. Hume's astute understanding of human behavior provided an important foundation for his economics and proved essential to his analysis of the ethical and political dimensions of capitalism. Hume also linked his economic theory with policy recommendations and sought to influence people in power. While in favor of the modern commercial world, believing that it had and would continue to raise standards of living, promote peaceful relations, and foster moral refinement, Hume was not an unqualified enthusiast. He recognized many of the underlying injustices of capitalism, its tendencies to promote avarice and inequality, as well as its potential for political instability and absolutism. Hume's imprint on modern economics is profound and far-reaching, whether through his close friend Adam Smith or later admirers such as John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich Hayek. Schabas and Wennerlind's book compels us to reconsider the centrality and legacy of Hume's economic thought—for both his time and ours—and thus serves as an important springboard for reflections on the philosophical underpinnings of economics.

### **Recasting Hume and Early Modern**

**Philosophy** May 22 2022 In this collection of essays, philosopher Paul Russell addresses major figures and central topics of the history of early modern philosophy. Most of these essays are studies on the philosophy of David Hume, one of the great figures in the history of philosophy. One central theme, connecting many of the essays, concerns Hume's fundamental irreligious intentions. Russell argues that a proper appreciation of the significance of Hume's irreligious concerns, which runs through his whole philosophy, serves to discredit the deeply entrenched framework for understanding Hume - and much of early modern philosophy - in terms of the idea of "British Empiricism". In a substantive introduction, Russell outlines how his various insights overlap and connect to each other. The volume is organized thematically into five sections: metaphysics, free will, ethics, religion, and general interpretations of Hume's philosophy. The collection also features a previously unpublished essay on Hume's atheism and an essay on Adam Smith's views on religion and ethics that has not been previously

published in English. *Recasting Hume and Early Modern Philosophy* presents the reader with Russell's substantial and significant set of interconnected observations and insights on the matters and figures of the greatest importance in early modern philosophy. These essays not only provide different and original perspectives on the subject, they also show that the various issues addressed are very relevant to each other, as well as to a number of major topics in contemporary philosophy.

**Hume: a Very Short Introduction** Dec 25 2019 David Hume, philosopher, historian, economist, librarian, and essayist, was one of the great figures of the European Enlightenment. Unlike some of his famous contemporaries, however, he was not dogmatically committed to idealised conceptions of reason, liberty, and progress. Instead, Hume was a sceptic whose arguments questioned the reach and authority of human rationality, and who put the rivalrous passions of commercial life at the centre of his theory of human -- -- itself. -- ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

*Who the Hell is David Hume?* Oct 03 2020 For students, teachers and curious minds, our carefully structured jargon-free series helps you really get to grips with brilliant intellectuals and their inherently complex theories. Written in an accessible and engaging way, each book takes you through the life and influences of these great thinkers, then takes a deep dive into three of their key theories in plain English. Smart thinking made easy! Known as an essayist and historian in his day, this great Scot, David Hume, went on to become one of the most revered philosophers of the Enlightenment. *Who the Hell is David Hume?* takes you through his life and times, tracing his thoughts and his influences, before examining three of his key ideas in detail. His contribution to empiricism has influenced a whole host of modern philosophers, and his thoughts on causation and induction, free will and determinism, and reason

