

Philosophy of the XX century



Philosophy of the 20th century contains many different areas of philosophy. These philosophical schools and directions reflect a number of common trends in the development of humanity in our time:

- Attention to human being;
- Worry for destiny of mankind;
- Global problems of mankind;



- analysis of mankind united with nature, the cosmos, God
- search for cultural and spiritual basis for the further development of mankind

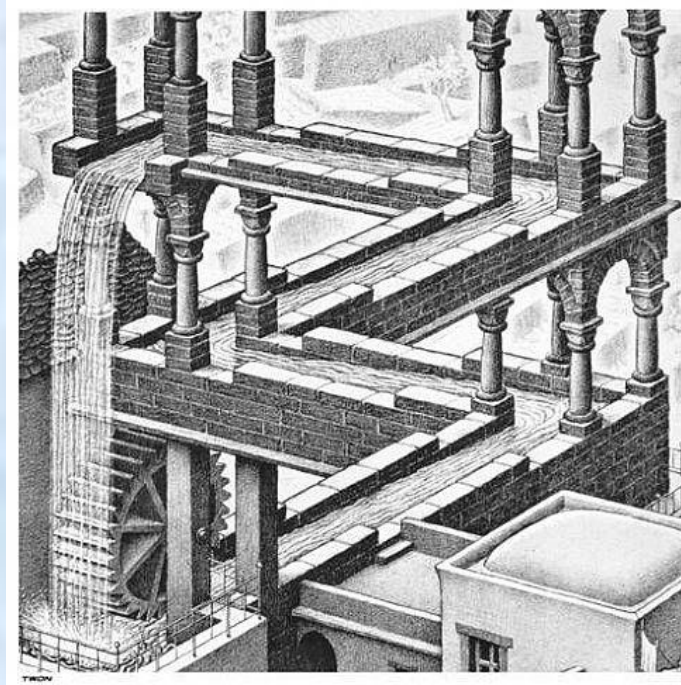


One of the currents was **pragmatism**, appeared in the United States and spread in France, England, Italy, Russia

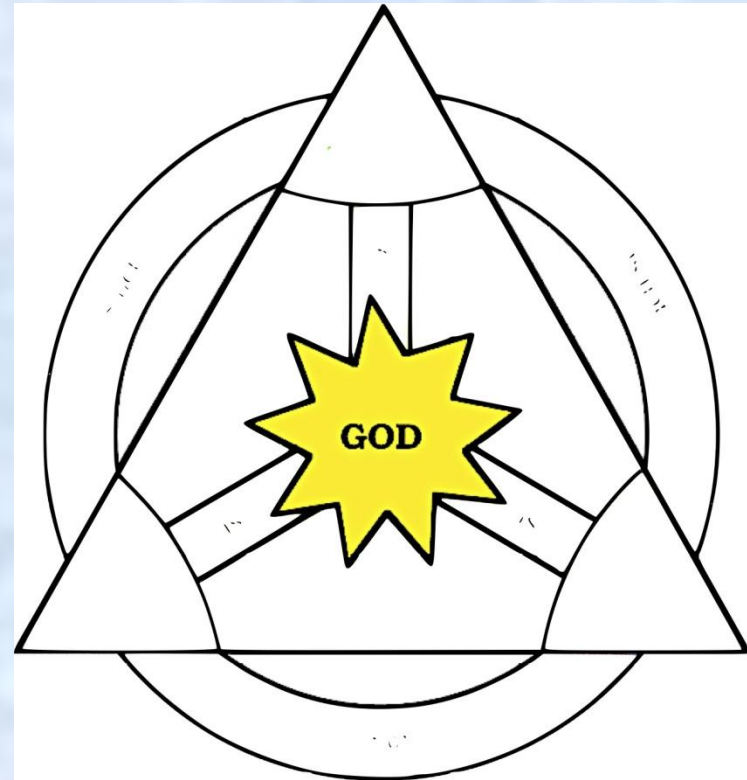
The founder:
**Charles
Sanders Peirce**
(1839-1914),
American
philosopher,
physicist and
mathematician



He is the author of numerous works, most of which were unfinished and unpublished during his lifetime. It was managed to complete only one major work that is **“Great logic”**



Pierce tried to create a philosophical system which would take into account the methods and results of science, and everything fits (согласовываться) to **Christianity**.

