Who is Aristotle?

Aristotle (384-322 BCE) is the most notable product of the educational program devised by Plato. Aristotle wrote on an amazing range of subjects, from logic, philosophy, and ethics to physics, biology, psychology, politics, and rhetoric.
Aristotle, Emotions, and Education - Professor Kristján Kristjánsson 2012-10-01 What can Aristotle teach us that is relevant to contemporary moral and educational concerns? What can we learn from him about the nature of moral development, the justifiability and educability of emotions, the possibility of friendship between parents and their children, or the fundamental aims of teaching? The message of this book is that Aristotle has much to teach us about these issues and many others. In a formidable display of boundary-breaking scholarship, drawing upon the domains of philosophy, education and psychology, Kristján Kristjánsson analyses and dispels myriad misconceptions about Aristotle’s views on morality, emotions and education that abound in the current literature - including the claims of the emotional intelligence theorists that they have revitalised Aristotle’s message for the present day. The book proceeds by enlightening and astute forays into areas covered by Aristotle’s canonical works, while simultaneously gauging their pertinence for recent trends in moral education. This is an arresting book on how to balance the demands of head and heart: a book that deepens the contemporary discourse on emotion cultivation and virtuous living and one that will excite any student of moral education, whether academic or practitioner.

The Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle - Aristotle 1847

The Secret History of Emotion - Daniel M. Gross 2007-10-15 “The result is a work that rescues the study of the passions from science and returns it to the humanities and the art of rhetoric.”--BOOK JACKET.

Aristotle on Emotion: A Contribution To Philosophical Psychology, Rhetoric, Poetics, Politics, And Ethics - Daniel M. Gross 2007-10-15 “The result is a work that rescues the study of the passions from science and returns it to the humanities and the art of rhetoric.”--BOOK JACKET.


Retrieving Political Emotion - Barbara Kozjak 2010-11-01 Then, drawing especially on Aristotle's construal of it as a general capacity for emotion and relating this to contemporary multidisciplinary work on emotion, she reformulates thumes to provide a more adequate theory of political emotion, as an antidote to the modern fixation on rational self-interest as the key to explaining political behavior.”--BOOK JACKET.

The Emotions of the Ancient Greeks - David Konstan 2007-12-22 It is generally assumed that whatever else has changed about the human condition since the dawn of civilization, basic human emotions - love, fear, anger, envy, shame - have remained constant. David Konstan, however, argues that the emotions of the ancient Greeks were in some significant respects different from our own, and that recognizing these differences is important to understanding ancient Greek literature and culture. With The Emotions of the Ancient Greeks, Konstan reexamines the traditional assumption that the Greek terms designating the emotions correspond more or less to those of today. Beneath the similarities, there are striking discrepancies. References to Greek ‘anger’ or ‘love’ or ‘envy,’ for example, commonly neglect the fact that the Greeks themselves did not use these terms, but rather words in their own language, such as orgê and philia and phthonos, which do not translate neatly into our modern emotional vocabulary. Konstan argues that classical representations and analyses of the emotions correspond to a world of intense competition for status and focus, and on the attitudes, motions, and actions of others rather than on chance or natural events as the elicitors of emotion. Konstan makes use of Greek emotional concepts to interpret various works of classical literature, including epic, drama, history, and oratory. Moreover, he illustrates how the Greeks’ conception of emotions has something to tell us about our own views, whether about the nature of particular emotions or of the category of emotion itself.