and morality have become embedded into our culture, making Hume as relevant today as he was in his own lifetime. Reviews "As a teacher and examiner of Religious Studies and Philosophy, an aspect of the book I like is the author's use of Hume's original 18th Century text, which he then goes onto explain in a clear and concise way, and reinforces understanding through the use of real world examples. The latter is essential with regards to A-Level RS/Philosophy AO1 - Knowledge and Understanding - exam questions, as when we mark responses, the students who tend to achieve the higher marks are those who are not only able to refer to theory, but are able to prove they understand what they say through clear examples and development. In addition to the above, I believe university students will especially benefit from the author's extensive bibliography, which could prove invaluable when writing an essay on Hume, and needing to refer to other scholarly works. To sum up, if you are new to teaching or studying philosophy, and are finding texts dealing with Hume's ideas difficult to digest, this book will equip you with the skills to get to grips with the basics of Hume's contribution to philosophy, which in turn will make it much easier to move onto the more detailed and complex areas of Hume's theory." Adam Naylor, Teacher of Religion & Ethics, Jcoss Secondary School, London "As a student of The University of Edinburgh, David Hume pops up everywhere! However, the classes I take only touch lightly on his work to compliment the main topic. So even though I see his name regularly, I only knew parts of his work at a very basic level. This book filled in all the gaps without over complications in language or in structure, which is exactly what I needed. I also enjoyed the timelines and pictures of places of interest regarding Hume, especially since I study in one of them!" Claire Allison, Masters student in Psychology & Linguistics at Edinburgh University. Instagram: [clairely psyched](#)

Hume Jul 12 2021 Beginning with an overview of Hume's life and work, Don Garrett introduces in clear and accessible style the central aspects of Hume's thought. These include Hume's lifelong exploration of the human mind; his theories of inductive inference and causation; skepticism and personal identity; moral and political

philosophy; aesthetics; and philosophy of religion. The final chapter considers the influence and legacy of Hume's thought today. Throughout, Garrett draws on and explains many of Hume's central works, including his *Treatise of Human Nature*, *Enquiries Concerning Human Understanding*, and *Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion*. Hume is essential reading not only for students of philosophy, but anyone in the humanities and social sciences and beyond seeking an introduction to Hume's thought.

*Letters of David Hume and Extracts from Letters Referring to Him* Oct 23 2019 This Is A New Release Of The Original 1841 Edition.

**Kant, Hume, and the Interruption of Dogmatic Slumber** Aug 01 2020 Kant once famously declared in the Prolegomena that "it was the objection of David Hume that first, many years ago, interrupted my dogmatic slumber." Abraham Anderson here offers an interpretation of this utterance, arguing that Hume roused Kant not (as has often been thought) by challenging the principle that "every event has a cause" which governs experience, but rather by attacking the principle of sufficient reason, the basis of both rationalist metaphysics and the cosmological proof of the existence of God. This suggestion, Anderson proposes, allows us to reconcile Kant's declaration with his later assertion that it was the Antinomy of pure reason - the clash of contradictory theories - that first woke him from dogmatic slumber. For the Antinomy suspends the dogmatic principle of sufficient reason; in doing so, Anderson proposes, it is extending Hume's attack on that principle. This reading of Kant also explains why Kant speaks of "the objection of David Hume" after mentioning Hume's attack on metaphysics. The "objection" that Kant has in mind, Anderson argues, is a challenge to metaphysics, rather than to the foundations of empirical knowledge. Consequently, Anderson's analysis issues a new view of Hume himself-as primarily interested, not in the foundations of experience, but in the problem of metaphysics and theology. It thereby positions Kant and Hume as champions of the Enlightenment in its struggle with superstition. Shedding new light on the connection between two of the most influential figures in the history of philosophy, this volume will appeal not only to

scholars of Kant, Hume, and early modern philosophy, but to philosophers and students interested in the history of philosophy and metaphysics generally.

David Hume and His Influence on Philosophy and Theology Apr 09 2021 Series title also at head of t.p."Appendix: On some editions of Hume's works": pages 237-241

*The Life of David Hume* May 30 2020 Mossner's Life of David Hume remains the standard biography of this great thinker and writer. First published in 1954, and updated in 1980, this excellent life story is now reissued in paperback, in response to an overwhelming interest in Hume's brilliant ideas. Containing more than a simple biography, this exemplary work is also a study of intellectual reaction in the eighteenth century. In this new edition are a detailed bibliography, index, and textual supplements, making it the perfect text for scholars and advanced students of Hume, epistemology, and the history of philosophy. It is also ideal for

historians and literary scholars working on the eighteenth century, and for anyone with an interest in philosophy.

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