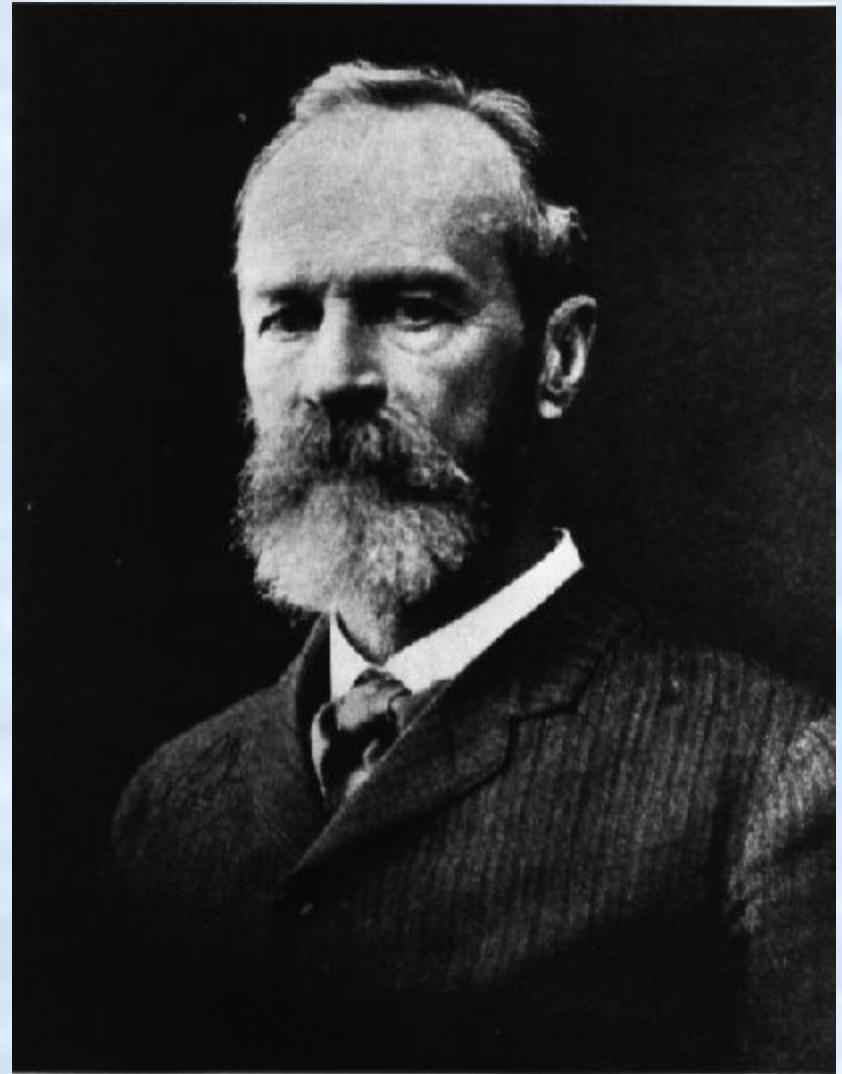


For achievement this, he wanted to turn metaphysics into a rigorous (строгая) science, and then prove that science presupposes a metaphysical doctrine, and it is compatible (совместимо) with religion.



Peirce defined “reality” as something that opens up the endless process of scientific investigation. Our knowledge of reality is **fragmented** knowledge.

Pierce has had
a significant
influence on his
fellow
countryman
William James
(1842-1910)



James argued that if the hypothesis of the existence of God is “working” it is true. On this basis, he proposed an approach, which he called “pragmatic” theism.



He also tells the truth as a convenient (удобный) way of thinking.

The views of James also got the name “radical empiricism”.

John Dewey

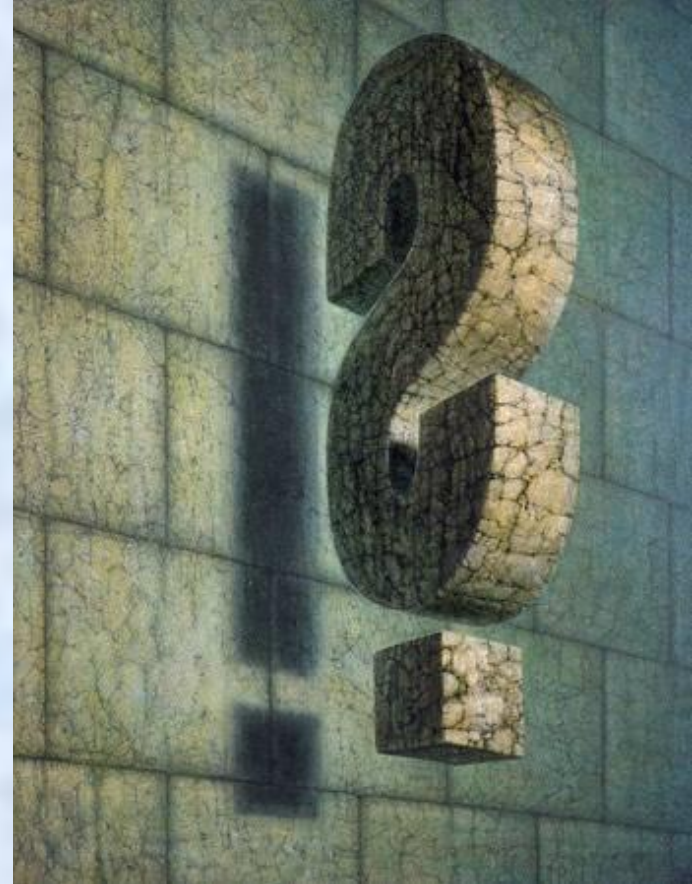
(1859—1952)

Involved a
pragmatic
interpretation of
the scientific
method.