Love and Objectivity in Virtue Ethics - Robert J. Fitterer 2008-09-20 Since the Enlightenment, a great deal of ethical philosophy has presumed that rational human beings must set aside their emotions when seeking to make objective and sound moral decisions. Love and Objectivity in Virtue Ethics challenges this presumption, arguing that emotions such as compassion and love are powerful aids in the complex process of attaining objective moral truths in decisions and actions. Drawing on Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics and the work of Bernard Lonergan and Martha Nussbaum, Robert J. Fitterer tests the assumption that the inclusion of the emotions leads to bias in objective judgments or when determining moral truths. Fitterer first demonstrates how certain cognitive operations set out in Aristotelian virtue ethics can indeed arrive at objective moral truths precisely through the contribution emotions make in moral discernment. Then, drawing on Lonergan's notion of inductive insight, he argues that objectivity is the result of the properly functioning subjectivity of a moral agent. Finally, building on his study of Nussbaum's ethical writings, Fitterer concludes that compassionate love is an attitude that actually fosters the likelihood of discerning and choosing the genuine good, and encourages objectivity in moral decision-making. Richly detailed and argued, Love and Objectivity in Virtue Ethics is a convincing study that involves the works of three of the most important writers on ethics and a passionate appeal to re-examine the process through which humans genuinely make vitally important decisions.
Between Ecstasy and Truth—Stephen Halliwell 2011 This volume's fundamental concern is with how the Greeks conceptualized the experience of poetry and debated the values of that experience. Halliwell offers a series of detailed and challenging interpretations of some of the most defining authors, such as Homer, Plato, and Aristotle, and texts in the history of ancient Greek poetics.

Ancient Anger—Susanna Braund 2004-01-15 Anger is found everywhere in the ancient world, starting with the very first word of the Iliad and continuing through all literary genres and every aspect of public and private life. Yet it is only recently, as a variety of disciplines start to devote attention to the history and nature of the emotions, that Classicists, ancient historians and ancient philosophers have begun to study anger in antiquity with the seriousness and attention it deserves. This volume brings together a number of significant studies by authors from different disciplines and countries, on literary, philosophical, medical and political aspects of ancient anger from Homer until the Roman Imperial Period. It studies some of the most important ancient sources and provides a paradigmatic selection of approaches to them, and should stimulate further research on this important subject in a number of fields.

Passions of the Soul—Rene Descartes 1889-12-15 TABLE OF CONTENTS: Translator's Introduction Introduction by Genevieve Rodis-Lewis The Passions of the Soul: Preface PART I: About the Passions in General, and Incidentally about the Entire Nature of Man PART II: About the Number and Order of the Passions, and the Explanation of the Six Primitives PART III: About the Particular Passions Lexicon: Index to Lexicon Bibliography Index Index Locorum

Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy—David Sedley 2001-11 With an excellent range of topics and an international line-up of contributors, this twenty-first volume is a welcome addition to the Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy. It includes detailed articles and critical notices of major books.

The Poetics of Aristotle—Aristotle 2013-07-07 In it, Aristotle offers an account of what he calls "poetry" (a term which in Greek literally means "making" and in this context includes drama - comedy, tragedy, and the satyr play - as well as lyric poetry and epic poetry). They are similar in the fact that they are all imitations but different in the three ways that Aristotle describes: 1. Differences in music rhythm, harmony, meter and melody. 2. Difference of goodness in the characters. 3. Difference in how the narrative is presented: telling a story or acting it out. In examining its "first principles", Aristotle finds two: 1) imitation and 2) genres and other concepts by which that of truth is applied/revealed in the poetics. His analysis of tragedy constitutes the core of the discussion. Although Aristotle's Poetics is universally acknowledged in the Western critical tradition, "almost every detail about his seminal work has aroused divergent opinions."

Aristotle on Emotions in Law and Politics—Liebeth Huppes-Gluysenaer 2018-02-13 In this book, experts from the fields of law and philosophy explore the works of Aristotle to illuminate the much-debated and fascinating relationship between emotions and justice. Emotions matter in connection with democracy and equity — they are relevant to the judicial enforcement of rights, legal argumentation, and decision-making processes in legislative bodies and courts. The decisive role that emotions, feelings and passions play in these processes cannot be ignored — not even by those who believe that emotions have no legitimate place in the public sphere. A growing body of literature on these topics recognizes the seminal insights contributed by Aristotle. This book offers a comprehensive analysis of his thinking in this context, as well as proposals for inspiring dialogues between his works and those written by a selection of modern and contemporary thinkers. As such, the book offers a valuable resource for students of law, philosophy, rhetoric, politics, ethics and history, but also for readers interested in the ongoing debate about legal positivism and the relevance of emotions for legal and political life in today's world.

Aristotle and Dante Discover the Secrets of the Universe—Benjamin Alire Saenz 2012-02-21 Fifteen-year-old Ari Mendoza is an angry loner with a brother in prison, but when he meets Dante and they become friends, Ari starts to ask questions about himself, his parents and his family that he has never asked before.