According to him, we
need to establish

- a) the specifics of
problem situation,
- b) then put forward a
hypothesis or plan of
its solution,



c) it is theoretically possible to trace (проследить) all the consequences of the proposed solution,

d) after there comes a period of carrying out and experimental verification of hypotheses.

Analytic philosophy

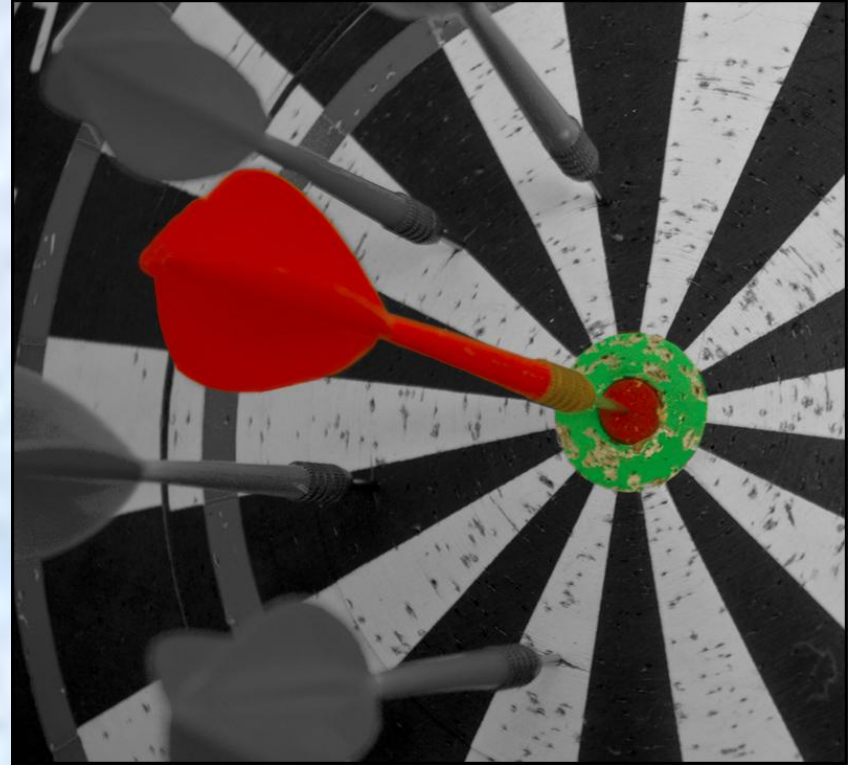


It is possible to present analytical philosophy in the double image:

- as a prevailing current thought in the English-speaking countries of XX century;



- as the way of philosophizing which is guided by ideals of clearness, accuracy and logic severity (строгость).



Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)

“... the purpose of
philosophy is logic
clearing of thoughts...”

*Tractatus
Logico-Philosophicus*



From the first half of 19 century
positivism has appeared as a new
methodology of science, which has
four stages of its development.



Four directions of positivism:

- 1. *The first (classical) positivism*. The founder: **Auguste Comte** (1798-1857)
Representatives: John Stewart Mill, Herbert Spenser.



2. Empiriocriticism.

Representatives:

Ernest Mah

(1838-1916),

Rihard Avenarius

(1843-1896)

(crisis of classic
physics).



3. Neopositivism or logic positivism.

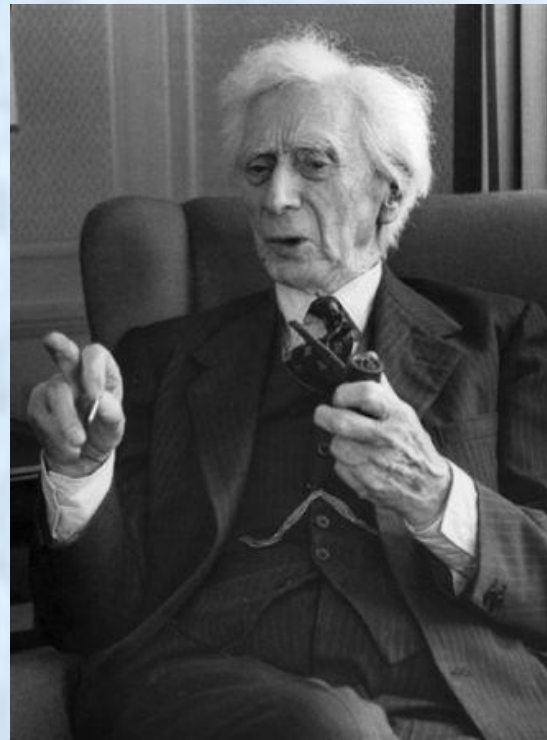
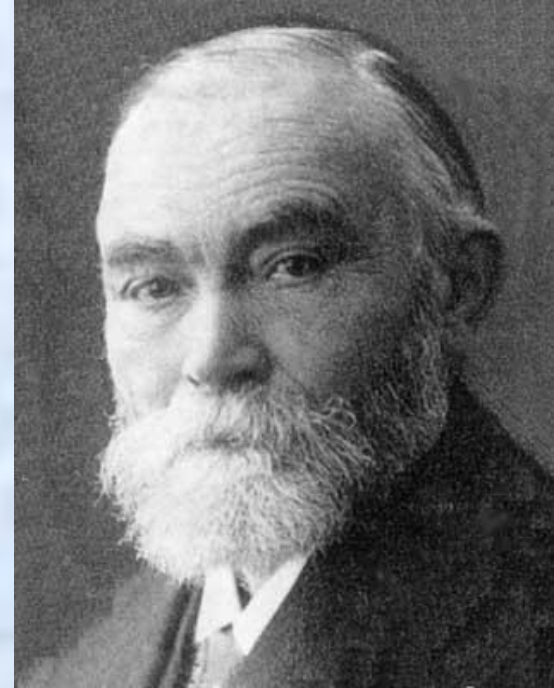
Representatives:

Friedrich Frege ,
Bertrand Russell,

Ludwig

Wittgenstein

(analysis
language)



4. Postpositivism.

Representatives:
Charles Popper,
Thomas Kun, Imre
Lakatos, Pol
Fejerabend, ect.
(scientific history
analysis).