Essays on Aristotle's Rhetoric—Matina Souretis Horner Distinguished Professor Radcliffe College Professor of Philosophy Amelie Oksenberg Rorty 1996-02-28 Essays on Aristotle's Rhetoric offers a fresh and comprehensive assessment of a classic work. Aristotle's influence on the practice and theory of rhetoric, as it affects political and legal argumentation, has been continuous and far-reaching. This anthology presents Aristotle's Rhetoric in its original context, providing examples of the kind of oratory whose success Aristotle explains and analyzes. The contributors—eminent philosophers, classicists, and critics—assess the role and the techniques of rhetorical persuasion in philosophic discourse and in the public sphere. They connect Aristotle's Rhetoric to his other work on ethics and politics, as well as to his ideas on logic, psychology, and philosophy of language. The collection as a whole invites us to reassess the place of rhetoric in intellectual and political life.

Evil in Aristotle—Pavlos Kontos 2018-02-22 Provides the first full study of Aristotle's notion of evil and sheds light on its content, potential, and influence.

Valuing Emotions—Michael Stocker 1996-09-13 This 1996 book offers a realistic account of emotions and an in-depth analysis of how psychological factors affect judgments of all kind.

The Art Of Rhetoric—Aristotle 2014-09-02 In The Art of Rhetoric, Aristotle demonstrates the purpose of rhetoric—the ability to convince people using your skill as a speaker rather than the validity or logic of your arguments—and outlines its many forms and techniques. Defining important philosophical terms like ethos, pathos, and logos, Aristotle establishes the earliest foundations of modern understanding of rhetoric, while providing insight into its historic role in ancient Greek culture. Aristotle's work, which dates from the fourth century B.C., was written while the author lived in Athens, remains one of the most influential pillars of philosophy and has been studied for centuries by orators, public figures, and politicians alike. HarperTorch brings great works of non-fiction and the dramatic arts to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperTorch collection to build your digital library.

The Poetics of Aristotle—Aristotle 1907

The SAGE Encyclopedia of Communication Research Methods—Mike Allen 2017-04-11 Communication research is evolving and changing in a world of online journals, open-access, and new ways of obtaining data and conducting experiments via the Internet. Although there are generic encyclopedias describing basic social science research methodologies in general, until now there has been no comprehensive A-to-Z reference work exploring methods specific to communication and media studies. Our entries, authored by key figures in the field, focus on special considerations when applied specifically to communication research, accompanied by engaging examples from the literature of communication, journalism, and media studies. Entries cover every step of the research process, from the creative development of research topics and questions to literature reviews, selection of best methods (whether quantitative, qualitative, or mixed) for analyzing research results and publishing research findings, whether in traditional media or via new media outlets. In addition to expected entries covering the basics of theories and methods traditionally used in communication research, other entries discuss important trends influencing the future of that research, including contemporary practical issues students will face in communication professions, the influences of globalization on research, use of new recording technologies in fieldwork, and the challenges and opportunities related to studying online multi-media environments. Email, texting, cellphone video, and blogging are shown not
only as topics of research but also as means of collecting and analyzing data. Still other entries delve into considerations of accountability, copyright, confidentiality, data ownership and security, privacy, and other aspects of conducting an ethical research program. Features: 652 signed entries are contained in an authoritative work spanning four volumes available in choice of electronic or print formats. Although organized A-to-Z, front matter includes a Reader's Guide grouping entries thematically to help students interested in a specific aspect of communication research to more easily locate directly related entries. Back matter includes a Chronology of the development of the field of communication research; a Resource Guide to classic books, journals, and associations; a Glossary introducing the terminology of the field; and a detailed Index. Entries conclude with References/Further Readings and Cross-References to related entries to guide students further in their research journeys. The Index, Reader’s Guide themes, and Cross-References combine to provide robust search-and-browse in the e-version.

Social Psychology of Emotion-Darren Ellis 2015-04-17 The study of emotion tends to breach traditional academic boundaries and binary linguistics. It requires multi-modal perspectives and the suspension of dualistic conventions to appreciate its complexity. This book analyses historical, philosophical, psychological, biological, sociological, post-structural, and technological perspectives of emotion that it argues are important for a viable social psychology of emotion. It begins with early ancient philosophical conceptualisations of pathos and ends with analytical discussions of the transmission of affect which permeate the digital revolution. It is essential reading for upper level students and researchers of emotion in psychology, sociology, psychosocial studies and across the social sciences.

Burdened Virtues-Lisa Tessman 2005-10-06 Lisa Tessman's Burdened Virtues is a deeply original and provocative work that engages questions central to feminist theory and practice, from the perspective of Aristotelian ethics. Focused primarily on selves who endure and resist oppression, she addresses the ways in which devastating conditions confronted by these selves both limit and burden their moral goodness, and affect their possibilities of flourishing. She describes two different forms of "moral trouble" prevalent under oppression. The first is that the oppressed self may be morally damaged, prevented from developing or exercising some of the virtues; the second is that the very conditions of oppression require the oppressed to develop a set of virtues that carry a moral cost to those who practice them--traits that Tessman refers to as "burdened virtues." These virtues have the unusual feature of being disjoined from their bearer's own well being. Tessman's work focuses on issues that have been missed by many feminist moral theories, and her use of the virtue ethics framework brings feminist concerns more closely into contact with mainstream ethical theory. This book will appeal to feminist theorists in philosophy and women's studies, but also more broadly, ethicists and social theorists.

Understanding Mental Health-Anthony Ekamen 2016-09-27 When you hear the term "emotional health or mental health", what is the first thing that usually comes into your mind? According to researches, mental health normally includes social well-being pertaining to psychological and emotional standings. Mental health affects the way people think, act and feel. In addition to this, mental health also has the ability to help you determine the effective ways of how to handle your stress, make choices and relate to other people. Mental health is essential in each stage of your life, from childhood, adolescence and adulthood. For those people who are experiencing mental health issues and problems, there is a great chance that your behaviour, mood and thinking will be affected. There are different factors that usually contribute to your mental health issues and problems such as family history, life experiences that include abuse and trauma and biological factors that include brain chemistry and genes. It is a fact that mental health issues and problems are very common; however, help and prevention is always available. People who are suffering from mental health issues and problems have a great chance to get better and recover completely. For those individuals who are experiencing mental health issues and problems, it is imperative that you are familiar and aware about the warning signs of having mental health issues and problems. If you have positive and effective mental health, it will allow you to make meaningful contributions to your community, work productively, cope with stress and realize your full potential.

The Uncommercial Traveller-Charles Dickens 1900

Treatise on Rhetoric-Aristotle 1853

What Would Aristotle Do?-Elliot D. Cohen 2003 In this uplifting guide, a philosopher offers a commonsense approach to using “rational medicine,” in the tradition of Aristotle, as a means of attaining greater freedom and control over one’s life.

The Constitution of Agency-Christine M. Korsgaard 2008-01-01 Christine M. Korsgaard is one of the leading moral philosophers: this volume collects ten influential papers by her on practical reason and moral psychology. She draws on the work of such great philosophers as Plato, Aristotle, Kant, and Hume, showing how their ideas can inform the solution of contemporary and traditional problems.

Dream Psychology-Sigmund Freud 1921 This volume is a primer on Freudian psychoanalytical dream interpretation.

Aristotle on Education-Aristotle 1905

Feminist Interpretations of Aristotle-Cynthia A. Freeland 2010-11-01 Aristotle still influences our abstract thinking, our search for principles, and our reflections on virtue, nature, essence, and sexual difference. Feminists here concede that they too philosophize within the tradition founded by the ancient Greeks. The contributors to this volume enter into new, creative, and subtle dimensions of inquiry about Aristotle from a broader feminist perspective.

How to Get an Emotional Divorce-Stephanie Eissinger 2016-06-29 “Break Free From the Emotional Chains of the Past” When a relationship ends, the most empowering thing anyone can do to move forward is to get an “emotional divorce.” It takes time to heal emotional wounds, but there is no need to extend this period by adding suffering on top of the pain. Suffering comes from holding on to toxic emotions that no longer serve their purpose. This book is an essential guide to releasing toxic emotions stemming from a relationship break up. It will help you gain self awareness; shift your thinking about yourself and relationships; and learn to take specific actions to move toward emotional recovery and freedom. Bring closure to your relationship and start envisioning and setting goals for an awesome new future. “Buy this empowering guide book, break free from the chains of the past, and get your Emotional Divorce!”