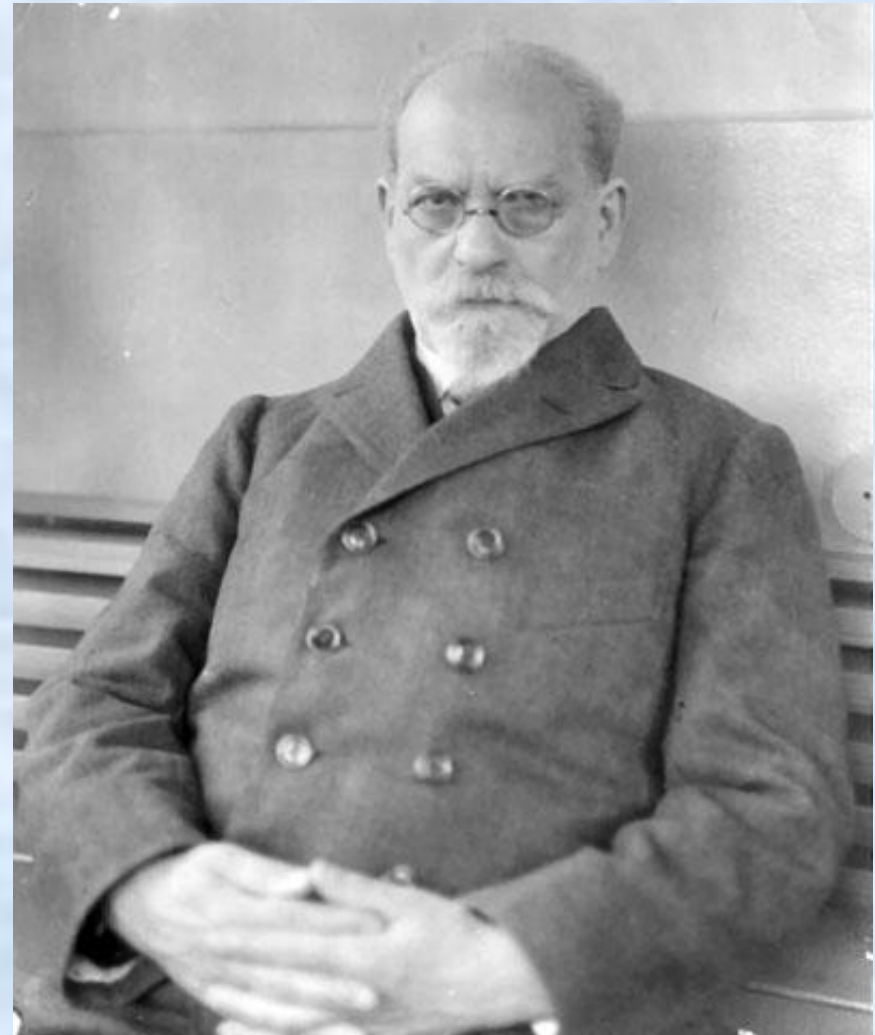
Phänomenologie



Edmund Husserl

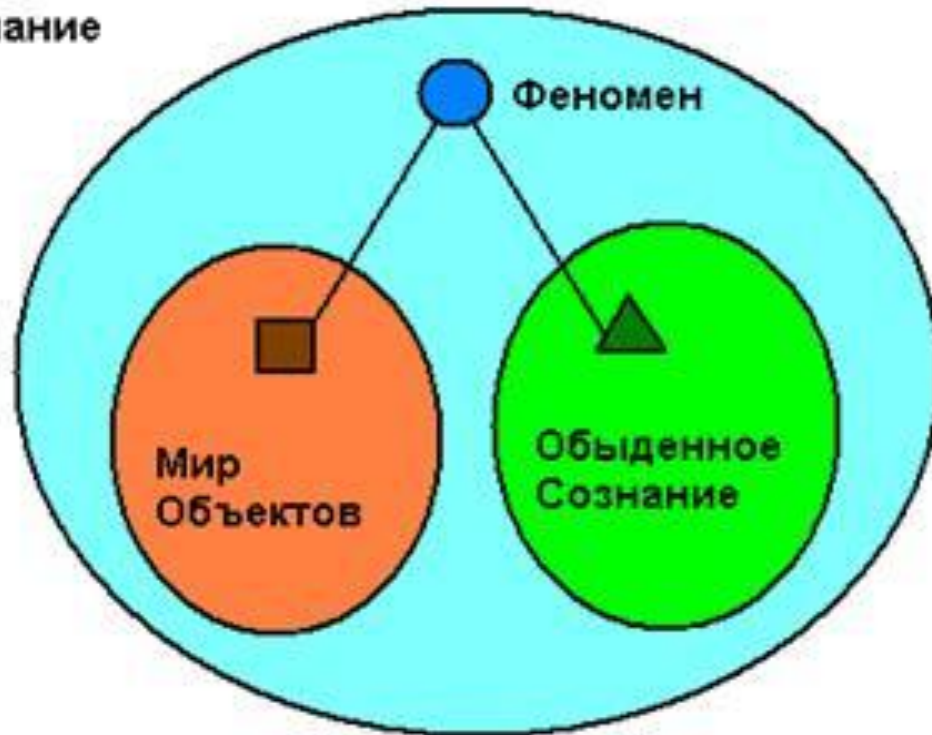
(1859-1938)