Aristotle On Emotion: A Contribution To Philosophical Psychology, Rhetoric, Poetics, Politics, And Ethics 4/6 Downloaded from www1.reserveatlakeeswee.com on May 13, 2021 by guest
**Isolation Junction**-Jennifer Gilmour 2016-09-22 Rose is the mother of two young children, and finds herself living a robotic life with an abusive and controlling husband. While she struggles to maintain a calm front for the sake of her children, inside Rose is dying and trapped in 'Isolation Junction'. She runs an online business from home, because Darren won’t let her work outside the house. Through this, she meets other mums and finds courage to attend networking events, while Darren is at work, to promote her business. It’s at one of these events that Rose meets Tim, a sympathetic, dark-haired stranger who unwittingly becomes an important part of her survival. After years of emotional abuse, of doubting her future and losing all self-confidence, Rose takes a stand. Finding herself distraught, alone and helpless, Rose wonders how she’ll ever escape with her sanity and her children. With 100 reasons to leave and 1,000 reasons she can’t, will she be able to do it? Will Tim help her? Will Rose find peace and the happiness she deserves? Can Rose break free from this spiralling life she so desperately wants to change?

**Aristotle’s Practical Side**-William Fortenbaugh 2006-07-01 Aristotle’s analysis of emotion and his moral psychology are discussed, as are the relation of virtue to emotion, the status of animals, human friendship and the subordinate role of slaves and women. Persuasion through words and character also receive attention.

**Sex Acts and Emotional Problems**-Ruth Nineke 2014-03-25 In the fall of 2011 twenty-three year old Caitlyn Gregory is a promising Junior Placement Strategist with a leading career placement firm in lower Manhattan. When she’s given the opportunity to present data for an impressive potential client Caitlyn is confident her work will seal the lucrative deal, and earn her a promotion. At the same time her long distance relationship is suffering. Caitlyn’s boyfriend wants more security about their future together but she’d rather focus on getting better at her job than discussing cohabitation, much less marriage. Her desire to stay in New York and pursue corporate goals eventually prompts David to break up with her. The next day Caitlyn is further blindsided when she’s fired hours before the client meeting. Newly single and unemployed, Caitlyn is incensed by the sudden changes in her life and takes counsel from her neighbor, a radical and zany art student named Paula. When Paula introduces her to Michael, the charming but slightly disturbed creative entrepreneur, Caitlyn is intrigued by his uninhibited lifestyle, and inspired by his casual sense of entitlement and indulgence. As she battles the desperation of being jobless Caitlyn detach herself from the concerns and opinions of those closest to her. She aggressively refuses her family’s suggestion to leave New York and return home. Caitlyn is determined to remain independent. Something has to give, and she doesn’t expect it will be her.

**Aristotle - Ethics And Politics**-Aristotle 2005-11-01 The monumental importance of Aristotle's philosophy on Western thought cannot be overstated. It has overshadowed the entire field of philosophical and political thought for well over two millennia. Along with Socrates and Plato, Aristotle is considered to be among the foremost philosophers of all time. His philosophical views have cast a long shadow and continue to be required reading for students at most intuitions of higher learning throughout the world. The Ethics of Aristotle is one half of a single treatise of which his Politics is the other half. Both deal with one and the same subject. This subject is what Aristotle calls in one place the "philosophy of human affairs;" but more frequently Political or Social Science. In the two works taken together we have their author’s whole theory of human conduct or practical activity, that is, of all human activity, which is not directed merely to knowledge or truth. The two parts of this treatise are mutually complementary, but in a literary sense each is independent and self-contained. In these two major works, Aristotle assumes the characteristic Platonic view that all men seek the good, and go wrong through ignorance, not through evil will. The end of all action, individual or collective, is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. There is, Aristotle insists, no difference of kind between the good of one and the good of many or all. He naturally regards the state as a community that exists for the sake of the good life. It is in the state that that common seeking after the good, which is the profoundest truth about men and nature, becomes explicit and knows itself. Hence for Aristotle as for Plato, the natural state or the state as such is the ideal state, and the ideal state is the starting-point of political inquiry.

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