*“Cartesian
Meditations”*



Developed by Husserl,
phenomenology is a
phenomenology of consciousness

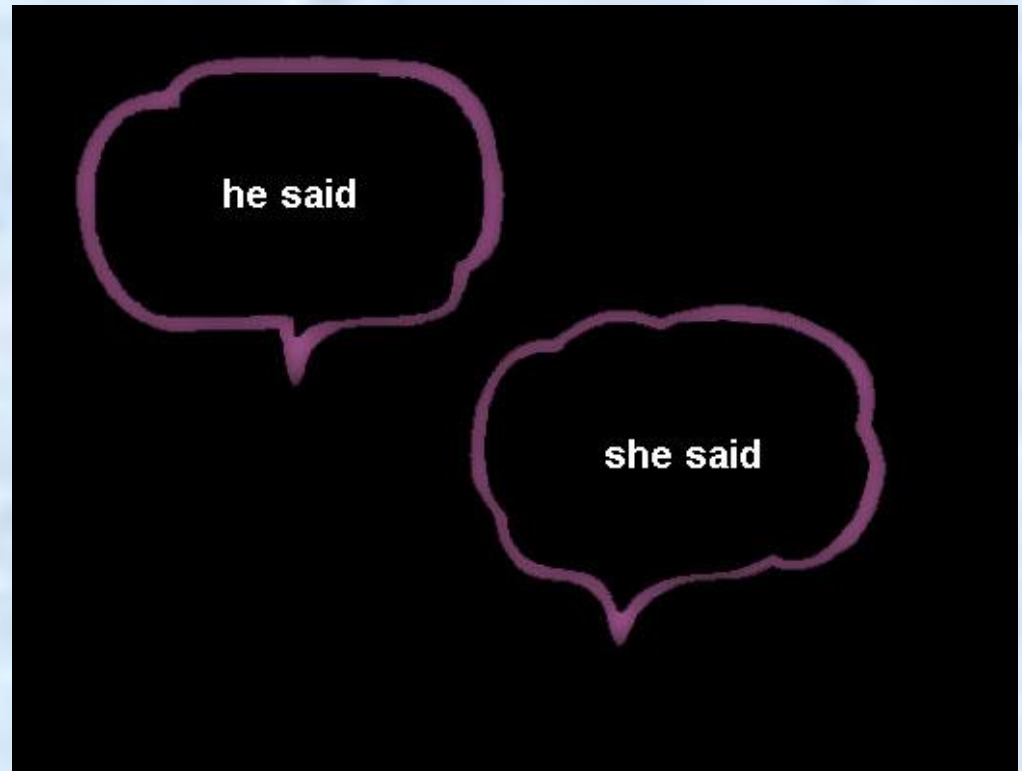
Чистое
Сознание



Consciousness experience is that primary experience in which “things” are given us.



Edmund Husserl developed concepts such as phenomenological reduction (Epoché), eidos, Intersubjectivity, intention



Existentialism



EXISTENTIALISM

The existentialism developed:

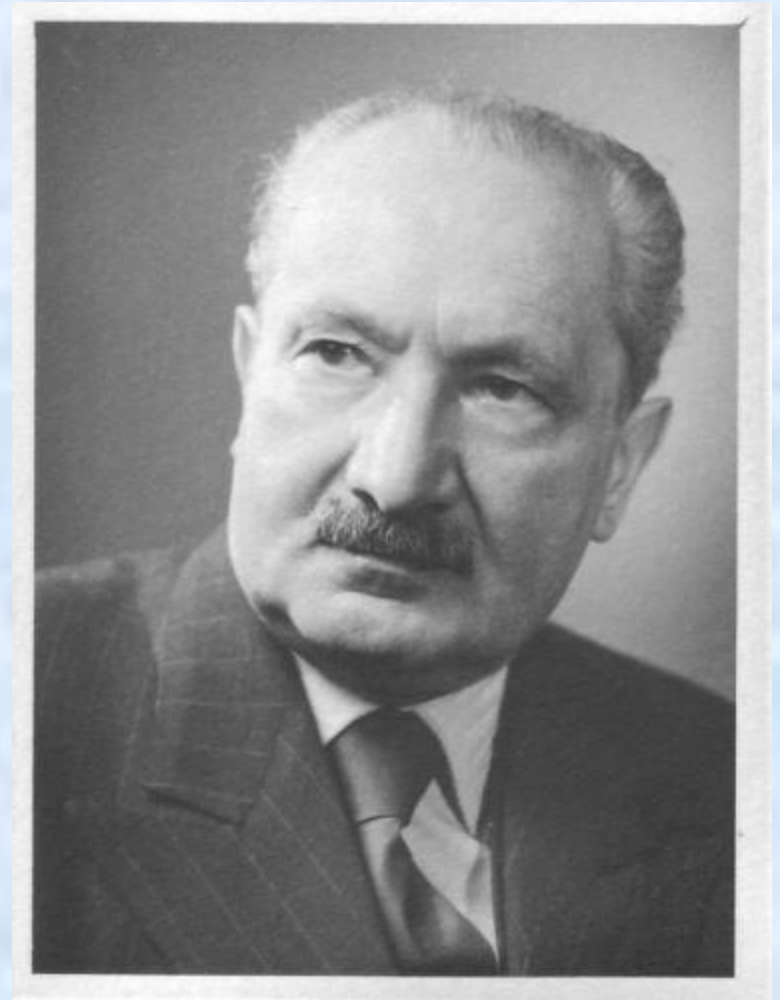
- in Russia (L.Shestov, N.Berdyaev),
- in Germany (K.Jaspers),
- in France (J.-P.Sartre, Albert Camus, G.Marsel, etc.)



Martin Heidegger

(1889-1976)

“Being and Time”



- dasein, (here-being)
- das Man,
- Intentionality
- existentiality (presence-
присутствие)

The sense to human existence, on Heidegger, gives its extremity (конечность), **temporariness**. Therefore time should be considered as the *most essential* characteristic of life.

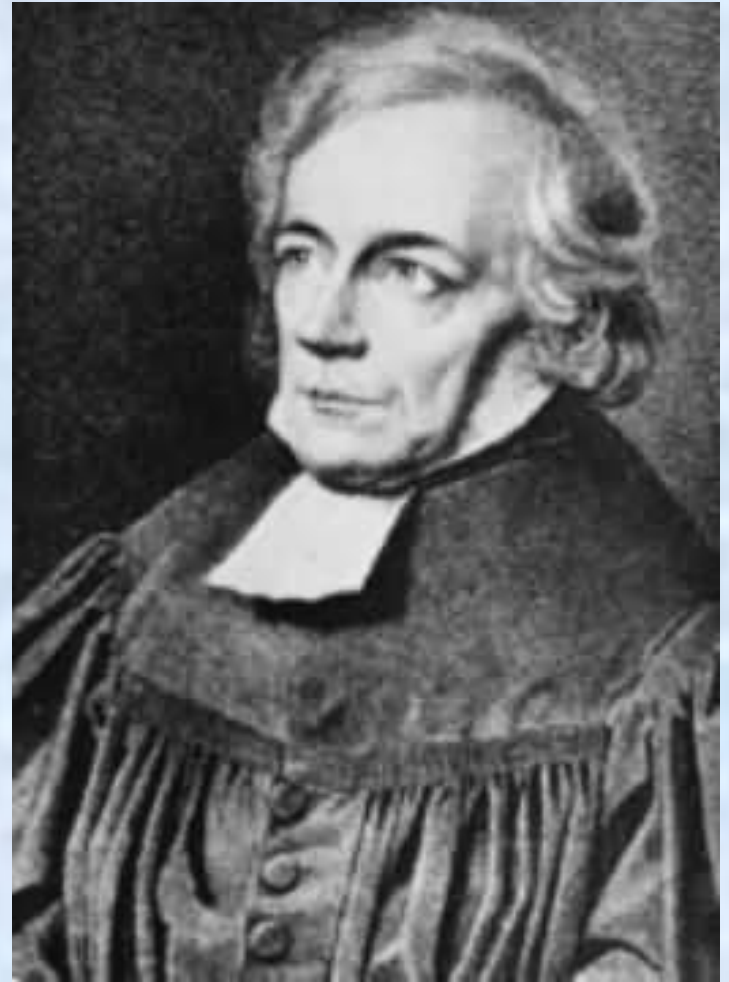
Confirming unity of time and life,
Heidegger proves that anything
real, except a person, doesn't know
about the extremity. So
temporariness and life are known
only to person.

Hermeneutics



Friedrich Schleiermacher

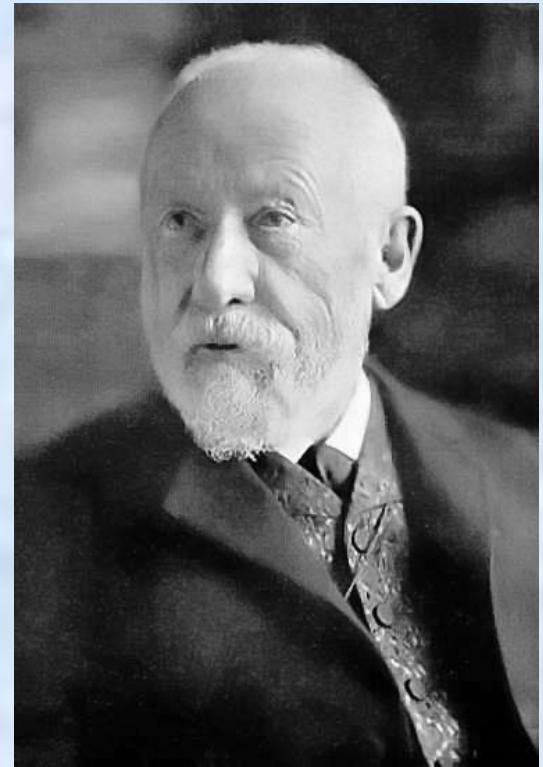
(1768-1834)



He promoted hermeneutics development as an independent doctrine about **understanding art**. A problem of such art is working out (решать) the problems of interpretation guaranteeing **correct understanding**.

Wilhelm Dilthey (1833-1911)

tried to develop methodology of humanitarian knowledge which he understood as “the critique the historical reason”.



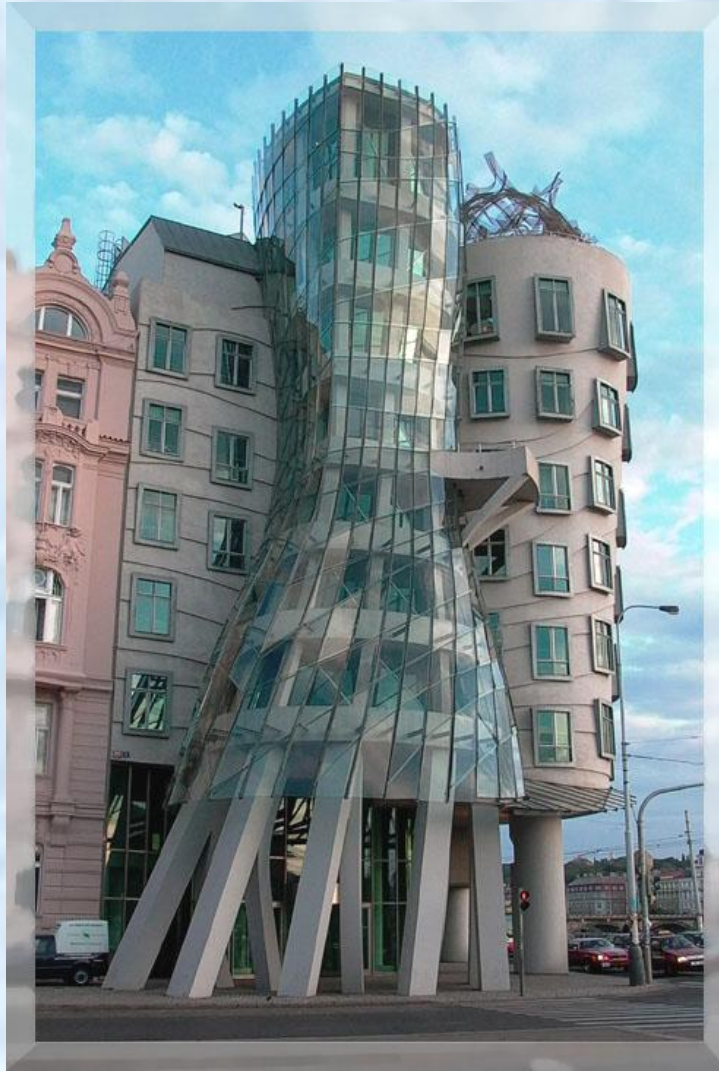
Hans-Georg Gadamer

(1900-2002)

Occupied
concepts of
“situation” and
“horizon” of
knowledge.



Postmodernism



Jacques Derrida

(1930-2004)



Deconstructivism,
différance
“On Grammatology”

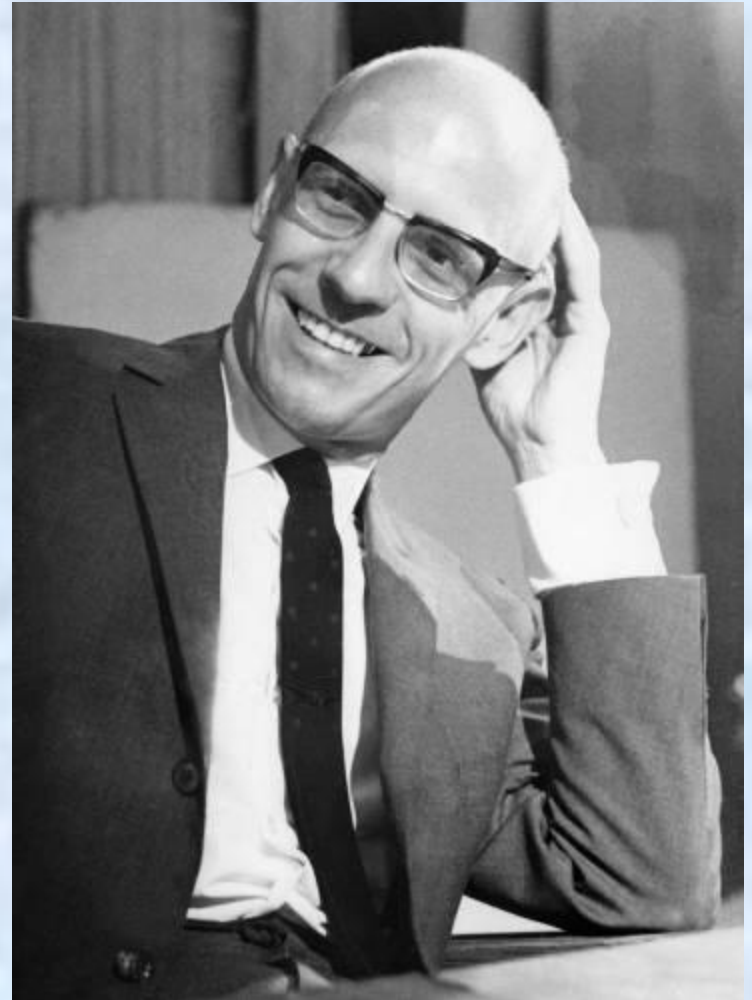
Deconstruction is directed on overcoming of the metaphysical senses containing in text, created according to old program of thinking



Michel Foucault

(1926-1984)

“The Order of
Things”



- Theory of epistemes (types of thinking)
- Discourse
- Systems of thinking
- Prison, appearance of clinic